Yearbook of NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS 1977

Volume I

Individual country data

UNITED NATIONS

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
Statistical Office of the United Nations

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1977* consists of two volumes. The volumes are not sold separately.

The first 14 editions of the *Yearbook* were issued without series symbols.

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INTRODUCTION

This is the twenty-first issue of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.[1] Like the first 20 issues, it has been prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations with the generous co-operation of national statistical services. It is issued in accordance with the request of the Statistical Commission[2] that the latest available data on national accounts for as many countries and areas as possible be published regularly.

The present *Yearbook* is issued in two volumes. Volume I, "Individual country data", shows in "III. Country tables", detailed national accounts estimates for 149 countries and areas.

Volume II, "International tables", contains the following: table 1 (A, B, C) shows for 156 countries and areas estimates of total and *per capita* gross domestic product, national income, and national disposable income expressed in United States dollars for the years 1960, 1963, 1970, 1973, 1974 and 1976. Table 2 (A, B) and table 3 show the percentage distribution of gross domestic product and net material product by type of final expenditure and use and the percentage distribution of gross domestic product and net material product by kind of economic activity, respectively, for some or all of the years 1960-1976. Table 4 (A, B) shows in semi-matrix forms average annual rates of growth of real gross domestic product and net material product by type of expenditure and use and by kind of economic activity between any two years within the period 1960 to 1976, where available. Tables 5 and 6 (A, B) show world and regional index numbers of real gross domestic product by type of expenditure and by kind of economic activity, respectively, for the period 1960-1976 (base year: 1970 = 100). Table 7 shows index numbers of total and *per capita* real product for the period 1960-1976 (base year: 1970 = 100). Table 8 (A, B, C) shows implicit price deflator index numbers of gross domestic product by expenditure and by kind of economic activity, and of gross fixed capital formation by kind of economic activity of owner, respectively, for the period 1960-1976 (base year: 1970 = 100). Tables 9 and 10 show the finance of gross accumulation and saving as percentage of disposable income and by percentage distribution by institutional sector, respectively, for some or all of the years 1960-1976. Table 11 shows principal aggregates and their interrelationships for 151 countries and areas; these are time series, for some or all of the years 1960-1976, for the former System of National Accounts (SNA) and/or for the present SNA.

Scope of publication

National accounts estimates for countries or areas with market economies are shown, where available, both, in terms of the present SNA, and the former SNA, for each of the following subjects. Figures in terms of the former SNA are printed in italics. Estimates are shown for the years 1960, 1963, 1965, 1968-1976.

1. The gross domestic product expenditure
2. National income and national disposable income
3. Capital transactions of the nation
4. The gross domestic product by kind of economic activity

   The gross domestic product of selected industries by kind of economic activity (supplement to table 4)
5. Domestic factor incomes according to kind of economic activity
6. Supply and disposition of commodities
7. Government final consumption expenditure according to purpose

   Government final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose (supplement to table 7)

8a,b. Private final consumption expenditure by object

c. Private final consumption expenditure by type of expenditure

9. Composition of gross capital formation
10. Distribution of income
11. Distribution of capital flows

12a,b. Income and outlay and capital transactions of non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises and financial institutions

13. Financial transactions of financial institutions

14a. Income and outlay and capital transactions of general government

b. Income and outlay and capital transactions of central government

[1] United Nations publications. Previous editions of the *Yearbook* were issued under the following sales numbers: *1957*, 58.XVII.3; *1958*, 59.XVII.3; *1959*, 60.XVII.3; *1960*, 61.XVII.4; *1961*, 62.XVII.2; *1962*, 63.XVII.2; *1963*, 64.XVII.4; *1964*, 65.XVII.2; *1965*, 66.XVII.2; *1966*, 67.XVII.14; *1967*, 69.XVII.6; *1968*, vol. I, 70.XVII.2, vol. II, 70.XVII.3; *1969*, vol. I, 71.XVII.2, vol. II, 71.XVII.3; *1970*, 72.XVII.3, vol. I, 72.XVII.3, vol. II; *1971* (3 volumes), E.73.XVII.3; *1972* (3 volumes), E.74.XVII.3; *1973* (3 volumes), E.75.XVII.2; *1974* (3 volumes), E.75.XVII.5; *1975* (3 volumes), E.76.XVII.2; *1976* (2 volumes), E.77.XVII.2.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, First Year, Second Session*, annex III, chap. IV.

c. Income and outlay and capital transactions of state and local government

d. Income and outlay and capital transactions of social security funds

15. Selected outlays of general government by purpose

16. Income and outlay and capital transactions of households

17. External transactions.

For the countries with centrally planned economies, estimates are shown, where available, in terms of the System of Material Product Balances (MPS) for each of the following subjects, as a rule, for the years 1960, 1963, 1965, 1968-1976.

1. Net material product by use
2. Net material product by kind of activity of the material sphere
3. Primary incomes by kinds of activity of the material sphere
4. Primary incomes from net material product
5. Supply and disposition of goods and material services
6. Capital formation by kind of activity of the material and non-material spheres
7. Final consumption
8. Personal consumption according to source of supply of goods and material services
9. Total consumption of the population by object, commodity and service, and mode of acquisition.

The form and concepts of the statistical tables in the present volume generally agree, for the countries or areas with market economies, with the recommendations in *A System of National Accounts,*[3] Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3. For the countries with centrally planned economies, the form and concepts generally agree with the recommendations in *Basic Principles of the System of Balances of the National Economy*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 17.[4] A summary of the conceptual framework of both systems, their classifications and definitions of transaction items, and also of the differences between the former and present SNA and between the present SNA and MPS, is provided in chapters I and II.

Collection and presentation of data

To collect this sizable body of national accounts material, the Statistical Office of the United Nations each year sends to countries or areas with market economies a national accounts questionnaire; those with centrally planned economies receive a material balances questionnaire. The recipients of the questionnaires are also requested to indicate where the scope and coverage of the country estimates differ for conceptual or statistical reasons from the definitions and classifications recommended in SNA or in the System of Material Product Balances. Data obtained from these replies are supplemented by information obtained from correspondence with the national statistical services and from national source publications.

