SIC

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is a system for classifying industries by a four-digit code. Established in the United States in 1937, it is used by government agencies to classify industry areas. The SIC system is also used by agencies in other countries, e.g., by the United Kingdom's Companies House.

In the United States the SIC code is being supplanted by the six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS code), which was released in 1997; however certain government departments and agencies, such as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), still use the SIC codes.

http://www.sec.gov/info/edgar/siccodes.htm

NAICS

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.

http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2012

ISIC

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is a United Nations system for classifying economic data.

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27

NACE

The Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE) is a European industry standard classification system consisting of a 6 digit code. The first four digits of the code, which is the first four levels of the classification system, are the same in all European countries. The fifth digit might vary from country to country and further digits are sometimes placed by suppliers of databases.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV2&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC&CFID=12721637&CFTOKEN=9fa1f017d5f2811e-C999B956-E7EA-A517-3AB8BA746C9C60F5&jsessionid=f90060eefcba131dc3c6

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/relations/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_REL&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntCurrentPage=7

UKSIC (UK SIC 2007)

The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, or UKSIC, is a Standard Industrial Classification that is intended to help classify businesses according to the type of their economic activity. One or more SIC codes can be attributed to a business. SIC codes identify what a business does. Over time there have been several different SIC systems used in the UK. These taxonomies have been adapted to cope with the changes in UK industry. The 1980 system was far more detailed in manufacturing, while the 2007 system is much stronger in the IT sector. Many companies still use the 2003 codes which were the 1992 system updated slightly. However, the very latest version is the 2007 SIC system.

NOGA

The Swiss general classification of economic activities (NOGA) is a basic working tool for structuring, analyzing and presenting statistical information. It allows classification of the statistical units' 'businesses' and 'local units' according to their economic activity and to aggregate them in coherent groups. It is used to reproduce reality as faithfully as possible, in an exhaustive and sufficiently detailed way to fulfil different objectives. Subsequent to this work, substantial revisions were made to NACE Rev. 1.12 which were incorporated in NOGA 2008. At the same time, elements that are specific to Switzerland were added to the 5th level of NOGA (the 5th level of NOGA consists of two digits). Thus, NOGA 2008 takes account both of modifications to the classification of economic branches of the European Community (NACE Rev. 2) and of the needs of various stakeholders that participated in the revision of NOGA here in Switzerland.

Sources:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Industrial_Classification

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Industrial_Classification