

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2700/98
of 17 December 1998
concerning the definitions of characteristics for structural business statistics**

[Unofficial consolidated version]

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 of 20 December 1996¹ concerning structural business statistics and in particular Article 12 (iii) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 established a common framework for the production of Community statistics on the structure, activity, competitiveness and performance of businesses in the Community;

Whereas it is necessary to implement a set of Definitions for the structural business statistics characteristics;

Whereas the envisaged measures are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION

Article 1

- (1) The characteristics referred to in Article 4 of the Council Regulation concerning structural business statistics are defined in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (2) In these Definitions, references to company accounts use the headings laid down in Article 9 (balance sheet), Article 23 (profit and loss account) or Article 43 (notes on the accounts) of the Fourth Council Directive on the annual accounts of certain types of companies (78/660/EEC) of 25 July 1978².

Article 2

- (1) Member States shall apply these Definitions for the data concerning the 1999 reference year and subsequent years.
- (2) Member States shall also apply these Definitions for data concerning the 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 reference years where this corresponds to existing national practices.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 December 1998.

For the Commission

1 OJ No. L14/1 of 17.1.97

2 OJ No. L222/11 of 14.8.78

Yves-Thibault de SILGUY
Member of the Commission

DEFINITIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS

Code: 11 11 0
Title: Number of enterprises

Definition

A count of the number of enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Dormant units are excluded. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 this characteristic shall also comprise pension funds that do not employ personnel. It shall also include pension funds which are not established as legal entities and which are managed by pension fund management companies, insurance enterprises or other financial institutions (without however being covered by the annual accounts of these institutions). This characteristic shall however not include the number of pension funds which are not established separately from the sponsoring undertaking or trade (i.e. the non-autonomous pension funds or the book reserve system normally managed as an ancillary activity by the employer).

Code: 11 12 0
Title: Number of births of enterprises

Definition

A count of the number of births of enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors. A birth amounts to the creation of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Births do not include entries into the population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity.

Link to other variables

Part of Number of enterprises (11 11 0)

Code: 11 13 0
Title: Number of deaths of enterprises

Definition

A count of the number of deaths of enterprises registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors. A death amounts to the dissolution of a combination of production factors with the restriction that no other enterprises are involved in the event. Deaths do not include exits from the population due to mergers, take-overs, break-ups or restructuring of a set of enterprises. It does not include exits from a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity.

Code: 11 21 0
Title: Number of local units

Definition

A count of the number of local units registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Local units must be included even if they have no paid employees. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period.

Code: 11 31 0
Title: Number of kind-of-activity units

Definition

A count of the number of kind-of-activity units registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors, or an estimate if this type of unit is not registered. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period.

Code: 12 11 0
Title: Turnover

Definition

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extra-ordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the corresponding title of this characteristic is 'Gross premiums written'. This characteristic is defined in Article 35 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the corresponding title of this characteristic is 'Total pension contributions'. This characteristic shall comprise all pension contributions, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, such as all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions, voluntary additional contributions, incoming transfers, other contributions.

Note: Indirect taxes can be separated into three groups.

- i) The first comprises VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover which are excluded from turnover. These taxes are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.
- ii) The second group concerns all other taxes and duties linked to products which are either 1) linked to turnover and not deductible or 2) taxes on products not linked to turnover. Included here are taxes and duties on imports and taxes on the production, export, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods and services or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.
- iii) The third group concerns taxes and duties linked to production. These are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold.

Link to company accounts

Turnover as defined above for statistical purposes comprises the accounting heading

- Net turnover

Link to other variables

- Turnover is used in the calculation of *Production value* (12 12 0) and other aggregates and balances.
- Turnover may be broken down by activity: *Turnover from i) the principal activity, ii) industrial activities, iii) trading activities of purchase and resale, iv) intermediary activities (agents), v) other service activities* (18 11 0 to 18 15 0).
- Turnover may be broken down by product type: *Breakdown of turnover by product type* (18 21 0).
- Turnover may be broken down by type of customer: *Percentage share of turnover to i) retail traders* (25 11 1), *ii) professional users* (25 11 2), *iii) final customers* (25 11 3).

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, Gross premiums written (12 11 0) is calculated as follows:

Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1),
 + Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums (12 11 2).

Gross premiums written is used in the calculation of Gross premiums earned (32 11 0) and other aggregates and balances.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 Turnover (Total pension contributions) is calculated as follows:

Pension contributions receivable from members (48 00 1),
 + Pension contributions receivable from employers (48 00 2),
 + Incoming transfers (48 00 3),
 + Other pension contributions (48 00 4)

or:

Pension contributions to defined benefit schemes (48 00 5),
+ Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes (48 00 6),
+ Pension contributions to hybrid schemes (48 00 7)."

Code: 12 12 0

Title: Production value

Definition

The production value measures the amount actually produced by the unit, based on sales, including changes in stocks and the resale of goods and services.

The production value is defined as turnover, plus or minus the changes in stocks of finished products, work in progress and goods and services purchased for resale, minus the purchases of goods and services for resale, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income (excluding subsidies). Income and expenditure classified as financial or extraordinary in company accounts is excluded from production value. Included in purchases of goods and services for resale are the purchases of services purchased in order to be rendered to third parties in the same condition.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the production value is defined gross premiums earned plus total portfolio investment income plus other services produced minus gross claims incurred, excluding claims management expenses plus capital gains and provisions.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 6 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the production value is defined as interest receivable and similar income less interest payable and similar charges plus commissions receivable plus income from shares and other variable-yield securities plus net profit or net loss on financial operations plus other operating income.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the production value is defined as turnover less insurance premiums payable plus investment income plus other income plus insurance claims receivable less total expenditure on pensions less net change in technical provisions.

For the enterprises of the NACE class 65.11 the production value is defined as interest receivable and similar income less interest payable and similar charges plus commissions receivable plus income from shares and other variable-yield securities plus net profit or net loss on financial operations plus other operating income.

Note: Capitalised production includes the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers as investment. The latter includes the production of fixed tangible assets (buildings, etc.) as well as intangible assets (development of software, etc.). Capitalised production is unsold production and is valued at production cost. Note that these capital goods are also to be included in investment.

Note: Other operating income is a company accounting heading. The contents of this heading may vary between sectors and over time and as such can not be defined precisely for statistical purposes.

Link to company accounts

The components of Production value are included in the following accounting headings;

- *Net turnover*
- part of *Other operating income* - excluding subsidies
- *Variation in stocks of finished goods and work in progress*
- part of *Raw materials and consumables* relating to purchases and change in stocks of goods for resale
- *Work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised*

Link to other variables

Production value is based on

- Turnover (12 11 0),*
- +/- *Change in stocks of finished products and work in progress manufactured by the unit (13 21 3)*
- +/- *Change in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 21 1)*
- *Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0)*
- + Capitalised production
- + Other operating income (excluding subsidies)
- Production value is used in the calculation of *Value added at factor cost (12 15 0)* and other aggregates and balances.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the production value is calculated as follows:

For life insurance:

Gross premiums written (12 11 0),

- + Gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (32 11 2),
- + Investment income (32 22 0),
- Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5),
- Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6)
- Income from participating interests (32 71 1)

$$\frac{[(\text{Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0)} - \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}) / \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}] \times (\text{Investment income (32 22 0)} - \text{Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5)} - \text{Gains on the realisation of investments (32 71 6)} - \text{Income from participating interests (32 71 1)})}$$

- + Other technical income, net amount (32 16 1),
- + Other income (32 46 0),
- Gross claims payments (32 13 1),
- Gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (32 13 4),
- + External and internal claims management expenses (32 61 5),
- + Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6),

- + Unrealised gains on investments (32 23 0),
- Losses on the realisation on investments (32 72 3),
- Unrealised losses on investments (32 28 0),
- Gross change in life insurance provision (32 25 0),
- Bonuses and rebates, net amount (32 16 3)
- Change in fund for future appropriations (part of 32 29 0)
- Net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings (32 16 2).

For non-life insurance and reinsurance:

Gross premiums written (12 11 0),

- + Gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (32 11 2),
- + Investment income (32 42 0),
- Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5),
- Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6),
- Income from participating interests (32 71 1),
- + $[(\text{Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0) - Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}) / \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}] \times (\text{Investment income (32 42 0) - Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5) - Gains on the realisation of investments (32 71 6) - Income from participating interests (32 71 1)})$,
- + Other technical income, net amount (32 16 1),
- + Other income (32 46 0),
- Gross claims payments (32 13 1),
- Gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (32 13 4),
- + External and internal claims management expenses (32 61 5),
- + Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6),
- Losses on the realisation on investments (32 72 3),
- Bonuses and rebates, net amount (32 16 3),
- Change in the equalisation provision (32 15 0),
- Net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings (32 16 2).

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 6 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, Production value is calculated as:

Interest receivable and similar income (42 11 0),

- Interest payable and similar charges (42 12 0),
- + Commissions receivable (42 14 0),
- + Income from shares and other variable-yield securities (42 13 1),
- + Net profit or net loss on financial operations (42 20 0),
- + Other operating income (42 31 0).

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, Production value is calculated as:

Turnover (12 11 0),

- Insurance premiums payable (48 05 0),
- + Investment income (48 01 0),
- + Other income (48 02 2),
- + Insurance claims receivable (48 02 1),
- Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0),
- Net change in technical provisions (48 04 0).

Code: 12 13 0

Title: Gross margin on goods for resale

Definition

Corresponds to the return on the activity of purchase and resale without further processing. It is calculated from turnover, purchases and changes in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received.

Included in turnover, purchases and changes in stocks of goods and services for resale are the sales, purchases and changes in stocks of services purchased in order to be rendered to third parties in the same condition.

Also called gross trading margin.

Link to company accounts

These figures may not be isolated in company accounts. They are part of *net turnover* and *raw materials and consumables*.

Link to other variables

Gross margin on goods for resale is based on

Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale (18 13 0)

- *Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0)*
- +/- Changes in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 21 1)

- Gross margin on goods for resale is a part of *Production value (12 12 0)*

Code: 12 15 0

Title: Value added at factor cost

Definition

Value added at factor cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes.

It can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. Alternatively it can be calculated from gross operating surplus by adding personnel costs.

Income and expenditure classified as financial or extra-ordinary in company accounts is excluded from value added.

Value added at factor costs is calculated "gross" as value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Note: Indirect taxes can be separated into three groups.

- i) The first comprises VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover which are excluded from turnover. These taxes are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.
- ii) The second group concerns all other taxes and duties linked to products which are either 1) linked to turnover and not deductible or 2) taxes on products not linked to turnover. Included here are taxes and duties on imports and taxes on the production, export, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods and services or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.
- iii) The third group concerns taxes and duties linked to production. These are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value minus gross value of reinsurance services received minus other intermediate consumption.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 6 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value less total purchases of goods and services.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value less total purchases of goods and services.

For the enterprises of the NACE class 65.11, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value less total purchases of goods and services."

Link to company accounts

Value added at factor costs can be calculated directly from the following accounting headings;

- *Net turnover*
- *Variation in stocks of finished goods and work in progress*
- *Work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised*
- *Raw materials and consumables*
- *Other external charges*

- *Other operating charges*
- Other operating income

Link to other variables

Value added at factor cost is based on

- Turnover (12 11 0)
 - +/- Change in stocks of goods and services (13 12 0)
 - + Capitalised production
 - + Other operating income
 - Purchases of goods and services (13 11 0)
 - Other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible
 - Duties and taxes linked to production
- Value added at factor cost is used in the calculation of *gross operating surplus* (12 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, Value added at factor cost is calculated as:

- Production value (12 12 0),
- Intermediate consumption (13 11 0).

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 6 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the value added at factor cost is calculated follows:

- Production value (12 120),
- Total purchases of goods and services (13 110).

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the value added at factor cost is calculated follows:

- Production value (12 12 0),
- Intermediate consumption (= total purchases of goods and services (13 11 0))."

Code: 12 17 0

Title: Gross operating surplus

Definition

Gross operating surplus is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed. It can be calculated from the value added at factor cost less the personnel costs. It is the balance available to the unit which allows it to recompense the providers of own funds and debt, to pay taxes and eventually to finance all or a part of its investment.

Income and expenditure classified as financial or extra-ordinary in company accounts is excluded from gross operating surplus.

Link to company accounts

Gross operating surplus can be calculated from the following accounting headings;

- *Net turnover*
- *Variation in stocks of finished goods and work in progress*
- *Work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised*

- *Raw materials and consumables*
- *Other external charges*
- *Other operating charges*
- *Other operating income*
- *Staff costs*

Link to other variables

Gross operating surplus is based on

Value added at factor cost (12 15 0)

- Personnel costs (13 31 0)

Code: 13 11 0

Title: Total purchases of goods and services

Definition

Purchases of goods and services include the value of all goods and services purchased during the accounting period for resale or consumption in the production process, excluding capital goods the consumption of which is registered as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services concerned may be either resold with or without further transformation, completely used up in the production process or, finally, be stocked.

Included in these purchases are the materials that enter directly into the goods produced (raw materials, intermediary products, components), plus non-capitalised small tools and equipment. Also included are the value of ancillary materials (lubricants, water, packaging, maintenance and repair materials, office materials) as well as energy products. Included in this variable are the purchases of materials made for the production of capital goods by the unit.

Services paid for during the reference period are also included regardless of whether they are industrial or non-industrial. In this figure are payments for all work carried out by third parties on behalf of the unit including current repairs and maintenance, installation work and technical studies. Amounts paid for the installation of capital goods and the value of capitalised goods are excluded.

Also included are payments made for non-industrial services such as legal and accountancy fees, patents and licence fees (where they are not capitalised), insurance premiums, costs of meetings of shareholders and governing bodies, contributions to business and professional associations, postal, telephone, electronic communication, telegraph and fax charges, transport services for goods and personnel, advertising costs, commissions (where they are not included in wages and salaries), rents, bank charges (excluding interest payments) and all other business services provided by third parties. Included are services which are transformed and capitalised by the unit as capitalised production.

Expenditure classified as financial expenditure or extra-ordinary expenditure in company accounts is excluded from the total purchases of goods and services.

Purchases of goods and services are valued at the purchase price excluding deductible VAT and other deductible taxes linked directly to turnover.

All other taxes and duties on the products are therefore not deducted from the valuation of the purchases of goods and services. The treatment of taxes on production is not relevant in the valuation of these purchases.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the gross value of reinsurance services received plus other intermediate consumption.

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 6 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, the total purchases of goods and services is defined as commissions payable plus other administrative expenses plus other operating charges. ***Link to company accounts***

Purchases of goods and services can be calculated from the accounting headings

- *Raw materials and consumables* (before account is made of changes in stocks of goods and services)
- *Other external charges* (before account is made of changes in stocks of goods and services)
- part of *Other operating charges* - The part included here concerns payments for goods and services not included in the two headings above (raw materials and consumables and other external charges). The part not included here concerns the payment of taxes on production.