In this volume of the *Yearbook*, the data for each country or area are presented in separate chapters, as far as possible, under uniform table headings and classifications of the present SNA or the material balances questionnaire, as the case may be. Each country chapter contains a brief introductory text (source and general note). The general note describes the extent to which the estimates conform conceptually to the recommendations of the SNA or the material balances questionnaire. Important deviations from the two systems, where known, are described in the general note, while differences in definition and coverage of specific items are indicated in foot-notes to the relevant tables.

Country data in chapter III are presented in alphabetical order.

Unless otherwise stated, the data in the *Yearbook* tables relate to the calendar year against which they are shown.

The data which relate to the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic include the relevant data relating to Berlin for which separate data have not been supplied. This is without prejudice to any question of status which may be involved.

Comparability of the national estimates

Every effort has been made to present the estimates of the various countries or areas in a form designed to facilitate international comparability. To this end, important differences in concept, scope, coverage and classification have been described in the notes which precede and accompany the country tables. Such differences should be taken into account if misleading comparisons among countries or areas are to be avoided.

Revisions

The figures shown are the most recent estimates and revisions available at the time of compilation. In general, figures for the latest year are to be regarded as provisional.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3. The first edition of the report, published in 1953, was prepared by an expert committee appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XVII.10.

Explanation of symbols

The following symbols have been employed:

Data not available	...
Category not applicable	.
Magnitude nil or less than half of the unit employed	–

Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.)

When a series is not homogeneous, this is indicated by presenting the figures in separate rows.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals shown because of rounding.

General disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Where the designation "country or area" appears in the headings of tables, it covers countries, territories, cities or areas. In prior issues of this publication, where the designation "country" appears in the headings of tables, it should be interpreted to cover countries, territories, cities or areas.

In some tables, the designation "developed" and "developing" economies is intended for statistical convenience and does not, necessarily, express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

I. THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (SNA)

The new System of National Accounts (SNA) was adopted by the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session[1] for the use of national statistical authorities and in the international reporting of comparable national accounting data. The new system is a revision and extension of the former SNA which was first formulated in 1952.[2]

A. The structure of the present SNA

The present SNA provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for the systematic and integrated recording of transaction flows in an economy. It brings together into an articulated and coherent system data ranging in degree of aggregation from consolidated accounts of the nation to detailed input-output and flow-of-funds tables. It includes production and goods and services accounts for different production activities in the economy as well as income and outlay and capital finance accounts for institutional sectors and subsectors. As compared to the former SNA, the present system incorporates additional classifications for activities of government and private non-profit institutions and for transfers of income so that a better evaluation can be made of the effects on the economy of the provision of social and community services and of the redistribution of incomes. The net lending and borrowing is broken down into a detailed set of transactions in financial assets and liabilities, thus providing a link between national accounting information and balance-sheet data. In addition, constant-price data on transactions in goods and services are an integral part of the system.

The data of the consolidated accounts for the nation are included in the first three standard SNA tables that are presented in chapter III. Table 1 shows gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure categories, in table 2 national income and national disposable income are derived and table 3 presents the capital finance transactions for the nation as a whole. Data regarding the production and goods and services accounts are included in tables 4, 5 and 6, which present activity breakdowns of GDP and factor income and a breakdown of supply and demand by commodity types. Tables 7, 8 and 9 present further details on the expenditure categories such as a purpose or functional breakdown of government final consumption expenditure, a breakdown of private final consumption expenditure by object and type (i.e., degree of durability) and alternative classifications of capital formation by type of capital goods and by economic activity of the owners of the capital goods. A similar functional or purpose classification is presented in table 15 for other types of government expenditures. The income and outlay and capital finance transactions are summarized in tables 10 and 11 and presented for individual institutional sectors (i.e., corporations and quasi-corporate enterprises, government and households) and subsectors in tables 12, 14 and 16. Table 13 is a detailed presentation of acquisition of assets and incurrence of liabilities for subsectors of financial institutions. Finally, the system is closed by table 17, which covers all transactions with the rest of the world.

B. Differences between the present and former SNA

The differences between the present and the former system concern the scope of the data included in the systems and the coverage and classification of transactor and transaction concepts used. In order better to evaluate the limitations of a cross-country analysis of the data presented in the tables, a list of the differences between the former and present SNA and their effects on the national accounting aggregates is presented below.

1. *Treatment of non-profit institutions and their transactions.* The present SNA makes a distinction between (*a*) non-profit institutions serving households mainly financed and controlled by private entities, (*b*) non-profit institutions serving business mainly financed and controlled by business and (*c*) non-profit institutions serving either business or households but mainly financed and controlled by public authorities. The first type of non-profit institution is included in a separate subsector, the second type is allocated to the enterprise sector and the non-profit institutions mainly financed and controlled by public authorities are included with general government. In the former SNA there was no separate subsector for non-profit institutions serving households. Instead all non-profit institutions, including those mainly controlled and financed by the public authorities, were either included in the enterprise sector or added to the household sector depending on whether they mainly served business or households. This difference of allocation has several consequences for the treatment of transactions in which the non-profit institutions are involved:

(*a*) Current expenditures on goods and services by non-profit institutions serving households that in the former SNA were treated as part of private final consumption expenditure are in the present SNA al-

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10*, paras. 8-24.
[2] The present system is published in *A System of National Accounts* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3).

located to intermediate consumption of private non-profit institutions serving households or of general government, depending on whether the main source of finance and control is private or public;

(*b*) Outlays on equipment and machinery by non-profit institutions serving households were treated in the former SNA as private final consumption expenditure of households. In the present system these expenditures are treated as a part of gross fixed capital formation. Accordingly, no consumption of fixed capital was distinguished in the former system, while in the present SNA such an imputation has been made.

(*c*) Contributions to GDP by non-profit institutions in the former SNA originated only in the enterprise (industries) and household sectors. In the present SNA part of the contributions to GDP have been re-allocated to the government sector—i.e., the contributions of those non-profit institutions that are mainly financed and controlled by public authorities.

(*d*) In the former SNA subsidies included transfers by government to private non-profit institutions serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by public authorities. In the present system, where these non-profit institutions are integrated with the government sector these transfers are treated as intergovernmental transfers.

