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Delegations will find attached document COM(2021) 776 final.

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ANNEX 1

ANNEX

to the

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council

amending Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 and repealing 11 legal acts in the field of National Accounts

ANNEX 1

Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 is amended as follows:

1. Paragraph 1.51(b) is replaced by the following:

"(b) expenditures on weapon systems that meet the general definition of assets have been classified as fixed capital formation, rather than intermediate consumption;"

2. Paragraph 1.51 (h) is replaced by the following:

"(h) the treatment of super dividends paid by public corporations has been clarified, i.e. they are to be considered as exceptional payments and treated as withdrawals from equity;"

3. Diagram in paragraph 1.118 is labelled:

"Diagram 1.1 - A diagram of the sequence of accounts"

4. In Paragraph 3.98 the following text " Final consumption expenditure (P.3) by government includes two categories of expenditures, similar to those by NPISHs:" is replaced by the following:

"Final consumption expenditure (P.3) by general government includes two categories of transactions, similar to those by NPISHs:"

5. Paragraph 3.105 is replaced by the following:

"Alternatively individual consumption expenditure of general government corresponds to division 15 of the classification of individual consumption by purpose (Coicop), which includes the following groups:

15.1 Housing (equivalent to COFOG group 10.6)

15.2 Health (equivalent to COFOG groups 7.1 to 7.4)

15.3 Recreation and culture (equivalent to COFOG groups 8.1 and 8.2)

15.4 Education (equivalent to COFOG groups 9.1 to 9.6)

15.5 Social protection (equivalent to COFOG groups 10.1 to 10.5 and group 10.7)."

6. Paragraph 3.124 is replaced by the following:

"Definition: gross fixed capital formation (P.51g) consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are produced assets used in production for more than one year."

7. Paragraph 3.132(c) is replaced by the following:

"(c) computer software and databases to be used in production for more than one year;"

8. Paragraph 3.138 is replaced by the following:

"Costs of ownership transfer can apply to both produced assets, including fixed assets, and non-produced assets, such as land.

These costs are included in the purchasers' prices in the case of produced assets. They are separated from the purchases and sales themselves in the case of land and other non-produced assets, and recorded under a separate heading (P.512) in the classification of gross fixed capital formation."

9. In paragraph 3.181 the text, “The transfer of existing goods is recorded as a negative expenditure (acquisition) for the seller and a positive expenditure (acquisition) for the purchaser”, is replaced by the following:

“The transfer of existing goods is recorded as a negative expenditure (disposal) for the seller and a positive expenditure (acquisition) for the purchaser.”

10. In paragraph 4.40 the following text is deleted:

“Other subsidies on production (D.39) are recorded as resources in the generation of income accounts of the industries or sectors which receive them.”

11. Paragraph 4.50 is replaced by the following:

“Interest is recorded on an accrual basis, that is, interest is recorded as accruing continuously over time to the creditor on the amount of principal outstanding. The interest accruing in each accounting period must be recorded whether it is actually paid or added to the principal outstanding. When it is not paid, the increase in the principal is recorded in the financial account as an acquisition of a financial asset by the creditor and an equal acquisition of a liability by the debtor.”

12. In paragraph 4.82 the text, “In some cases, the liability to pay income taxes can only be determined in a later accounting period than that in which the income accrues. Some flexibility is therefore needed concerning the point in time at which such taxes are recorded. Income taxes deducted at source, such as PAYE taxes and regular prepayments of income taxes, may be recorded in the periods in which they are paid and any final tax liability on income can be recorded in the period in which the liability is determined.”, is replaced by the following:

“In some cases, the liability to pay income taxes can only be determined in a later accounting period than that in which the income accrues. Some flexibility is therefore needed concerning the point in time at which such taxes are recorded. Income taxes retained at source, such as Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) taxes and regular prepayments of income taxes, may be recorded in the periods in which they are paid and any final tax liability on income can be recorded in the period in which the liability is determined.”