Link to other variables

Total purchases of goods and services is used in the calculation of Value added at factor cost (12 15 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Many items included within Total purchases of goods and services are identified separately

- *Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received* (13 12 0)
- *Operating costs linked to buildings and equipment* (13 41 0), *Cost of selling* (13 42 0), *Other operating costs* (13 43 0). Note that these three variables, when combined with variable 13 12 0 above are an exhaustive breakdown of total purchases of goods and services for enterprises in wholesale and retail trade.
- *Payments for agency workers* (13 13 1)
- *Payments for long term rental and operational leasing of goods* (13 41 1)
- *Purchases of energy products* (20 11 0 and 20 21 0 to 20 31 0)
- *Percentage share of purchases from wholesalers and purchasing groups* (25 21 1) and *Percentage share of purchases from producers* (25 21 2)

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 5 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, intermediate consumption is calculated as:

For life insurance:

Reinsurance balance (32 18 0),

+ [(Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0) - Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)) / Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)] x (Investment income (32 22 0) – Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5) – Gains on the realisation of investments (32 71 6) – Income from participating interests (32 71 1)),

+ Commissions (32 61 1),

+ Other external expenditure on goods and services (32 61 4 - depreciation on fixed assets for own use)

For non-life insurance and reinsurance:

Reinsurance balance (32 18 0),

+ [(Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0) - Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)) / Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)] x (Investment income (32 42 0) – Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5) – Gains on the realisation of investments (32 71 6) – Income from participating interests (32 71 1)),

+ Commissions (32 61 1),

+ Other external expenditure on goods and services (32 61 4 - depreciation on fixed assets for own use)

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 6 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, intermediate consumption is calculated as:

Commissions payable (42 15 0),

+ Other administrative expenses (42 32 2),

+ Other operating charges (42 33 0).

For the enterprises defined in Section 3 of Annex 7 of Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97, The variable Total purchases of goods and services (13 11 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total operational expenses (48 06 0)."

Code: 13 12 0

Title: Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received

Definition

Purchases for resale are purchases of goods for resale to third parties without further processing. It also includes purchases of services by "invoicing" service companies, i.e. those whose turnover is composed not only of agency fees charged on a service transaction (as in the case of estate agents) but also the actual amount involved in the service transaction, e.g. transport purchases by travel agents. The value of goods and services which are sold to third parties on a commission basis are excluded since these goods are neither bought nor sold by the agent receiving the commission.

When services for resale are referred to here, the services concerned are the output from service activities, rights to use pre-determined services, or physical supports for services. Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received are valued at the purchase price excluding deductible VAT and other deductible taxes linked directly to turnover. All other taxes and duties on the products are therefore not deducted from the valuation of the purchases of goods and services.

The treatment of taxes on production is not relevant in the valuation of these purchases.

Link to company accounts

Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received may not be isolated in company accounts. It is a part of

- *Raw materials and consumables*

- *Other external charges*
- *Other operating charges*

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0)

- Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received is used in the calculation of *Gross margin on goods for resale* (12 13 0), in *Production value* (12 12 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 13 13 1

Title: Payments for agency workers

Definition

Included in this figure are payments to employment agencies and similar organisations for the provision of personnel. Only the payments for the provision of personnel which is not linked to the provision of a particular industrial or other non-industrial service is included.

Link to company accounts

Payments for agency workers may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *other external charges* and *other operating charges*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0)

Code: 13 21 0

Title: Change in stocks of goods and services

Definition

Change in stocks (positive or negative) is the difference between the value of the stocks at the end and the beginning of the reference period. Change in stocks may be measured by the value of entries into stocks less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in stocks. Stocks are recorded at purchaser's prices exclusive of VAT if they are purchased from another unit, otherwise at production cost.

Among stocks (and the change in stocks), the following breakdown can be made:

- stocks of finished goods
- stocks of work in progress
- stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received,
- stocks of raw materials and consumables.

Included are the stocks of finished products or in the course of production, which have been produced by the unit and which have not yet been sold. These products include work in progress belonging to the unit, even if the products in question are in the possession of third parties. Equally, products held by the unit which belong to third parties are excluded.

Included are the stocks of goods and services bought for the sole purpose of reselling them in the same condition. Excluded are stocks of goods and services which are pro-

vided to third parties on a commission basis. Products purchased for resale and stocked by services enterprises can include goods (industrial equipment in the case of "turnkey" engineering contracts, or buildings in the case of property development, etc.) as well as services (rights to use advertising space, transport, accommodation, etc.).

When services are stocked the services concerned are the output from service activities, rights to use pre-determined services, or physical supports for services.

Included also are the stocks of raw and ancillary materials, intermediary products, components, energy, non-capitalised small tools and services which belong to the unit.

Link to company accounts

Changes in stocks of goods and services can be calculated from the following headings;

Variation in stocks of finished goods and in work in progress

Part of *raw materials and consumables*

Part of *other external charges*

Part of *other operating charges*

Link to other variables

- Change in stocks of goods and services is used in the calculation of *Value added at market prices* (12 14 0) and other aggregates and balances.
- Change in stocks of goods and services may be broken down by type of stocks: i) *Change in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received* (13 21 1) ii) *Change in stocks of finished products and work in progress manufactured by the unit* (13 21 3) and iii) Change in stocks of raw materials and consumables.

Code: 13 21 1

Title: **Change in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received**

Definition

This variable is defined as the change in stocks at purchaser's prices exclusive of VAT between the end and the beginning of the reference period. The change in stocks may be measured by the value of entries into stocks of products purchased for resale less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in stocks.

Included in these stocks are goods and services bought for the sole purpose of reselling them in the same condition. Excluded are stocks of goods and services which are provided to third parties on a commission basis.

Products purchased for resale and stocked by services enterprises can include goods (industrial equipment in the case of "turnkey" engineering contracts, or buildings in the case of property development, etc.) as well as services (rights to use advertising space, transport, accommodation, etc.).

When services are stocked the services concerned are the output from service activities, rights to use pre-determined services, or physical supports for services.

Link to company accounts

Change in stocks of goods purchased for resale in the same condition may not be isolated in company accounts. They are part of *raw materials and consumables, other external charges* and *other operating charges*

Link to other variables

- Change in stocks of goods purchased for resale in the same condition is used in the calculation of *gross margin on goods for resale* (12 13 0), *Production value* (12 12 0) and other aggregates and balances.
- Part of *Change in stocks of goods and services* (13 21 0)

Code: 13 21 3

Title: Change in stocks of finished products and work in progress manufactured by the unit

Definition

This variable is defined as the change in the value of the stocks of finished products or in the course of production, which have been produced by the unit and which have not yet been sold, between the first and last days of the reference period.

These products include work in progress belonging to the unit, even if the products in question are in the possession of third parties. Equally, products held by the unit which belong to third parties are excluded.

Stocks are valued at production cost, and are valued prior to value adjustments (such as depreciation).

Link to company accounts

Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress are recorded in company accounts as the heading *Variation in stocks of finished goods and work in progress*.

Link to other variables

- Change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress is used in the calculation of *Production value* (12 12 0) and other aggregates and balances.
- Part of *Change in stocks of goods and services* (13 21 0)

Code: 13 31 0

Title: Personnel costs

Definition

Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period. Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions.

Personnel costs are made up of:

- wages and salaries
- employers' social security costs

All remuneration paid during the reference period is included, regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework, and whether it is paid regularly or not. Included are all gratuities, workplace and performance bonuses, *ex gratia* payments, thirteenth month pay (and similar fixed bonuses), payments made to employees in consideration of dismissal, lodging, transport, cost of living and family allowances, commissions, attendance fees, overtime, night work etc. as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts owed by the employees and retained at source by the employers.

Also included are the social security costs for the employer. These include employer's social security contributions to schemes for retirement pensions, sickness, maternity, disability, unemployment, occupational accidents and diseases, family allowances as well as other schemes. These costs are included regardless of whether they are statutory, collectively agreed, contractual or voluntary in nature.

Payments for agency workers are not included in personnel costs.

Link to company accounts

Personnel costs can be calculated directly from the following accounting headings;

- *Staff costs*, which is the sum of the headings *wages and salaries* and *social security costs*

Link to other variables

Personnel costs is based on

Wages and salaries (13 32 0)
+ Social security costs (13 33 0)

- Personnel costs is used in the calculation of *Gross operating surplus* (12 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 13 32 0

Title: Wages and salaries

Definition

Wages and salaries are defined as "the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons counted on the payroll (including homeworkers), in return for work done during the accounting period." regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework and whether it is paid regularly or not.

Wages and salaries include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc. payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc. on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries do not include social contributions payable by the employer.

Wages and salaries include: all gratuities, bonuses, *ex gratia* payments, "thirteenth month payments", severance payments, lodging, transport, cost-of-living, and family allowances, tips, commission, attendance fees, etc. received by employees, as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts payable by employees and withheld at source by the employer. Wages and salaries which the employer continues to pay in the event of

illness, occupational accident, maternity leave or short-time working may be recorded here or under social security costs, dependent upon the unit's accounting practices.

Payments for agency workers are not included in wages and salaries.

Link to company accounts

Wages and salaries are recorded in company accounts as the heading *Wages and salaries*.

Link to other variables

- Wages and salaries is used in the calculation of *Personnel costs* (13 31 0)

Code: 13 33 0

Title: Social security costs

Definition

Employers' social security costs correspond to an amount equal to the value of the social contributions incurred by employers in order to secure for their employees the entitlement to social benefits.

Social security costs for the employer include the employer's social security contributions to schemes for retirement pensions, sickness, maternity, disability, unemployment, occupational accidents and diseases, family allowances as well as other schemes.

Included are the costs for all employees including homeworkers and apprentices.

Charges are included for all schemes, regardless of whether they are statutory, collectively agreed, contractual or voluntary in nature. Wages and salaries which the employer continues to pay in the event of illness, occupational accident, maternity leave or short-time working may be recorded here or under wages and salaries, dependent upon the unit's accounting practices.

Link to company accounts

Social security costs are recorded in company accounts as the heading *Social security costs*.

Link to other variables

- Social security costs is used in the calculation of *Personnel costs* (13 31 0)

Code: 13 41 0

Title: Operating costs linked to buildings and equipment

Definition

Operating costs linked to buildings and equipment consist of:

- costs related to buildings, including
 - rents, payments for energy for heating and electricity and the maintenance and repair of buildings,
 - operational leasing payments

- the expenses related to equipment, including
- payments for maintenance and repair of all machines (including computers and vehicles) and the cost of renting
- payments for operational leasing of machines.

Link to company accounts

Operating costs linked to buildings and equipment may not be isolated in company accounts. It is a part of *Raw materials and consumables, other external charges and other operating charges*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0).

For distributive trade activities (Section G of NACE Rev. 1), the other parts of total purchases of goods and services are: *Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received* (13 12 0), *Cost of selling* (13 42 0) and *Other operating costs* (13 43 0).

Code: 13 41 1

Title: Payments for long term rental and operational leasing of goods

Definition

The payments for long-term rental include all charges relative to the renting of tangible goods for a period greater than one year.

Operational leases are those leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to legal ownership to the lessee. Under an operational lease, the lessee acquires the right to use a durable good for a certain period of time, which may be long or short and not necessarily settled in advance. When the leasing period expires, the lessor expects to receive his good back in more or less the same condition as when he hired it out, apart from normal wear and tear. Thus the leasing period does not cover all, or a predominant part of, the good's economic lifetime. Payments for the operational leasing of goods relate to the cost of using the tangible goods made available to the unit through these contracts.

Link to company accounts

Payments for long term rental and operational leasing of goods may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *other external charges and other operating charges*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0)

Part of *Operating costs linked to buildings and equipment* (13 41 0)

Code: 13 42 0

Title: Cost of selling

Definition

Cost of selling, which forms part of "Purchases of goods and services" consists of advertising expenses, transport of goods, travelling expenses, hotel accommodation, entertaining expenses and other expenses related to the selling of goods (payments for agency workers included).

Link to company accounts

Cost of selling may not be isolated in company accounts. It is a part of *Raw materials and consumables, other external charges and other operating charges*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0).

For distributive trade activities (Section G of NACE Rev. 1), the other parts of total purchases of goods and services are: *Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received* (13 12 0), *Operating costs linked to buildings and equipment* (13 41 0) and *Other operating costs* (13 43 0).

Code: 13 43 0

Title: Other operating costs

Definition

Other operating costs may for example consist of expenses for bookkeeping, consultancy, office stationery, recruitment, insurance premiums, costs of collective staff transport, cost of bank services (excluding interest payments), postal and telecommunication expenses (phone, telex).

Link to company accounts

Other operating costs may not be isolated in company accounts. It is a part of *Raw materials and consumables, other external charges and other operating charges*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0).

For distributive trade activities (Section G of NACE Rev. 1), the other parts of total purchases of goods and services are: *Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received* (13 12 0), *Operating costs linked to buildings and equipment* (13 41 0) and *Cost of selling* (13 42 0).

Code: 15 11 0

Title: Gross investment in tangible goods

Definition

Investment during the reference period in all tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use (i.e.

Capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land. The threshold for the useful life

of a good that can be capitalised may be increased according to company accounting practices where these practices require a greater expected useful life than the 1 year threshold indicated above.

All investments are valued prior to (i.e. gross of) value adjustments, and before the deduction of income from disposals. Purchased goods are valued at purchase price, i.e. transport and installation charges, fees, taxes and other costs of ownership transfer are included. Own produced tangible goods are valued at production cost. Goods acquired through restructurations (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, split-off) are excluded. Purchases of small tools which are not capitalised are included under current expenditure.

Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of capital goods.

Current maintenance costs are excluded as is the value and current expenditure on capital goods used under rental and lease contracts. Investment in intangible and financial assets are excluded.

Concerning the recording of investments where the invoicing, delivery, payment and first use of the good may take place in different reference periods, the following method is proposed as an objective:

- i) Investments are recorded when the ownership is transferred to the unit that intends to use them. Capitalised production is recorded when produced. Concerning the recording of investments made in identifiable stages, each part-investment should be recorded in the reference period in which they are made.

In practice this may not be possible and company accounting conventions may mean that the following approximations to this method need to be used:

- i) investments are recorded in the reference period in which they are delivered,
- ii) investments are recorded in the reference period in which they enter into the production process,
- iii) investments are recorded in the reference period in which they are invoiced,
- iv) investments are recorded in the reference period in which they are paid for.

Link to company accounts

Investment is not recorded in the balance sheet. However, the additions, disposals and transfers of all fixed assets as well as the value adjustments of these fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet or the notes to the accounts.

Tangible goods are listed in company accounts under *Fixed assets - tangible assets*.

Link to other variables

Gross investment in tangible goods is based on

- Gross investment in land (15 12 0)*
- + *Gross investment in existing buildings and structures (15 13 0)*
- + *Gross investment in construction and alteration of buildings (15 14 0)*
- + *Gross investment in machinery and equipment (15 15 0)*

Code: 15 12 0

Title: Gross investment in land

Definition

Included under this variable, in addition to land, are underground deposits, forests and inland waters. Where land is purchased with existing buildings and the value of the two components is not separable, the total is recorded under this heading if it is estimated that the value of the land exceeds the value of the existing buildings. If the existing buildings are estimated to be of greater value than the land, the total is recorded under gross investment in existing buildings and structures (15 13 0). Also included here is land merely improved by levelling, the laying of pipes or by the provision of paths or roads. Land acquired through restructurations (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, split-off) is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Investment is not recorded in the balance sheet. However, the additions, disposals and transfers of all fixed assets as well as the value adjustments of these fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet or the notes to the accounts.

Land is not isolated in the list of tangible assets included in company accounts under *Fixed assets - tangible assets - Land and buildings*. The part relating to buildings should be excluded from this. Part of *payments on account and tangible assets in course of construction* should be included insofar as they relate to land.

Link to other variables

Part of *Gross investment in tangible goods* (15 11 0)

Code: 15 13 0

Title: Gross investment in existing buildings and structures

Definition

The investment includes the cost of the existing buildings and structures which have been acquired during the reference period. Where land is purchased with existing buildings and the value of the two components is not separable, the total is recorded under this heading if it is estimated that the value of the existing buildings exceeds the value of the land. If the land is estimated to be of greater value than the existing buildings, the total is recorded under gross investment in land (15 12 0). Purchases of new buildings that have never been used are excluded. Existing buildings and structures acquired through restructurations (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, split-off) are excluded.

Link to company accounts

Investment is not recorded in the balance sheet. However, the additions, disposals and transfers of all fixed assets as well as the value adjustments of these fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet or the notes to the accounts.