(*e*) Transfers between households and private non-profit institutions serving households were not separately distinguished in the former SNA. Where the present system includes a separate sector for non-profit institutions serving households that are mainly financed and controlled by private entities, transfers between households and these non-profit institutions are explicitly presented.

2. *Unincorporated enterprises.* In the former SNA only corporations and unincorporated enterprises were distinguished. Both groups of enterprises were included in the enterprise sector. In the present SNA an additional distinction has been made among the unincorporated enterprises between so-called quasi-corporations and the remaining unincorporated enterprises. The quasi-corporations are defined as large unincorporated enterprises which have complete profit and loss statements and balance-sheet accounts separate from those of their owners. The quasi-corporations include large partnerships, sole proprietorships, large government enterprises, all financial intermediaries that are not corporations and all branches and subsidiaries of foreign enterprises. The quasi-corporations are treated as corporations and included together with corporations in the enterprise sector. The remaining unincorporated enterprises are included with households. This distinction in the present SNA causes the following differences from the former system in the treatment and coverage of a number of transactions:

(*a*) In the former SNA all entrepreneurial income of unincorporated enterprises, including their retained profits, was allocated to the household or government sector depending on whether the owner was a private or public entity. In the present SNA only entrepreneurial income of unincorporated enterprises that are not quasi-corporations is treated in that manner. Entrepreneurial income of quasi-corporations is only allocated to the owners if it is actually withdrawn. Retained profits remain in the enterprise sector.

(*b*) As a result of the treatment described in (*a*), in the former system savings of enterprises covered only retained profits of corporations. In the present system retained profits of quasi-corporations are also included. Net lending of enterprises is equally affected. It is generally higher in the former SNA than in the present system, because of the different allocation of retained profits of quasi-corporations.

(*c*) Similarly, in the former SNA factor income to and from abroad covered all entrepreneurial income of unincorporated enterprises, including their retained profits, while in the present system only the actually transferred entrepreneurial income is considered. This has repercussions for the level of national income at market prices, which is equal to gross domestic product plus net factor income from abroad minus depreciation.

3. *Gross capital formation and consumption of fixed capital.* There are the following deviations between the former and the present SNA with regard to the coverage of gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks and consumption of fixed capital.

(*a*) In the present SNA a distinction has been made between breeding-stock, draught animals, dairy cattle and the like and the remaining part of livestock. Changes in the number of animals of the first type are allocated to gross fixed capital formation, while changes in stocks with regard to the second type of animals are included in stocks. In the former SNA the distinction was not made and all changes in the number of animals were reflected in changes in stocks.

(*b*) Net purchases of land were included in the former SNA as a part of gross fixed capital formation, while in the present SNA they are treated as a separate category in the capital finance account as are net purchases of intangible assets. The latter type of purchases was not explicitly reflected in the former SNA.

(*c*) The present SNA includes in gross fixed capital formation the cost of developing and extending plantations, orchards, vineyards and timber tracts, excepting land clearance. In the former system these expenditures were treated as intermediate consumption.

(*d*) In the present SNA, outlays on construction of buildings and other non-transportable fixed assets for civilian use by extraterritorial bodies of foreign governments and international organizations are excluded from gross fixed capital formation of the country in which these assets are located. They are instead included in gross fixed capital formation of the country or international organization that these bodies represent and in exports of the country in which the extraterritorial body is located. In the former SNA these outlays were included in domestic capital formation of the country of location of the extraterritorial body. In all other respects the treatment of extraterritorial enclaves is the same in the two systems. Both treat them as residents of the country they represent.

(*e*) In the present SNA, imputations are required for consumption of fixed capital on machinery, equipment and buildings owned by general government and used for civilian purposes. In the former system such imputations were made for government-owned buildings only.

(*f*) In the present SNA, withdrawals from and additions to stocks are valued at producers' prices when internally processed goods are involved. In the former system these goods were valued at cost.

4. *Rent.* There are two differences between the former and present SNA recommendations with regard to the coverage and allocation of rent flows:

(*a*) All rent, on land as well as on machinery and equipment, was treated in the former SNA as property income. In the present system rent on machinery and equipment is allocated to intermediate or final consumption, as the payment for a commodity-type service, while rent on land remains included in property income. This difference also has an effect on the distribution of GDP by activity categories. In the former SNA all rent payments were reflected in value added of the activity categories that made the rent payments. In the present SNA this would only apply to payments of land rent and not to rents for buildings, machinery and equipment. The latter payments, being a part of gross output of the recipient activity categories, are reflected in value added of those activities.

(*b*) The former SNA required an imputation for net rent on all buildings owned and occupied by government services. In the present SNA this imputation has been limited only to dwellings owned by government that are provided free for use by its employees.

5. *Imputed bank service charges.* The present as well as the former SNA requires the imputation of a bank service charge in order to arrive at a more realistic estimate of operating surplus for financial intermediaries. The imputed bank service charge is defined to be equal to the difference between property income received by banks and similar financial institutions and interest paid to depositors. In the former SNA the imputed service charge was allocated to industries and final demand categories in proportion to the interest received from those sources. To neutralize this imputation, an equal imputation was made for interest to be paid by banks and other financial intermediaries to the sectors concerned. In the present SNA this treatment has been considerably simplified by allocating all imputed service charges as intermediate consumption to a nominal industry. The effect of this treatment is that intermediate consumption of all industries (i.e., including the nominal industry) is higher in the present SNA than in the former system and, as a result, GDP is lower.

6. *Current transfers.* Several modifications have been introduced in the present SNA with regard to the imputation of transfers in kind, the classification of transfers and their coverage. The differences between the present and the former SNA data that are a result of these modifications and that are relevant to the data presented in chapter III are the following:

(*a*) Payments by the government made to hospitals, clinics and doctors to cover part or all of the cost incurred for medical treatment of individuals are treated as transfers to households in the present SNA. Accordingly, the full cost of the medical services provided is included with private final consumption expenditure. In the former SNA these payments were not treated as transfers but as a part of government final consumption expenditure. In the present SNA any nominal payments made by households to government for such services are treated as government sales. In the former SNA these payments were treated as transfers.

(*b*) Military equipment purchased by government from industries and granted to foreign governments is treated in the present SNA as part of final consumption expenditure of the receiving government. A transfer is imputed to finance this final consumption expenditure. In the former SNA the expenditures were allocated to final consumption expenditure of the disbursing government and no transfer was imputed.

