

28 January, 2026  
PERSPECTIVES ON EXPORTS OF GOODS  
2026 Forecast

## ENTERPRISES FORESEE A 5.1% NOMINAL INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF GOODS IN 2026

Domestic exporting enterprises expect a nominal increase of 5.1% in their exports of goods in 2026, thereby strengthening the growth path observed in International Trade in Goods data in the cumulative period from January to November 2025, when exports grew by 0.6%<sup>1</sup>.

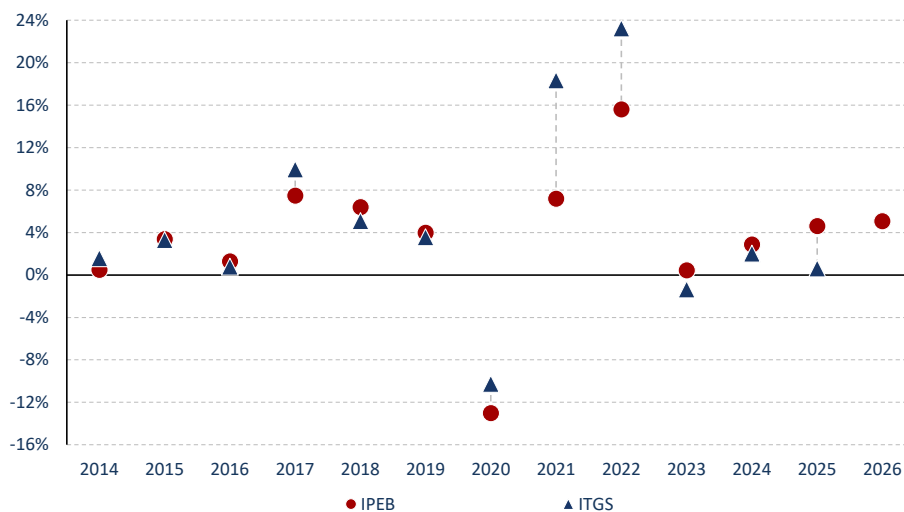
In terms of Broad Economic Categories (BEC), the largest increases are expected in exports of *Capital goods* (+12.2%) and *Food and beverages* (+8.1%).

The results of the Survey on the Perspectives of Export of Goods (IPEB) for 2026, conducted in November 2025, should be interpreted as indicative of trends, as they are based on growth perspectives reported by enterprises in the response period. These expectations may reflect the uncertainty associated with developments in the international economic context.

Figure 1

### PERSPECTIVES OF ENTERPRISES ON THE EXPORTS OF GOODS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

YEAR-ON-YEAR RATE OF CHANGE (%), 2014-2026



<sup>1</sup> International Trade of Goods data for November 2025, disseminated by the [Press release of January 9, 2026](#).

## CAPITAL GOODS AND FOOD AND BEVERAGES ARE THE CATEGORIES WITH THE HIGHEST GROWTH EXPECTATIONS

Domestic exporting enterprises expect a nominal increase of 5.1% in their exports of goods in 2026, with the largest increases expected in the Broad Economic Categories (BEC) of *Capital goods* (+12.2%) and *Food and beverages* (+8.1%).

**Table 1**  
 PERSPECTIVES OF THE ENTERPRISES ON EXPORTS OF GOODS  
 ANNUAL NOMINAL RATES OF CHANGE 2026/2025

	<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>
	5.1%
Of which (BEC):	
<i>Food and beverages</i>	8.1%
<i>Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified</i>	4.1%
<i>Capital goods (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof</i>	12.2%
<i>Transport equipment and parts and accessories thereof</i>	0.0%

Note: For statistical confidentiality reasons, only disaggregated results for some of the main product categories are disclosed  
 Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on the Perspectives of the Exports of Goods

In general, enterprises expressed positive expectations, although an analysis by sector of activity reveals different realities. While some sectors foresee growth, others anticipate challenges that are likely to limit their export activity.

The enterprises' expectations for their exports of goods in 2026 reflect a complex context, marked by external factors – namely adjustments still in response to the uncertainty surrounding United States tariffs, which characterised 2025, among others – and by internal factors, such as investments in production capacity, strategic changes or shifts in business models. These dynamics result in different levels of optimism among sectors, to a certain extent, depending on the enterprises' ability to adapt to international market conditions.

