

## AMECO - List of Variables

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT	11
POPULATION	11
Total population (NPTN)	11
Total population (National accounts) (NPTD)	11
Population: 0 to 14 years (NPCN)	12
Population: 15 to 64 years (NPAN)	12
Population: 65 years and over (NPON)	12
LABOUR FORCE	12
Total labour force (Labour force statistics) (NLTN)	12
Civilian labour force (Labour force statistics) (NLCN)	12
Civilian employment, persons (domestic) (NECD)	13
Civilian employment, persons (national) (NECN)	13
EMPLOYMENT TOTAL ECONOMY, PERSONS	13
Employment, persons-; total economy (National accounts) (NETN)	13
Employment, persons-;all domestic industries (National accounts) (NETD)	13
Number of self-employed-; total economy (National accounts) (NSTD)	14
Employees, persons-; total economy (National accounts) (NWTN)	14
Employees, persons-; all domestic industries (National accounts) (NWND)	14
EMPLOYMENT TOTAL ECONOMY, FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS	14
Employees, full-time equivalents-; total economy (National accounts) (FWTD)	14
Employment, full-time equivalents-; total economy (National accounts) (FETD)	14
UNEMPLOYMENT	15
Total unemployment; Member States: definition -Eurostat (NUTN)	15
Unemployment rate, total (percentage of civilian labour force); Member States: definition Eurostat (ZUTN)	15
CONSUMPTION	15
ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL FINAL CONSUMPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS	15
Actual individual final consumption of households at current prices (UCTH)	15
Actual individual final consumption of households at constant prices (OCTH)	15
Price deflator actual individual final consumption of households (PCTH)	16
PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	16
Private final consumption expenditure at current prices (UCPH)	16
Private final consumption expenditure at constant prices (OCPH)	16
Price deflator private final consumption expenditure (PCPH)	17
TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT	17
Final consumption expenditure of general government at current prices (UCTG)	17
Final consumption expenditure of general government at constant prices (OCTG)	17
Price deflator total final consumption expenditure of general government (PCTG)	17
COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT	18
Collective consumption of general government at current prices (UCCG)	18
Collective consumption of general government at constant prices (OCCG)	18
Price deflator collective consumption of general government (PCCG)	19
INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT	19
Individual consumption of general government at current prices (UCIG)	19
Individual consumption of general government at constant prices (OCIG)	20
Price deflator individual consumption of general government (PCIG)	20
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	21
Total consumption expenditure at current prices (UCNT)	21
Total consumption expenditure at constant prices (OCNT)	21
Price deflator total consumption (PCNT)	21
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	21
Harmonised consumer price index (1996 = 100) (ZCPIH)	21
National consumer price index (ZCPIN)	22
CAPITAL FORMATION AND SAVING, TOTAL ECONOMY AND SECTORS	22
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	22
Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; total economy (OIGT)	22
Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; total economy (PIGT)	22
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; general government (UIGG)	23
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; private sector (UIGP)	23
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; total economy (UIGT)	23
NET FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	24
Net fixed capital formation at constant prices; total economy (OINT)	24

Net fixed capital formation at current prices; general government (UING)	24	
Net fixed capital formation at current prices; private sector (UINP)	24	
Net fixed capital formation at current prices; total economy (UINT)	25	
CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL	25	
Consumption of fixed capital- at constant prices; total economy; Price deflator gross fixed capital formation (OKCT)	25	
Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; general government (UKCG)	25	
Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy (UKCT)	25	
CHANGE IN INVENTORIES	26	
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables at constant prices; total economy (OIST)	26	26
Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables at current prices; total economy (UIST)	26	26
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	26	
Gross capital formation at constant prices; total economy (OITT)	26	
Gross capital formation at current prices; total economy (UITT)	26	
GROSS SAVING	27	
Gross national saving (USGN)	27	
Gross saving; private sector; EU-Member States: ESA 1995 (USGP)	27	
Gross saving-; private sector; EU-Member States: former definition (USGPF)	27	
NET SAVING	28	
Net saving; general government ; EU-Member States: ESA 1995 (USNG)	28	
Net saving; general government; EU-Member States: former definition (USNGF)	28	28
Net national saving (USNN)	28	
Net saving-; private sector; EU-Member States: ESA 1995 (USNP)	29	
Net saving; private sector; EU-Member States: former definition (USNPF)	29	
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF GOODS	29	
CONSTRUCTION	29	
Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; construction (OIGCO)	29	
Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; construction (PIGCO)	30	
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; construction (UIGCO)	30	
DWELLINGS	30	
Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; dwellings (OIGDW)	30	
Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; dwellings (PIGDW)	31	
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; dwellings (UIGDW)	31	
NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL ENGINEERING	31	
Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices-; non-residential construction and civil engineering (OIGNR)	31	31
Price deflator gross fixed capital formation-; non-residential construction and civil engineering (PIGNR)	31	
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices-; non-residential construction and civil engineering (UIGNR)	32	32
EQUIPMENT	32	
Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices-; equipment (OIGEQ)	32	
Price deflator gross fixed capital formation-; equipment (PIGEQ)	32	
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; equipment (UIGEQ)	33	
METAL PRODUCTS AND MACHINERY	33	
Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; metal products and machinery (OIGMA)	33	
Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; metal products and machinery (PIGMA)	33	
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; metal products and machinery (UIGMA)	33	
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	34	
Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices transport equipment (OIGTR)	34	
Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; transport equipment (PIGTR)	34	
Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; transport equipment (UIGTR)	34	
DOMESTIC AND FINAL DEMAND	34	
DOMESTIC DEMAND EXCLUDING STOCKS	34	
Domestic demand excluding stocks at constant prices (OUNF)	34	
Price deflator domestic demand excluding stocks (PUNF)	35	
Domestic demand excluding stocks at current prices (UUNF)	35	
DOMESTIC DEMAND INCLUDING STOCKS	35	
Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices (OUNT)	35	
Price deflator domestic demand including stocks (PUNT)	36	
Domestic demand including stocks at current prices (UUNT)	36	
Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (OUNTQ)	36	
Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (OUNTQ)	36	
FINAL DEMAND	36	
Final demand at constant prices (OUTT)	36	

Price deflator final demand (PUTT)	37
Final demand at current prices (UUTT)	37
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHANGE OF THE DEFLATOR OF FINAL DEMAND	38
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of import prices (YPUT0)	38
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of import prices excluding nominal effective exchange rates (YPUT1)	38
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of nominal effective exchange rates (YPUT2)	38
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of relative unit labour costs in national currency (YPUT3)	39
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of domestic factors (YPUT5)	40
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of the GDP price deflator (YPUT6)	40
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of nominal unit labour costs (YPUT7)	40
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of net indirect taxes (YPUT8)	41
Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of gross operating surplus; excluding imputed compensation of self-employed (YPUT9)	42
NATIONAL PRODUCT AND INCOME	42
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	42
Gross national -income at constant market prices, deflator GDP (OVGN)	42
Gross national -income at current market prices (UVGN)	42
GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	42
Gross national disposable income (UVGT)	42
NET NATIONAL INCOME	43
National income at current market prices (UVNN)	43
NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	43
National disposable income [net] (UVNT)	43
DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND INCOME, TOTAL ECONOMY	43
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)	43
Gross domestic product at constant market prices (OVGD)	43
Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices (PVG D)	43
Gross domestic product at current market prices (UVGD)	44
Gross domestic product at current factor cost (UYGD)	44
Gross domestic product at constant market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (OVGDQ)	44
Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (PVG DQ)	44
Gross domestic product at constant market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (OVGDQ)	44
Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (PVG DQ)	44
GDP (REFERENCE LEVEL FOR EXCESSIVE DEFICIT PROCEDURE)	44
Gross domestic product at current market prices ; Reference level for excessive deficit procedure (UVGDH)	44
GDP ADJUSTED FOR THE IMPACT OF TERMS OF TRADE	44
Gross domestic product at constant market prices adjusted for the impact of terms of trade (OVGDA)	44
TREND GDP AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES	45
Trend gross domestic product at constant market prices (OVGDT)	45
Gap between actual and trend gross domestic product at constant market prices (AVGDGT)	45
POTENTIAL GDP AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES	45
Potential gross domestic product at constant market prices (OVGDP)	45
Gap between actual and potential gross domestic product at constant market prices (AVGDGP)	45
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHANGE OF GDP	46
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of private consumption (CVGD0)	46
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of public consumption (CVGD1)	46
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of total consumption (CVGD10)	46
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of gross fixed capital formation (CVGD2)	47
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of domestic demand excluding stocks (CVGD3)	47
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of net stockbuilding (CVGD4)	47
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of domestic demand including stocks (CVGD5)	48
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of exports of goods and services ; excluding intra-EU trade (CVGD6A)	48
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of final demand ; excluding intra-EU trade (CVGD7A)	48
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of imports of goods and services ; excluding intra-EU trade (CVGD8A)	48
Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of the balance of goods and services (CVGD9)	48
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	49