13. Paragraph 4.93(a) is replaced by the following:

“(a) social contributions paid by persons who are not legally obliged to contribute to a social security Fund;”

14. Paragraph 5.117 is replaced by the following:

“The distinction between transactions in loans (F.4) and transactions in deposits (F.22) is that a creditor offers a non-standardised non-negotiable contract in the case of a loan, but not in the case of a deposit.”

15. Paragraph 5.235 is replaced by the following:

“FISIM accrued but not yet paid is included with the corresponding financial instrument and prepayment of insurance premiums is included in insurance technical reserves (F.61); in neither case is there an entry in trade credits and advances.”

16. Paragraph 5.236(c) is replaced by the following:

“(c) rental of buildings accruing over time; and”

17. Paragraph 7.88 is replaced by the following:

“The market value of forwards can switch between positive (asset) and negative (liability) positions depending on price movements in the underlying items and thus they can switch being assets and liabilities for the writers and holders. Some forwards operate on margin payments, where profits or losses are settled daily; in these cases the balance sheet value will be zero.”

18. In Chapter 8, Table 8.1 is replaced by the following:

"Table 8.1 — Synoptic presentation of the accounts, balancing items and main aggregates

Accounts									**Balancing items**		**Main aggregates**
Full sequence of accounts for institutional sectors											
Current accounts	I.	Production account	I.	Production account					B.1g	Value added, gross	Gross domestic product (GDP)
	II.	Distribution and use of income accounts	II.1	Primary distribution of income accounts	II.1.1	Generation of income account			B.2g B.3g	Operating surplus, gross Mixed income, gross	
					II.1.2	Allocation of primary income account	II.1.2.1	Entrepreneurial income account	B.4g	Entrepreneurial income, gross	
							II.1.2.2	Allocation of other primary income account	B.5g	Balance of primary incomes, gross	Gross national income (GNI)
			II.2	Secondary distribution of income account					B.6g	Disposable income, gross	Gross national disposable income

			II.3	Redistribution of income in kind account					B.7g	Adjusted disposable income, gross	
			II.4	Use of income account	II.4.1	Use of disposable income account			B.8g	Saving, gross	Gross national saving
					II.4.2	Use of adjusted disposable income account					
Accumulation accounts	III.	Accumulation accounts	III.1	Capital account	III.1.1	Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers account			B.101	Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	
					III.1.2	Acquisition of non-financial assets account			B.9	Net lending/net borrowing	
			III.2	Financial account					B.9F	Net lending/net borrowing	

			III.3	Other changes in assets account	III.3.1	Other changes in volume of assets account			B.102	Changes in net worth, due to other changes in volume of assets	
					III.3.2	Revaluation accounts			B.103	Changes in net worth due to nominal holding gains/losses	
							III.3.2.1	Neutral holding gains/losses account	B.1031	Changes in net worth due to neutral holding gains/losses	
							III.3.2.2	Real holding gains/losses account	B.1032	Changes in net worth due to real holding gains/losses	
Balance sheets	IV.	Balance sheets	IV.1	Opening balance sheet					B.90	Net worth	National worth
			IV.2	Changes in balance sheet					B.10	Changes in net worth, total	Changes in national worth
			IV.3	Closing balance sheet					B.90	Net worth	National worth

Transaction accounts											
	0.	Goods and services account									
Rest of the world account (external transactions account)											
Current account	V.	Rest of the world account	V.I	External account of goods and services					B.11	External balance of goods and services	External balance of goods and services
			V.II	External account of primary income and current transfers					B.12	Current external balance	Current external balance
Accumulation accounts			V.III	External accumulation accounts	V.III.1	Capital account	V.III.1.1	Changes in net worth due to current external balance and capital transfers account	B.101	Changes in net worth due to current external balance and capital transfers	
							V.III.1.2	Acquisition of non-financial	B.9	Net lending/net	

								assets account		borrowing	
					V.III.2	Financial account			B.9F	Net lending/net borrowing	Net lending/net borrowing
					V.III.3	Other changes in assets account	V.III.3.1	Other changes in volume of assets account	B.102	Changes in net worth, due to other changes in volume of assets	
							V.III.3.2	Revaluation accounts	B.103	Changes in net worth, due to nominal holding gains/losses	
Balance sheets			V.IV	External assets and liabilities account	V.IV.1	Opening balance sheet			B.90	Net worth	Net external financial position
					V.IV.2	Changes in balance sheet			B.10	Changes in net worth	
					V.IV.3	Closing balance sheet			B.90	Net worth	Net external financial position