## PERSPECTIVES ON EXPORT GROWTH BY MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ENTERPRISES

Analysing the perspectives on goods exports based on some of the main characteristics of the respondent enterprises belonging to the Integrated Business Accounts System (SCIE)<sup>2</sup>, which account for 98% of the enterprises surveyed on IPEB and 91% of their forecast value for 2026, a more significant increase is expected in **medium-sized enterprises**, +10.6%. These enterprises represent 53% of enterprises common to both IPEB and SCIE surveys and 26% of the forecast value for 2026. **Larger enterprises** follow, which account for 67% of the value expected for 2026, despite accounting for 16% of the enterprises under analysis, forecasting a 4.7% growth. **Micro and small enterprises**, in turn, represent 30% of the enterprises surveyed, but only 7% of the forecast value for 2026, expecting a 4.3% growth.

When analysing the export growth perspectives by enterprise age, no significant differences are observed across the different age groups. **Senior enterprises**, which represent 68% of those common to both IPEB and the SCIE and 80% of the value forecast for 2026, are expected to grow by 6.2%. **Adult enterprises**, which account for 27% of enterprises common to both surveys and 16% of the forecast value, expect a 6.1% increase. **Younger enterprises**, in turn, expect to grow by 5.7%, accounting for 5% of both the number of enterprises and the forecast value for 2026.

### ENTERPRISES BELONGING TO CORPORATE GROUPS

Enterprises belonging to economic groups, which represent 55% of the enterprises common to both SCIE and IPEB, foresee a 5.9% increase in exports in 2026, accounting for 85% of the predicted value. In contrast, enterprises that are not part of any economic group, which account for 45% of the common enterprises and 15% of the value predicted for 2026, foresee a more significant growth of +8.9%.

Across all types of business groups, exports expectations for goods in 2026 indicate growth. **Enterprises belonging to domestic groups** (comprised solely of entities based in Portugal), which account for 15% of common enterprises and 8% of the value foreseen for 2026, anticipate a stronger growth of +11.9%.

In turn, **enterprises belonging to domestic multinational groups**, whose group head is an enterprise based in Portugal, which represent 17% of the common enterprises and 28% of the value forecast for 2026, anticipate an 8.6% growth. **Enterprises belonging to foreign multinational groups** (whose group head is not based in Portugal), which account for 21% of common enterprises and 48% of the forecast value for 2026, foresee a more modest growth of +3.1%.

### ENTERPRISES BELONGING TO ECONOMIC GROUPS BY SIZE AND AGE

Overall, enterprises belonging to economic groups expect their exports of goods to grow, regardless of their size or age.

The largest increases are expected by medium-sized enterprises belonging to groups (+11.0%). In this segment, those belonging to domestic multinational groups stand out, anticipating a 18.7% growth and accounting for 5% of the forecast value for 2026 and 9% of all enterprises, as well as those integrated in domestic groups, with an expected growth of 12.8%, also corresponding to 5% of the forecast value for 2026 and 10% of enterprises. Medium-sized

<sup>2</sup> Considering only the enterprises common to both the IPEB and SCIE samples, which correspond to approximately 96% of the enterprises responding to the IPEB.

enterprises belonging to foreign multinational groups forecast a more modest increase (+4.4%; corresponding to 7% of the forecast value for 2026 and 10% of enterprises).

Large enterprises belonging to multinational groups account for more than 60% of the value of exports for 2026 forecasted by enterprises common to IPEB and SCIE. Expectations point to export growth of 6.6% for those belonging to domestic multinational groups (22% of the forecast value and 6% of the enterprises surveyed) and 2.8% for those belonging to foreign multinational groups (40% of the forecast value and 7% of the enterprises under analysis). However, among enterprises belonging to domestic groups, the largest increase is expected by large enterprises (+12.8%), although they account for only 2% of the forecast value for 2026 and of the enterprises under analysis.

Micro and small enterprises that are part of business groups expect the smallest increase (+3.7%), and account for only 2% of the forecast value for 2026 and 9% of the enterprises common to both surveys. Among these, those belonging to domestic multinational groups stand out (+5.6%), followed by enterprises belonging to foreign multinational groups and domestic groups (+3.6% and +2.7% respectively).