Gross investment in existing buildings and structures is not isolated in the list of tangible assets included in company accounts under *Fixed assets - tangible assets - Land and buildings*. The parts relating to Land and construction and alteration of buildings should be excluded from this. Part of *payments on account and tangible assets in course of construction* should be included insofar as they relate to existing buildings and structures.

Link to other variables

Part of *Gross investment in tangible goods* (15 11 0)

Code: 15 14 0

Title: Gross investment in construction and alteration of buildings

Definition

This variable covers expenditure during the reference period on the construction or conversion of buildings. Purchases of new buildings that have never been used are included. Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of buildings.

Included are permanent installations such as water supply, central heating, air conditioning, lighting etc. as well as construction expenditure related to oil wells (drilling), operational mines, pipe lines, power transmission lines, gas-pipes, railway lines, port installations, roads, bridges, viaducts, drains and other site improvements. Current maintenance costs are excluded.

Link to company accounts

Investment is not recorded in the balance sheet. However, the additions, disposals and transfers of all fixed assets as well as the value adjustments of these fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet or the notes to the accounts.

Gross investment in construction and alteration of buildings is not isolated in the list of tangible assets included in company accounts under *Fixed assets - tangible assets - Land and buildings*. The parts relating to Land and existing buildings and structures should be excluded from this. Part of *payments on account and tangible assets in course of construction* should be included insofar as they relate to existing construction and alteration of buildings.

Link to other variables

Part of *Gross investment in tangible goods* (15 11 0)

Code: 15 15 0

Title: Gross investment in machinery and equipment

Definition

This variable covers machinery (office machines, etc.), special vehicles used on the premises, other machinery and equipment, all vehicles and boats used off the premises, i.e. motor cars, commercial vehicles and lorries as well as special vehicles of all types, boats, railway wagons, etc. acquired new or second hand during the reference period.. Machinery and equipment acquired through restructurations (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, split-off) are excluded. Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of these capital goods. Current maintenance costs are excluded.

Link to company accounts

Investment is not recorded in the balance sheet. However, the additions, disposals and transfers of all fixed assets as well as the value adjustments of these fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet or the notes to the accounts.

Gross investment in machinery and equipment is included in the list of tangible assets included in company accounts under *Fixed assets - tangible assets - Plant and machinery and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment*. Part of *payments on account and tangible assets in course of construction* should be included insofar as they relate to machinery and equipment.

Link to other variables

Part of *Gross investment in tangible goods* (15 11 0)

Code: 15 21 0

Title: Sales of tangible investment goods

Definition

Sales of tangible goods includes the value of existing tangible capital goods, sold to third parties. Sales of tangible capital goods are valued at the price actually received (excluding VAT), and not at book value, after deducting any costs of ownership transfer incurred by the seller. Value adjustments and disposals other than by sale are excluded

Link to company accounts

Sales of investment goods are not recorded in the balance sheet. However, the additions, disposals and transfers of all fixed assets are shown in the balance sheet or the notes to the accounts.

Tangible investment goods refers to assets listed in company accounts under *Fixed assets - tangible assets*.

Code: 15 31 0

Title: Value of tangible goods acquired through financial leasing

Definition

Under a financial lease the lessee acquires the right to use a durable good in exchange for rental payments over a predetermined and protracted term. If all risks and rewards of ownership are *de facto* though not *de jure*, transferred from lessor to lessee, the lease is a financial one. In financial leasing, the leasing period covers all, or most of, the economic lifetime of the durable good. At the end of the leasing period the lessee often has the option to buy the good at a nominal price. The lessor's role is purely financial.

The value to be recorded corresponds to the market value of the good if it would have been purchased. This value is in principle known in the contract or can be estimated by summing-up the part of the instalments that cover the capital reimbursement. The part of instalments corresponding to the interest payments are to be excluded.

This value should be recorded at the time when the good is delivered to the lessee.

Annual payments for assets used under financial leasing should be excluded. The value of goods used under leases other than financial ones should also be excluded.

Link to company accounts

Note: The value of tangible goods acquired through financial leasing is not referred to in the IVth Directive. However, some national accounting standards do permit these goods to be capitalised in the balance sheet.

Link to other variables

Note: The value of tangible goods acquired through financial leasing is not included in *Gross investment in tangible goods* (15 11 0).

Code: 16 11 0

Title: Number of persons employed

Definition

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It includes persons absent for a short period (e.g. sick leave, paid leave or special leave), and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period. It also includes part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the pay-roll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the pay-roll.

The number of persons employed excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Unpaid family workers refer to persons who live with the proprietor of the unit and work regularly for the unit, but do not have a contract of service and do not receive a fixed sum for the work they perform. This is limited to those persons who are not included on the payroll of another unit as their principal occupation.

Note: In order to check the comparability of data, it is necessary to indicate whether voluntary workers have been included under this heading or not.

Link to company accounts

The number of persons employed is recorded in the notes on the company accounts (Article 43 (8)).

Link to other variables

The number of persons employed may be broken down into the *Number of employees* (16 13 0) and unpaid workers.

Code: 16 13 0

Title: Number of employees

Definition

The number of employees is defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.

The relationship of employer to employee exists when there is an agreement, which may be formal or informal, between an enterprise and a person, normally entered into voluntarily by both parties, whereby the person works for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.

A worker is considered to be a wage or salary earner of a particular unit if he or she receives a wage or salary from the unit regardless of where the work is done (in or outside the production unit). A worker from a temporary employment agency is considered to be an employee of the temporary employment agency and not of the unit (customer) in which they work.

In particular the following are considered as employees:

- paid working proprietors;
- students who have a formal commitment whereby they contribute to the unit's process of production in return for remuneration and/or education services;
- employees engaged under a contract specifically designed to encourage the recruitment of unemployed persons;
- homeworkers if there is an explicit agreement that the homeworker is remunerated on the basis of the work done and they are included on the pay-roll.

The number of employees includes part-time workers, seasonal workers, persons on strike or on short-term leave, but excludes those persons on long-term leave.

The number of employees does not include voluntary workers.

The number of employees is calculated in the same manner as the Number of persons employed, Namely as the number of jobs and is measured as an annual average.

Link to other variables

Part of the *Number of persons employed* (16 11 0)

Many categories of employees are identified separately

- *Number of part-time employees* (16 13 1)
- *Number of apprentices* (16 13 2)
- *Number of homeworkers* (16 13 5)

Code: 16 13 1

Title: Number of part-time employees

Definition

This is a division of the number of employees calculated by reference to the number of hours worked per week for which they are paid; this number of hours is considered in relation to the length of what is considered to be a full-time working week in the Member State or the sector of the unit or the unit itself.

Part-time workers are persons whose usual hours of work are less than the normal working hours. This Definition encompasses all forms of part-time work (half-day work, work for one, two or three days a week, etc.). This number may be established at the national, regional, industrial or unit level.

The number of employees may be broken down according to the weekly number of hours which they work. This number of hours is considered in relation to the length of what is regarded as a standard full-time working week in the Member State, region, industry or unit.

It should be noted that whereas the "full-time employee" category is relatively homogeneous, the same cannot be said of the "part-time employee" category since this can cover anything between 20% or even less and 80% or more of the normal working hours of the employing unit.

It is impossible to establish an exact distinction between part-time and full-time work due to variation in working practices between Member States and industries.

Part-time employees (duration of work less than the norm) and intermittent/seasonal employees (who may work full time but for a fixed short period, e.g. temporary workers, film crew etc.) should not be confused.

Link to other variables

Part of *Number of employees* (16 13 0)

Code: 16 13 5

Title: Number of homeworkers

Definition

Homeworkers are a sub-division of persons employed of the observation unit who carry out their professional activity from their own home. Only homeworkers who appear on the pay-roll of the observation unit should be included.

Link to other variables

Part of *Number of employees* (16 13 0)

Code: 16 14 0

Title: Number of employees in full time equivalent units

Definition

The number of employees converted into full time equivalents (FTE).

Figures for the number of persons working less than the standard working time of a full-year full-time worker, should be converted into full time equivalents, with regard to the working time of a full-time full-year employee in the unit.

Included in this category are people working less than a standard working day, less than the standard number of working days in the week, or less than the standard number of

weeks/months in the year The conversion should be carried out on the basis of the number of hours, days, weeks or months worked.

Link to other variables

The *Number of hours worked by employees* (16 15 0) or the *Number of part-time employees* (16 13 1) may be used in the conversion of the *Number of employees* (16 13 0) into full-time equivalents.

Code: 16 15 0

Title: Number of hours worked by employees

Definition

The total number of hours worked by employees represents the aggregate number of hours actually worked for the output of the observation unit during the reference period.

This variable excludes hours paid but not actually worked such as for annual leave, holidays and sick leave. It also excludes meal breaks and commuting between home and work.

Included are hours actually worked during normal working hours; hours worked in addition to those; time which is spent at the place of work on tasks such as preparing the site and time corresponding to short periods of rest at the work place.

If the exact number of hours actually worked is not known, it may be estimated on the basis of the theoretical number of working hours and the average rate of absences (sickness, maternity, etc.).

Link to other variables

The number of hours worked by employees may be used in the conversion of the *Number of employees* (16 13 0) into the *Number of employees in full time equivalent units* (16 14 0).

Code: 17 32 0

Title: Number of retail stores

Definition

This is the total number of retail stores operated by the enterprise, either owned or rented. Stores are defined as fixed sales premises which the customers enter to make their purchases. Retail stores are to be classified within the groups 52.1-52.5 of NACE Rev.1.

Link to other variables

Part of *Number of local units* (11 21 0)

Code: 17 33 0

Title: Category of sales space for retail stores engaged in retail trade

Definition

In addition to the total number of retail stores a breakdown by class of sales space is added.

These classes shall be used:

- less than 120 m²
- from 120 to 399 m²
- from 400 to 999 m²
- from 1 000 to 2 499 m²
- from 2 500 to 4 999m².
- from 5 000 to 9 999 m²
- 10 000 m² and more

Link to other variables

This is a breakdown of *Number of retail stores* (17 32 0)

Code: 17 33 1
Title: Sales space

Definition

Sales space is taken to mean the estimated floor area of that part of the premises devoted to selling and display, i.e.:

- the total space to which customers have access, including fitting rooms;
- counter space and window space;
- the space behind counters used by shop assistants.

Sales space does not include offices, storage and preparation rooms, workshops, staircases, cloakrooms and other amenity rooms.

Code: 17 34 0
Title: Number of fixed market stands and/or stalls

Definition

The characteristic covers the total number of fixed market stands and/or permanent stalls operated by an enterprise, either owned or rented. Contrary to stores, the customers do not usually enter the sales premises of the stands/stalls to make their purchases. Fixed market stands/stalls are to be classified as part of class 52.62 of NACE Rev.1.

Code: 18 10 0
Title: Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities

Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Sections A to F of NACE Rev.1 .

Turnover derived from the resale of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from industrial activities can not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of net turnover.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Code: 18 11 0

Title: Turnover from the principal activity at the NACE Rev.1 three-digit level.

Definition

The part of turnover derived from the principal activity of the unit. The principal activity of a unit is determined according to the rules laid down in the Council Regulation on statistical units No. 696/93 of 15 March 1993.

Turnover derived from the sale of goods and services which have been subject to a subcontracting relationship are included. Turnover derived from the resale of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from the principal activity at the NACE Rev. 1 three-digit level can not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Code: 18 12 0

Title: Turnover from industrial activities

Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Sections C to F of NACE Rev.1 .

Turnover derived from the sale of goods and services which have been subject to a subcontracting relationship are included. Turnover derived from the resale of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from industrial activities can not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities* (18 10 0)

Code: 18 12 1

Title: Turnover from industrial activities excluding construction

Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Sections C to E of NACE Rev.1 .

Turnover derived from the sale of goods and services which have been subject to a sub-contracting relationship are included. Turnover derived from the resale of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from industrial activities excluding construction can not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities* (18 10 0)

Part of Turnover from industrial activities (18 12 0)

Code: 18 12 2

Title: Turnover from construction activities

Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Section F of NACE Rev.1 .

Turnover derived from the sale of goods and services which have been subject to a sub-contracting relationship are included. Turnover derived from the resale of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from construction activities can not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities* (18 10 0)

Part of Turnover from industrial activities (18 12 0)

Code: 18 15 0

Title: Turnover from service activities

Definition

Revenue from all services rendered (banking and insurance services, business and personal services).

This variable encompasses turnover from service activities resulting from a principal or secondary activity; Some service activities may be performed by industrial units. These activities are classified to Sections H to K and M to O and also to the maintenance and repair Groups 50.2, 50.4 and 52.7 of Section G of NACE Rev.1.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from service activities may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of net turnover.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Code: 18 16 0

Title: Turnover from trading and intermediary activities

Definition

The part of turnover derived from the trading activities of purchase and resale of the unit and the intermediary activity of the unit. This corresponds to the sales of goods purchased by the unit in its own Name and for its own account and resold in the same condition in which they were purchased, or after such labelling, packaging and wrapping as is usually practised in distributive trade enterprises as well as any commissions on purchases and sales made in the Name and on behalf of third parties, and similar activities.

Resales may be broken down into:

- resales to other traders, professional users, etc. (wholesale sales);
- resales to households or small-scale users (retail sales).

These activities are classified in Section G of NACE Rev.1 (except the maintenance and repair Groups 50.2, 50.4 and 52.7).

Link to company accounts

Turnover from trading and intermediary activities may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Code: 18 31 0

Title: Turnover from building

Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Section F of NACE Rev.1 and relating to constructions classified as buildings in the classification of types of constructions (CC).

Turnover derived from the sale of goods and services which have been subject to a sub-contracting relationship are included. Turnover derived from the resale of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from building may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities* (18 10 0)

Part of *Turnover from industrial activities* (18 12 0)

Part of *Turnover from construction activities* (18 12 2)

Code: 18 32 0

Title: Turnover from civil engineering

Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Section F of NACE Rev.1 and relating to constructions classified as civil engineering works in the classification of types of constructions (CC).

Turnover derived from the sale of goods and services which have been subject to a subcontracting relationship are included. Turnover derived from the resale of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition is excluded.

Link to company accounts

Turnover from civil engineering may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities* (18 10 0)

Part of *Turnover from industrial activities* (18 12 0)

Part of *Turnover from construction activities* (18 12 2)

Code: 20 11 0

Title: Purchases of energy products (in value)

Definition

Purchases of all energy products during the reference period should be included in this variable only if they are purchased to be used as fuel. Energy products purchased as a raw materials or for resale without transformation should be excluded. The figure should be given in value only.

Link to company accounts

Purchases of energy products can not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *Raw materials and consumables*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0)

Code: 20 11 1
Title: Purchases of solid fuels (in value)

Definition

Purchases of solid fuels during the reference period should be included in this variable only if they are purchased to be used as fuel. Solid fuels purchased as raw material or for resale without transformation should be excluded.

Solid fuels consist of coking coal, steam coal (other bituminous coal and anthracite), sub-bituminous coal, coke oven coke, gas-works coke, brown coal coke, tar, coal patent fuels and other solid fuels.

Link to company accounts

Purchases of individual energy products cannot be isolated in company accounts. They are part of raw materials and consumables.

Link to other variables

Part of purchases of energy products (20 11 0)

Code: 20 112
Title: Purchases of petroleum products (in value)

Definition

Purchases of petroleum products during the reference period should be included in this variable only if they are purchased to be used as fuel. Petroleum products purchased as raw material or for resale without transformation should be excluded.

Petroleum products include the following products:

Motor gasoline (leaded and unleaded),

Transport diesel,

Heating and other gasoil,

Fuel oil (with high or low sulphur content),

Liquified petroleum gas (LPG),

Other petroleum products such aviation gasoline, gasoline type jet fuel, kerosene type jet fuel, others.