Domestic income at current market prices (UVND)	49
Domestic income at current factor cost (UYND)	49
GROSS VALUE ADDED EXCLUDING FISIM	49
Gross value added at constant basic prices excluding FISIM-; total economy (OVGE)	49
Gross value added at current basic prices excluding FISIM-; total economy (UVGE)	50
TAXES LINKED TO IMPORTS AND PRODUCTION AND SUBSIDIES	50
Taxes linked to imports and production minus subsidies-; total economy (UTVN)	50
Taxes linked to imports and production-; total economy (UTVT)	51
Subsidies-; total economy (UYVT)	51
GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS	51
Gross operating surplus-; total economy (UOGD)	51
Gross operating surplus-; total economy; adjusted for imputed compensation of self-employed (UQGD)	52
NET OPERATING SURPLUS	53
Net operating surplus-; total economy (UOND)	53
Net operating surplus-; total economy-; adjusted for imputed compensation of self-employed (UQND)	53
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER HEAD	54
GDP AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES PER HEAD OF POPULATION	54
Gross domestic product at current market prices per head of population (HVGDP)	54
Gross domestic product at current market prices per head of population (HVGDP)	54
GDP AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES PER PERSON EMPLOYED	54
Gross domestic product at current market prices per person employed (HVGDE)	54
GDP AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES PER HEAD OF POPULATION	55
Gross domestic product at constant market prices per head of population (RVGDP)	55
GDP AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES PER PERSON EMPLOYED	55
Gross domestic product at constant market prices per person employed (RVGDE)	55
Gross domestic product at constant market prices per person employed ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (RVGDEQ)	56
Gross domestic product at constant market prices per person employed ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (RVGDEQ)	56
GDP AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES (ADJUSTED FOR THE IMPACT OF TERMS OF TRADE) PER HEAD OF POPULATION	56
GDP at constant market prices adjusted for the impact of terms of trade per head of population (RVGDAP)	56
GDP AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES (ADJUSTED FOR THE IMPACT OF TERMS OF TRADE) PER PERSON EMPLOYED	57
GDP at constant market prices adjusted for the impact of terms of trade per person employed (RVGDAE)	57
LABOUR COSTS; TOTAL ECONOMY	57
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	57
Compensation of employees; total economy (UWCD)	57
NOMINAL COMPENSATION PER EMPLOYEE	58
Nominal compensation per employee: total economy (HWCDW)	58
Nominal compensation per employee: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (HWCDWQ)	58
Nominal compensation per employee: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (HWCDWQ)	58
REAL COMPENSATION PER EMPLOYEE	58
Real compensation per employee, deflator private consumption; total economy (RWCDC)	58
Real compensation per employee, deflator GDP; total economy (RWCDV)	59
Real compensation per employee, deflator GDP: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (RWCDVQ)	59
Real compensation per employee, deflator GDP: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (RWCDVQ)	59
ADJUSTED WAGE SHARE	60
Adjusted wage share total economy (ALCD0)	60
Adjusted wage share; total economy (ALCD2)	60
NOMINAL UNIT LABOUR COSTS	61
Nominal unit labour costs; total economy (PLCD)	61
Nominal unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (PLCDQ)	62
Nominal unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (PLCDQ)	62
REAL UNIT LABOUR COSTS	62
Real unit labour costs total economy (QLCD)	62
Real unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (QLCDQ)	63

Real unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (QLCDQ)	63
CAPITAL STOCK	63
NET CAPITAL STOCK AT CONSTANT PRICES; TOTAL ECONOMY	63
Net capital stock at constant prices; total economy (OKND)	63
NET CAPITAL STOCK AT CONSTANT PRICES PER PERSON EMPLOYED	64
Net capital stock at constant prices per person employed; total economy (Capital intensity) (RKNDE)	64
GDP AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES PER UNIT OF NET CAPITAL STOCK; TOTAL ECONOMY	64
Gross domestic product at constant market prices per unit of net capital stock (Capital productivity) (AVGDK)	64
FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY (TOTAL, LABOUR SHARE AND CAPITAL SHARE)	64
Labour share in total factor productivity: total economy (ZVGDE)	64
Total factor productivity: total economy (ZVGDF)	64
Capital share in total factor productivity: total economy (ZVGDK)	65
LABOUR-CAPITAL SUBSTITUTION	65
Labour-capital substitution: total economy (ZKNDE)	65
CAPITAL-LABOUR SUBSTITUTION	65
Capital-labour substitution: total economy (ZEKND)	65
MARGINAL EFFICIENCY OF CAPITAL	65
Marginal efficiency of capital; total economy (AKGDV)	65
NET RETURNS ON NET CAPITAL STOCK	65
Net returns on net capital stock; total economy (APNDK)	65
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	66
EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	66
Exports of goods and services at constant prices (OXGS)	66
Price deflator exports of goods and services (PXGS)	66
Exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts) (UXGS)	66
Export markets: Export weighted imports ; Goods and services at constant prices: 23 industrial markets (EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX NZL and TUR) (VMGSW)	67
Market performance of exports of goods and services on export weighted imports of goods and services ; 23 industrial markets (EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX NZL and TUR) (VXGSP)	67
Exports of goods and services at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (OXGSQ)	67
Price deflator exports of goods and services ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (PXGSQ)	67
Exports of goods and services at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (OXGSQ)	67
Price deflator exports of goods and services ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (PXGSQ)	67
IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	67
Imports of goods and services at constant prices (OMGS)	67
Price deflator imports of goods and services (PMGS)	67
Imports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts) (UMGS)	67
TERMS OF TRADE (GOODS AND SERVICES)	68
Terms of trade goods and services (National accounts; 1995 = 100) (APGS)	68
Impact of terms of trade goods and services on real income (APTA)	68
EXPORTS OF GOODS	68
Exports of goods at constant prices (OXGN)	68
Price deflator exports of goods (PXGN)	68
Exports of goods at current prices (National accounts) (UXGN)	69
IMPORTS OF GOODS	69
Imports of goods at constant prices (OMGN)	69
Price deflator imports of goods (PMGN)	69
Imports of goods at current prices (National accounts) (UMGN)	70
TERMS OF TRADE (GOODS)	70
Terms of trade goods (National accounts) (APGN)	70
BALANCES WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD	70
NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	70
Net exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts) (UBGS)	70
NET EXPORTS OF GOODS	70
Net exports of goods at current prices (National accounts) (UBGN)	70
BALANCE OF PRIMARY INCOME FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD	71
Net factor income from the Rest of the world (National accounts) (UBRA)	71
BALANCE OF CURRENT TRANSFERS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD	71
Net current transfers from the rest of the world (National accounts) (UBTA)	71

BALANCE ON CURRENT TRANSACTIONS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD	71	
Balance on current transactions with the rest of the world (National accounts) (UBCA)	71	
BALANCE OF CAPITAL TRANSFERS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD	72	
Net capital transactions with the rest of the world (National accounts) (UBKA)	72	
NET LENDING (+) OR NET BORROWING (-) OF THE NATION	72	
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); total economy (UBLA)	72	
FOREIGN TRADE AT CURRENT PRICES	73	
EXPORTS GOODS (FOB) TOTAL	73	
Total exports of goods (FOB); Foreign trade statistics (DXGT)	73	
Total exports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DXGT3)	73	
EXPORTS GOODS (FOB) INTRA EU	73	
Intra EU exports of goods; Foreign trade statistics (DXGI)	73	
Intra EU exports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DXGI3)	73	
EXPORTS GOODS (FOB) EXTRA EU	74	
Extra EU exports of goods; Foreign trade statistics (DXGE)	74	
Extra EU exports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DXGE3)	74	
IMPORTS GOODS (CIF) TOTAL	74	
Total imports of goods (CIF) ; Foreign trade statistics (DMGT)	74	
Total imports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DMGT3)	75	
IMPORTS GOODS (CIF) INTRA EU	75	
Intra EU imports of goods (CIF); Foreign trade statistics (DMGI)	75	
Intra EU imports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DMGI3)	75	
IMPORTS GOODS (CIF) EXTRA EU	75	
Extra EU imports of goods; Foreign trade statistics (DMGE)	75	
Extra EU imports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DMGE3)	76	
FOREIGN TRADE SHARES IN WORLD TRADE	76	
Average share of imports and exports of goods in world trade excluding intra EU trade; Foreign trade statistics (AAGE)	76	
Average share of imports and exports of goods in world trade including intra EU trade; Foreign trade statistics (AAGT)	76	
Share of imports of goods in world imports excluding intra EU imports ; Foreign trade statistics (AMGE)	76	
Share of imports of goods in world imports including intra EU imports-; Foreign trade statistics (AMGT)	76	
Share of exports of goods in world exports excluding intra EU exports; Foreign trade statistics (AXGE)	76	
Share of exports of goods in world exports including intra EU exports; Foreign trade statistics (AXGT)	76	
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (PART I)	77	
OCCUPIED POPULATION	77	
Employment, full-time equivalents agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (FET1)	77	
Employment, full-time equivalents; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (FET2)	77	77
Employment, full-time equivalents; building and construction (National accounts) (FET4)	77	
Employment, full-time equivalents; services (National accounts) (FET5)	77	
Employment, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (FETM)	78	
Employment, persons; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (NET1)	78	
Employment, persons; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (NET2)	78	
Employment, persons; building and construction (National accounts) (NET4)	78	
Employment, persons; services (National accounts) (NET5)	78	
Employment, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (NETM)	79	
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS	79	
Employees, full-time equivalents; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (FWT1)	79	
Employees, full-time equivalents; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (FWT2)	79	79
Employees, full-time equivalents; building and construction (National accounts) (FWT4)	79	
Employees, full-time equivalents; services (National accounts) (FWT5)	79	
Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (FWTM)	80	
Employees, persons: agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (NWT1)	80	
Employees, persons; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (NWT2)	80	
Employees, persons; building and construction (National accounts) (NWT4)	80	
Employees, persons; services (National accounts) (NWT5)	81	
Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (NWTM)	81	
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT PRICES	81	
Gross value added at current prices; total of branches (UVG0)	81	
Gross value added at current prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (UVG1)	81	
Gross value added at current prices; industry excluding building and construction (UVG2)	81	
Gross value added at current prices; building and construction (UVG4)	82	
Gross value added at current prices; services (UVG5)	82	
Gross value added at current prices; manufacturing industry (UVGM)	82	