(*c*) A distinction has been made in the present SNA between so-called compulsory fees (e.g., court fees, licence fees, passport fees, stamp duties) paid by business and similar payments made by households. The payments by business are considered as indirect taxes and those by households as transfers. A similar distinction is made for motor-vehicle tax, which is included in indirect taxes when paid by business and in direct taxes when paid by households. In the former SNA the distinctions mentioned were not made. All compulsory fees including motor-vehicle tax were treated as indirect taxes.

(*d*) The present SNA requires the imputation of employers' contributions to match such benefits as pensions, family allowances, casualty, lay-off and severance compensation, which are paid directly by the employer to his employees. This imputed contribution is included in compensation of employees and also recorded as a transfer from households to the sector to which the employer belongs. In the former SNA this imputation was not made.

(*e*) The present SNA includes among current transfers net casualty insurance premiums (gross premiums minus an insurance service charge) and casualty insurance benefits. In the former SNA transactions of this type were not explicitly included. The implication is that net premiums minus claims add to the savings of the paying (i.e., household) sector rather than to those of the receiving insurance scheme. This is a treatment similar to the one accorded in the present SNA to life insurance premiums and claims.

(*f*) In the former SNA all current transfers from corporations to households and private non-profit institutions were considered as payments of property income. No transfer payments were considered to take place between these sectors. In the present system such transfer payments are distinguished as such and presented separately from property income flows.

C. Classifications used in the SNA standard tables

The present SNA distinguishes between transactor and transaction classifications. The transactor classifications are the kind of economic activity classification used in classifying the transactions of the production and goods and services accounts, the institutional classification for the income and outlay and capital finance transactions, and the purpose or functional classification for presenting a breakdown of government expenditure. The transaction classifications used in the system are the object and type of goods classifications used for showing breakdowns of private final consumption expenditure and also the type of capital goods classification used for gross capital formation. Below is given a short summary of the main characteristics of each of these classifications, together with references to the SNA standard tables (indicated in brackets following the heading of each section) in which each classification is used.

1. *The kind of economic activity classification* (SNA standard tables 4, 5, 6 and 9)

Two groupings of transactor units are used in the classification of the production account transactions and of gross fixed capital formation. One is a detailed activity breakdown based on the present International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), the other one a broader grouping in which a distinction has been made between (*a*) industries, (*b*) producers of government services, (*c*) producers of private non-profit services to households and (*d*) the domestic services rendered by one household to another. The ISIC breakdown is superimposed on the broader grouping so that in principle within each of the broad groups the same ISIC categories can be distinguished. In practice, of course, not all of the ISIC categories are relevant to all of the broad groups mentioned. The unit of classification in both groupings is the establishment, i.e., the unit in which production decisions are taken.

Resident producers are classified according to the major divisions, divisions and major groups of the present ISIC for series based on the present SNA and according to the related categories of the preceding ISIC for series based on the former SNA. The differences between the present and preceding ISIC are described in *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities.*[3]

The core of industries is made up of establishments the activities of which are financed by producing goods and services for sale in the market at a price that is normally designed to cover the costs of production. The establishments may be part of an incorporated or unincorporated business and they may be owned or controlled by private individuals, private non-profit institutions or organs of government. Financial intermediaries, which are units mainly engaged in incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets in the market but which often do not sell a service as such, are included among industries.

Industries also include government departments, establishments and similar units mainly engaged in producing and selling the kinds of goods and services usually produced by business establishments though, as a matter of policy, the prices (charges) may not approximate the full costs of production. Industries of government include, for example, nationalized mining and manufacturing units, electricity production and distribution, railways, postal services etc.

Also included in the category of industries are own-account activities of households and private non-profit bodies. There are three types of own-account activities: (*a*) the use of their own account of the dwellings which households or private institutions own, (*b*) the own-account construction of dwellings, non-residential buildings and other projects by households and private non-profit bodies as well as government organs and (*c*) the own-account production of primary commodities by households, where the producer activities have not already been set off as industries by virtue of sale of the products on the market.

Lastly, private non-profit institutions primarily serving business, provided they are not entirely, or mainly, financed and controlled by the public authorities, are included under industries—e.g., technological, design or testing institutes, bodies engaged in economic or management studies, trade associations and chambers of commerce.

The second category of transactors used in connexion with the flow of goods and services is the producers of government services. The distinction between producers of government services and industries of government is that the former furnish but do not normally sell to the community those common services which cannot otherwise be conveniently and economically provided. Producers of government services also administer the state and the economic and social policy of the

[3] *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.8).

community. Their activities are largely financed by the government itself and they are considered to be the final consumers of most of the services and goods which they produce. Their cost-structure does not contain an element of operating surplus and is made up to a substantial extent of compensation of employees.

The producers of government services should include all bodies, departments and establishments of the government—central, state or provincial, district or county, municipal, town or village—which engage in a wide range of activities—e.g., administration, defence, regulation of the public order and health, cultural, recreational and other social services. Also included as producers of governmental services are social security arrangements and certain other private non-profit bodies primarily serving households or business which are entirely, or mainly, financed and controlled by public authorities, or primarily servicing government units.

Similar in certain respects to the producers of government services are the producers of private non-profit services to households which are not entirely or mainly financed and controlled by the government authorities. These units furnish social and community services to households which would not otherwise be available. They consist of voluntary associations of individuals who have banded together to carry on specific activities—e.g., trade unions, professional associations and political parties.

2. *The institutional classification* (SNA standard tables 10-14, 16)

The categories of transactors used for the income and outlay and capital finance accounts include (*a*) corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, (*b*) general government, (*c*) private non-profit institutions serving households and (*d*) households, including non-financial unincorporated enterprises. The unit of classification is different from that of the activity breakdown discussed earlier. There it was the establishment, here it is the enterprise or institutional unit. The institutional unit receives and disburses incomes and manages all forms of property; in other words, it is the unit in which the financing decisions are taken for current as well as for capital outlays.

Corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises are classified into non-financial and financial businesses in the light of the differences in their role in the economy and their sources and uses of funds. Quasi-corporate enterprises are relatively large ordinary partnerships, sole proprietorships and government enterprises which have complete profit-and-loss statements and complete balance-sheet accounts on the financial assets and liabilities, as well as the real assets, involved in the business. All unincorporated enterprises which are financial intermediaries and all the unincorporated enterprises owned by non-residents are treated as quasi-corporations. As the remaining unincorporated enterprises (i.e., establishments) are classed together with the institutional units that own them—households or government—the corporate and quasi-corporate enterprise sector has a different coverage from that of industries in the activity breakdown.

Corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises are further subdivided into public and private ones and into financial institutions and non-financial enterprises. The distinction between public and private enterprises is based on whether the ownership and/or control of the enterprise rests with the public authorities or private parties. Financial institutions are identified as units that provide financial and insurance services and are engaged in financial transactions in the market which consist of both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets.

Financial institutions are further subdivided into four subsectors: (*a*) central bank, (*b*) monetary institutions, (*c*) insurance companies and pension funds and (*d*) other financial institutions.

The central bank subsector covers the publicly owned and/or controlled central bank. As a monetary authority, it issues currency, frequently holds the international reserves of the country and has liabilities in the form of demand deposits of other banks and often of the government. It is a public financial institution. The remaining banks, which have liabilities in the form of demand deposits with the general public, are classed as monetary institutions.

Insurance companies include incorporated units, mutuals, other legal entities and independently organized schemes mainly engaged in providing life and/or casualty insurance. Pension funds are independently organized schemes not included in the social security arrangements of general government which engage in financial transactions in capital markets.

Other financial institutions consist of organizations such as private savings banks, buildings and loan associations, sales-finance, personal and business finance companies, public saving institutions whose funds do not automatically flow into the public authority balances, public lending institutions whose liabilities are not necessarily to the public authorities only, investment companies and trusts, and security brokers and dealers performing financing and depository functions.

The institutional sector for general government covers all departments, offices and other bodies which are defined to be producers of government services and government enterprises which are not considered quasi-corporate units. The government enterprises included in general government are those which are likely to hold small working balances and to be highly integrated financially with the public authorities. They consist of ancillary departments and establishments mainly engaged in supplying goods and services to the other units of government and agencies mainly selling goods and services to the public but operating on a small scale. Examples of ancillary departments are printing plants, central transport pools, munition plants and naval dockyards. Illustrations of the latter type of public industries are government restaurant services in public buildings, local small-scale bus services and inland-water docking facilities.

Private non-profit institutions serving households employing the equivalent of two or more full-time persons constitute the third major category of transactors in this group. These institutions, which do not include units which are entirely or mainly financed and controlled by organs of general government, furnish educational, health, cultural, recreational, and other social and community services to households free of charge or at prices which do not fully cover their costs of production. Included in this category are the commercial activities of these institutions—e.g., owning and letting dwellings, own-account construction and commercial activities which are classed as industries but are not set off in a separate legal entity from the main activity of the institution.

The fourth major category of transactors in this set of accounts consists of households, including private non-financial unincorporated enterprises. These are resident households and all unincorporated enterprises —i.e., ordinary partnerships and sole proprietorships which are owned and/or controlled by resident individuals and which are not classified as quasi-corporate enterprises. Also included are neighbourhood and other social clubs that employ fewer than the equivalent of two full-time persons.

3. *The purpose classification of government expenditures* (SNA standard tables 7 and 15)

The purpose or functional classification is generally based on the government office as a unit of classification. In this classification, accordingly, all expenditures are allocated to the purpose or function that the respective government offices serve. For a description of the detail of the classification and the coverage of each of the categories, the user is referred to table 5.3 of *A System of National Accounts.*

4. *The classification of private final consumption expenditure by object and type* (SNA standard table 8)

The most detailed of the two classifications is the one by major object or purpose for which the consumption goods are acquired. The second classification by type of consumption goods (or by durability) constitutes a more broad grouping which distinguishes only durable goods, semi-durable goods, non-durable goods and services. The two classifications are linked through a one-to-one correspondence between categories. For a more detailed information on the coverage of the classification categories and on the links between the two schemes, the reader is referred to table 6.1 of *A System of National Accounts.*

It should be borne in mind that although the two classifications are linked they do not refer to the same consumption concept. The object classification is applied for total private final-consumption expenditure and the durability breakdown refers to private final-consumption expenditure on marketable commodities only. From the latter concept, therefore, are excluded non-marketable other goods and services[4] paid for by households as well as compensation of employees, indirect taxes and consumption of fixed capital of producers of private non-profit services to households.

There is furthermore one important difference between the object classification in the present SNA and a similar breakdown used in the former system. In the present SNA total outlays of households in restaurants, hotels, cafés, hospitals, nursing homes and other medical institutions, and sports clubs and other recreational facilities are classified according to the major object of the services rendered. This also applies to all outlays on current account by private non-profit bodies that run hospitals, old age homes, schools etc. In the former SNA the food items, even if they were consumed in these units, were classified in the appropriate food category of the object classification, while only the remainder of the household outlays in these places was allocated to the major object of the service rendered. The same principle was used in the former SNA for classifying intermediate consumption outlays of producers of private non-profit services; as a consequence only their outlays on compensation of employees and other value-added components were classified according to the purpose of the non-profit unit.

5. *The classification of gross capital formation according to type* (SNA standard table 9)

Gross fixed capital formation as well as increase in stocks are classified by type of goods. A detailed description of the two classifications and of the coverage of the classification categories appears in tables 6.1 and 6.2 of *A System of National Accounts.*

D. Transaction items in the SNA standard tables

Below are given the definitions of the transaction items that appear in the SNA standard tables of chapter III. References to the tables in which the items are used are provided in brackets following the heading of each section. The description of the item always refers to its coverage in the present SNA. Since many countries, however, still use the former SNA definitions, a description of the differences in coverage of the item in question between the former and present SNA has been added. This has been done by listing the subitems that should be added to or deducted from the former SNA concept in order to arrive at the present SNA coverage. For a further explanation of these subitems, the reader is referred to the description in chapter I, section B. For reasons of convenience, the items have

[4] For a description of the difference between commodities and other goods and services, see *A System of National Accounts*, paras. 6.2 and 6.3.

been grouped together into a number of categories—i.e., income and product aggregates, value-added components, goods and services flows (with subgroups for domestic supply, intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation, exports and imports), property and entrepreneurial income, current transfers, capital accumulation and finance, and net lending.