Link to company accounts

Purchases of individual energy products cannot be isolated in company accounts. They are part of raw materials and consumables.

Link to other variables

Part of purchases of energy products (20 11 0)

Code: 20 113
Title: Purchases of natural and derived gas (in value)

Definition

Purchases of natural and derived gas during the reference period should be included in this variable only if they are purchased to be used as fuel. Natural and derived gas purchased as raw material or for resale without transformation should be excluded.

Natural gas is a methane-rich combustible gas coming from natural fields. Derived gases consist of coke-oven gas (= gas recovered as a by-product of coke ovens), blast furnace gas (gas recovered as a by-product of blast furnaces) and gasworks gas (= gas obtained by carbonisation, cracking, reforming, gasification or simple mixing of gas and/or air in gasworks) and oxygen steel furnace gas (gas recovered as a by-product of the production of steel in an oxygen furnace).

Link to company accounts

Purchases of individual energy products cannot be isolated in company accounts. They are part of raw materials and consumables.

Link to other variables

Part of purchases of energy products (20 11 0)

Code: 20 114
Title: Purchases of renewable energy sources (in value)

Definition

Purchases of renewable energy sources during the reference period should be included in this variable only if these are purchased to be used as fuel. Renewable energy sources purchased as raw material or for resale without transformation should be excluded.

Renewable energy sources include biomass, biomass waste or other renewable energy sources.

Link to company accounts

Purchases of individual energy products cannot be isolated in company accounts. They are part of raw materials and consumables.

Link to other variables

Part of purchases of energy products (20 11 0)

Code: 20 115
Title: Purchases of heat (in value)

Definition

Heat is produced by heating plants using fossil fuels, biomass, wastes or by Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) or from geothermal fields.

Link to company accounts

Purchases of individual energy products cannot be isolated in company accounts. They are part of raw materials and consumables.

Link to other variables

Part of purchases of energy products (20 11 0)

Code: 20 116

Title: Purchases of electricity (in value)

Definition

Electricity is a secondary energy source obtained from fossil fuels, nuclear power, biomass, wastes and other renewable energy sources (such as hydropower, wind, solar or geothermal energy sources).

Link to company accounts

Purchases of individual energy products cannot be isolated in company accounts. They are part of raw materials and consumables.

Link to other variables

Part of *Purchases of energy products* (20 11 0)

Code: 21 11 0

Title: Investment in equipment and plant for pollution control and special anti-pollution accessories (mainly 'end-of-pipe' equipment)

Definition

Capital expenditures for methods, technologies, processes or equipment designed to collect and remove pollution and pollutants (e.g. air emissions, effluents or solid waste) after their creation, prevent the spread of and measure the level of the pollution, and treat and dispose of pollutants generated by the operating activity of the company.

It is the sum of expenditure in the environmental domains Protection of ambient air and climate, Wastewater management, Waste management and Other environmental protection activities. Other environmental protection activities includes Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, Noise and vibration abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, Protection against radiation, Research and development, General environmental administration and management, Education, training and information, Activities leading to indivisible expenditure and Activities not elsewhere classified.

Included are:

- Investments in distinct, identifiable components supplementing existing equipment, which are implemented at the end of or completely outside the production line ("end-of-pipe" equipment).
- Investments in equipment (e.g. filters or separate cleaning steps) which compose or extract pollutants within the production line, when the removal of these added facilities would not affect in the main the functioning of the production line.

The main purpose or function of this capital expenditure is environmental protection and the total expenditure for these should be reported.

The expenditure should be reported gross of any cost-offsets resulting from the generation and sale of marketable by-products, savings made, or subsidies received.

Purchased goods are valued at the purchase price excluding deductible VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

Excluded are:

- Actions and activities beneficial to the environment that would have been taken regardless of environmental protection considerations, including measures that primarily aim at health and safety of the workplace and production security.
- Measures to reduce pollution when the products are used or scrapped (environmental adaptation of products), unless environmental policy and regulation expands the legal responsibility of the producer to cover also the pollution generated by the products when used, or for taking care of the products when they become waste.
- Resource use and saving activities (e.g. water supply or the saving of energy or raw materials), unless the primary purpose is environmental protection: e.g. when these activities aim at implementing national or international environmental policy and are not undertaken for cost saving reasons.

[Link to company accounts](#)

The definition is based on the accounting standards applied by the company in its book-keeping, in compliance with EU accounting standards: i.e. these are expenditures that qualify for recognition as an asset.

[Link to other variables](#)

Total environmental protection investments is the sum of the variables 21 11 0 and 21 12 0. Total environmental protection expenditure is the sum of the variables 21 11 0, 21 12 0 and 21 14 0.

Part of:

15 11 0 Gross investment in tangible goods

15 31 0 Value of tangible goods acquired through financial leasing

Code: 21 12 0

Title: Investment in equipment and plant linked to cleaner technologies ("integrated technology")

Definition

Capital expenditures for new or adaptation of existing methods, technologies, processes, equipment (or parts thereof) designed to prevent or reduce the amount of pollution created at the source (e.g. air emissions, effluents or solid waste), thereby reducing the environmental impacts associated with the release of pollutants and/or with polluting activities.

It is the sum of expenditure in the environmental domains Protection of ambient air and climate, Wastewater management, Waste management and Other environmental protection activities. Other environmental protection activities includes Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, Noise and vibration abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, Protection against radiation, Research and development, General environmental administration and management, Education, training and information, Activities leading to indivisible expenditure and Activities not elsewhere classified.

The expenditure should be reported gross of any cost-offsets resulting from the generation and sale of marketable by-products, savings made, or subsidies received.

Purchased goods are valued at the purchase price excluding deductible VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

Included are:

- Capital expenditures that involve distinct, separately identifiable (environmental parts of) methods, processes, technologies and equipment. Their main purpose or function is environmental protection by definition and the total expenditure of the (environmental parts of) methods, processes, technologies, equipment should be reported.

- Capital expenditures for methods, processes, technologies and equipment that are integrated with the overall operating activity (production process/installation) in a way that makes it difficult to separately identify the pollution prevention component. In these cases (“integrated measures”), only the environmental protection fraction of the total investment should be reported.

This fraction corresponds to the additional investment vis-à-vis the capital expenditure that would have been incurred were it not for the environmental protection considerations. Therefore, the alternative for comparison corresponds to the cheapest alternative available to the company with similar functions and characteristics, except for those related to environmental protection.

When the selected option is standard technology and there is no cheaper less environmentally beneficial alternative available to the company, the measure is by definition not an environmental protection activity, and no expenditure should be reported.

Excluded are:

- Actions and activities beneficial to the environment that would have been taken regardless of environmental protection considerations, including measures that primarily aim at health and safety of the workplace and production security.

- Measures to reduce pollution when the products are used or scrapped (environmental adaptation of products), unless environmental policy and regulation expands the legal responsibility of the producer to cover also the pollution generated by the products when used, or for taking care of the products when they become waste.

- Resource use and saving activities (e.g. water supply or the saving of energy or raw materials), unless the primary purpose is environmental protection: e.g. when these activities aim at implementing national or international environmental policy and are not undertaken for cost saving reasons.

Link to company accounts

The definition is based on the accounting standards applied by the company in its book-keeping, in compliance with EU accounting standards: i.e. these are expenditures that qualify for recognition as an asset.

Link to other variables

Total environmental protection investments is the sum of the variables 21 11 0 and 21 12 0. Total environmental protection expenditure is the sum of the variables 21 11 0, 21 12 0 and 21 14 0.

Part of:

15 11 0 Gross investment in tangible goods

15 31 0 Value of tangible goods acquired through financial leasing

Code: 21 14 0

Title: Total current expenditure on environmental protection

Definition

Total current expenditure on environmental protection are the expenditure for operating and maintaining an activity, technology, process, equipment (or parts thereof) designed to prevent, reduce, treat or eliminate pollutants and pollution (e.g. air emissions, effluents or solid waste) or any other degradation of the environment resulting from the operating activity of the company.

It is the sum of expenditure in the environmental domains Protection of ambient air and climate, Wastewater management, Waste management and Other environmental protection activities. Other environmental protection activities includes Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, Noise and vibration abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, Protection against radiation, Research and development, General environmental administration and management, Education, training and information, Activities leading to indivisible expenditure and Activities not elsewhere classified.

Total current expenditure on environmental protection should be reported gross of any cost-offsets resulting from the sale of marketable by-products, savings or subsidies received.

Current expenditure is the sum of "in-house expenditure" and "purchases of environmental protection services"

– In-house expenditure includes all current expenditure on environmental protection except purchases of environmental protection services from other units. It is the sum of labour costs, use of raw materials and consumables and payments for operational leasing. For example related to: operation and maintenance of environmental equipment, measurement and monitoring of pollution levels, environmental management, information and education, environmental research and development.

– Purchases of environmental protection services include all fees, charges and similar payments to other organisations (outside the reporting unit), public or private, in exchange of environmental protection services related to the environmental impacts of the operating activity of the company. For example, payments for collection and treatment of waste and wastewater, payments related to decontamination of soil, regulatory charges, payments to environmental consultants related to e.g. environmental information, certification or operation of environmental equipment.

Purchased goods and services are valued at the purchase price excluding deductible VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. Labour expenditure include the gross wages and salaries including employers' charges and social security costs, but excluding general overhead.

Excluded are:

– Actions and activities beneficial to the environment that would have been taken regardless of environmental protection considerations, including measures that primarily aim at health and safety of the workplace and production security.

– Measures to reduce pollution when the products are used or scrapped (environmental adaptation of products), unless environmental policy and regulation expands the legal responsibility of the producer to cover also the pollution generated by the products when used, or for taking care of the products when they become waste.

– Resource use and saving activities (e.g. water supply or the saving of energy or raw materials), unless the primary purpose is environmental protection: e.g. when these activities aim at implementing national or international environmental policy and are not undertaken for cost saving reasons.

– Payments of taxes, fees or charges by the reporting unit that are not linked to purchasing an environmental service related to the environmental impacts of the operating activity of the company, even if the government authorities have earmarked the revenue for financing environmental protection activities (e.g. taxes on pollution).

– Calculated cost items such as depreciation of environmental equipment, capital loss due to forced replacement or general overhead.

– Loss of income, compensatory charges, fines, penalties and similar which do not relate to an environmental protection activity.

Link to company accounts

The definition of current expenditure is based on the accounting standards applied by the company in its bookkeeping, in compliance with EU accounting standards: i.e. current expenditure includes all expenditure that is not capitalised but charged to the profit and loss account.

It is the sum of purchase of raw materials and consumables, labour costs, public fees and charges, expenses for external services and rental and leasing charges for environmental protection activities.

Link to other variables

Total environmental protection investments is the sum of the variables 21 11 0 and 21 12 0. Total environmental protection expenditure is the sum of the variables 21 11 0, 21 12 0 and 21 14 0.

Part of:

13 11 0 Total purchase of goods and services

13 31 0 Personnel costs

Code: 22 11 0

Title: Total intra-mural R & D expenditure

Definition

Research and experimental development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Intra-mural expenditures are all expenditures for R & D (Research & Development) performed within the unit, regardless of the source of funds.

R & D must be distinguished from expenditures for a wide range of related activities. The following are therefore excluded from R & D expenditure:

- expenditures on education and training
- expenditures on other scientific and technological activities (E.g. information services, testing and standardisation, feasibility studies etc.)
- expenditures on other industrial activities (E.g. industrial innovations n.e.s.)
- expenditures on purely financing activities (other administration and other indirect supporting activities are included).

Intra-mural expenditures are valued at production cost and include all operating costs including the labour cost and capital expenditure.

Link to company accounts

Research and development expenditure may, depending upon national laws, be recorded in one of three places, movements in intangible assets, movements in tangible assets or operating expenditure.

If under national law it may be partly or completely capitalised the expenditure is included in the movement of the intangible assets included in company accounts under *Fixed assets - intangible assets - costs of research and development*.

If under national law it is only partially capitalised or not capitalised at all, the current expenditure is part of *Raw materials and consumables, other external charges, staff costs and other operating charges* and the capital expenditure is included in the movement of the tangible assets included in company accounts under *Fixed assets - tangible assets*.

Code: 22 12 0

Title: Total number of R & D personnel

Definition

Research and experimental development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

All persons employed directly on Research & Development (R & D) should be counted, as well as those providing direct services such as R & D managers, administrators and clerical staff. Those persons providing an indirect service, such as canteen and security staff, should be excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included as an overhead in the measurement of expenditure.

R & D personnel must be distinguished from personnel for a wide range of related activities. The following are therefore excluded from R & D personnel:

- personnel employed on education and training
- personnel employed on other scientific and technological activities (E.g. information services, testing and standardisation, feasibility studies etc.)
- personnel employed on other industrial activities (E.g. industrial innovations n.e.s.)
- personnel employed on administration and other indirect supporting activities.

Link to company accounts

The total number of research and development personnel may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of the number of persons employed which is recorded in the notes on the company accounts (Article 43 (9)).

Link to other variables

Part of the *Number of persons employed* (16 11 0)

Code: 23 11 0

Title: Payments to subcontractors

Definition (for industry – Sections C to E of NACE Rev.1)

Payments to subcontractors are payments made by the unit to third parties in return for industrial goods and services supplied as part of a subcontracting relationship defined as follows:

Two enterprises are linked by a *subcontracting relationship* whenever conditions A and B are met together:

- A. the customer enterprise, also said *main-contractor*, participates in the conception of the product providing, even partially, technical specifications to the *supplier enterprise*, also said *subcontractor*, and/or provides it with the materials to be processed;
- B. the customer enterprise sells the subcontracted product, either as such or as part of a more complex product, and takes on the after-sales liability for the product.

Note: The mere stipulation of a colour, size or catalogue number does not constitute a technical specification in itself. The manufacture of a tailor-made product does not of itself necessarily imply a subcontracting relationship.

Links with company accounts

Payments to subcontractors are not necessarily treated separately in company accounting. They may be included in *Other external charges* and *Other operating costs*.

Links with other variables

Part of Total purchases of goods and services (13 11 0).

Code: 25 11 1

Title: Percentage share of turnover to retail traders

Definition

The share of wholesale enterprises' turnover (Division 51 of NACE Rev.1) accounted for by retail traders. This share corresponds to the traditional scheme producer → wholesaler → retailer → consumer. Note that the share shall be calculated on the basis of Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale (18 13 0).

Link to company accounts

Percentage share of turnover to retail traders may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of net turnover.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale* (18 13 0)

Note: This variable forms together with (25 11 2), professional users and (25 11 3) final consumers an exhaustive breakdown of *Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale* (18 13 0).

Code: 25 11 2

Title: Percentage share of turnover to professional users (wholesalers, others)

Definition

The share of wholesale enterprises' turnover (Division 51 of NACE Rev.1) accounted for by professional users (businesses, institutions, government bodies, etc.) and wholesalers. Sales to retailers and final consumers are excluded. The wholesalers may form a complex distribution network involving several wholesalers prior to the final user.

Note that the share of turnover shall be calculated on the basis of Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale (18 13 0).

Link to company accounts

Percentage share of turnover to professional users may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale* (18 13 0)

Note: This variable forms together with (25 11 1), retail traders and (25 11 3) final consumers an exhaustive breakdown of *Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale* (18 13 0).

Code: 25 11 3
Title: Percentage share of turnover to final consumers

Definition

The share of wholesale enterprises' turnover (Division 51 of NACE Rev.1) accounted for by final consumers. This corresponds to a secondary activity of the wholesaler, acting in a retail capacity.

Note that the share of turnover shall be calculated on the basis of Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale (18 13 0).