”

19. Paragraph 9.61 is replaced by the following:

“However, the analytical properties of product-by-product tables and industry-by-industry tables do not differ significantly. The differences between product-by-product tables and industry-by-industry tables are caused by the existence of a generally limited amount of secondary production. In practice, analytical uses of input-output tables implicitly assume an industry technology, no matter how the tables have originally been compiled. Furthermore, in practice, any product-by-product table is a manipulated industry-by-industry table, as it still contains all the KAU and enterprise characteristics of the supply and use tables.”

20. Paragraph 10.27 is replaced by the following:

“For transactions in services it is frequently more difficult to specify the characteristics which determine the physical units, and differences of opinion may arise concerning the criteria to be used. This difficulty may concern important industries such as financial intermediation services, wholesale and retail trade, services to enterprises, education, research and development, health or recreation. The choice of physical units for such activities is presented in *Handbook on prices and volume measures in national accounts* ([20]).”

Footnote 20 to paragraph 10.27 is replaced by the following:

“Eurostat, Handbook on prices and volume measures in national accounts, 2016.”

21. Footnote 22 to paragraph 10.56 is replaced by the following:

“Eurostat-OECD, Eurostat-OECD Methodological manual on purchasing power parities, 2012.”

22. In paragraph 14.06 the text, “FISIM calculations concentrate on subsectors S.122 and S.125; by convention, FISIM are not calculated for the central bank (see part VI).” is replaced by the following:

“FISIM calculations concentrate on subsectors S.122 and S.125; by convention, FISIM are not calculated for the central bank (see paragraph 14.16).”

23. In Chapter 15, Table 15.4 is replaced by the following:

“

Type of transaction / other economic flow	Type of use/purchase and type of asset and type of payment
Intermediate consumption	Operating lease of produced assets, e.g. machines and intellectual property rights Regular payments by corporations for the delivery of water FISIM services related to the provision of a financial lease
Consumption of fixed capital	Only for produced assets, and for the economic owner

Final consumption expenditure	Operating lease of consumer durables Purchase of consumer durables, including when financed by a financial lease, or through a hire purchase agreement
Purchase of non-financial assets	
Fixed capital formation	Purchase of produced assets (including when financed via a financial lease)
Acquisition of natural resources	Purchase of a natural resource including the right to use to extinction Purchase of the right to use a natural resource for an extended period e.g. a fishing quota
Acquisition of other non-produced assets	Transferable time-share arrangements Purchase of a contract transferable to a third party Contracts for future production, for example contracts with footballers and writers
Payment as property income	Resource lease, i.e. payment for short-term use of natural resource

Rent	Regular payments for the right to extract water Financial lease, i.e. purchase of a non-financial asset financed simultaneously by a loan
Income transfer	Permits issued by government to undertake a specific activity not dependent on qualifying criteria, or with a disproportionate charge compared to the costs of administering the permit scheme Emission permits issued by the government to control total emissions
Other taxes on production	
Financial transaction: loan	Financial lease, i.e. purchase of a non-financial asset financed simultaneously by a loan
Other change in volume of assets	Exhaustion of natural resources by the owner Illegal logging, fishing or hunting (uncompensated seizure of cultivated assets or natural resources)
Change in the price of assets	Expiry of contracts, licences and permits recorded as assets

”

24. In paragraph 15.27 the text, “This asset (category AN.222) is only recognised if its value, the benefits to the holder in excess of the value accruing to the issues, is realisable through transferring the asset. Such permits are first observed through economic appearance of assets (category K.1, see point (g) of paragraph 6.06). If the value of the asset is not realised it will tend towards zero as the lease period ends.”, is replaced by the following:

“This asset (category AN.222) is only recognised if its value, the benefits to the holder in excess of the value accruing to the issuer, is realisable through transferring the asset. Such permits are first observed through economic appearance of assets (category K.1, see point (g) of paragraph 6.06). If the value of the asset is not realised it will tend towards zero as the lease period ends.”