Income and product aggregates

1. *Domestic factor incomes* (SNA standard tables 2 and 5)

This item is defined as the sum of compensation of employees and operating surplus. For a description of the coverage of these concepts, the user is referred to sections 5 and 9 below.

2. *Gross domestic product* (SNA standard tables 1 and 4)

The concept as it is used in tables 1 and 4 is valued in producers' values—i.e., including indirect taxes minus subsidies. It can be defined as the sum of expenditures, incomes received or value added generated in production. These are called, respectively, the expenditure, income and production approaches to GDP. In terms of expenditures, GDP is defined as the sum of government and private final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation in fixed assets and stocks and exports minus imports of goods and services. In terms of incomes received it is the sum of domestic factor incomes (i.e., compensation of employees and operating surplus), indirect taxes net of subsidies and consumption of fixed capital. When defining GDP from the production side it is the difference between the gross output value of resident producers minus the value of their intermediate consumption. All three approaches should in principle result in the same value for GDP.

To arrive at GDP including indirect taxes less subsidies as defined in the present SNA, the following additions to and subtractions from the corresponding concept in the former SNA are needed:

minus: (i) operating surplus (net rent) of buildings owned and occupied by government services and non-profit institutions serving households

minus: (ii) household payments of motor-vehicle taxes and similar levies

plus: (iii) transfers on current account by government to non-profit institutions serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by the government

minus: (iv) imputed bank service charges to households, non-profit organizations and government and the balance between those imputed bank service charges included in exports and in imports

plus: (v) rent on equipment and machinery charged to the government, households and non-profit organizations serving households, plus the balance between such rent payments from and to abroad. (In the classification of GDP by kind of economic activity in table 4, value added of the activity categories that make rent payments should be reduced with the amount of rent, while value added of the recipient activity categories should be increased with that amount)

plus: (vi) the costs of developing plantations, orchards, vineyards and timber tracts, excepting land clearance

plus: (vii) depreciation on equipment and machinery of government and non-profit institutions serving households

plus: (viii) the difference between the valuation at producers' prices and at cost of net additions to stocks of commodities that are internally processed.

3. *National income including indirect taxes less subsidies* (SNA standard tables 2 and 10)

This concept, which is also called "national income at market prices", is defined as the sum of compensation of employees received by residents, the net entrepreneurial and property income of residents and indirect taxes minus subsidies. National income in market prices is derived from gross domestic product, defined above, by subtracting consumption of fixed capital and by adding the net inflow of compensation of employees and entrepreneurial income and property income from the rest of the world.

The following additions and subtractions are needed in order to arrive, from the former SNA concept of national income at market prices, at the concept as defined in the present SNA:

minus: (i) operating surplus (net rent) of buildings owned and occupied by government services and non-profit institutions serving households

minus: (ii) household payments of motor-vehicle taxes and similar payments

plus: (iii) transfers on current account by government to non-profit institutions serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by the government

minus: (iv) the difference between retained entrepreneurial income of foreign branches of domestic companies and that of domestic branches of foreign companies

plus: (v) the costs of developing plantations, orchards, vineyards and timber tracts, excepting land clearance

plus: (vi) the difference between the valuation at producers' prices and at cost of net additions to stocks of commodities that are internally processed.

4. *National disposable income* (SNA standard tables 2 and 10)

This item is defined as the net receipts of residents from employment, entrepreneurship and property and from unrequited transfers. It can be derived from national income by adding net current transfers from the rest of the world.

To derive national disposable income as defined in the present SNA from the similar concept in the former system, all additions and subtractions mentioned above in the description of national income at market prices also apply here. However, the following should be added:

plus: (vii) the difference between military surplus and equipment received from foreign governments and that purchased from industries and granted to foreign governments

plus: (viii) net receipts (i.e., net premiums minus claims) from abroad by domestic casualty insurance schemes minus net payments to foreign casualty insurance schemes.

Value-added components

5. *Compensation of employees* (SNA standard tables 1, 2, 5, 7, 16 and 17)

Compensation of employees shown in tables 1, 2, 5 and 7 refers to the domestic concept and therefore includes the payments to non-resident employees working in the country and excludes payments to resident employees that are temporarily working abroad. The concept used in table 16 is a national concept which is adjusted for compensation of employees receivable from the rest of the world, net, as defined below. Each of the two concepts, furthermore, consists of—and in table 16 is subdivided into—wages and salaries, employers' contributions to social security schemes and employers' contributions to pension, insurance and similar schemes. The subitems mentioned are defined as follows:

(*a*) *Wages and salaries* (SNA standard table 16). These include all payments which employees receive in respect of their work, whether in cash or in kind, and before deduction of contributions to social security schemes, withholding taxes and the like. Wages and salaries in cash include commissions, bonuses and tips and also cost-of-living, vacation and sick-leave allowances paid directly by the employer to the employee. Excluded are reimbursements for travel and other expenses incurred by employees for business purposes. Covered are furthermore the pay and allowances of members of the armed forces; the fees, salaries and bonuses of members of the board of directors, managing directors, executives and other employees of incorporated enterprises; and the fees of ministers of religion. Wages and salaries in kind are equivalent to the cost to employers of goods and services furnished to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced cost which are clearly and primarily of benefit to the employees as consumers.

(*b*) *Employers' contributions to social security schemes* (SNA standard table 16). This item includes all social security contributions that employers make in respect of their employees.

(*c*) *Employers' contribution to pension, insurance and similar schemes* (SNA standard table 16). This item includes paid and imputed contributions by employers on the account of their employees to private funds, reserves or other schemes in respect of pensions, family allowances, lay-off and severance pay, maternity leaves, workmen's compensation, health and other casualty insurance, life insurance and the like.

(*d*) *Compensation of employees receivable from the rest of the world, net* (SNA standard tables 2 and 17). In the present and also in the former SNA this concept is equal to the difference between compensation of employees received by resident workers that are living temporarily (i.e., generally less than one year) abroad or are employed abroad, minus similar payments made to non-resident workers that are temporarily staying in the country or are employed there. Included in either one of the two flows are, among other things, wages and salaries paid to border workers, to workers staying temporarily in the country for seasonal employment and to local employees of foreign embassies, consulates and other extraterritorial bodies.