Table 2

## PERSPECTIVES ON EXPORT OF GOODS, BY CORPORATE GROUP AFFILIATION TYPE AND ENTERPRISE SIZE

DIMENSION	CHANGE OF RATE 2026/25 (Δ%)				DECOMPOSITION (%) PREDICTED VALUE 2026			
	LARGE	MEDIUM	MICRO/ SMALL	TOTAL	LARGE	MEDIUM	MICRO/ SMALL	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>	▲ 4.7%	▲ 10.6%	▲ 4.3%	▲ 6.2%	67%	26%	7%	100%
<b>NO BELONG TO A GROUP</b>	▲ 14.1%	▲ 10.0%	▲ 4.5%	▲ 8.9%	2%	10%	5%	17%
<b>BELONG TO A GROUP</b>	▲ 4.4%	▲ 11.0%	▲ 3.7%	▲ 5.6%	65%	17%	2%	83%
<b>TYPE OF GROUP</b>								
GD	▲ 12.8%	▲ 12.8%	▲ 2.7%	▲ 11.9%	2%	5%	1%	8%
GMD	▲ 6.6%	▲ 18.7%	▲ 5.6%	▲ 8.6%	22%	5%	0%	28%
GMF	▲ 2.8%	▲ 4.4%	▲ 3.6%	▲ 3.1%	40%	7%	1%	48%

Notes: (1) The data presented in this table relates only to the 2 980 joint enterprises between the following INE statistical operations: IPEB and SCIE;  
 (2) Types of Groups: GD – Domestic group, GMD – Domestic multinational group and GMF – Foreign multinational group.

An analysis of enterprises belonging to groups shows that growth is expected in almost all age groups, except for adult enterprises that are part of foreign multinational groups, which foresee a 1.1% reduction. These account for 6% of both the forecast value for 2026 and the number of enterprises. Among young enterprises belonging to groups, those affiliated with domestic groups stand out (+13.4% in multinationals and +12.7% in domestic enterprises; both represent 1% or less of the forecast value for 2026 by enterprises common to IPEB and SCIE). Young enterprises that belong to foreign multinational groups foresee modest growth (+1.9%; accounting for 3% of the forecast value for 2026 and only 1% of enterprises). Among adult enterprises, those belonging to domestic multinational groups expect a more significant increase (+17.7%; representing 3% of the forecast value for 2026 and of the number of enterprises).

Senior enterprises belonging to multinational groups account for 69% of the value of exports forecasted for 2026: +3.9% for those belonging to foreign multinational groups (representing 39% of the projected value and 13% of the

enterprises under analysis) and +7.5% for those affiliated with domestic multinational groups (corresponding to 24% of the foreseen value and 14% of the enterprises). Among senior enterprises belonging to groups, those integrated in domestic groups foresee the most significant increase (+12.1%; representing 6% of the projected value for 2026 and 12% of common enterprises).

Table 3

PERSPECTIVES ON THE EXPORT OF GOODS, BY CORPORATE GROUP AFFILIATION TYPE AND ENTERPRISES AGE

AGE AGGREGATION	CHANGE OF RATE 2026/25 (Δ%)				DECOMPOSITION (%) PREDICTED VALUE 2026			
	YOUNG	ADULTS	SENIOR	TOTAL	YOUNG	ADULTS	SENIOR	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>	▲ 5.7%	▲ 6.1%	▲ 6.2%	▲ 6.2%	5%	16%	80%	100%
<b>NO BELONG TO A GROUP</b>	▲ 10.0%	▲ 8.1%	▲ 9.1%	▲ 8.9%	1%	5%	11%	17%
<b>BELONG TO A GROUP</b>	▲ 4.4%	▲ 5.2%	▲ 5.8%	▲ 5.6%	4%	11%	69%	83%
<b>TYPE OF GROUP</b>								
GD	▲ 12.7%	▲ 10.9%	▲ 12.1%	▲ 11.9%	0%	2%	6%	8%
GMD	▲ 13.4%	▲ 17.7%	▲ 7.5%	▲ 8.6%	1%	3%	24%	28%
GMF	▲ 1.9%	▼ -1.1%	▲ 3.9%	▲ 3.1%	3%	6%	39%	48%

Notes: (1) The data presented in this table relates only to the 2 980 joint enterprises between the following INE statistical operations: IPEB and SCIE;  
 (2) Types of Groups: GD – Domestic group, GMD – Domestic multinational group and GMF – Foreign multinational group.

## ENTERPRISES BY SECTOR TECHNOLOGICAL LEVEL AND WORKFORCE QUALIFICATIONS

Regarding enterprises by type of technology, those classified in high and medium-high technology sectors (14% of the enterprises under analysis) foresee a growth of 6.1%, slightly above that expected by low and medium-low technology enterprises (+6.3%).