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT PRICES PER PERSON EMPLOYED	82
Gross value added at current prices per person employed; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (HVG1E)	82
Gross value added at current prices per person employed; industry excluding building and construction (HVG2E)	83
Gross value added at current prices per person employed; building and construction (HVG4E)	84
Gross value added at current prices per person employed; services (HVG5E)	84
Gross value added at current prices per person employed; manufacturing industry (HVGME)	85
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT PRICES PER EMPLOYEE	85
Gross value added at current prices per employee; manufacturing industry (HVGMW)	85
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT PRICES	86
Gross value added at constant prices; total of branches (OVG0)	86
Gross value added at constant prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (OVG1)	86
Gross value added at constant prices industry excluding building and construction (OVG2)	86
Gross value added at constant prices; building and construction (OVG4)	87
Gross value added at constant prices; services (OVG5)	87
Gross value added at constant prices; manufacturing industry (OVGM)	87
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS BY BRANCH OF ACTIVITY (PART II)	87
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT PRICES PER PERSON EMPLOYED	87
Real unit labour costs; manufacturing industry (QLCM)	87
Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (RVG1E)	88
Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; industry excluding building and construction (RVG2E)	89
Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; building and construction (RVG4E)	89
Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; services (RVG5E)	90
Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; manufacturing industry (RVGME)	91
GROSS VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT PRICES PER EMPLOYEE	91
Gross value added at constant prices per employee; manufacturing industry (RVGMW)	91
PRICE DEFLATOR GROSS VALUE ADDED	92
Price deflator gross value added; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (PVG1)	92
Price deflator gross value added; industry excluding building and construction (PVG2)	92
Price deflator gross value added; building and construction (PVG4)	92
Price deflator gross value added; services (PVG5)	93
Price deflator gross value added; manufacturing industry (PVGM)	93
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	94
Industrial production, construction excluded (VPRI)	94
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	94
Compensation of employees; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (UWC1)	94
Compensation of employees; industry excluding building and construction (UWC2)	94
Compensation of employees; building and construction (UWC4)	94
Compensation of employees; services (UWC5)	94
Compensation of employees; manufacturing industry (UWCM)	95
NOMINAL COMPENSATION PER EMPLOYEE	95
Nominal compensation per employee; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (HWC1W)	95
Nominal compensation per employee; industry excluding building and construction (HWC2W)	95
Nominal compensation per employee; building and construction (HWC4W)	96
Nominal compensation per employee; services (HWC5W)	96
Nominal compensation per employee; manufacturing industry (HWCMW)	97
ADJUSTED WAGE SHARE (MANUFACTURING)	98
Adjusted wage share; manufacturing industry (ALCM)	98
UNIT LABOUR AND WAGE COSTS	99
Nominal unit wage costs; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (1995 = 100) (PWC1)	99
Nominal unit wage costs; industry excluding building and construction (1995 = 100) (PWC2)	99
Nominal unit wage costs; building and construction (1995 = 100) (PWC4)	99
Nominal unit wage costs; services (1995 = 100) (PWC5)	100
Nominal unit wage costs; manufacturing industry (1995 = 100) (PWCM)	100
Nominal unit labour costs; manufacturing industry (1995) (PLCM)	100
MONETARY VARIABLES	101
NOMINAL EXCHANGE RATES	101
ECU-EUR exchange rates (XNE)	101
NOMINAL EXCHANGE RATES	102
Conversion rates between euro and former euro-zone national currencies (XNEF)	102
NOMINAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES	102
Nominal effective exchange rates; Performance relative to the rest of 35 industrial countries; double export weights (XUNNQ)	102
EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES	102

Real effective exchange rates ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (XUNRQ)	102	
GDP PURCHASING POWER PARITIES	102	
GDP purchasing power parities (KNP)	102	
INTEREST RATES	102	
Nominal long-term interest rates (ILN)	102	
Real long-term interest rates, deflator private consumption (ILRC)	103	
Real long-term interest rates, deflator GDP (ILRV)	103	
Nominal short-term interest rates (ISN)	103	
Real short-term interest rates, deflator private consumption (ISRC)	103	
Real short-term interest rates, deflator GDP (ISRV)	103	
Yield curve (IYN)	104	
NON-FINANCIAL AND FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (S11 + S12)		104
REVENUE	104	
Other subsidies on production; corporations (UYVC)	104	
Net current transfers received; corporations (UCTRC)	104	
Net property income; corporations (UYNC)	104	
EXPENDITURE	105	
Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds; corporations (UEHC)	105	
Gross capital formation; corporations (UITC)	105	
Other capital expenditure, net; corporations (UKOC)	105	
Other taxes on production; corporations (UTVC)	105	
Current taxes on income and wealth; corporations (UTYC)	106	
Compensation of employees-; corporations (UWCC)	106	
BALANCES	106	
Gross value added at basic prices; corporations (UGVAC)	106	
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); corporations (UBLC)	106	
Gross saving; corporations (USGC)	107	
Net saving; corporations (USNC)	107	
Gross disposable income; corporations (UVGC)	107	
Net disposable income; corporations (UVNC)	108	
Gross operating surplus; corporations (UOGC)	108	
Gross balance of primary income; corporations (UBGC)	108	
Net balance of primary income; corporations (UBNC)	109	
HOUSEHOLDS AND NPISH (S14 + S15)	109	
REVENUE	109	
Compensation of employees; households and NPISH (UWCH)	109	
Gross wages and salaries; households and NPISH (UWSH)	110	
Non-labour income; households and NPISH (UYOH)	110	
Net property income; households and NPISH (UYNH)	110	
Current transfers received; households and NPISH (UCTRH)	110	
EXPENDITURE	111	
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); households and NPISH (UBLH)	111	
Other capital expenditure, net; households and NPISH (UKOH)	111	
Gross saving; households and NPISH (USGH)	111	
Current taxes on income and wealth; households and NPISH (UTYH)	112	
Current transfers paid; households and NPISH (UCTPH)	112	
BALANCES	112	
Saving rate, gross; households and NPISH (ASGH)	112	
Real gross disposable income, deflator private consumption; households and NPISH (OVGH)	113	
Net saving; households (USNH)	113	
Gross operating surplus and mixed income; households and NPISH (UOGH)	113	
Gross disposable income; households and NPISH (UVGH)	114	
Final consumption expenditure; households and NPISH (UCPH0)	114	
Gross capital formation; households and NPISH (UITH)	114	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT (S13)	115	
REVENUE	115	
Capital transfers received; general government; ESA 1995 (UKTTG)	115	
Total revenue; general government; ESA 1995 (URTG)	115	
Total tax burden excluding imputed social security contributions; total economy; ESA 1995 (UTAT)	115	
Total tax burden including imputed social security contributions; total economy; ESA 1995 (UTTT)	116	
Taxes linked to imports and production (indirect taxes); general government; ESA 1995 (UTVG)	116	
Current taxes on income and wealth (direct taxes); general government; ESA 1995 (UTYG)	117	
Other current revenue; general government; ESA 1995 (UROG)	117	