25. Paragraph 15.32 is replaced by the following:

“When governments restrict the number of cars entitled to operate as taxis or limit the number of casinos by issuing permits, for example, they are in effect creating monopoly profits for the approved operators and recovering some of the profits as the fee. Such fees are recorded as other taxes on production. This principle applies to all cases where government issues permits to limit the number of units operating in a particular field where the limit is fixed arbitrarily and is not dependent only on qualifying criteria.”

26. Paragraph 15.35 is replaced by the following:

“The permit to undertake specific activities as an asset first appears in the other changes in the volume of assets account. Changes in value, both up and down, are recorded in the revaluation account of the acquirer.”

27. In Chapter 16, Table 16.1 is replaced by the following:

“

Uses										Resources									
			S.1	S.15	S.14	S.13	S.12	S.11			S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15	S.1			
	Corresponding entries of the																Corresponding entries of the		
Total	Goods and services account	Rest of the world account	Total economy	NPISHs	Households	General government	Financial corporations	Non-financial corporations		**Transactions and balancing items**	Non-financial corporations	Financial corporations	General government	Households	NPISHs	Total economy	Rest of the world	Goods and services account	Total
										External account									
0		0							P.62	Exports in services								0	0
0	0								P.72	Imports in services							0		0
										Production account									
6	6								P.1	Output		6				6			6
4		0	4	0	3	0	0	1	P.2	Intermediate consumption								4	4
										Distribu									

										tion of primary income account									
6			6				6		D.441	Property income attributable to insurance policy holders	5	0	0	1	0	6	0		6
										Secondary distribution of income account									
44		1	43	0	31	4	0	8	D.711	Net non-life insurance premiums		44				44			44
45		0	45				45		D.721	Non-life insurance claims	6	0	1	35	0	42	3		45
										Use of disposable income account									

2			2		2				P.3	Final consumption expenditure							2	2
										Financial balance sheet (opening)								
74		0	74		40	0	9	25	AF.61	Non-life insurance technical reserves		74				74		74
										Financial balance sheet (closing)								
81		0	81	0	44	0	11	25	AF.61	Non-life insurance technical reserves		81				81		81
										Financial transaction								
7		0	7	0	4	0	2	1	F.61	Non-life insurance technical reserves		7				7		7
										Revalua								

										tion account									
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	AF.61	Non-life insurance technical reserves		0				0			0

”

28. Paragraph 17.148 is replaced by the following:

“If government assumes the responsibility for pension provision for the employees of a non-government unit through an explicit transaction, any payment by the non-government unit needs to be recorded as pre-paid social contributions (F.89). There is further discussion of this type of arrangement in paragraphs 20.273 to 20.275.”

29. Paragraph 17.165 is replaced by the following:

“The discount rate applied to estimates of future pension benefits in the case of accrued-to-date entitlements is one of the most important assumptions to be made in the modelling of pension schemes, since its accumulated impact over many decades can be very large. The discount rate from a chosen approach may change over time, which would lead to revaluations in the accounts.”

30. Footnote 29 to paragraph 18.26 is replaced by the following:

“United Nations, International merchandise trade statistics: Concepts and definitions, 2010.”

31. In paragraphs 20.57, 20.63, 20.65 the text, “(excluding social security)”, is replaced by the following:

“(excluding social security funds)”

32. In paragraph 20.76 the table is replaced by the following:

“

Total Revenue	=	total taxes	D.2 + D.5 + D.91
	+	net social contributions	D.61
	+	total sales of goods and services	P.11 + P.12 + P.131
	+	other current revenue	D.39 + D.4 + D.7
	+	other capital revenue	D.92 + D.99

”

33. Paragraph 20.77 is replaced by the following:

“Total taxes comprise taxes on production and imports (D.2), current taxes on income and wealth, etc. (D.5) and capital taxes (D.91). Net social contributions consist of actual social contributions (employers' actual social contributions D.611 and households' actual social contributions D.613), employers' imputed social contributions (D.612) and households' social contribution supplements (D.614) less social insurance scheme service charges (D.61SC).”