Enterprises in which at least half of the workers have higher education foresee a 7.2% increase in their exports in 2026 (representing only 7% of the surveyed enterprises), while enterprises in which less than half of the workers have lower-level qualifications expect a slightly lower growth of 6.1%.

Table 4

## PERSPECTIVES ON THE EXPORT OF GOODS, BY ENTERPRISES' MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

	CHANGES RATE 2026/2025
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>DIMENSION</b>	
LARGE	4.7%
MEDIUM	10.6%
MICRO AND SMALL	4.3%
<b>ENTERPRISES GROUPS</b>	
BELONGING TO A GROUP	5.9%
NOT BELONGING TO A GROUP	8.9%
<b>AGE</b>	
YOUNG (LESS OR EQUAL 5 YEARS)	5.7%
ADULTS (BETWEEN 6 AND 19 YEARS)	6.1%
SENIORS (EQUAL TO OR OVER 20 YEARS)	6.2%
<b>TECHNOLOGY TYPE</b>	
HIGH AND MEDIUM HIGH TECHNOLOGY	6.1%
LOW AND MEDIUM LOW TECHNOLOGY	6.3%
<b>PROPORTION OF WORKERS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION</b>	
OVER 50%	7.2%
LESS OR EQUAL TO 50%	6.1%
<b>INNOVATION</b>	
INNOVATIVE ENTERPRISES - 2023	4.3%
NON-INNOVATIVE ENTERPRISES - 2023	5.1%
<b>DIGITAL INTENSITY INDEX</b>	
ENTERPRISES WITH VERY LOW DIGITAL INTENSITY INDEX	-0.3%
ENTERPRISES WITH LOW DIGITAL INTENSITY INDEX	12.6%
ENTERPRISES WITH HIGH DIGITAL INTENSITY INDEX	4.5%
ENTERPRISES WITH VERY HIGH DIGITAL INTENSITY INDEX	3.1%

Source: Statistics Portugal, IPEB, SCIE, CIS and IUTICE; Single Report from the Social Security

## ENTERPRISES BY INNOVATION ACTIVITIES AND DEGREE OF DIGITAL INTENSITY

Enterprises that responded to IPEB and, simultaneously, indicated in the 2023 CIS - Community Innovation Survey that they had engaged in innovation activities foresee less significant increases in their exports of goods in 2026 (+4.3%, representing 82%) than those considered non-innovative (+5.1%). It is worth noting that innovation activities include product and/or process innovation and, therefore, can have a significant impact on the differentiation of enterprises in international markets.

According to the 2024 Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Enterprises (IUTICE)<sup>3</sup>, enterprises were classified according to their degree of digital intensity. Based on the enterprises that responded simultaneously to IPEB and IUTICE, only those classified as having a very low digital intensity index anticipate a slight decrease in their exports in 2026 (-0.3%), while those with low, high and very high digital intensity scores foresee growth (+12.6%, +4.5%, and +3.1%, respectively).

<sup>3</sup> Only enterprises common to both the IPEB and IUTICE samples are considered, which correspond to approximately 31% of the enterprises responding to the IPEB.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Considering the growing importance of the evolution of exports of goods in portraying the economy, Statistics Portugal promotes the survey on the Perspectives of Exports of Goods (IPEB) using a representative sample of exporting enterprises. The IPEB allows the gathering and summarizing of the perspectives of the nominal change of exports for each enterprise and provides prospective data. This new statistical operation started after the end of the New Orders in Industry Index (Total, Internal market, and Foreign market), based on a monthly survey. The figures correspond to the forecast of the nominal change in exports foreseen by enterprises in 2026.

The survey was based on a sample of operating exporting enterprises, located in Portugal, with export values declared in International Trade in Goods statistics (ITGS) above EUR 600 000 (sum of Intra-EU Trade (via Intrastat System) and Extra-EU Trade (via Customs declarations)) in 2024 or, in the case of new exporting enterprises, in 2025. The total number of enterprises surveyed was 3 120, which in 2024 represented around 88% of the total exports of goods in 2024. Until 2023, two annual occurrences of this survey were carried out (in November of year n-1, the 1<sup>st</sup> forecast, and in May of year n, the 2<sup>nd</sup> forecast for revising the previous one). From 2024 onwards, a unique occurrence is carried out (in November).

The enterprises were selected according to the following parameters:

### Non-sampling component:

1. Enterprises with a total of exports  $\geq$  EUR 3 million in value (based on values declared in 2023/2024 ITGS);
2. Enterprises belonging to NACE Rev. 3 - three digits classification (group) – with a sampling representativeness  $\leq$  3 enterprises.