Actual social contributions received; general government; ESA 1995 (UTAG)	117
Imputed social contributions; general government; ESA 1995 (UTIG)	117
Current tax burden; total economy; ESA 1995 (UTCT)	117
Capital taxes; general government; ESA 1995 (UTKG)	118
Social contributions received; general government; ESA 1995 (UTSG)	118
Total current revenue; general government; ESA 1995 (URCG)	118
EXPENDITURE	119
Implicit interest rate; general government; -ESA 1995 (AYIGD)	119
Final consumption expenditure of general government; ESA 1995 (UCTG0)	119
Interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UYIG)	119
Interest- including flows on swaps and FRAs (Forward Rate Agreements); general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UYIGE)	119
Social transfers other than in kind; general government;-; ESA 1995 (UYTGH)	120
Subsidies; general government; ESA 1995 (UYVG)	120
Real total expenditure of general government, deflator GDP; ESA 1995 (OUTG)	120
Real total expenditure excluding interest of general government, deflator GDP; ESA 1995 (OUTGI)	121
Collective consumption expenditure; ESA 1995 (UCCG0)	121
Total current expenditure excluding interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UUCGI)	121
Total expenditure excluding interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UUTGI)	121
Social transfers in kind; ESA 1995 (UCIG0)	122
Compensation of employees; general government; ESA 1995 (UWCG)	122
Other current expenditure; general government; ESA 1995 (UUOG)	122
Total current expenditure; general government; ESA 1995 (UUCG)	123
Total current expenditure; general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UUCGE)	123
Capital transfers paid; general government; ESA 1995 (UKTGT)	123
Gross fixed capital formation; general government; ESA 1995 (UIGG0)	123
Total expenditure; general government; ESA 1995 (UUTG)	124
Total expenditure; general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UUTGE)	124
Other capital expenditure, including capital transfers; general government; ESA 1995 (UKOG)	124
BALANCES	124
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); general government; ESA 1995 (UBLG)	124
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UBLGE)	125
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGI)	125
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest: general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UBLGIE)	125
Gross saving; general government; ESA 1995 (USGG)	125
Gross saving; general government; Excessive deficit procedure (USGGE)	126
Gross disposable income; general government; ESA 1995 (UVGG)	126
Net disposable income; general government; ESA 1995 (UVNG)	126
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding gross fixed capital formation; general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGG)	126
PUBLIC FINANCE (OTHER VARIABLES)	127
CYCLICAL ADJUSTMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCE VARIABLES BASED ON TREND GDP	127
Cyclically adjusted net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGA)	127
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UBLGB)	127
Cyclical component of net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGC)	127
Cyclically adjusted total revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (URTGA)	127
Cyclical component of revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (UTCGC)	127
Cyclical component of expenditure of general government (UUCGC)	127
Cyclically adjusted total expenditure of general government; ESA 1995 (UUTGA)	127
Total expenditure excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UUTGB)	128
CYCLICAL ADJUSTMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCE VARIABLES BASED ON POTENTIAL GDP	128
Cyclically adjusted net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGAP)	128
Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UBLGBP)	128
Cyclical component of net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGCP)	128
Cyclically adjusted total revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (URTGAP)	128
Cyclical component of revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (UTCGCP)	128
Cyclical component of expenditure of general government (UUCGCP)	128
Cyclically adjusted total expenditure of general government; ESA 1995 (UUTGAP)	129
Total expenditure excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UUTGBP)	129
GROSS PUBLIC DEBT	129

Snow ball effect on general government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (ADGGI)	129
Impact of the nominal increase of GDP on general government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (ADGGU)	129
Stock-flow adjustment on general government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (UDGGS)	129
General government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (UDGG)	130
General government consolidated gross debt ; EU-Member States: ESA 95 and former definition (linked series) (UDGGL)	130
General government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (UDGGR)	130

# Population and employment

## *Population*

### **Total population (NPTN)**

Source: Population statistics; Eurostat, National or OECD.

Annotation:

Annual average;

$NPTN = NPCN + NPAN + NPON$

where

NPCN = Population 0 to 14 years

NPAN = Population 15 to 64 years

NPON = Population 65 years and over

Data for France are for metropolitan France only ('France metropolitaine').

In the framework of population statistics the definition of 'population' should relate to the de jure or resident population-; that is the people who usually live in the country.

According to the definition of UNECE-Eurostat recommendations for population and housing census applied to annual population statistics the 'place of usual residence is the geographic place where the person usually resides; [...] A person's usual residence should be that at which he/she spends most of his/her daily night-rest.'

In a number of special cases difficulties may be encountered. In particular, problems may arise among others concerning the following groups of persons:

- a) persons who maintain more than one residence, e.g. a town house and a country house;
- b) students who live in a school or university residence, as boarders in a household or as a one-person household for part of the year and elsewhere during vacations;
- c) persons who live away from their homes during the working week and return at weekends;
- d) persons in compulsory military service;
- e) members of the regular armed forces who live in a military barrack or camp but maintain a private residence elsewhere;
- f) persons who have left the country temporarily but are expected to return after some time.

The usual residence of these people is the address at which they spend the majority of their daily night-rest. For persons with a spouse respectively a partner and/or children, the usual residence should be that at which they spend the majority of the time with their family.

Note: In some countries, which use population registers as basis for their annual population statistics, place of legal residence is used as a substitute for the statistical concept of the place of usual residence. This may cause deviations, in particular in the special groups described above.

Annual estimates of population are based either on the most recent census round, applying the component method or on the data extracted from a population register. The estimation method varies between the countries according to their observation method, in particular concerning net migration.

The average mean population is, in general, the arithmetic mean of the population at the 1. January of two consecutive years. However there are some exceptions:

- Denmark, the Netherlands and Iceland (from 1997 onwards) take the population register total at 30 June or 1 July.
- Ireland and the UK apply the population estimated on 15 April and 30 June respectively;
- in Austria the arithmetical mean is that of five quarterly estimates and
- in Germany and Switzerland (non-nationals only) the arithmetical mean is that of each of the twelve months.

For further information see Eurostat, NewCronos, theme 3: Population- and Social Conditions, Domaine: DEMO-Demography/Explanatory notes.

---

### **Total population (National accounts) (NPTD)**

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.05 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

National accounts data on population is based on an annual average.

Data for France are for France as a whole, i.e. including the 'departements d'outre mer'.

---

**Population: 0 to 14 years** (NPCN)

Source: Population statistics; Eurostat, National or OECD

Annotation:

Annual average;

See also NPTN, Total population

---

**Population: 15 to 64 years** (NPAN)

Source: Population statistics; Eurostat, National or OECD

Annotation:

Annual average;

See also NPTN, Total population

---

**Population: 65 years and over** (NPON)

Source: Population statistics; Eurostat, National or OECD

Annotation:

Annual average;

See also NPTN, Total population

---

***Labour force***

**Total labour force (Labour force statistics)** (NLTN)

Source: Labour force statistics; Eurostat, National or OECD

NLTN = NETN + NUTN

where

NETN = Employment, persons; total economy

NUTN = Total unemployment

Annotation:

The labour force comprises persons in employment and unemployed persons. Persons in employment are those who during the reference week did any work for pay, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Family workers are included.

Data refer to the national concept; annual average.

---

**Civilian labour force (Labour force statistics)** (NLCN)

Source: Labour force statistics; OECD and National

NLCN = NECN + NUTN

where

NECN = Civilian employment, persons (national)

NUTN = Total unemployment

Annotation:

Civilian labour force is the sum of the unemployed persons plus those in civilian employment. It equals the total labour force excluding armed forces. Members of the armed forces are those personnel who are currently serving in the armed forces including auxiliary services, whether on a voluntary or compulsory basis, and who are not free to accept civilian employment (see OECD).

The definitions of employment and unemployment are in line with the ILO guidelines; however, data are based on labour force surveys, which do not cover people living in institutions.

---

#### **Civilian employment, persons (domestic) (NECD)**

Source: Labour force statistics; OECD or National

Annotation:

Civilian employment -referring to the domestic concept includes residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units. For further information on 'civilian employment' see AMECO-codes NECN and NLCN.

---

#### **Civilian employment, persons (national) (NECN)**

Source: Labour force statistics; OECD or National

Annotation:

Civilian employment is equivalent to civilian labour force (see AMECO-code NLCN) minus total unemployment (see AMECO- code NUTN). Civilian employment according to the national concept includes residents who work for resident as well as non-resident producer units.

---

#### ***Employment total economy, persons***

##### **Employment, persons-; total economy (National accounts) (NETN)**

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Annual average;

Note: For some EU Member States data are based on-the national concept. If the national concept is not available data refer to the domestic concept.