34. In paragraph 20.84 the box 20.1 is replaced by the following:

“

ESA resources		**ESA GFS revenue**
P.1	Output, of which	

	Market output (P.11)	Sales of goods and services
	Output for own final use (P.12)	Sales of goods and services
	Non-market output (P.13), of which:	
	— Payments for non-market output (P.131)	Sales of goods and services
	— Non-market output, other (P.132)	Not accounted for in Total revenue
D.2	Taxes on production and imports (receivable)	Total taxes
D.3	Subsidies (receivable)	Other current revenue
D.4	Property income	Other current revenue
D.5	Current taxes on income and wealth	Total taxes
D.61	Social contributions	Net social contributions
D.7	Other current transfers	Other current revenue
D.91r	Capital taxes (receivable)	Total taxes
D.92r	Investment grants (receivable)	Other capital revenue
D.99r	Other capital transfers (receivable)	Other capital revenue

ESA uses and capital transactions		**ESA GFS expenditure**
P.2	Intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption
D.1	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees
D.2	Taxes on production and imports (payable)	Other current expenditure
D.3	Subsidies (payable)	Subsidies
D.41	Interest	Interest
D.4	Property income (excluding D.41)	Other current expenditure
D.5	Current taxes on income	Other current expenditure
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	Social benefits other than ST in kind
D.632	Social transfers in kind via market	Social transfers in kind via market

	producers	producers
D.7	Other current transfers	Other current expenditure
D.8	Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	Other current expenditure
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure on market output	Social transfers in kind via market producers
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure on non-market output	Not accounted for in Total expenditure
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	Not accounted for in Total expenditure
P.5	Gross capital formation	Capital expenditure
NP	Acquisition less disposal of non-produced assets	Capital expenditure
D.92p	Investment grant (payable)	Capital expenditure
D.99p	Other capital transfers (payable)	Capital expenditure

In the ESA central framework, net lending/net borrowing (B.9) is the balancing item of the capital account. The balancing item of general government in the ESA GFS presentation is identical to the net lending/net borrowing (B.9). This box explains why.

The ESA central framework

The first account is the production account, and therefore the first resource of an institutional sector in the ESA is its output. As the majority of services provided by government are not sold at economically significant prices and so are non-market, government output is measured by convention as the sum of production costs.

Similarly, final collective consumption expenditure, consisting of services provided to the community by government such as general services, defence, safety and public order, are measured as the sum of production costs. Also by convention, collective consumption expenditure (P.32) is equal to the actual final consumption (P.4) of government.

Final individual consumption expenditure of households provided directly by government on a non-market basis is also measured by its production costs.

As a result, two types of flows are 'imputed' in the ESA accounts of government:

(1) on the resources side, the non-market output, other (P.132) recorded in the production account;

(2) on the uses side, the actual final consumption (P.4) and the social transfers in kind — non-market production (D.631). They are recorded in the redistribution of income in kind account, and in the use of adjusted disposable income account.

Each imputed flow is equal to the sum of actual flows: the production costs. These two types of imputed flows, on the resource side and on the uses side, balance in the ESA sequence of accounts.

The ESA GFS presentation of statistics

The same basic transaction categories are used in the ESA GFS presentation, but mainly on the basis of actual monetary flows, to obtain the total revenue and the total expenditure of government. Only a selection of imputed flows is taken into account: imputed social contributions and capital transfers in kind.

Eliminating from the resources side the non-market output (P.132) to obtain total revenue, and eliminating from the uses side the actual final consumption (P.4=P.32) and the social transfers in kind — non-market production (D.631) to obtain total expenditure, results in the same balancing item: the net lending/net borrowing (B.9).