Link to company accounts

Percentage share of turnover to final consumers may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of *net turnover*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Turnover* (12 11 0)

Part of *Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale* (18 13 0)

Note: This variable forms together with (25 11 1), retail traders and (25 11 2) professional users an exhaustive breakdown of *Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale* (18 13 0).

Code: 25 21 1
Title: Percentage share of purchases from wholesalers and purchasing groups

Definition

This characteristic, as well as describing the supply network of retail trade, is an approximation made by the retailer to assess the share of direct purchases from wholesalers and through purchasing groups.

Note that the share of purchases shall be calculated on the basis of Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0).

Link to company accounts

Percentage share of purchases from wholesalers and purchasing groups may not be isolated in company accounts. It is a part of *Raw materials and consumables, other external charges* and *other operating charges*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0).

Part of *Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received* (13 12 0).

Note that the shares of purchases from wholesalers and purchasing groups (25 21 1) and producers (25 21 2) may not correspond to the total purchases for resale (13 12 0). The first two variables do not include e.g. purchases from retailers and purchases of used goods from professional/private users.

Code: 25 21 2

Title: Percentage share of purchases from producers

Definition

This characteristic, as well as 25 21 1, describes the supply network of retail trade. It is an approximation made by the retailer to assess the share of direct purchases from producers.

Note that the share of purchases shall be calculated on the basis of Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0).

Link to company accounts

Percentage share of purchases from producers may not be isolated in company accounts. It is a part of *Raw materials and consumables, other external charges and other operating charges*.

Link to other variables

Part of *Total purchases of goods and services* (13 11 0).

Part of Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0).

- Note that the shares of purchases from wholesalers and purchasing groups (25 21 1) and producers (25 21 2) may not correspond to the total purchases for resale (13 12 0). The first two variables do not include e.g. purchases from retailers and purchases of used goods from professional/private users.

Definitions of characteristics listed in Section 4 of Annex 5 to Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) 58/97 concerning structural business statistics (insurance services)

STRUCTURAL VARIABLES

Code: 11 11 1

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by legal status

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) is broken down by legal status as follows: incorporated enterprises limited by shares, mutual enterprises, branches of insurance enterprises with head office in non EEA Member States, others.

Link to other variables:

Number of enterprises broken down by legal status is a further breakdown of the number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 11 2

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by size class of gross premiums written

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) broken down by size classes of gross premiums written.

Link to other variables:

Number of enterprises broken down by size class of gross premiums written is a further breakdown of the number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 11 3

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by size class of gross technical provisions

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) broken down by size classes of gross technical provisions.

Link to other variables:

Number of enterprises broken down by size class of gross technical provisions is a further breakdown of the number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 11 5

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by country of residence of the parent enterprise

Definition:

Parent enterprise shall mean a parent undertaking within the meaning of Article 1 (1) of Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on the Article 54 (3) (g) on the Treaty on consolidated

accounts (3), and any undertaking which, in the opinion of the relevant supervisory authority, effectively exercises a dominant influence over the insurance enterprise.

The following geographical breakdown of parent enterprises has to be used: parent enterprise situated in the home Member State (the observed enterprise can be regarded as domestic controlled), parent enterprise situated in other countries (the observed enterprise can be regarded as foreign controlled). As mutual enterprises and branches of insurance enterprises with head office in non EEA countries do not have any parent enterprise, these enterprises are not considered here. The ultimate beneficiary ownership is the concept preferred which should as far as possible be followed.

Link to other variables:

Number of enterprises by residence of the parent enterprise is a further breakdown of the number of enterprises (11 11 0)

Code: 11 41 0

Name: Total number and location of branches in other countries

Definition:

Branch as defined in Article 1 of the Council Directive 92/49/EEC of 18 June 1992 (Third Non-life Insurance Directive) (4) and Article 1 of Council Directive 92/96/EEC of 10 November 1992 (Third Life Assurance Directive) (5). The following geographical breakdown of the number of branches abroad has to be used: each single other Member State, other EEA countries, Switzerland, USA, Japan, other third countries (rest of the world).

Accounting variables

TECHNICAL PART OF THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Code: 32 11 0

Name: Gross premiums earned

Definition:

This variable is the sum of the gross direct premiums written (12 11 1), the gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums (12 11 2) and the gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (32 11 2).

Code: 32 11 4

Name: Gross premiums written broken down by legal status

Definition:

The gross premiums written (see variable 12 11 0) are broken down by legal status as follows: incorporated enterprises limited by shares, mutual enterprises, branches of insurance enterprises with head office in non EEA Member States, others.

3 OJ No 193, 18.7.1983, p. 1.

4 OJ No L228, 11.8.1992, p. 1.

5 OJ No L360, 9.12.1992, p. 1.

Link to other variables:

Gross premiums written broken down by legal status is a further breakdown of the gross premiums written (12 11 0).

Code: 12 11 1

Name: Gross direct premiums written

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. Only direct insurance premiums are covered.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

+ Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums (12 11 2)

= Gross premiums written (12 11 0)

Code: 32 11 5

Name: Gross direct premiums written broken down according to the country of residence of the parent enterprise

Definition:

In accordance with the breakdown of variable 11 11 5 the gross direct premiums written are broken down into a share related to domestic controlled enterprises and a share related to foreign controlled enterprises.

Code: 12 11 3

Name: Gross direct premiums written, individual premiums

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written, individual premiums (12 11 3)

+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums under group contracts (12 11 4)

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

Code: 12 11 4

Name: Gross direct premiums written, premiums under group contracts

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written, individual premiums (12 11 3)

+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums under group contracts (12 11 4)

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

Code: 12 11 5

Name: Gross direct premiums written, periodic premiums

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written, periodic premiums (12 11 5)

+ Gross direct premiums written, single premiums (12 11 6)

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

Code: 12 11 6

Name: Gross direct premiums written, single premiums

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written, periodic premiums (12 11 5)

+ Gross direct premiums written, single premiums (12 11 6)

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

Code: 12 11 7

Name: Gross direct premiums written, premiums from non-bonus contracts

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written, premiums from non-bonus contracts (12 11 7)

+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums from bonus contracts (12 11 8)

+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums from contracts where the investment risk is borne by policyholders (12 11 9)

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

Code: 12 11 8

Name: Gross direct premiums written, premiums from bonus contracts

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written, premiums from non-bonus contracts (12 11 7)
+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums from bonus contracts (12 11 8)
+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums from contracts where the investment risk is borne by policyholders (12 11 9)
= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

Code: 12 11 9

Name: Gross direct premiums written, premiums from contracts where the investment risk is borne by policyholders

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written, premiums from non-bonus contracts (12 11 7)
+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums from bonus contracts (12 11 8)
+ Gross direct premiums written, premiums from contracts where the investment risk is borne by policyholders (12 11 9)
= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

Code: 12 11 2

Name: Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. Only written premiums of the business accepted are covered.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)
+ Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums (12 11 2)
= Gross premiums written (12 11 0)

Code: 32 11 6

Name: Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums broken down according to the country of residence of the parent enterprise

Definition:

In accordance with the breakdown of variable 11 11 5 the gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums are broken down into a share related to domestic controlled enterprises and a share related to foreign controlled enterprises.

Code: 32 11 2

Name: Gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (+/-)

Definition:

Article 25 and 37 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross change in the provision for unearned premiums is used in the calculation of gross premiums earned as well as in the calculation of the gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 32 12 0

Name: Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account

Definition:

Article 42 and 43 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account is used in the calculation of the gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 32 13 0

Name: Gross claims incurred

Definition:

Article 38 of Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable is the sum of Gross claims payments (32 13 1) and Gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (32 13 4).

Code: 32 13 1

Name: Gross claims payments

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross claims payments are used in the calculation of Gross claims incurred as well as in the calculation of the gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 32 13 2

Name: Gross payments in respect of claims incurred in the current accounting year

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross payments in respect of claims incurred in the current accounting year are part of the variable Gross claims payments (32 13 1).

Code: 32 13 3
Name: Gross payments in respect of claims incurred in the previous accounting years

Definition:

Article 38 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross payments in respect of claims incurred in the previous accounting years is the result of the variable Gross claims payments (32 13 1) less the variable Gross payments in respect of claims incurred in the current accounting year (32 13 2).

Code: 32 13 4
Name: Gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (+/-)

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross change in the provision for outstanding claims is used in the calculation of the variable Gross claims incurred as well as in the calculation of the gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) and other aggregates and balances

Code: 32 14 0
Name: Gross operating expenses

Definition:

This variable is the sum of acquisition costs, change in deferred acquisition costs and administrative expenses.

Link to other variables:

Gross operating expenses are used in the calculation of the gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 32 15 0
Name: Change in the equalisation provision (+/-)

Definition:

Article 30 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Change in the equalisation provision is used in the calculation of the gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 32 16 0
Name: Other items in the technical account, gross amount (+/-)

Definition:

This variable is the balance of the other technical income, gross amount, the gross changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings, bonuses and rebates, gross amount and the other technical charges, gross amount.

If the difference between the gross amount and the net amount of this item is of minor importance, this item can be replaced by 'other items in the technical account, net amount'. In this case this variable is the balance of the other technical income, net amount (32 16 1), the net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings (32 16 2), bonuses and rebates, net amount (32 16 3) and the other technical charges, net amount (32 16 4). If Member States use the net amount it has to be indicated.

Link to other variables:

Other items in the technical account, gross amount is used in the calculation of the gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

Code: 32 16 1

Name: Other technical income, net amount

Definition:

Net technical income, not shown under other headings.

Link to other variables:

The Other technical income, net amount is used in the calculation of Other items in the technical account, gross amount (32 16 0).

Code: 32 16 2

Name: Net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings (+/-)

Definition:

Article 26 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings is used in the calculation of Other items in the technical account, gross amount (32 16 0).

Code: 32 16 3

Name: Bonuses and rebates, net amount

Definition:

Articles 29 and 39 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Bonuses and rebates, net amount is used in the calculation of Other items in the technical account, gross amount (32 16 0).

Code: 32 16 4

Name: Other technical charges, net amount

Definition:

Net technical charges, not shown under other headings.

Link to other variables:

The Other technical charges, net amount is used in the calculation of Other items in the technical account, gross amount (32 16 0).

Code: 32 22 0

Name: Investment income

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Investment income is used in the calculation of the Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) (32 17 0).

Code: 32 23 0

Name: Unrealised gains on investments

Definition:

Article 44 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Unrealised gains on investments are used in the calculation of the Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) (32 17 0).

Code: 32 25 0

Name: Gross change in life insurance provision (+/-)

Definition:

Article 27 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Gross change in life insurance provision is used in the calculation of the Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) (32 17 0).

Code: 32 27 0

Name: Investment charges

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Investment charges are used in the calculation of the Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) (32 17 0).

Code: 32 28 0

Name: Unrealised losses on investments

Definition:

Article 44 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Unrealised losses on investments is used in the calculation of the Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) (32 17 0).

Code: 32 29 0

Name: Allocated investment return transferred to the non-technical account

Definition:

Article 43 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Allocated investment return transferred to the non-technical account is used in the calculation of the Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) (32 17 0).

Code: 32 17 0

Name: Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) (+/-)

Definition:

Gross balance of the technical account of the profit and loss account.

Link to other variables:

Sub-total I is calculated as follows for non-life insurance business:

- Gross premiums earned [12 11 0 + 32 11 2 (+/-)]
- + Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account (32 12 0)
- Gross claims incurred [32 13 1 + 32 13 4 (+/-)]
- Gross operating expenses (32 14 0)
- + Change in equalisation provision (32 15 0) (+/-)
- + Other items in the technical account, gross amount (32 16 0) (+/-).

Sub-total I is calculated as follows for life insurance business:

- Gross premiums earned [12 11 0 + 32 11 2 (+/-)]
- + Investment income (32 22 0)
- + Unrealised gains on investments (32 23 0)

- Gross claims incurred [32 13 1 + 32 13 4 (+/-)]
- + Gross change in life insurance provision (32 25 0) (+/-)
- Gross operating expenses (32 14 0)
- Investment charges (32 27 0)
- Unrealized losses on investments (32 28 0)
- Allocated investment return transferred to the non-technical account (32 29 0)
- + Other items in the technical account, gross amount (32 16 0) (+/-).

The Sub-total I (= gross balance of the technical account) is used in the calculation of the Sub-total II (= net balance of the technical account) (32 19 0).

Code: 32 18 0

Name: Reinsurance balance (+/-)

Definition:

Reinsurance balance of the technical account of the profit and loss account.

Link to other variables:

This variable is calculated as follows:

- Reinsurers share of gross premiums written (32 18 1)
- + Reinsurers share of the gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (32 18 3) (+/-)
- Reinsurers share of gross claims incurred [32 18 5 + 32 18 6 (+/-)]
- Reinsurance commissions and profit participations (32 18 7)
- + Reinsurers share of the gross amount of other items in the technical account (32 18 8) (+/-)
- + Reinsurers share of gross change in life insurance provision (32 33 4) (+/-)

The Reinsurance balance is used in the calculation of the Sub-total II (= net balance of the technical account) (32 19 0) (+/-).

Code: 32 18 1

Name: Reinsurers share of gross premiums written

Definition:

Article 36 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Reinsurers share of gross premiums written is part of the Reinsurance balance (32 18 0)

Code: 32 18 2

Name: Reinsurers share of gross premiums written broken down according to the country of residence of the parent enterprise

Definition:

In accordance with the breakdown of variable 11 11 5 the reinsurers share of gross premiums written is broken down into a share related to domestic controlled enterprises and a share related to foreign controlled enterprises.

Code: 32 18 3

Name: Reinsurers share of the gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (+/-)

Definition:

Articles 25 and 37 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Reinsurers share of the gross change in the provision for unearned premiums is part of the Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

Code: 32 18 4

Name: Reinsurers share of gross claims incurred

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable is the sum of Reinsurers share of gross claims payments (32 18 5) and Reinsurers share of gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (32 18 6).

Code: 32 18 5

Name: Reinsurers share of gross claims payments

Priority: List A

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Reinsurers share of gross claims payments is part of the Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

The Reinsurers share of gross claims payments is part of variable Reinsurers share of gross claims incurred (32 18 4).

Code: 32 18 6

Name: Reinsurers share of gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (+/-)

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Reinsurers share of gross change in the provision for outstanding claims is part of the Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

The Reinsurers share of gross change in the provision for outstanding claims is part of variable Reinsurers share of gross claims incurred (32 18 4).

Code: 32 18 7

Name: Reinsurance commissions and profit participations

Definition:

Reinsurance commissions and profit participations received for the business ceded.

Link to other variables:

Reinsurance commissions and profit participations are part of the Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

Code: 32 18 8

Name: Reinsurers share of the gross amount of other items in the technical account (+/-)

Definition:

This variable is the reinsurers share corresponding to variable 32 16 0 (covering the following components: other technical income; changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings; bonuses and rebates; other technical charges).

Link to other variables:

The Reinsurers share of the gross amount of other items in the technical account is part of the Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

Code: 32 33 4

Name: Reinsurers share of gross change in life insurance provision (+/-)

Definition:

Article 27 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

The Reinsurers share of gross change in life insurance provision is part of the Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

Code: 32 19 0

Name: Sub-total II (= net balance of the technical account) (+/-)

Definition:

Net balance of the technical account of the profit and loss account — net of reinsurance —.

Link to other variables:

This variable is calculated as follows:

- Gross balance of the technical account (32 17 0) (+/-)
- Reinsurance balance (32 18 0) (+/-).

NON TECHNICAL PART OF THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Code: 32 42 0
Name: Investment income

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Code: 32 43 0
Name: Allocated investment return transferred from the life-assurance technical account

Definition:

Article 43 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Code: 32 44 0
Name: Investment charges

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Code: 32 45 0
Name: Allocated investment return transferred to the non-life insurance technical account

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Code: 32 46 0
Name: Other income

Definition:

Other income, not shown under other headings.