The net concept as defined here is presented in table 2, while table 17 shows the deconsolidated flows.

There are no major differences between the coverage in the present or former SNA of compensation of employees or its subitems. The only addition that needs to be made in order to arrive, from the former SNA concepts, at compensation of employees or at employers' contributions to pension, insurance and similar schemes as defined in the present SNA is:

plus: imputed employers' contributions for pensions, family allowances, casualty, lay-off and severance compensation etc.

6. *Consumption of fixed capital* (SNA standard tables 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 14 and 16)

Consumption of fixed capital accounts for the normal wear and tear, foreseen obsolescence and probable (normally expected) rate of accidental damage not made good by repair in all fixed assets valued at current replacement cost. Charges are not included for unforeseen obsolescence, damages due to calamities, depletion of natural resources or corrections for past consumption of fixed capital due to changes in the value of the fixed assets.

To arrive, from the former SNA concept of consumption of fixed capital, at the concept as defined in the present system the following addition needs to be made, where relevant:

plus: depreciation on equipment and machinery of government and non-profit institutions serving households.

7. *Indirect taxes* (SNA standard tables 1, 2, 10 and 14)

Indirect taxes are defined as taxes chargeable to the costs of production, sales and purchases of goods and services. Included are (*a*) import and export duties; (*b*) excise, sales, entertainment and turnover taxes; (*c*) real-estate and land taxes, unless they are merely an administrative scheme for collecting income tax; (*d*) levies on value added and the employment of labour; (*e*) motor-vehicle, driving-test, licence, airport, passport duties and fees, when paid by producers. Also included is the operating surplus of fiscal monopolies of government, e.g., in respect of tobacco or alcoholic beverages, reduced by the normal margins of profit of similar business units.

To arrive from the former SNA definition at the present SNA concept of indirect taxes, there should be deducted:

minus: household payments for motor-vehicle tax and similar government levies.

8. *Subsidies* (SNA standard tables 1, 2, 10, 14 and 15)

Subsidies are grants on current account by the government to: (*a*) private industries or public corporations and (*b*) other non-corporate government enterprises to compensate for losses that are clearly the consequence of the price policies of the government.

In order to derive from the former SNA concept of subsidies the item as it is defined in the present SNA, there should be deducted:

minus: transfers on current account by government to non-profit institutions serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by the government.

9. *Operating surplus* (SNA standard tables 1, 2, 5, 12 and 14)

This is defined in the present SNA as the excess of value added of resident industries over the sum of (domestic) compensation of employees, indirect taxes minus subsidies, and consumption of fixed capital. Each of these concepts has been defined above in sections 2 (GDP or value added), 5, 6, 7 and 8.

To arrive at the value of operating surplus as defined in the present SNA from a similar implicit concept in the former system, the following additions to and deductions from the former SNA concept have to be made:

plus: (i) the costs of developing plantations, orchards, vineyards and timber tracts, excepting land clearance

plus: (ii) the difference between the valuation at producers' prices and at cost of net additions to stocks of commodities that are internally processed

minus: (iii) operating surplus (net rent) of buildings owned and occupied by government and non-profit institutions serving households

minus: (iv) imputed employers' contributions for pensions, family allowances, casualty, lay-off and severance compensation etc.

minus: (v) imputed bank service charges to domestic sectors other than industries and net imputed bank service charges from the rest of the world

plus: (vi) rent on equipment and machinery charged to the government, households and non-profit organizations serving households, plus the balance between such rent payments from and to abroad. (In the classification of operating surplus by kind of economic activity in table 5, operating surplus of the activity categories that make the rent payments should be reduced, while operating surplus of the recipient activity categories should be increased with that amount.)

Goods and services flows

10. *Total supply and disposition, purchasers' values* (SNA standard table 6)

Supply as well as disposition in table 6 are restricted to marketable goods and services only. Total supply in purchasers' values is the sum of domestic gross output at producers' values, the c.i.f. value of imports plus import duties, and trade and transport margins. Total disposition of commodities equals intermediate consumption by industries, producers of government services and producers of private non-profit services to households, plus final consumption in the domestic market by households, gross fixed capital formation and increase in stocks, plus the f.o.b. value of exports. All disposition items are in purchasers' value—i.e., they include the trade and transport margins. Each of the component items mentioned is defined below.

11. *Gross output, producers' values* (SNA standard table 6)

This refers to gross output of marketable commodities only, thus excluding gross output for own consumption by government and non-profit institutions serving households. It includes (*a*) the domestic production of marketable goods and services which are either for sale or for transfer to others (the goods are recorded at the moment they are made and the services at the moment they are rendered); (*b*) net additions to work-in-progress (valued at cost) and to stocks of finished goods (valued in producers' values); (*c*) products made on own account for government and household consumption, gross fixed capital formation and payments in kind of wages and salaries; (*d*) rents received on structures, machinery and equipment, but not on land, and imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings.

Production for own consumption of households includes all own-account production of primary commodities (i.e., agricultural, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying commodities), own-account production of such items as butter, flour, wine, cloth or furniture made from primary commodities, and other goods and services which the producers also sell at the market. Gross output of the distributive trades is the difference between sales and purchase values of goods sold. Gross output of banks and similar financial institutions is the sum of actual service charges and imputed service charges—i.e., the excess of property income received over interest paid out on deposits. For casualty insurance companies gross output is the excess of premiums received over claims paid and for life insurance schemes it is the excess of premiums received over the sum of claims paid and net additions to the actuarial reserves, omitting the accrued interest of policy holders on these reserves.

To arrive, from the former SNA concept of gross output, at gross output in producers' values as defined above in conformity with the present system, the following additions and subtractions are needed:

minus: (i) net rent of buildings owned and occupied by government and non-profit institutions serving households

minus: (ii) gross output of non-profit institutions serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by the government

plus: (iii) rent on equipment and machinery

plus: (iv) the difference between the valuation at producers' prices and at cost of net additions to stocks of commodities that are internally processed.