The only social transfers in kind that are accounted for in the GFS aggregate total expenditure of government are social transfers in kind provided to households via market producers (D.632), as they are subject to real payments of government units. Those transactions are also to be added to the sum of production costs (equal to non-market output, other — P.132) to obtain the final consumption expenditure of the general government.

P.3 = P.132 + D.632

”

35. Paragraph 20.90 is replaced by the following:

"Subsidies received by government units consist only of other subsidies on production. When received by producing entities belonging to general government, subsidies on products are included in the valuation of the output and sales at basic prices."

36. Paragraph 20.130 is replaced by the following:

"The repurchase by a unit of a liability is recorded as redemption in liabilities and not as an acquisition of assets. Likewise, at a subsector or sector level, the purchase by a government unit of a liability issued by another unit of the subsector in question will be presented in the consolidated presentation, as redemption of liability by that subsector or sector."

37. Paragraph 20.158 is replaced by the following:

"Taxes or subsidies paid by one government unit or entity to another are not to be consolidated. Taxes or subsidies on products cannot be consolidated in the system because there is no counterpart sector transactor in the ESA for such transactions; the relevant amounts are not separately recognised as expenditure and revenue (respectively) and are instead included in, or excluded from, the value of the intermediate consumption or of the sales."

38. Paragraph 21.22 is replaced by the following:

"The valuations of assets at fair value not only provide a better picture of the balance sheet than valuations at historic cost but they also generate more data on holding gains/losses."

39. Paragraph 22.13 is replaced by the following:

"In Coicop 15 main categories are distinguished:

(a) food and non-alcoholic beverages;

(b) alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics;

(c) clothing and footwear;

(d) housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels;

(e) furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance;

(f) health;

(g) transport;

(h) information and communication;

(i) recreation, sport and culture;

(j) education services;

(k) restaurants and accommodation services;

(l) insurance and financial services;

(m) personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services;

(n) individual consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households; and

(o) individual consumption expenditure of general government.

The first 13 categories sum up total individual consumption expenditure by households. The last two identify individual consumption expenditure by the non-profit institutions serving

households (NPISHs) and general government sectors, i.e. their social transfers in kind. Together all 15 items represent actual final consumption by households."

40. Paragraph 22.14 is replaced by the following:

"The individual consumption expenditure of NPISHs and general government is broken down into five common sub-categories reflecting major policy issues: housing, health, recreation and culture, education and social protection. These are also Coicop functions for the individual consumption expenditure by households; social protection is a sub-category of 13 personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services. As a consequence, Coicop also shows for each of these five common sub-categories, the role of private households, government and non-profit institutions serving households. For example, it can describe the role of government in providing housing, health and education."

41. Paragraph 22.16 is replaced by the following:

"The classification of government expenditure by function (COFOG) is a major tool for describing and analysing government finance. The 10 major divisions distinguished are:

(a) general public services;

(b) defence;

(c) public order and safety;

(d) economic affairs;

(e) environmental protection;

(f) housing and community amenities;

(g) health;

(h) recreation, culture and religion;

(i) education; and

(j) social protection.

The classification is used to classify individual and collective consumption expenditure by the government. However, it also serves to illustrate the role of other types of expenditure such as subsidies, investment grants and social benefits, for pursuing policy purposes."

42. Paragraph 23.05 is replaced by the following:

"Apart from COFOG and Coicop, the functional classifications include also COPNI (classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households) and COPP (classification of outlays of producers by purpose). These classifications are used for functional analysis of the expenditure by corporations, government, households and non-profit institutions serving households and for functional satellite accounts."