Code: 32 47 0
Name: Other charges, including value adjustments

Definition:

Other charges, not shown under other headings (including value adjustments).

Code: 32 48 0

Name: Profit or loss on ordinary activities (+/-)

Definition:

Some information in Article 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC

Code: 32 49 0

Name: Extraordinary profit or loss (+/-)

Definition:

Some information in Article 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Code: 32 50 0

Name: All taxes (tax on profit or loss on ordinary activities, tax on extraordinary profit or loss, other taxes)

Definition:

Some information in Article 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Code: 32 51 0

Name: Profit or loss for the financial year (+/-)

Definition:

Some information in Article 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

ADDITIONAL VARIABLES RELATED TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Code: 32 61 0

Name: Total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs

Definition:

This variable is the sum of Commissions for total insurance business (32 61 1), External expenses on goods and services (32 61 4) and Personnel costs (13 31 0).

Code: 32 61 1

Name: Commissions for total insurance business

Definition:

This variable is the sum of commissions for the direct insurance business (32 61 2) and the business accepted (see also Article 64 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC).

Link to other variables:

Commissions for total insurance business are used in the calculation of the variable External ex-

penses on goods and services (32 61 4).

Code: 32 61 2

Name: Commissions for direct insurance business

Definition:

Article 64 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable includes the total amount of commissions for the direct insurance business.

Link to other variables:

Commissions for direct insurance business are part of the variable Commissions for total insurance business (32 61 1).

Code: 32 61 3

Name: Commissions for business accepted

Definition:

This variable includes the total amount of commissions for the business accepted. This variable is calculated as follows: Commissions for total insurance business (32 61 1) – Commissions for direct insurance business (32 61 2) (see also Article 64 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC).

Code: 32 61 4

Name: External expenses on goods and services

Definition:

Total purchases of goods and services (variable 13 11 0 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98 of 17 December 1998 concerning the *Definitions* of characteristics for structural business statistics) less commissions for total insurance business (variable 32 61 1).

Code: 32 61 5

Name: External and internal claims management expenses

Definition:

External and internal claims management expenses.

Link to other variables:

External and internal claims management expenses are part of the variable Total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 0).

Code: 32 61 6

Name: Acquisition costs

Definition:

Article 40 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Acquisition costs are part of the variable Total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 0).

Code: 32 61 7
Name: Administrative expenses

Definition:

Article 41 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Administrative expenses are part of the variable Total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 0).

Code: 32 61 8
Name: Gross other technical charges

Definition:

Gross other technical charges.

Link to other variables:

Gross other technical charges are part of the variable Total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32. 61 0)

Code: 32 61 9
Name: Investment management charges

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Investment management charges are part of the variable Total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 0).

Code: 32 71 0
Name: Investment income

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable is the sum of Income from participating interests (32 71 1), Income from other investments (32 71 2), Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5) and Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6).

Code: 32 71 1
Name: Income from participating interests

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Income from participating interests is used in the calculation of the variable Investment income (32 71 0).

Code: 32 71 2

Name: Income from other investments

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable is the sum of Income from land and buildings (32 71 3) and Income from other investments (32 71 4).

Code: 32 71 3

Name: Income from land and buildings

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Income from land and buildings is used in the calculation of the variable Investment income (32 71 0) and Income from other investments (32 71 2).

Code: 32 71 4

Name: Income from other investments

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Income from other investments is used in the calculation of the variable Investment income (32 71 0) and Income from other investments (32 71 2).

Code: 32 71 5

Name: Value re-adjustments on investments

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Value re-adjustments on investments are used in the calculation of the variable Investment income (32 71 0).

Code: 32 71 6

Name: Gains on the realisation on investments

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gains on the realization on investments are used in the calculation of the variable Investment income (32 71 0).

Code: 32 72 0

Name: Investment charges

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable is the sum of Investment management charges, including interests (32 72 1), Value adjustments on investments (32 72 2) and Losses on the realisation on investments (32 72 3).

Code: 32 72 1

Name: Investment management charges, including interest

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Investment management charges, including interest are used in the calculation of the variable Investment charges (32 72 0).

Code: 32 72 2
Name: Value adjustments on investments

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Value adjustments on investments are used in the calculation of the variable Investment charges (32 72 0).

Code: 32 72 3
Name: Losses on the realisation on investments

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Losses on the realization on investments are used in the calculation of the variable Investment charges (32 72 0).

Variables by product

Code: 33 11 1
Name: Gross premiums written in direct business by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22)

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Gross premiums written in direct business by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22) is a further breakdown of variable Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1).

Code: 33 11 2
Name: Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22)

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22) is a further breakdown of variable Gross reinsur-

ance premiums accepted, written premiums (12 11 2).

Code: 33 12 1

Name: Reinsurers share of gross direct premiums written by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level, subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22)

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Reinsurers share of gross direct premiums written by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level, subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22) is a further breakdown of part of variable Reinsurers share of gross premiums written (32 18 1).

Code: 33 12 2

Name: Reinsurers share of gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level, subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22)

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Reinsurers share of gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level, subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22) is a further breakdown of part of variable Reinsurers share of gross premiums written (32 18 1).

Code: 33 13 1

Name: Gross claims incurred, direct business by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22)

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Gross claims incurred, direct business by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22) is a further breakdown of part of variable Gross claims incurred (32 13 0).

Code: 33 14 1

Name: Gross operating expenses, direct business, by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22)

Definition:

Articles 40 and 41 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Gross operating expenses, direct business, by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22) is a further breakdown of part of variable Gross operating expenses (32 14 0).

Code: 33 15 1

Name: Reinsurance balance, direct business, by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22)

Definition:

See variable 32 18 0 and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21 and 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Reinsurance balance, direct business, by (sub)categories of the CPA (5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22) is a further breakdown of part of variable Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

Variables on internationalisation

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN IN GENERAL

Code: 34 11 0

Name: Geographical breakdown — in general — of gross direct premiums written

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. From the perspective of the home Member State the gross premiums written are broken down as follows: Member State of the head office, other Member States, other EEA countries, Switzerland, USA, Japan, other third countries (rest of the world).

Link to other variables:

Geographical breakdown — in general — of gross direct premiums written is a further breakdown of variable Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1).

Code: 34 12 0

Name: Geographical breakdown — in general — of gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. From the perspective of the home Member State the gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written are broken down as follows: Member State of the head office, other Member States, other EEA countries, Switzerland, USA, Japan, other third countries (rest of the world).

Link to other variables:

Geographical breakdown — in general — of gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written is a further breakdown of variable Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written (12 11 2).

Code: 34 13 0

Name: Geographical breakdown —in general — of reinsurers' share of gross premiums written

Definition:

Article 36 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. From the perspective of the home Member State the reinsurers' share of gross premiums written is broken down as follows: Member State of the head office, other Member States, other EEA countries, Switzerland, USA, Japan, other third countries (rest of the world).

Link to other variables:

Geographical breakdown — in general — of reinsurers' share of gross premiums written is a further breakdown of variable Reinsurers' share of gross premiums written(32 18 1).

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT BUSINESS WRITTEN IN OTHER MEMBER STATES

Code: 34 31 1

Name: Gross direct premiums written by CPA category (5-digit level) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of establishment

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. From the perspective of the home Member State (= Member State where the head office is situated) the gross premiums written of branches in other Member States are broken down into each other single EEA Member State and into the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written by CPA category (5-digit level) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of establishment is part of variable gross direct premiums written (12 11 1).

Code: 34 32 1

Name: Gross direct premiums written by CPA category (5-digit level) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of freedom to provide services

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. From the perspective of the home Member State (= Member State where the head office is situated) the gross premiums written under the right of freedom to provide services in other Member States are broken down into each other single EEA Member State and into the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written by CPA category (5-digit level) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of freedom to provide services is part of variable gross direct premiums written (12 11 1).

Variables on the balance sheet: Assets

Code: 36 10 0

Name: Total of investments

Definition:

This variable is the sum of Land and buildings (36 11 0), Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (36 12 0), Other financial investments (36 13 0) and Deposits with ceding enterprises (36 14 0).

Comments: -.

Name: Land and buildings

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies⁽⁶⁾.

Link to other variables:

Land and buildings are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 11 1

Name: Land and buildings occupied by an insurance enterprise for its own activities

Definition:

This variable is part of variable 36 110. Only those land and buildings which are occupied by an insurance enterprise for its own activities are included here.

Link to other variables:

Land and buildings occupied by an insurance enterprise for its own activities are part of the variable Land and buildings (36 110).

Code: 36 11 2

⁶ OJ No 222, 14.8.1978, p. 11.

Name: Land and buildings (current value)

Definition:

Article 45 and the following of Council Directive 91/674/EEC (according to these articles the purchase price principle and the current value principle can be used for the valuation of the investments).

Code: 36 12 0

Name: Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC. This variable is the sum of variables 36 121 and 36 122.

Link to other variables:

Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 12 1

Name: Shares in affiliated enterprises and participating interest

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Shares in affiliated enterprises and participating interest are used in the calculation of the variable Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (36 12 0).

Code: 36 12 2

Name: Debt securities issued by, and loans to, affiliated enterprises and to enterprises with which an insurance enterprise is linked by the virtue of a participating interest

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Debt securities issued by, and loans to, affiliated enterprises and to enterprises with which an insurance enterprise is linked by the virtue of a participating interest are used in the calculation of the variable Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (36 12 0).

Code: 36 12 3

Name: Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (current value)

Definition:

Article 45 and the following of Council Directive 91/674/EEC (according to these articles the purchase price principle and the current value principle can be used for the valuation of the investments).

Code: 36 13 0
Name: Other financial investments

Definition:

This variable is the sum of variables 36 13 1, 36 13 2, 36 13 3, 36 13 4, 36 13 5, 36 13 6.

Link to other variables:

Other financial investments are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 13 1
Name: Shares and other variable-yield securities and units in unit trusts

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Shares and other variable-yield securities and units in unit trusts are part of the variable Other financial investments (36 13 0).

Shares and other variable-yield securities and units in unit trusts are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 13 2
Name: Debt securities and other fixed-income securities

Definition:

Article 9 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Debt securities and other fixed-income securities are part of the variable Other financial investments (36 13 0).

Debt securities and other fixed-income securities are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 13 3
Name: Participation in investment pools

Definition:

Article 10 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Participation in investment pools are part of the variable Other financial investments (36 13 0).

Participation in investment pools are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 13 4
Name: Loans guaranteed by mortgages

Priority: List A

Definition:

Article 11 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Loans guaranteed by mortgages are part of the variable Other financial investments (36 13 0).

Loans guaranteed by mortgages are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 13 5

Name: Other loans

Definition:

Article 11 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Other loans are part of the variable Other financial investments (36 13 0).

Other loans are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 13 6

Name: Other (including deposits with credit institutions)

Definition:

Article 12 and Article 13 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Other (including deposits with credit institutions) are part of the variable Other financial investments (36 13 0)

Other (including deposits with credit institutions) are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 13 8

Name: Other financial investments (current value)

Definition:

Article 45 and the following of Council Directive 91/674/EEC (according to these articles the purchase price principle and the current value principle can be used for the valuation of the investments).

Code: 36 14 0

Name: Deposits with ceding enterprises

Definition:

Article 14 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Deposits with ceding enterprises are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 11 0 + 36 12 0 + 36 13 0 + 36 14 0).

Code: 36 20 0

Name: Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk

Definition:

Article 15 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

According to the valuation rules of Council Directive 91/674/EEC the valuation of the investments can be based on the purchase price principle or the current value principle. For each Member State the valuation rule applied has to be indicated.

Code: 36 21 0

Name: Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk — land and buildings

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC. This variable is part of variable 36 20 0.

Link to other variables:

Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk, Land and buildings are part of the variable Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk (36 20 0).

Code: 36 22 0

Name: Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk — other financial investments

Definition:

This variable is part of variable 36 20 0.

Link to other variables:

Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk, Other financial investments are part of the variable Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk (36 20 0).

Code: 36 30 0

Name: Balance sheet total

Definition:

This variable consists of the sum of the items A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H of the asset side of the balance sheet or of the sum of the items A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I of the liability side of the balance sheet of Article 6 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. In any case it has to be indicated if the loss for the financial year is shown on the asset side or on the liability side of the balance sheet.

Variables on the balance sheet: Liabilities**Code: 37 10 0****Name: Total capital and reserves****Definition:**

Here the total of all parts of capital and reserves (= item A of the liability side of the balance sheet of Article 6 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC) is recorded. The loss for the financial year ought to be included here (if this is not the case it has to be indicated).

Code: 37 10 1**Name: Total capital and reserves, broken down by legal status****Definition:**

The total capital and reserves (see variable 37 10 0) are broken down by legal status as follows: incorporated enterprises limited by shares, mutual enterprises, branches of insurance enterprises with head office in non EEA Member States, others.

Link to other variables:

Total capital and reserves broken down by legal status is a further breakdown of the total capital and reserves (37 10 0)

Code: 37 11 0**Name: Subscribed capital or equivalent funds****Definition:**

Article 19 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Subscribed capital or equivalent funds is part of the variable Total capital and reserves (37 10 0).

Code: 37 12 0**Name: Share premium account, revaluation reserve, reserve**

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Share premium account, revaluation reserve, reserve is part of the variable Total capital and reserves (37 10 0).

Code: 37 20 0

Name: Subordinated liabilities

Definition:

Article 21 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Code: 37 30 0

Name: Total gross technical provisions

Definition:

This variable is the sum of variables Gross provision for unearned premiums (37 31 0), Gross life assurance provision (37 32 0), Gross provision for outstanding claims (37 33 0), Gross provision for bonuses and rebates (37 34 0), Equalisation provision (37 35 0), Gross other technical provisions (37 36 0) and Gross technical provisions for life-assurance policies where the investment risk is borne by the policyholders (37 37 0).

Code: 37 30 1

Name: Total net technical provisions

Definition:

This variable is the sum of variables 37 31 0, 37 32 0, 37 33 0, 37 34 0, 37 35 0, 37 36 0 and 37 37 0 on net basis (= after deduction of the reinsurers part).

Code: 37 31 0

Name: Gross provision for unearned premiums

Definition:

Article 25 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross provision for unearned premiums is used in the calculation of the variable Total gross technical provisions ($37\ 30\ 0 = 37\ 31\ 0 + 37\ 32\ 0 + 37\ 33\ 0 + 37\ 34\ 0 + 37\ 35\ 0 + 37\ 36\ 0 + 37\ 37\ 0$).

Code: 37 32 0

Name: Gross life assurance provision

Definition:

Article 27 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross life assurance provision is used in the calculation of the variable Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0 = 37 31 0 + 37 32 0 + 37 33 0 + 37 34 0 + 37 35 0 + 37 36 0 + 37 37 0).

Code: 37 33 0

Name: Gross provision for outstanding claims

Definition:

Article 28 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross provision for outstanding claims is used in the calculation of the variable Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0 = 37 31 0 + 37 32 0 + 37 33 0 + 37 34 0 + 37 35 0 + 37 36 0 + 37 37 0).

Code: 37 33 1

Name: Gross provision for outstanding claims, related to direct business

Definition:

This variable is part of variable 37 33 0 (see also Article 28 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC).

Link to other variables:

Gross provision for outstanding claims, related to direct business is part of the variable Gross provision for outstanding claims (37 33 0).

Code: 37 33 2

Name: Gross provision for outstanding claims, related to business accepted

Definition:

This variable is part of Gross provision for outstanding claims (37 33 0) (see also Article 28 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC).