### Sampling component:

1. By sorting the remaining enterprises in descending order of the total of exports, a selection was made within each NACE group:
  - a. Enterprises able to reach 15% of the total of exports, if the non-sampling weight is  $\geq$  80%;
  - b. Enterprises able to reach 35% of the total of exports, if the non-sampling weight is  $\geq$  60% and  $<$  80%;
  - c. Enterprises capable of reaching 55% of the total of exports, if the non-sampling weight is  $<$  60%.
2. By including relevant enterprises in terms of representativeness within the Broad Economic Categories Classification (BEC) with single-digit classification.

The response rate was 94%, corresponding to 96% of the export value of the sampled enterprise.

Data broken down by BEC was based on the distribution of data declared by the respective enterprises within the scope of ITGS in 2024 or, in the case of new exporting enterprises, in 2025.

The results of this survey, insofar as they are based on growth perspectives, may differ from the observed values in ITGS and should be seen as indicating trends, depending on the information available in the enterprises in the response period.

For methodological reasons, the scope of IPEB could not be the same as for ITGS, because IPEB does not include exports of specific goods and movements (of which electricity), estimates, and does not comprise, in the reference population, special (foreign) enterprises acting as traders in Portugal. These traders are natural or legal persons not registered for VAT in Portugal; however, they are responsible for presenting customs declarations lodged in Portuguese Customs. These movements are included in ITGS, and it's not possible to survey these enterprises because they are not registered for VAT in Portugal. For a better coverage of the results, the difference concerning foreign enterprises belonging to national economic groups was minimized using a special treatment to include their exports in IPEB.

### Enterprises' main characteristics:

The statistical data presented were obtained from the Integrated Business Accounts System (SCIE), which results from a process of integrating statistical information on enterprises, based on administrative data, with particular emphasis on Simplified Business Information (SBI). This information is complemented, on the one hand, with data for sole proprietors and self-employed workers (referred to as individual enterprises), received through the Protocol established between Statistics Portugal and various bodies of the Ministry of Finance and, on the other hand, with information from the Statistical Business Register of Statistics Portugal. It was possible to classify 96% of the enterprises responding to IPEB (only enterprises present in both IPEB and SCIE samples).

The enterprises were classified by size, based on the adaptation of the European Commission Recommendation of May 6, 2003. Thus, the following were considered:

- **Large enterprise:** an enterprise with 250 or more people employed or an enterprise with a turnover of more than 50 million euros and net assets of more than 43 million euros.
- **Medium-sized enterprise:** an enterprise employing less than 250 people and whose annual turnover does not exceed 50 million euros or annual balance sheet total does not exceed 43 million euros, and which is not classified as micro or small enterprise.
- **Small enterprise:** an enterprise employing fewer than 50 people and whose annual turnover or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million, and which is not classified as a micro-enterprise.
- **Micro-enterprise:** an enterprise employing less than 10 people and whose annual turnover or balance sheet annual total does not exceed 2 million euros.

**Groups of enterprises:** Association of enterprises linked by legal and financial relations and a holding enterprise as the group head.

- **Domestic group:** group of enterprises composed exclusively of resident entities.
- **Multinational group:** group of enterprises with at least two entities located in different countries.

Two types can be distinguished, domestic multinational group and foreign multinational group.

- **Domestic multinational group:** a group of enterprises composed of both resident entities (at least one) and non-residents, with the group's decision-making centre resident in Portugal.
- **Foreign multinational group:** a group of enterprises composed of both resident and non-resident entities, with the group's decision-making centre non-resident in Portugal.

Three age aggregations of enterprises were also considered, namely:

- **young**, aged 5 years or less;
- **adults**, aged between 6 and 19 years;
- **seniors**, aged 20 or over.