---

##### **Employment, persons-;all domestic industries (National accounts) (NETD)**

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

NETD = NET1 = NET2 + NET4 + NET5

Annotation:

Domestic concept-: included are residents as well as non-residents who work for resident producer units.

Employment covers employees and self-employed persons.

Annual average

---

**Number of self-employed-; total economy (National accounts) (NSTD)**

No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.15 - 11.16  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:  
Annual average;  
Domestic (for self-employed identical with the national concept)

---

**Employees, persons-; total economy (National accounts) (NWTN)**

No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:  
Annual average;  
Note: For some EU Member States data are based on a national concept; If the national concept is not available data refer to the domestic concept.

---

**Employees, persons-; all domestic industries (National accounts) (NWTD)**

No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

$NWTD = NWT1 + NWT2 + NWT4 + NWT5$

Annotation:  
Annual average;  
Domestic, i.e. included are residents and non-residents who work for resident producer units.

---

***Employment total economy, full-time equivalents***

**Employees, full-time equivalents-; total economy (National accounts) (FWTD)**

No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:  
Data are based on an annual average.

---

**Employment, full-time equivalents-; total economy (National accounts) (FETD)**

No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:  
Data are based on an annual average.

---

## ***Unemployment***

**Total unemployment; Member States: definition -Eurostat (NUTN)**

Source: Labour force survey, unemployment statistics; Eurostat, National or OECD

Annotation:  
Unemployed persons are those aged at least 15 years, who are without work during the reference week, available to start work within the next two weeks (i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment) and are actively seeking work (i.e. have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks) or have already found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months. (See also ESA 95, paragraph 11.20)

Data for non-EU countries refer to the OECD definition.

---

**Unemployment rate, total (percentage of civilian labour force); Member States: definition Eurostat (ZUTN)**

Source: AMECO

Annotation:  
Unemployed persons as a share of the total active population (labour force). The labour force is the number of people employed and unemployed (see also ESA 95, paragraph 11.21). For unemployed persons see AMECO-code NUTN. Data for non-EU countries according to the OECD definition. Definitions are compatible with the ILO standards.

---

## **Consumption**

### ***Actual individual final consumption of households***

**Actual individual final consumption of households at current prices (UCTH)**

ESA 95-code: P.41  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.82  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:  
Actual individual final consumption expenditure of households  
= Private final consumption expenditure (see variable UCPH)  
+ Individual consumption of general government (see variable UCIG)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Actual individual final consumption of households at constant prices (OCTH)**

ESA 95-code: P.41  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.82  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Actual individual final consumption of households

= Private final consumption expenditure (see variable OCPH)

+ Individual consumption of general government (see variable OCIG)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Price deflator actual individual final consumption of households (PCTH)**

$$= (UCTH : OCTH) \times 100$$

UCTH = Actual individual final consumption of households at current prices

ESA 95-code: P.41

Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.82

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OCTH = Actual individual final consumption of households at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.41

Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.82

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Actual individual final consumption expenditure of households

= Private final consumption expenditure (see variable UCPH and OCPH)

+ Individual consumption of general government (see variable UCIG and OCIG)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Private final consumption expenditure***

#### **Private final consumption expenditure at current prices (UCPH)**

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Private final consumption expenditure refers to the expenditure on consumption of goods and services of households and non-profit institutions serving households. Goods and services financed by the government and supplied to households as social transfers in kind are not included (see variable OCIG - Individual consumption of general government).

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Private final consumption expenditure at constant prices (OCPH)**

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Private final consumption expenditure refers to the expenditure on consumption of goods and services of households and non-profit institutions serving households. Goods and services financed by the government and supplied to households as social transfers in kind are not included (see variable OCIG - Individual consumption- of general government).

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---



**Price deflator private final consumption expenditure (PCPH)**

$$= (\text{UCPH} : \text{OCPH}) \times 100$$

UCPH = Private final consumption expenditure at current prices

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OCPH = Private final consumption expenditure at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f

Source: National accounts;- Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Private final consumption expenditure refers to the expenditure on consumption of goods and services of households -and non-profit institutions serving households. Goods and services financed by the government and supplied to households as social transfers in kind are not included (see variable OCIG – Individual consumption of general government).

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

***Total final consumption expenditure of general government***

**Final consumption expenditure of general government at current prices (UCTG)**

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75, 3.79, 3.85

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final consumption expenditure of general government

= Individual consumption of general government (see UCIG)

+ Collective consumption of general government (see UCCG)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Final consumption expenditure of general government at constant prices (OCTG)**

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75, 3.79, 3.85

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final consumption expenditure of general government

= Individual consumption of general government (see variable OCIG)

+ Collective consumption of general government (see variable OCCG)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Price deflator total final consumption expenditure of general government (PCTG)**

$$= (\text{UCTG} : \text{OCTG}) \times 100$$

UCTG = Final consumption expenditure of general government at current prices

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75, 3.79, 3.85

Source: National accounts;- Eurostat or National

OCTG = Final consumption expenditure of general government at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75, 3.79, 3.85  
Source: National accounts;- Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final consumption expenditure of general government  
= Individual consumption of general government (see variable OCIG)  
+ Collective consumption of general government (see variable OCCG)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Collective consumption expenditure of general government***

#### **Collective consumption of general government at current prices (UCCG)**

ESA 95-code: P.32/P.42  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.83, 3.85 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Collective consumption expenditure of general government consists in particular of spending on the following functions:

- management and regulation of society
- the provision of security and defence
- the maintenance of law and order; legislation and regulation
- the maintenance of public health
- the protection of the environment
- research and development
- infrastructure and economic development

Note:

For general government the magnitude of P.32 and P.42 are identical.  
P.32 = Collective consumption expenditure of general government  
P.42 = Actual collective consumption of general government

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Collective consumption of general government at constant prices (OCCG)**

ESA 95-code: -P.32/P.43  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.83, 3.85 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Collective consumption expenditure of general government consists in particular of spending on the following functions:

- management and regulation of society
- the provision of security and defense
- the maintenance of law and order, legislation and regulation
- the maintenance of public health
- the protection of the environment
- research and development
- infrastructure and economic development

Note: For general government the magnitude of P.32 and P.42 are identical.

P.32 = Collective consumption expenditure of general government

P.42 = Actual collective consumption of general government

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Price deflator collective consumption of general government (PCCG)**

$$= (\text{UCCG} : \text{OCCG}) \times 100$$

UCCG = Collective consumption of general government at current prices

ESA 95-code: -P.32/P.42

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.83, 3.85 f

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OCCG = Collective consumption of general government at constant prices

ESA 95-code: -P.32/P.42

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.83, 3.85 f

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Collective consumption expenditure of general government consists in particular of spending on the following functions:

- management and regulation of society
- the provision of security and defence
- the maintenance of law and order, legislation and regulation
- the maintenance of public health
- the protection of the environment
- research and development
- infrastructure and economic development

Note: For general government the magnitude of P.32 and P.42 are identical.

P.32 = Collective consumption expenditure of general government

P.42 = Actual collective consumption of general government

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Individual consumption expenditure of general government***

#### **Individual consumption of general government at current prices (UCIG)**

ESA 95-code: P.31

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.79(b), 3.85, 3.82

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Individual consumption of general government comprise purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households - without any transformation - as social transfers in kind. Expenditures under each of the following headings should be treated as expenditures on individual consumption services except for expenditures on general administration, regulation, research etc. in each category:

- Education
- Health
- Social -Security and -Welfare
- Sport and recreation
- Culture

and, when they are important:

- (part of) the provision of housing
- (part of) the collection of household refuse
- (part of) the operation of transport system

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Individual consumption of general government at constant prices (OCIG)**

ESA 95-code: P.31  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.79(b), 3.85, 3.82  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

Individual consumption of general government comprise purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households - without any transformation - as social transfers in kind. Expenditures under each of the following headings should be treated as expenditures on individual consumption services except for expenditures on general administration, regulation, research etc. in each category:

- Education
- Health
- Social Security and Welfare
- Sport and Recreation
- Culture

and, when they are important:

- (part of) the provision of housing
- (part of) the collection of household refuse
- (part of) the operation of transport system

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Price deflator individual consumption of general government (PCIG)**

$$= (\text{UCIG} : \text{OCIG}) \times 100$$

UCIG = Individual consumption of general government at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.31  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.79(b), 3.85, 3.82  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OCIG = Individual consumption of general government at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.31  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.79(b), 3.85, 3.82  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat

**Annotation:**

Individual consumption of general government comprise purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers that are supplied to households – without any transformation – as social transfers in kind.