Code: 37 33 3

Name: Gross provision for outstanding claims related to direct business, by (sub)category of the CPA (5-digit level) and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22

Definition:

This is an additional breakdown of variable 37 33 1 (see also Article 28 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC). The gross provision for outstanding claims related to direct business is broken down according to the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 5-digit level and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22.

Link to other variables:

Gross provision for outstanding claims related to direct business, by (sub)category of the CPA (5-digit level) and subcategories 66.03.21, 66.03.22 is a further breakdown of the variable Gross provision for outstanding claims, related to direct business (37 33 1).

Code: 37 34 0
Name: Gross provision for bonuses and rebates

Definition:

Article 29 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross provision for bonuses and rebates is used in the calculation of the variable Total gross technical provisions ($37\ 30\ 0 = 37\ 31\ 0 + 37\ 32\ 0 + 37\ 33\ 0 + 37\ 34\ 0 + 37\ 35\ 0 + 37\ 36\ 0 + 37\ 37\ 0$).

Code: 37 35 0
Name: Equalisation provision

Definition:

Article 30 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Equalisation provision is used in the calculation of the variable Total gross technical provisions ($37\ 30\ 0 = 37\ 31\ 0 + 37\ 32\ 0 + 37\ 33\ 0 + 37\ 34\ 0 + 37\ 35\ 0 + 37\ 36\ 0 + 37\ 37\ 0$).

Code: 37 36 0
Name: Gross other technical provisions

Definition:

Article 26 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross other technical provisions is used in the calculation of the variable Total gross technical provisions ($37\ 30\ 0 = 37\ 31\ 0 + 37\ 32\ 0 + 37\ 33\ 0 + 37\ 34\ 0 + 37\ 35\ 0 + 37\ 36\ 0 + 37\ 37\ 0$).

Code: 37 37 0
Name: Gross technical provisions for life-assurance policies where the investment risk is borne by the policyholders

Definition:

Article 31 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross technical provisions for life-assurance policies where the investment risk is borne by the policyholders is used in the calculation of the variable Total gross technical provisions ($37\ 30\ 0 = 37\ 31\ 0 + 37\ 32\ 0 + 37\ 33\ 0 + 37\ 34\ 0 + 37\ 35\ 0 + 37\ 36\ 0 + 37\ 37\ 0$).

Code: 37 41 0
Name: Debenture loans

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Code: 37 42 0

Name: Amounts owed to credit institutions

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC.

Residual variables

Code: 39 10 0

Name: Number of contracts outstanding at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business for all individual life insurance contracts and for the following subcategories of the CPA: 66.01.1, 66.03.1, 66.03.4, 66.03.5.

Definition:

The number of contracts outstanding at the end of the accounting year related to direct insurance business is included here for all individual life insurance contracts and for the following subcategories of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 66.01.1, 66.03.1, 66.03.4, 66.03.5.

Code: 39 20 0

Name: Number of insured persons at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business for all group life insurance contracts and for the following subcategory of the CPA: 66.03.1.

Definition:

The number of insured persons at the end of the accounting year related to direct business is included here for all group life insurance contracts and for the following subcategory of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 66.03.1.

Code: 39 30 0

Name: Number of insured vehicles at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business, for the following subcategory of the CPA: 66.03.2.

Definition:

The number of insured vehicles at the end of the accounting year related to direct business is included here for the following subcategory of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 66.03.2.

Code: 39 40 0

Name: Gross insured sum at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business, for the following subcategories of the CPA: 66.01.1 and 66.01.4.

Definition:

The total of the gross insured sum at the end of the accounting year related to direct business is included here for the following subcategories of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 66.01.1 and 66.01.4.

Code: 39 50 0

Name: Number of claims incurred during the accounting year, relating to direct business, for the following subcategory of the CPA: 66.03.2.

Definition:

The total number of claims incurred during the accounting year related to direct business is shown for the following subcategory of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 66.03.2.

Definitions of characteristics listed in Section 4 of Annex 6 to council Regulation (EC, Euratom) 58/97 concerning structural business statistics (credit institutions)

STRUCTURAL VARIABLES

Code: 11 11 1

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by legal status

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) is broken down by legal status as follows: Incorporated enterprises limited by shares, Co-operative enterprises, Public-law enterprises, Branches of enterprises with head office in non-EEA countries, Others.

Link to other variables::

Number of enterprises broken down by legal status is a further breakdown of the number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 11 4

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by residence of the parent enterprise

Definition:

'Parent enterprise' shall mean a parent undertaking as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts⁷.

The following geographical breakdown of parent enterprises has to be used: Parent enterprise situated in the home Member State (the observed enterprise can be regarded as domestic controlled), Parent enterprise situated in other countries (the observed enterprise can be regarded as foreign controlled). The parent enterprise is recorded according to the ultimate beneficiary owner (UBO). Only those enterprises (subsidiaries) that have a parent enterprise are included in this variable. Branches are excluded as considered as a part of an enterprise.

Link to other variables::

Number of enterprises broken down by residence of the parent enterprise is part of the number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 11 6

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by size classes of the balance sheet total

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) is broken down by size classes of the balance sheet total.

⁷ OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p.1.

Five size classes (in Euro) - common for all Member States - are defined as follows:
More than 99 999 mio Euro, 10 000-99 999 mio Euro, 1 000-9 999 mio Euro, 100-999 mio Euro, Less than 100 mio Euro.

Note: The balance sheet total at the end of the accounting year (see variable 43 30 0) is considered.

Link to other variables::

Number of enterprises broken down by size classes of the balance sheet total is a further breakdown of the number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 117

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by category of credit institutions

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) is broken down by category of credit institutions as follows: Licensed banks, Specialised credit granting institutions, Other credit institutions. This breakdown enables to allocate the categories of credit institutions to the relevant NACE Rev.1 classes.

Link to other variables::

Number of enterprises broken down by category of credit institutions is a further breakdown of the number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 41 1

Name: Total number of branches broken down by location in non-EEA countries

Definition:

'Branch' is defined in Article 1 of the Council Directive 89/646/EEC of 15 December 1989 and is detailed in the Commission Communication on the freedom to provide services and on the interest of the general good in the Second Banking Directive (95/ C 291/06).

The following geographical breakdown of the number of branches abroad has to be used: Switzerland, USA, Japan, third countries (rest of the world).

Note: All active branches notified in the home Member State of the credit institution are taken into consideration.

Code: 11 51 0

Name: Total number of financial subsidiaries broken down by location in other countries

Definition:

'Subsidiary' shall mean a subsidiary undertaking as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on

consolidated accounts⁹. All enterprises being in the scope of financial services enterprises (as defined in chapter 1.3 of the methodological manual for statistics on credit institutions) are to be included.

Note: The following geographical breakdown of subsidiaries has to be used: Each single other Member State, Other EEA countries, Switzerland, USA, Japan, third countries (rest of the world). Only the first level of subsidiaries is taken into consideration.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT VARIABLES

Code: 42 11 0

Name: Interest receivable and similar income

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 29 of Directive 86/635/EEC¹⁰.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 1 and Article 28, item B 1 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Production value (variable 12 12 0).

Code: 42 11 1

Name: Interest receivable and similar income arising from fixed-income securities

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 29 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 1 and Article 28, item B 1 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is part of variable 42 11 0.

Code: 42 12 0

Name: Interest payable and similar charges

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 29 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 2 and Article 28, item A 1 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Production value (variable 12 12 0).

Code: 42 12 1

Name: Interest payable and similar charges linked to debt securities in issue

⁹ OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p.1.

¹⁰ OJ L 372, 31.12.1986, p. 1.

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 17 and 29 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 4, item 3a (Liabilities) of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is part of variable 42 12 0.

Code: 42 13 0

Name: Income from securities

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 30 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, items 3a, 3b, 3c as an aggregate, and Article 28, items B 2a, 2b, 2c as an aggregate, of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 42 13 1

Name: Income from shares and other variable-yield securities

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 30 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 3a, and Article 28, item B 2a of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is part of variable 42 13 0 and is used in the calculation of Production value (variable 12 12 0).

Code: 42 14 0

Name: Commissions receivable

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 31 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 4, and Article 28, item B 3 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Production value (variable 12 12 0).

Code: 42 15 0

Name: Commissions payable

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 31 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 5, and Article 28, item A 2 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Total purchases of goods and services (variable 13 11 0).

Code: 42 20 0

Name: Net profit or net loss on financial operations

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 32 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 6, and Article 28, items A 3 or B 4 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Production value (variable 12 12 0).

Code: 42 31 0

Name: Other operating income

Definition:

Operating income, not shown under other headings.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 7, and Article 28, item B 7 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Production value (variable 12 12 0).

Code: 42 32 0

Name: General administrative expenses

Definition:

This variable is the sum of 'Personnel costs' (variable 13 31 0) and 'Other administrative expenses' (variable 42 32 2).

Note: Reference to Article 27, items 8a and 8b as an aggregate, and Article 28, items A 4a and 4b as an aggregate, of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 42 32 2

Name: Other administrative expenses

Definition:

Other administrative expenses, not included in variable 13 31 0.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 8b, and Article 28, item A 4b of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Total purchases of goods and services (variable 13 11 0) and General administrative expenses (variable 42 32 0).

Code: 42 33 0

Name: Other operating charges

Definition:

Operating charges, not included in other headings.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 10, and Article 28, item A 6 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

This variable is used in the calculation of Total purchases of goods and services (variable 13 11 0).

Code: 42 35 0

Name: Value adjustments and value re-adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 33 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, items 11 and 12, and Article 28, items A 7 and B 5 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 42 36 0

Name: Other value adjustments and value re-adjustments

Definition:

This variable is defined in Article 34 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 27, items 9, 13 and 14, and Article 28, items A 5, A 8 and B 6 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 42 40 0

Name: Profit or loss on ordinary activities

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies¹¹.

Note: Reference to Article 27, items 15 and 16, and Article 28, items A 9, A 10 and B 8 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 42 50 0

Name: Extraordinary profit or loss

¹¹ OJ L 222, 14.08.1978, p. 11.

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 19, and Article 28, items A 13 and B 10 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 42 51 0

Name: All taxes (tax on profit or loss on ordinary activities, tax on extraordinary profit or loss, other taxes)

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies.

Note: Reference to Article 27, items 15, 20 and 22, and Article 28, items A 9, A 12 and A 14 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 42 60 0

Name: Profit or loss for the financial year

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54 (3) (g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 23, and Article 28, items A 15 and B 11 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

VARIABLES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

Code: 43 11 0

Name: Loans and advances to customers

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 4 and 16 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 4, item 4 (Assets), and Article 16 (Assets: Item 4) of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 43 21 0

Name: Amounts owed to customers

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 4 and 19 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 4, items 2 (a) and 2 (b) as an aggregate (Liabilities), and Article 19 (Liabilities: Item 2), of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 43 29 0

Name: Total of capital and reserves

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 21, 22 and 23 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Note: Reference to Article 4, items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 as an aggregate (Liabilities), of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 43 30 0

Name: Balance sheet total

Definition:

This variable consists of the sum of items 1 to 16 of the asset side of the balance sheet or of the sum of items 1 to 14 of the liability side of the balance sheet.

Note: Reference to Article 4 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Code: 43 31 0

Name: Balance sheet total broken down according to the residence of the parent enterprise

Definition:

The balance sheet total (see variable 43 30 0) is broken down by the residence of the parent enterprise.

In accordance with the breakdown of variable 11 11 4, the balance sheet total has to be split up into a part which is related to domestic controlled credit institutions and a part which is related to foreign controlled enterprises. The parent enterprise is recorded according to the ultimate beneficiary owner (UBO).

Link to other variables::

Balance sheet total broken down by residence of the parent enterprise is a further breakdown of the balance sheet total (43 30 0).

Code: 43 32 0

Name: Balance sheet total broken down by legal status

Definition:

The balance sheet total (see variable 43 30 0) is broken down by legal status as follows: Incorporated enterprises limited by shares, Co-operative enterprises, Public-law enterprises, Branches of enterprises with head office in non-EEA countries, Others.

Link to other variables::

Balance sheet total broken down by legal status is a further breakdown of the balance sheet total (43 30 0).

VARIABLES ON PRODUCTS

Code: 44 11 0

Name: Interest receivable and similar income broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA

Definition:

Interest receivable and similar income are defined in Article 29 of Directive 86/635/EEC. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The variable has to be broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 1, and Article 28, item B 1 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

Interest receivable and similar income broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA is a further breakdown of Interest receivable and similar income (42 11 0).

Code: 44 12 0

Name: Interest payable and similar charges broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA

Definition:

Interest payable and similar charges are defined in Article 29 of Directive 86/635/EEC. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The variable has to be broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 2, and Article 28, item A 1 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

Interest payable and similar charge broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA is a further breakdown of Interest payable and similar charge (42 12 0).

Code: 44 13 0

Name: Commissions receivable broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA

Definition:

Commissions receivable are defined in Article 31 of Directive 86/635/EEC. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The variable has to be broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 4, and Article 28, item B 3 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

Commission receivable broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA is a further breakdown of Commission receivable (42 14 0).

Code: 44 14 0

Name: Commissions payable broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA

Definition:

Commissions payable are defined in Article 31 of Directive 86/635/EEC. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The variable has to be broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

Note: Reference to Article 27, item 5, and Article 28, item A 2 of Directive 86/635/EEC.

Link to other variables::

Commission payable broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA is a further breakdown of Commission payable (42 15 0).

VARIABLES ON INTERNATIONALISATION

The variables 45 11 0, 45 21 0 and 45 22 0 are referring to the business written by branches with head office within EEA countries.

Code: 45 11 0

Name: Geographical breakdown of the total number of EEA branches

Definition:

'Branch' is defined in Article 1 of the Council Directive 89/646/EEC of 15 December 1989 and is detailed in the Commission Communication on the freedom to provide services and on the interest of the general good in the Second Banking Directive (95/ C 291/06).

Note: From the perspective of the host Member State, the total number of EEA branches has to be broken down by each single other EEA country.

Code: 45 21 0

Name: Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income

Definition:

Interest receivable and similar income (see variable 42 11 0) written in the host country by branches with head office in each single other EEA country.

Code: 45 22 0

Name: Geographical breakdown of balance sheet total

Definition:

Balance sheet total (see variable 43 30 0) of branches established in the host country with head office in each single other EEA country.

Code: 45 31 0

Name: Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income via the Freedom to Provide Services business (in other EEA countries)

Definition:

Interest receivable and similar income (see variable 42 11 0) written, under the right of the freedom to provide services, by credit institutions authorised in the home Member State, in each single other EEA country.

Code: 45 41 0

Name: Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income via branch business (in non-EEA countries)

Definition:

Interest receivable and similar income (see variable 42 11 0) written by branch of credit institutions, authorised in the home Member State, in non-EEA countries.

The following breakdown has to be used: Switzerland, USA, Japan, third countries (rest of the world).

Code: 45 42 0

Name: Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income via the Freedom to Provide Services business (in non-EEA countries)

Definition:

Interest receivable and similar income (see variable 42 11 0) written, under the right of the freedom to provide services, by credit institutions authorised in the home Member State, in non-EEA countries.

The following breakdown has to be used: Switzerland, USA, Japan, third countries (rest of the world).

VARIABLES ON EMPLOYMENT

Code: 16 11 1

Name: Number of persons employed broken down by category of credit institutions

Definition:

The number of persons employed (see variable 16 11 0) is broken down by category of credit institutions as follows: Licensed banks, Specialised credit granting institutions, Other credit institutions. This breakdown enables to allocate the categories of credit institutions to the relevant NACE Rev.1 classes.

Link to other variables::

Number of persons employed broken down by category of credit institutions is a further breakdown of the number of persons employed (16 11 0).

Code: 16 11 2

Name: Number of women employed

Definition:

The number of persons employed (see variable 16 11 0) of the female sex.