12. *Trade and transport margins* (SNA standard table 6)

Trade and transport margins are defined as the value of the transport and distributive-trade services provided in delivering commodities from the establishments of the producers to the end-use purchasers. The sum of producers' values of commodities and the trade and transport margins is equal to the purchasers' value of commodities.

13. *Import duties* (SNA standard tables 4 and 6)

These are indirect taxes that are charged to the c.i.f. value of imports.

14. *Intermediate consumption of industries* (SNA standard table 6)

This covers the use in production by industries of non-durable goods and services used up in production, including repair and maintenance, research and development and prospecting cost, and indirect outlays on financing capital formation such as floatation costs for loans and transfer costs involved in purchase and sale of intangible assets and financial claims. The goods are, as far as possible, valued in purchasers' values at the moment of use.

To derive the present SNA concept of intermediate consumption of industries from a similar concept that was used in the former SNA, the following additions and subtractions are needed:

minus: (i) intermediate consumption of non-profit institutions serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by the government

plus: (ii) rent on machinery and equipment charged to industries

minus: (iii) the costs of developing plantations, orchards, vineyards and timber tracts, excepting land clearance

plus: (iv) imputed bank service charges to households, non-profit institutions and government and the balance between those imputed bank service charges included in exports and in imports.

15. *Intermediate consumption, producers of government services* (SNA standard tables 7 and 15)

This includes acquisitions (i.e., purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current account for consumption and for own-account capital formation not segregated as a separate industry, less net sales of similar second-hand goods and of scraps and wastes therefrom. Covered also are durable goods acquired primarily for military purposes. This concept was not used in the former SNA. It was introduced in the present SNA in order to emphasize the distinction between production for own consumption by producers of government services and final consumption by general government.

16. *Intermediate consumption, others* (SNA standard table 6)

This includes intermediate consumption of producers of government services, as defined above, and intermediate consumption of producers of private non-profit services to households. The latter includes all acquisitions on current account by non-profit institutions serving households, less net sales of similar second-hand goods and of scraps and wastes therefrom. Acquisitions include purchases as well as transfers in kind but exclude goods received for distribution to households without renovation or alteration. This concept, which was not identified separately in the former SNA, was introduced in the present SNA for the same reasons as mentioned above in the description of intermediate consumption of producers of government services.

17. *Imputed bank service charges* (SNA standard tables 4 and 5)

These charges are defined as the excess of property income accruing to banks and similar financial institutions over the interest accruing to depositors. Property income accruing to banks should be from investment of deposits only.

Since in the former SNA presentation the imputed bank service charges were allocated to intermediate consumption of all activity categories of producers and also to final demand of government, households, non-profit institutions and the rest of the world, the imputed amounts were not explicitly shown. In the present SNA presentation, the total imputed service charge is allocated as intermediate consumption to a nominal producer and therefore shows up explicitly as a negative contribution to GDP and factor incomes in tables 4 and 5.

18. *Government final consumption expenditure* (SNA standard tables 1, 7, 14 and 15)

This is defined as the sum of (i) purchases less sales of goods and services on current account, (ii) compensation of employees, (*iii*) consumption of fixed assets, (iv) payments of indirect taxes, and reduced by (v), the value of own-account production of fixed assets which is not segregated as a separate industry.

The purchase and sale of goods and services on current account cover non-durable goods and scraps therefrom, durable goods, except land and dwellings that are primarily used for military purposes, and services. Excluded are purchases of non-durable goods that are of special importance to the nation and held in stocks. Included are transfers in kind received on current account from foreign governments. Transfers in kind to private non-profit institutions or foreign governments are excluded from government final consumption expenditure if new goods or services are involved and deducted as sales if the transfers in kind are second-hand goods from government stores. Included are, furthermore, goods and services paid for by the government that industries and private non-profit institutions furnish directly to individuals, provided however that these individuals have no other choice but to use these goods and services. This also covers the costs of medical services that are directly provided by the government to individuals. Excluded, however, are payments made by the government to hospitals, clinics and doctors as a part or full reimbursement for medical treatment provided to individuals. Any payments by individuals, nominal or not, that are made in connexion with the provision of goods and services by the government are deducted as sales.

Tables 7 and 15 show a further breakdown of government final consumption expenditure into intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital and other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodities produced (table 7) and intermediate consumption and other (table 15). In table 7, other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodities produced cover indirect taxes minus non-commodity sales and commodities produced. The category "other" in table 15 covers in addition compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. Each of the items mentioned has been defined before, except non-commodity sales and commodities produced.

Non-commodity sales and commodities produced include such sales as that of timber from forest preserves, seeds from agricultural experimental stations, sales of government publications, museum post cards, computer services and also own account capital formation, the production of which has not been treated as a separate industry.

The present SNA concept of government final consumption expenditure can be derived from the similar concept in the former SNA by adding or substracting the following items:

minus: (i) operating surplus (net rent) of buildings owned and occupied by the government

plus: (ii) rent on machinery and equipment charged to the government

minus: (iii) imputed bank service charges to the government sector

plus: (iv) final consumption expenditure by private non-profit institutions serving households that are mainly financed and controlled by general government

plus: (v) depreciation of equipment and machinery of private non-profit institutions serving households and those serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by general government

plus: (vi) depreciation of government equipment and machinery used for civilian purposes

minus: (vii) military surplus and equipment purchased from industries and granted to foreign governments

plus: (viii) military surplus and equipment granted by foreign governments

minus: (ix) government payments to hospitals, clinics and doctors to cover part or all of the costs incurred for medical treatment of individuals

minus: (x) nominal fees paid by individuals for government services or for the goods and services of industries or private non-profit institutions paid for by the government

plus: (xi) transfers on current account by government to non-profit institutions serving business that are mainly financed and controlled by the government.

19. *Private final consumption expenditure* (SNA standard tables 1, 6, 8 and 16)

Four concepts of private final consumption expenditure are used in the tables—i.e., two domestic and two national concepts. The domestic concepts are household final consumption expenditure in the domestic market (table 6) and private final consumption expenditure in the domestic market (table 8); the national concepts are household final consumption expenditure (table 16) and private final consumption expenditure (tables 1 and 8). Each of these concepts will be defined below as also will some of the sub-items that define the differences between the concepts and that are separately identified in some tables.