#### Distribution of enterprises and expected value for 2026, by corporate group affiliation type, size and age

DISTRIBUTION ENTERPRISES IN NUMBER (%)	DIMENSION					AGE AGGREGATION				
	NOT APPLICABLE	LARGE	MEDIUM	MICRO/ SMALL	TOTAL	NÃO APLICÁVEL	YOUNG	ADULTS	SENIOR	TOTAL
TOTAL	4%	16%	51%	29%	100%	4%	4%	26%	65%	100%
NOT APPLICABLE	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
NO BELONG TO A GROUP	0%	3%	13%	28%	44%	0%	3%	13%	28%	44%
BELONG TO A GROUP	3%	2%	13%	37%	54%	3%	2%	13%	37%	54%
GD	0%	0%	3%	11%	14%	0%	0%	3%	11%	14%
TYPE OF GROUP GMD	0%	0%	3%	13%	17%	0%	0%	3%	13%	17%
GMF	3%	1%	6%	13%	23%	3%	1%	6%	13%	23%

DECOMPOSITION (%) PREDICTED VALUE 2026	DIMENSION					AGE AGGREGATION				
	NOT APPLICABLE	LARGE	MEDIUM	MICRO/ SMALL	TOTAL	NÃO APLICÁVEL	YOUNG	ADULTS	SENIOR	TOTAL
TOTAL	11%	59%	23%	6%	100%	11%	4%	14%	70%	100%
NOT APPLICABLE	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
NO BELONG TO A GROUP	0%	2%	9%	4%	15%	0%	1%	4%	9%	15%
BELONG TO A GROUP	10%	57%	15%	2%	84%	10%	3%	10%	61%	84%
GD	0%	2%	4%	1%	7%	0%	0%	2%	5%	7%
TYPE OF GROUP GMD	0%	20%	4%	0%	25%	0%	1%	3%	21%	25%
GMF	10%	36%	6%	1%	52%	10%	2%	6%	34%	52%

Notes: (1) The data presented in this table refers to all enterprises surveyed in IPEB, with Not applicable corresponding to enterprises not common to both IPEB and SCIE; (2) Types of Group: GD – Domestic group, GMD – Domestic multinational group and GMF – Foreign multinational group.

The classification of enterprises in the manufacturing industries followed the aggregations defined by Eurostat, comprising:

- **High and medium-high technology industries** include high technology industries and medium-high technology industries;
- **High technology industries** include divisions 21 and 26, and group 303 of NACE Rev. 3
- **Medium-high technology industries** include divisions 20, 27 to 29, and groups 254, 302, 304, 309, and 325 of NACE Rev. 3
- **Low and medium-low technology industries** include divisions 10 to 19, 22 to 25 (except group 254), 31 to 33 (except group 325), and group 301 of NACE Rev. 3



Considering the information available in the Single Report (RU) and relating it to the Integrated Business Accounts System (SCIE), it was possible to detail in greater depth some of the individual characteristics of the workers, namely their education, having analysed the IPEB results based on the proportion of workers (greater or lesser and equal to 50%) with **higher education** (bachelor's, master's or doctoral degree).

Based on information from the CIS – Community Innovation Survey, 2023 edition, it was possible to classify 32% of the enterprises responding to IPEB (only enterprises present in both IPEB and CIS samples) according to whether or not they developed innovation activities. An **enterprise is considered to be innovative** if it has carried out any type of innovation activity, generating expense, whether complete product or process innovation activities, ongoing activities until the end of 2023, abandoned or suspended innovation activities, or research and development (R&D) activities carried out internally, continuously or occasionally, or contracted R&D to other enterprises (including those belonging to its group) or to public or private research organizations.

Based on the information from IUTICE – Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Enterprises (2025), it was possible to classify 31% of the enterprises responding to IPEB (only enterprises present in both samples – IPEB and IUTICE – were used for this exercise). IUTICE serves as the basis to produce a set of indicators in the Information Society area (Access and use of the Internet; Electronic commerce; Use, Sharing, Data Analysis and Commerce; Use of Cloud Computing Services; Artificial Intelligence; Invoicing).

This information makes it possible to classify enterprises according to their degree of digital intensity, using the digital intensity index:

- **Enterprises with very low digital intensity index** (0 to 3 points),
- **Enterprises with low digital intensity index** (4 to 6 points),
- **Enterprises with high digital intensity index** (7 to 9 points),
- **Enterprises with very high digital intensity index** (10 to 12 points).



## ACRONYMS AND DESIGNATIONS

BEC – Classification by Broad Economic Categories, third revision

CIS – Community Innovation Survey

DGEG – Directorate General for Energy and Geology

EU – European Union

INE – Statistics Portugal, I.P.

IPEB – Survey on the Perspectives of the Exports of Goods

ITGS – International Trade in Goods Statistics

IUTICE – Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Enterprises

NACE – Statistical classification of economic activities, Revision 2

RU – Single Report

R&D – Research and Development

SBI – Simplified Business Information

SCIE – Integrated Business Accounts System

VAT – Value Added Tax

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**Date of next 2027 Forecast release - January 2027**

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