Expenditures under each of the following headings should be treated as expenditures on individual consumption-services except for expenditures on general administration, regulation, research etc. in each category:

- Education
- Health
- Social Security and Welfare
- Sport and Recreation
- Culture

and, when they are important:

- (part of) the provision of housing
- (part of) the collection of household refuse
- (part of) the operation of transport system

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## ***Total consumption***

### **Total consumption expenditure at current prices (UCNT)**

ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: - Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Total consumption expenditure is the sum of final consumption expenditure of general government and of private final consumption expenditure. It is the value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption incurred by resident households, NPISHs and general government. For final consumption expenditure of general government at current prices see AMECO-code UCTG, for private final consumption expenditure at current prices see AMECO-code UCPH. In terms of actual final consumption it may also be defined as the sum of actual individual consumption (P.41) and actual collective consumption (P.42). For actual individual consumption (of households) at current prices see AMECO-code UCTH, for actual collective consumption (of general government) at current prices, see AMECO-code UCCG.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Total consumption expenditure at constant prices (OCNT)**

ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Total consumption expenditure at constant prices is the sum of final consumption expenditure of general government and of private final consumption expenditure at constant prices. It is the value of all expenditures on individual and collective consumption incurred by resident households, NPISHs and general government. For further information see also AMECO-code UCNT - Total consumption expenditure at current prices.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Price deflator total consumption (PCNT)**

$$= (\text{UCNT} : \text{OCNT}) \times 100$$

UCNT = Total consumption expenditure at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OCNT = Total consumption expenditure at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## ***Consumer price index***

### **Harmonised consumer price index (1996 = 100) (ZCPIH)**

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation, in particular for the purpose of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which requires among other things the assessment of inflation convergence. HICPs are calculated according to a harmonised approach and a regulated set of definitions, comprising a common classification, a common coverage of consumer goods and prices and a common index reference base (1996 = 100). The compilation of HICPs is based on the COICOP (Classification Of Individual

Consumption by Purpose). Results for HICPs were first published in 1997; they are not intended to replace the national consumer price indices, which are still compiled for national needs (see also AMECO-code ZCPIN - National consumer price index).

For further information see:

Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 of 23 October 1995, concerning harmonized indices of consumer prices

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1749/96 of 9 September 1996 on initial implementing measures for Council Regulation (EC) No 2494-/95 of 23 October 1995

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2214/96 of 20 November 1996, concerning harmonized indices of consumer prices: transmission and dissemination of sub-indices of the HICP

---

### **National consumer price index (ZCPIN)**

Source: Price statistics; Eurostat

The consumer price index measures changes over time in the level of prices of goods and services, used and paid by residents for consumption. In contrast to harmonized indices of consumer prices (see AMECO-code ZCPIH), the national consumer price index is used for domestic purposes and may refer to national definitions, in particular to a national expenditure basket.

---

## **Capital formation and saving, total economy and sectors**

### ***Gross fixed capital formation***

#### **Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; total economy (OIGT)**

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

OIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; construction (OIGCO)  
+ Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; equipment (OIGEQ)  
+ Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture  
+ Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; other products

'Other products' comprise:

- mineral exploration
  - computer software
  - entertainment, literary or artistic originals
  - other intangible fixed assets
- 

#### **Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; total economy (PIGT)**

$$= (\text{UIGT} : \text{OIGT}) \times 100$$

UIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; total economy

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; total economy

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; general government (UIGG)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note:

According to the ESA 95 gross fixed capital formation of general government includes among other things

- structures and equipment used by the military, which are similar to those utilized by civilian producers, such as docks, airfields, roads and hospitals;
- light weapons and armoured vehicles used by non-military units. (The purchase of military weapons and their supporting systems is still part of intermediate consumption and not included in gross fixed capital formation.)

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; private sector (UIGP)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected:  
Non-financial corporations (S.11) + Financial corporations (S.12)  
+ Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

In terms of AMECO:

$UIGP = UIGT - UIGG$

UIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices, total economy

UIGG = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices, general government

---

### **Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; total economy (UIGT)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

$UIGT =$  Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; construction (UIGCO)  
+ Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; equipment (UIGEQ)  
+ Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture  
+ Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; other products

'Other products' comprise:

- mineral exploration
- computer software
- entertainment, literary or artistic originals
- other intangible fixed assets

In terms of AMECO, UIGT can also be expressed as:

$UIGT = UIGP + UIGG$

where

UIGP = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; private sector

UIGG = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; general government

Note: The ESA 95 does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Net fixed capital formation***

#### **Net fixed capital formation at constant prices; total economy (OINT)**

$$= \text{OIGT} - \text{OKCT}$$

OIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; total economy  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at constant prices; total economy (price deflator gross fixed capital formation)  
ESA 95-code: K.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat, National or OECD

---

#### **Net fixed capital formation at current prices; general government (UING)**

$$= \text{UIGG} - \text{UKCG}$$

UIGG = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; general government  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCG = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; general government  
ESA 95-code: K.1  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note:

According to the ESA 1995, gross fixed capital formation of general government includes among other things  
- structures and equipment used by the military, which is similar to those utilized by civilian producers, such as docks, airfields, roads and hospitals;  
- light weapons and armoured vehicles used by non-military units. (The purchase of military weapons and their supporting systems is still part of intermediate consumption and not included in gross fixed capital formation.)

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Net fixed capital formation at current prices; private sector (UINP)**

$$= \text{UINT} - \text{UING}$$

UINT = Net fixed capital formation at current prices; total economy  
ESA 95-code: P.51 minus K.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Source: AMECO

UING = Net fixed capital formation at current prices; general government  
ESA 95-code: P.51 minus K.1  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Source: AMECO



Annotation:

There is no specific code for **net** fixed capital formation in ESA 95, therefore net fixed capital formation is described as P.51 (gross fixed capital formation) minus K.1 (consumption of fixed capital).

The private sector contains:

- non-financial corporations (S.11)
- financial corporations (S.12)
- households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.14 + S.15)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and -constant prices.

---

#### **Net fixed capital formation at current prices; total economy (UINT)**

$$= \text{UIGT} - \text{UKCT}$$

UIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; total economy

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy

ESA 95-code: K.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### ***Consumption of fixed capital***

##### **Consumption of fixed capital- at constant prices; total economy; Price deflator gross fixed capital formation (OKCT)**

ESA 95-code: K.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat, National or OECD

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

##### **Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; general government (UKCG)**

ESA 95-code: K.1

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

##### **Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy (UKCT)**

ESA 95-code: K.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## ***Change in inventories***

### **Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables at constant prices; total economy (OIST)**

ESA 95-code: P.52 + P.53  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.117 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Data for OIST include- the acquisitions less disposals of valuables (ESA-code P.53). ESA 1995 explains in paragraph 3.125 'that valuables are non-financial goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time and held primarily as stores of value.' Valuables encompass e.g. precious metals (gold, silver, platinum), antiques, paintings etc.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables at current prices; total economy (UIST)**

ESA 95-code: P.52 + P.53  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.117 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Data for UIST include acquisitions less disposals of valuables (ESA 95-code P.53). The ESA1995 explains in paragraph 3.125 'that valuables are non-financial goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time and held primarily as stores of value.' Valuables encompass e.g. precious metals (gold, silver, platinum), antiques, paintings, etc.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## ***Gross capital formation***

### **Gross capital formation at constant prices; total economy (OITT)**

ESA 95-code: P.5  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.100 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Gross capital formation consists of  
- Gross fixed capital formation (P.51),  
- Changes in inventories (P.52) and  
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Gross capital formation at current prices; total economy (UITT)**

ESA 95-code: P.5  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.100 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Gross capital formation consists of  
- Gross fixed capital formation (P.51),  
- Changes in inventories (P.52) and  
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## **Gross saving**

### **Gross national saving (USGN)**

ESA 95-code: B.8g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.96, 8.39, 8.43  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Gross national saving measures the proportion of national disposable income that is not used for final consumption expenditure.

Gross saving always means saving without deduction of consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Gross saving: private sector; EU-Member States: ESA 1995 (USGP)**

= USGN - USGG

USGN = Gross national saving  
ESA 95-code: B.8g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.96, 8.39, 8.43  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

USGG = Gross saving; general government  
ESA 95-code: B.8g  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.43, 8.39, 8.96  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

The private sector contains:

- non-financial corporations (S.11)
- financial corporations (S.12)
- private households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.14 + S.15)

For private households and NPISH saving measures the proportion of disposable income that is not used for final consumption expenditure. For financial and non-financial corporations saving equals disposable income minus adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves (ESA 95-code D.8, cf. ESA 1995, paragraph 4.141 f). The latter represents the adjustment needed to make appear in the saving of households the change in actuarial reserves on which households have a definite claim.

Gross saving always means saving without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Gross saving-; private sector; EU-Member States: former definition (USGPF)**

= USGN - USGGF

USGN = Gross national saving  
ESA 95-code: B.8g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.96, 8.39, 8.43  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

USGGF = Gross saving; general government  
Former definition  
Data are based on the ESA 79-  
Source: Eurostat, OECD or National

Annotation:

Gross saving always means saving without deduction of consumption of fixed capital.