Link to other variables::

Number of women employed is part of the number of persons employed (16 11 0).

Code: 16 13 6

Name: Number of female employees

Definition:

The number of employees (see variable 16 13 0) of the female sex.

Link to other variables::

Number of female employees is part of the number of employees (16 13 0).

RESIDUAL VARIABLES

Code: 47 11 0

Name: Number of accounts broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA

Definition:

The number of accounts held by credit institutions at the end of the accounting year is included here. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The number of accounts is linked to (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

Code: 47 12 0

Name: Number of loans and advances to customers broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA

Definition:

The number of loans and advances to customers at the end of the accounting year is included here. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The number of loans and advances to customers is linked to (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

Code: 47 13 0

Name: Number of automatic teller machines (ATM) owned by credit institutions

Definition:

The term 'automatic teller machines' (ATM) includes different forms of machines providing electronic banking services, e.g. machines for withdrawing deposits (cash dispensers), for making payments and transaction inquiries, for exchanging money, for loading multipurpose cards, etc.

Definitions of characteristics listed in Section 4 of Annex 7 to council Regulation (EC, Euratom) 58/97 concerning structural business statistics (pension funds)

AUTONOMOUS PENSION FUNDS

STRUCTURAL VARIABLES

Code: 11 11 8

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by size of investments

Definition:

The number of enterprises as defined in variable 11 11 0 broken down by size classes of investments, these are the investments covered by the variables 48 10 0 or 48 10 4, i.e. total investments at market value.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of enterprises broken down by size of investments (11 11 8) is a further breakdown of the variable Number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 11 9

Name: Number of enterprises broken down by size classes of members

Definition:

The number of enterprises as defined in variable 11 11 0 broken down by size classes of members, these are the members defined in the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

Note: The number of members at the end of the accounting year should be considered.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of enterprises broken down by size classes of members (11 11 9) is a further breakdown of the variable Number of enterprises (11 11 0).

Code: 11 61 0

Name: Number of pension schemes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of pension schemes under the administration of pension funds. A pension scheme is based on an agreement, in general between social partners, stipulating which retirement benefits are granted and under which conditions.

ACCOUNTING VARIABLES

Profit and loss account (total income and expenditure) variables

Code: 48 00 1

Name: Pension contributions receivable from members

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable from members, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions and voluntary additional contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions receivable from members (48 00 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 00 2

Name: Pension contributions receivable from employers

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable from employers, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions and voluntary additional contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions receivable from employers (48 00 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 00 3

Name: Incoming transfers

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all incoming transfers. Those transfers usually are received from other pension funds or insurance companies. When an employee changes employer he often has the choice to transfer the amounts of pension rights constituted at the pension fund or insurance scheme of his former employer to the pension fund of the new employer.

Link to other variables:

The variable Incoming transfers (48 00 3) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 00 4

Name: Other pension contributions

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other pension contributions, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts (e.g. contributions from central or local governments, from individuals and associations).

Link to other variables:

The variable Other pension contributions (48 00 4) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 00 5

Name: Pension contributions to defined benefit schemes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable by defined benefit schemes, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all regular, voluntary and other contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions to defined benefit schemes (48 00 5) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 00 6

Name: Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable by defined contributions schemes, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all regular, voluntary and other contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes (48 00 6) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 00 7

Name: Pension contributions to hybrid schemes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable by hybrid schemes, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all regular, voluntary and other contributions.

Note: Hybrid schemes are schemes with elements of both defined benefits schemes and defined contributions schemes.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions to hybrid schemes (48 00 7) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 01 0

Name: Investment income (PF)

Definition:

This variable shall comprise income from investments, value re-adjustments on investments and income from realised and unrealised capital gains and losses. It includes

rents receivable, interest income, dividends and realised and unrealised capital gains and losses.

Link to other variables:

The variable Investment income (PF) (48 01 0) includes the variable Capital gains and losses (48 01 1).

Code: 48 01 1

Name: Capital gains and losses

Definition:

This variable shall comprise income from realised and unrealised capital gains and losses carried through the profit and loss account. Capital gains and losses arise from the variation between the valuation of investments at the beginning of the accounting period (or at purchase, if later) and their valuation at the end of the accounting period (or at sale, if earlier).

Link to other variables:

The variable Capital gains and losses (48 01 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Investment income (PF) (48 01 0).

Code: 48 02 1

Name: Insurance claims receivable

Definition:

This variable shall comprise claims receivable from insurance or reinsurance enterprises related to risks ceded.

Code: 48 02 2

Name: Other income (PF)

Definition:

Other income shall comprise all other income of pension funds apart from pension contributions and investment income of pension funds, such as income from commissions and other income.

Code: 48 03 0

Name: Total expenditure on pensions

Definition:

This variable shall include all kinds of expenditure to the members of the pension scheme and their dependents, outgoing transfers, etc. Expenditure, which is also income related to risks ceded to insurance enterprises, is covered here.

Link to other variables:

Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0) is calculated as follows:

Regular pension payments (48 03 1)

- + Pension payments of lump sums (48 03 2)
- + Outgoing transfers (48 03 3).

Code: 48 03 1

Name: Regular pension payments

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all payments on pensions, which have a regular nature (i.e. annuity).

Link to other variables:

The variable Regular pension payments (48 03 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0).

Code: 48 03 2

Name: Pension payments of lump sums

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all payments on pensions, which are lump sum payments.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension payments of lump sums (48 03 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0).

Code: 48 03 3

Name: Outgoing transfers

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all outgoing transfers (usually the amount of pension rights transferred to other pension funds or to insurance companies when an employee changes employer and adheres consequently to the pension fund or insurance scheme of his new employer).

Link to other variables:

The variable Outgoing transfers (48 03 3) is used in the calculation of the variable Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0).

Code: 48 04 0

Name: Net change in technical provisions (reserves)

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kind of changes in technical provisions net of reinsurance. Incoming and outgoing transfers of technical provisions between pension funds are included here.

Code: 48 05 0

Name: Insurance premiums payable

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total of insurance premiums payable for all kinds of risks ceded to insurance or reinsurance enterprises.

Code: 48 06 0

Name: Total operational expenses

Definition:

This variable shall include all costs arising from the collection of pension contributions, portfolio management, handling of pension payments as well as commissions, other external expenses on goods and services and personnel costs.

Link to other variables:

Total operational expenses (48 06 0) is calculated as follows:

Personnel costs (13 31 0)

+ Total purchases of goods and services (13 11 0).

Code: 48 07 0

Name: All taxes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all direct taxes payable (e.g. on investment income etc.) by the pension fund which are not included in external expenses on goods and services or in personnel costs.

Balance sheet variables - assets

Code: 48 11 0

Name: Land and buildings (PF)

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all land and buildings owned by the pension fund.

Link to other variables:

The variable Land and buildings (PF) (48 11 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 12 0

Name: Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF)

Definition:

This variable shall comprise shares in affiliated undertakings, debt securities issued by, and loans to, affiliated undertakings, participating interests and debt securities issued

by, and loans to, undertakings with which a pension fund is linked by virtue of a participating interest. It excludes the investments included under item 48 10 1.

Link to other variables:

The variable Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF) (48 12 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 13 0

Name: Shares and other variable-yield securities

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kinds of quoted and unquoted shares and other variable-yield securities are included under this item, except those included under items 48 12 0 and 48 14 0.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) and is based on:

Shares quoted on a regulated market (48 13 1)

+ Non publicly traded shares (48 13 3)

+ Other variable-yield securities (48 13 4).

Code: 48 13 1

Name: Shares traded on a regulated market

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all shares quoted on an exchange market.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares traded on a regulated market (48 13 1) is part of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

Code 48 13 2

Name: Shares traded on a regulated market specialised in SMEs

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all shares quoted on regulated markets specialised in innovative, high-growth companies and SMEs. These markets are also known as Small and Medium Size Business Markets (SMB markets) or Parallel Markets. These markets provide an exchange facility where listed securities of small and midsize companies can be traded efficiently and competitively.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares quoted on a regulated market specialised in SMEs (48 13 2) is part of the variable Shares traded on a regulated market (48 13 1).

Code: 48 13 3

Name: Non publicly traded shares

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all shares not quoted on an exchange market.

Link to other variables:

The variable Non publicly traded shares (48 13 3) is part of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

Code: 48 13 4

Name: Other variable-yield securities

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other variable yield securities not shown under other headings.

Link to other variables:

The variable Other variable-yield securities (48 13 4) is part of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

Code: 48 14 0

Name: Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kinds of units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as defined in Council Directive 85/611/EEC. This also includes open-end funds and similar undertakings for collective investment.

Link to other variables:

The variable Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (48 14 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 15 0

Name: Debt securities and other fixed-income securities

Definition:

This variable shall comprise negotiable debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by credit institutions, by other undertakings or by public bodies except those included under item 48 12 0. Securities bearing an interest rate, which varies in line with specific factors, for example the interest rate on the interbank market or on the Euromarket, shall also be regarded as debt securities and other fixed-income securities.

Link to other variables:

The variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) and is based on:

Debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by public administrations (48 15 1)

+ Other debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 2)

Code: 48 15 1

Name: Debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by public administrations

Definition:

This variable shall comprise debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued or guaranteed by central and local governments and public administrations.

Link to other variables:

The variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by public administrations (48 15 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0).

Code: 48 15 2

Name: Other debt securities and other fixed-income securities

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other debt securities and other fixed-income securities (e.g. corporate bonds).

Link to other variables:

The variable Other debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0).

Code: 48 16 0

Name: Participation in investment pools (PF)

Definition:

This variable shall comprise shares held by an undertaking in joint investments constituted by several undertakings or pension funds, the management of which has been entrusted to one of those enterprises or to independent fund managers.

Link to other variables:

The variable Participation in investment pools (PF) (48 16 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 17 0

Name: Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kinds of loans of pension funds guaranteed or not by mortgages.

Link to other variables:

The variable Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere (48 17 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 18 0

Name: Other investments

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other investments which are not part of the previous investment items, such as deposits with credit institutions, cash, other short term investments, derivatives or other investments.

Link to other variables:

The variable Other investments (48 18 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 10 0

Name: Total investments of pension funds

Definition:

This variable is the sum of the following variables: Land and buildings (PF) (48 11 0) + Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF) (48 12 0) + Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) + Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (48 14 0) + Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0) + Participation in investment pools (48 16 0) + Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere (48 17 0) + Other investments (48 18 0).

Code: 48 10 1

Name: Total investments invested in 'the sponsoring enterprise'

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all investments in the sponsoring enterprises, such as shares of the sponsoring enterprises, debt securities issued by, and loans to, the sponsoring enterprises, etc. The sponsoring enterprises are the employers, which pay contributions into the pension fund for their employees.

Link to other variables:

The variable Total investments invested in 'the sponsoring enterprise' is part of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 10 4

Name: Total investments at market values

Definition:

This variable shall comprise Total investments (= sum of the variables Land and buildings (PF) (48 11 0) + Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF) (48 12 0) + Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) + Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (48 14 0) + Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0) + Participation in investment pools (48 16 0) + Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere (48 17 0) + Other investments (48 18 0).) at market value.

Note: The variable Total investments at market values (48 10 4) has only to be delivered if the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) is not delivered at market value.

Code: 48 20 0

Name: Other assets

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other assets not shown under investments.

Balance sheet variables - liabilities

Code: 48 30 0

Name: Capital and reserves

Definition:

This variable shall comprise capital and reserves not formally allocated to pension beneficiaries, such as equity capital, reserves or other equivalent funds.

Code: 48 40 0

Name: Net technical provisions (PF)

Definition:

This variable shall comprise technical provisions net of reinsurance allocated to pension beneficiaries. These technical provisions normally are valued according to actuarial principles.

Code: 48 50 0

Name: Other liabilities

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other liabilities not being recorded under capital and reserves or net technical provisions.

VARIABLES ON INTERNATIONALISATION

Code: 48 61 0

Name: Geographical breakdown of turnover

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions ??as defined in variable Turnover (12 11 0) ??, due during the financial year, such as all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions, voluntary additional contributions, other contributions, broken down into the following countries: home country, (other) EU countries, other EEA countries, USA and Canada, Japan, and the rest of the world.

Note: The criterion for allocation of the turnover follows the residence of the contributing member.

Link to other variables:

The variable Geographical breakdown of turnover is a further breakdown of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

Code: 48 62 0

Name: Shares and other variable-yield securities broken down by location

Definition:

This variable shall comprise shares and other variable-yield securities as defined in the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) ??broken down by location. The following areas are considered: home country, (other) EU countries, other EEA countries, USA and Canada, Japan, and the rest of the world.

Note: The location of share corresponds to where the firm issuing the share is incorporated.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares and other variable-yield securities broken down by location (48 62 0) is a further breakdown of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

Code: 48 63 0

Name: Total investments broken down by location

Definition:

This variable shall comprise total investments ??as defined in the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) ??broken down by location. The following areas are considered: home country, (other) EU countries, other EEA countries, USA and Canada, Japan, and the rest of the world.

Note: The location of land and buildings is defined by the area in which these assets are situated. Investments in unit trusts are allocated in accordance with the information provided by the unit trusts. Investments in fixed income securities are allocated based on the legal incorporation of the issuer. The location of share corresponds to where the firm issuing the share is incorporated.

Link to other variables:

The variable Total investments broken down by location (48 63 0) is a further breakdown of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

Code: 48 64 0

Name: Total investments broken down into euro and non-euro components

Definition:

This variable shall comprise total investments ??as defined in the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) ??broken down by currencies. The following currency breakdown is considered: Euro, others.

Link to other variables:

The variable Total investments broken down into euro and non-euro components (48 64 0) is a further breakdown of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

RESIDUAL VARIABLES

Code: 48 70 0

Name: Number of members

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members whose pension schemes — as defined in the variable Number of pension schemes (11 61 0) — are under the administration of pension funds. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of members (48 70 0) is calculated as follows:

Number of members of defined benefit schemes (48 70 1)

+ Number of members of defined contribution schemes (48 70 2)

+ Number of members of hybrid schemes (48 70 3)

or

Number of active members (48 70 4)

+ Number of deferred members (48 70 5)

+ Number of retired persons (48 70 6).

Code: 48 70 1

Name: Number of members of defined benefit schemes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members of defined benefits schemes. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of members of defined benefits schemes (48 70 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

Code: 48 70 2

Name: Number of members of defined contribution schemes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members of defined contributions schemes. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of members of defined contribution schemes (48 70 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

Code: 48 70 3

Name: Number of members of hybrid schemes

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members of hybrid schemes. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of members of hybrid schemes (48 70 3) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

Code: 48 70 4

Name: Number of active members

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the number of members who are actively contributing to the pension scheme.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of active members (48 70 4) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

Code: 48 70 5

Name: Number of deferred members

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the number of members who have left the pension scheme, but retain deferred rights.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of deferred members (48 70 5) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

Code: 48 70 6

Name: Number of retired persons

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the number of persons who receive pension benefits.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of retired persons (48 70 6) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

NON-AUTONOMOUS PENSION FUNDS

Code: 11 15 0

Name: Number of enterprises with non-autonomous pension funds

Definition:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2700/98 of 17 December 1998 concerning the definitions of characteristics for structural business statistics. This variable concerns the number of enterprises that constitute book reserves for paying out pensions to their employees. The management of the non-autonomous pension fund is an ancillary activity to these enterprises.

Note: These enterprises are to be classified according to their principal activity under one of the grouping of activities mentioned in Section 9 of Annex 1 of the Council Regulation 58/97 concerning structural business statistics.

Code: 48 08 0

Name: Turnover of non-autonomous pension funds

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions, in respect of pension contracts, made to the book reserve during the financial year.