43. In Chapter 23, the table inserted under the heading "Transactions in products (P)" is replaced by the following:

"

P.1	Output
P.11	Market output

P.119	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)
P.12	Output for own final use
P.13	Non-market output
P.131	Payments for non-market output
P.132	Non-market output, other
P.2	Intermediate consumption
P.3	Final consumption expenditure
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure
P.4	Actual final consumption
P.41	Actual individual consumption
P.42	Actual collective consumption
P.5	Gross capital formation/P.5n net capital formation
P.51g	Gross fixed capital formation
P.511	Acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets
P.5111	Acquisitions of new fixed assets
P.5112	Acquisitions of existing fixed assets
P.5113	Disposals of existing fixed assets
P.512	Costs of ownership transfer on non-produced assets
P.51c	Consumption of fixed capital (–)
P.51c1	Consumption of fixed capital on gross operating surplus (–)
P.51c2	Consumption of fixed capital on gross mixed income (–)
P.51n	Net fixed capital formation
P.52	Changes in inventories
P.53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables
P.6	Exports of goods and services
P.61	Exports of goods

P.62	Exports of services
P.7	Imports of goods and services
P.71	Imports of goods
P.72	Imports of services

”

44. In Chapter 23, the text and the table inserted under the heading “Consumer durables” is replaced by the following:

“Consumer durables are coded using X as a prefix plus DHHCE (durable household consumption expenditure) plus a one-digit affix for subgroups and two digits for the items.

SNA codes	
XDHHCE1	Furniture and household appliances
XDHHCE11	Furniture and furnishings
XDHHCE12	Carpets and other floor coverings
XDHHCE13	Major household appliances whether electric or not
XDHHCE14	Major tools and equipment for house and garden
XDHHCE2	Personal transport equipment
XDHHCE21	Motor cars
XDHHCE22	Motor cycles
XDHHCE23	Bicycles
XDHHCE24	Animal drawn vehicles
XDHHCE3	Recreational and entertainment goods
XDHHCE31	Telephone and telefax equipment
XDHHCE32	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures
XDHHCE33	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments
XDHHCE34	Information processing equipment
XDHHCE35	Major durables for outdoor recreation
XDHHCE36	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation
XDHHCE4	Other durable goods
XDHHCE41	Jewellery, clocks and watches
XDHHCE42	Therapeutic medical appliances and equipment

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45. In Chapter 23, the table inserted under the heading "CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE (Coicop)" is replaced by the following:

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01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
01.1	Food
01.2	Non-alcoholic beverages
01.3	Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
02.1	Alcoholic beverages
02.2	Alcohol production services
02.3	Tobacco
02.4	Narcotics
03	Clothing and footwear
03.1	Clothing
03.2	Footwear
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
04.1	Actual rentals for housing
04.2	Imputed rentals for housing
04.3	Maintenance, repair and security of the dwelling
04.4	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling
04.5	Electricity, gas and other fuels
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance
05.1	Furniture, furnishings, and loose carpets
05.2	Household textiles
05.3	Household appliances
05.4	Glassware, tableware and household utensils
05.5	Tools and equipment for house and garden
05.6	Goods and services for routine household maintenance
06	Health
06.1	Medicines and health products
06.2	Outpatient care services
06.3	Inpatient care services
06.4	Other health services
07	Transport

07.1	Purchase of vehicles
07.2	Operation of personal transport equipment
07.3	Passenger transport services
07.4	Transport services of goods
08	Information and communication
08.1	Information and communication equipment
08.2	Software excluding games
08.3	Information and communication services
09	Recreation, sport and culture
09.1	Recreational durables
09.2	Other recreational goods
09.3	Garden products and pets
09.4	Recreational services
09.5	Cultural goods
09.6	Cultural services
09.7	Newspapers, books and stationery
09.8	Package holidays
10	Education services
10.1	Early childhood and primary education
10.2	Secondary education
10.3	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
10.4	Tertiary education
10.5	Education not definable by level
11	Restaurants and accommodation services
11.1	Food and beverage serving services
11.2	Accommodation services
12	Insurance and financial services
12.1	Insurance
12.2	Financial services
13	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services
13.1	Personal care
13.2	Other personal effects
13.3	Social protection
13.9	Other services
14	Individual consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving

	households (NPISHs)
14.1	Housing
14.2	Health
14.3	Recreation and culture
14.4	Education
14.5	Social protection
14.6	Other services
15	Individual consumption expenditure of general government
15.1	Housing
15.2	Health
15.3	Recreation and culture
15.4	Education
15.5	Social protection

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