---

### ***Net saving***

#### **Net saving; general government ; EU-Member States: ESA 1995 (USNG)**

ESA 95-code: B.8n

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.43, 8.39, 8.96

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Net saving means saving after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

#### **Net saving; general government; EU-Member States: former definition (USNGF)**

= USGGF - UKCG

USGGF = Gross saving; general government

Former definition

Data are based on the ESA 79

Source: Eurostat, OECD or National

UKCG = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; general government

ESA 95-code: K.1

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f

Source: National Accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Net saving means saving after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

#### **Net national saving (USNN)**

= USGN - UKCT

USGN = Gross national saving

ESA 95-code: B.8g

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.96, 8.39, 8.43

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy

ESA 95-code: K.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

National saving measures the proportion of national disposable income that is not used for final consumption expenditure.

Net saving means saving after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

## **Net saving-; private sector; EU-Member States: ESA 1995 (USNP)**

$$= \text{USNN} - \text{USNG}$$

USNN = Net national saving  
ESA 95-code: B.8n  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.96, 8.39, 8.43  
Source: AMECO

USNG = Net saving; general government  
ESA 95-code: B.8n  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.96, 8.39, 8.43  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

### Annotation:

The private sector contains:

- non-financial corporations (S.11)
- financial corporations (S.12)
- private households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.14 + S.15)

For private households and NPISH, saving measures the proportion of disposable income that is not used for final consumption expenditure. For financial and non-financial corporations saving equals disposable income minus adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves (ESA 95-code D.8, cf. ESA 95, paragraph 4.141 f). The latter represents the adjustment needed to make appear in the saving of households the change in the actuarial reserves on which households have a definite claim.

Net saving means saving after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

## **Net saving; private sector; EU-Member States: former definition (USNPF)**

$$= \text{USNN} - \text{USNGF}$$

USNN = Net national saving  
ESA 95-code: B.8n  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.96, 8.39, 8.43  
Source: AMECO

USNGF = Net saving; general government  
Former definition  
Data are based on the ESA 79-  
Source: AMECO

### Annotation:

Net saving means saving after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

## **Gross fixed capital formation by type of goods**

### ***Construction***

#### **Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; construction (OIGCO)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

$$\text{OIGCO} = \text{OIGDW} + \text{OIGNR}$$

where

OIGDW: Gross fixed capital formation, dwellings

OIGNR: Gross fixed capital formation, non-residential construction and civil engineering

Annotation:

For construction see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1111 and AN.1112.

Slight deviations between the sum of OIGDW and OIGNR on the one hand and OIGCO on the other, which may occur in a few cases, are due to statistical discrepancy.

---

**Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; construction (PIGCO)**

$$= (\text{UIGCO} : \text{OIGCO}) \times 100$$

UIGCO = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; Construction

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

OIGCO = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; Construction

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Annotation:

For construction see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1111 and AN.1112

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and- constant prices.

---

**Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; construction (UIGCO)**

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UIGCO = OIGDW + OIGNR

where

OIGDW = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; dwellings

OIGNR = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; non-residential construction and civil engineering

Annotation:

For construction see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1111 and AN.1112.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

***Dwellings***

**Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; dwellings (OIGDW)**

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1) 3.102 f

Definition (ESA 95):

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For dwellings see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1111.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; dwellings (PIGDW)**

$$= (\text{UIGDW} : \text{OIGDW}) \times 100$$

UIGDW = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; dwellings  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OIGDW = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; Dwellings  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For dwellings see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1111.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; dwellings (UIGDW)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For dwellings see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1111.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

***Non-residential construction and civil engineering***

**Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices;- non-residential construction and civil engineering (OIGNR)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For non-residential construction and civil engineering (= other buildings and structures) see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1112.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Price deflator gross fixed capital formation;- non-residential construction and civil engineering (PIGNR)**

$$= (\text{UIGNR} : \text{OIGNR}) \times 100$$

UIGNR = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; Non-residential construction and civil engineering  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OIGNR = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; Non-residential construction and civil engineering  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For non-residential construction and civil engineering (= other buildings and structures) see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1112.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Gross fixed capital formation at current prices-; non-residential construction and civil engineering (UIGNR)**

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For non-residential construction and civil engineering (= other buildings and structures) see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1112.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Equipment***

#### **Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices-; equipment (OIGEQ)**

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OIGEQ = OIGMA + OIGTR

where

OIGMA: Gross fixed capital formation, metal products and machinery

OIGTR: Gross fixed capital formation, transport equipment

Annotation:

For equipment see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1113.

Slight deviations between the sum of OIGMA and OIGTR on the one hand and OIGEQ on the other, which may occur in a few cases, are due to statistical discrepancy.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Price deflator gross fixed capital formation-; equipment (PIGEQ)**

$$= (\text{UIGEQ} : \text{OIGEQ}) \times 100$$

UIGEQ = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; equipment

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OIGEQ = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; equipment

ESA 95-code: P.51

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For equipment see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1113.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and -constant prices.

---



### **Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; equipment (UIGEQ)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UIGEQ = UIGMA + UIGTR

where

UIGMA = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices, metal products and machinery

UIGTR = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices, transport equipment

Annotation:

For equipment see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.1113.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Metal products and machinery***

#### **Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; metal products and machinery (OIGMA)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For metal products and machinery see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.11132.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; metal products and machinery (PIGMA)**

$$= (\text{UIGMA} : \text{OIGMA}) \times 100$$

UIGMA = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; metal products and machinery

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OIGMA = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; metal products and machinery

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For metal products and machinery see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.11132.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; metal products and machinery (UIGMA)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For metal products and machinery see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.11132.

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## ***Transport equipment***

### **Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices transport equipment (OIGTR)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

For transport equipment see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.11131.  
Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; transport equipment (PIGTR)**

$$= (\text{UIGTR} : \text{OIGTR}) \times 100$$

UIGTR = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; transport equipment  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

OIGTR = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; transport equipment  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

For transport equipment see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.11131.  
Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant- prices.

---

### **Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; transport equipment (UIGTR)**

ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

For transport equipment see ESA 1995, Annex 7.1 “Definition of each asset category”, code AN.11131.  
Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## **Domestic and final demand**

### ***Domestic demand excluding stocks***

#### **Domestic demand excluding stocks at constant prices (OUNF)**

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISHs (individual consumption) and government’s final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).  
P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Price deflator domestic demand excluding stocks (PUNF)**

$$= (\text{UUNF} : \text{OUNF}) \times 100$$

UUNF = Domestic demand excluding stocks at current prices

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OUNF = Domestic demand excluding stocks at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)

Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISH (individual consumption) and government's final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).

P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Domestic demand excluding stocks at current prices (UUNF)**

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)

Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs (individual consumption) and final consumption expenditure of general government (individual consumption, i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).

P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

***Domestic demand including stocks***

**Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices (OUNT)**

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)

Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISHs (individual consumption) and government's final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).

P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)

P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)

P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)

---

**Price deflator domestic demand including stocks (PUNT)**

$$= (\text{UUNT} : \text{OUNT}) \times 100$$

UUNT = Domestic demand including stocks at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OUNT = Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISH (individual consumption) and governments final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Domestic demand including stocks at current prices (UUNT)**

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs (individual consumption), and final consumption expenditure of general government (individual consumption, i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (OUNTQ)**

**Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (OUNTQ)**

***Final demand***

**Final demand at constant prices (OUTT)**

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISH (individual consumption) and government's final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)
- P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)
- 

**Price deflator final demand (PUTT)**

$$= (\text{UUTT} : \text{OUTT}) \times 100$$

UUTT = Final -demand at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OUTT = Final -demand at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISH (individual consumption) and government's final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)
- P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Final demand at current prices (UUTT)**

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs (individual consumption), and final consumption expenditure of general government (individual consumption, i.e. social transfers in kind, and collective consumption).
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)
- P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## ***Contributions to the change of the deflator of final demand***

### **Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of import prices (YPUT0)**

$$YPUT0_t = [[(PMGS_t : PMGS_{t-1}) - 1] \times 100] \times (UMGS_{t-1} : UUTT_{t-1})$$

PMGS = Price deflator imports of goods and services  
Source: AMECO

UMGS = Imports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.7  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UUTT = Final demand at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### **Annotation:**

Final demand at current prices (UUTT) is the sum of:

P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)  
P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)  
P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)  
P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

t = year under review

---

### **Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of import prices excluding nominal effective exchange rates (YPUT1)**

$$= YPUT0 - YPUT2$$

YPUT0 = Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of import prices  
Source: AMECO

YPUT2 = Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of nominal effective exchange rates  
Source: AMECO

---

### **Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of nominal effective exchange rates (YPUT2)**

$$YPUT2_t = [[(1/XUNNQ_t) : (1/XUNNQ_{t-1}) - 1] \times 100] \times (UMGS_{t-1} : UUTT_{t-1})$$

XUNNQ = Nominal effective exchange rates  
Performance relative to a competitor group; double export weights  
1960 = 1  
Source: AMECO

UMGS = Imports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.7  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UUTT = Final demand at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Sources: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final demand at current prices (UUTT) is the sum of:

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)
- P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

Double export weights calculate for each market the total supply as the- sum of home supply (i.e. the part of domestic production that is not exported) and foreign supply (all competitor countries' exports to the market). The share of each country in the total market is then calculated. In a further step these weights per market are weighted together for each exporting country in the total market.

Double export weights take into account that exporters to a given market compete not only with domestic producers there, but also with other exporters to that market ('third market effect').

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of relative unit labour costs in national currency (YPUT3)**

$$YPUT3_t = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{PLCDQ_t} : \frac{1}{PLCDQ_{t-1}} - 1 \right) \times 100 \right] \times (UMGS_{t-1} : UUTT_{t-1})$$

PLCDQ = Nominal unit labour costs; total economy

Performance relative to a competitor group; double export weights

Source: AMECO

UMGS = Imports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)

ESA 95-code: P.7

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UUTT = Final demand at current prices

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final demand at current prices (UUTT) is the sum of:

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)
- P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

Double exports weights calculate for each market the total supply as the sum of home supply (i.e. the part of domestic production that is not exported) and foreign supply (all competitor countries' exports to the market). The share of each country in the total market is then calculated. In a further step these weights per market are weighted together for each exporting country in the total market.

Double export weights take into account that exporters to a given market compete not only with domestic producers there, but also with other exporters to that market ('third market effect').

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of domestic factors (YPUT5)**

$$= YPUT3 + YPUT6$$

YPUT3 = Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of relative unit labour costs in national currency  
Source: AMECO

YPUT6 = Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of the GDP price deflator  
Source: AMECO

**Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of the GDP price deflator (YPUT6)**

$$YPUT6_t = [((PVG D_t : PVG D_{t-1}) - 1) \times 100] \times (UVG D_{t-1} : UUTT_{t-1})$$

PVG D = Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices  
Source: AMECO

UVG D = Gross domestic product at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UUTT = Final demand at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final demand at current prices (UUTT) is the sum of:

- P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)
- P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)
- P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)
- P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)
- P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

t = year under review

**Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of nominal unit labour costs (YPUT7)**

$$YPUT7_t = [((PLCD_t : PLCD_{t-1}) - 1) \times 100] \times [UWCD_{t-1} + (UWCD_{t-1} : NWT D_{t-1}) \times (NETD_{t-1} - NWT D_{t-1})] : UUTT_{t-1}$$

PLCD = Nominal unit labour costs; total economy  
Source: AMECO

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.02  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)



Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

UUTT = Final demand at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Where available full-time equivalents are used:-

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Nominal unit labour costs (PLCD) = Ratio of compensation per employee to real gross domestic product per person employed.

Final demand at current prices (UUTT) is the sum of:

P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)  
P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)  
P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)  
P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

t = year under review

---

### Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of net indirect taxes (YPUT8)

$$YPUT8_t = \left[ \frac{[(UTVN_t : OVGD_t) : (UTVN_{t-1} : OVGD_{t-1})] - 1}{(UTVN_{t-1} : UUTT_{t-1})} \right] \times 100$$

UTVN = Taxes linked to imports and production minus subsidies; total economy  
Source: AMECO

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UUTT = Final demand at current prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53 + P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f, 3.102 f, 3.117 f, 3.125 f, 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final demand at current prices (UUTT) is the sum of:  
P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)

P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)  
P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)  
P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)  
P.6 = Exports (3.128 f)

t = year under review

**Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of gross operating surplus; excluding imputed compensation of self-employed (YPUT9)**

$$= YPUT6 - YPUT7 - YPUT8$$

YPUT6 = Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of the GDP price deflator  
Source: AMECO

YPUT7 = Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of nominal unit labour costs  
Source: AMECO

YPUT8 = Contribution to the change of the final demand deflator of net indirect taxes  
Source: AMECO

---

## National product and income

### *Gross national income*

**Gross national -income at constant market prices, deflator GDP (OVGN)**

$$= (UVGN : PVGD) \times 100$$

UVGN = Gross national -income at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.5\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.94  
Source: National Accounts; Eurostat or National

PVGD = Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices  
Source: AMECO

**Gross national -income at current market prices (UVGN)**

ESA 95-code: B.5\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.94  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

### *Gross national disposable income*

**Gross national disposable income (UVGT)**

ESA 95-code: B.6g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.95  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Gross national disposable income —is national disposable income before deducting consumption of fixed capital (K.1).

### ***Net national income***

#### **National income at current market prices (UVNN)**

$$= \text{UVGN} - \text{UKCT}$$

UVGN = Gross national income at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.5\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.94  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices  
ESA 95-code: K.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Net national disposable income***

#### **National disposable income [net] (UVNT)**

$$= \text{UVGT} - \text{UKCT}$$

UVGT = Gross national disposable income  
ESA 95-code: B.6g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.95  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCT = -Consumption of fixed capital at current prices  
ESA 95-code: K.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

## **Domestic product and income, total economy**

### ***Gross domestic product (GDP)***

#### **Gross domestic product at constant market prices (OVGD)**

ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices (PVGD)**

$$= (\text{UVGD} : \text{OVGD}) \times 100$$

UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Gross domestic product at current market prices (UVGD)**

ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Gross domestic product at current factor cost (UYGD)**

ESA 95-code: B.1\*g (Gross domestic product)  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

The factor cost concept is not explicitly present in the ESA 1995. However, gross domestic product at current factor cost can - be easily compiled as:

Gross domestic product at market prices *minus* taxes on production and imports, *plus* subsidies.

In this connection, taxes on production and imports refer to taxes levied by the general government and by the rest of the world (i.e. the EU); accordingly, subsidies refer to subsidies paid by the general government as well as to subsidies paid by the rest of the world.

For taxes on production and imports (D.2), see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.14 f, for subsidies (D.3) see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.30 f. See also AMECO-code UTVG and UYVG.

---

**Gross domestic product at constant market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (OVGDQ)**

**Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (PVGdq)**

**Gross domestic product at constant market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (OVGDQ)**

**Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (PVGdq)**

***GDP (reference level for excessive deficit procedure)***

**Gross domestic product at current market prices ; Reference level for excessive deficit procedure (UVGDH)**

***GDP adjusted for the impact of terms of trade***

**Gross domestic product at constant market prices adjusted for the impact of terms of trade (OVGDA)**

$$OVGDA_t = \left[ \frac{[OVGD_t + (UXGS_t : PMGS_t) \times 100 - OXGS_t]}{OVGD_{1995}} \right] \times 100$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89

Source: National Accounts; Eurostat or National

UXGS = Exports of goods and services at current prices; national accounts  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National Accounts; Eurostat or National

PMGS = Price deflator imports of goods and services  
Source: AMECO

OXGS = Exports of goods and services at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National Accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### ***Trend GDP at constant market prices***

#### **Trend gross domestic product at constant market prices (OVGDT)**

To obtain estimates for the output trend, the DG ECFIN cyclical adjustment method applies the Hodrick-Prescott filter to the actual output series.

The Hodrick-Prescott filter minimizes the sum of squared deviations of actual output around its trend subject to a constraint on the variation of the growth rate of trend output. The filter applies weighted moving averages to the actual output series to obtain trend GDP estimates - rather than a simple arithmetic moving average - and therefore it allows for a better filtering of actual output data.

---

#### **Gap between actual and trend gross domestic product at constant market prices (AVGDGT)** (percentage of trend gross domestic product at market prices)

$$= [(OVGD - OVGDT) : OVGDT] \times 100$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National Accounts, Eurostat or National

OVGDT = Trend gross domestic product at constant market prices  
Source: AMECO

---

### ***Potential GDP at constant market prices***

#### **Potential gross domestic product at constant market prices (OVGDP)**

#### **Gap between actual and potential gross domestic product at constant market prices (AVGDGP)**

$$= [(OVGD - OVGDP) : OVGDP] \times 100$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OVGDP = Potential gross domestic product at constant market prices  
Source: AMECO

## ***Contributions to the change of GDP***

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of private consumption (CVGD0)**  
(percentage of GDP of preceding year)

$$CVGD0_t = [(OCPH_t - OCPH_{t-1}) : OVD_{t-1}] \times 100$$

OCPH = Private final consumption expenditure at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f  
Source: National Accounts-; Eurostat or National

OVD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National Accounts-; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of public consumption (CVGD1)**  
(percentage of GDP of preceding year)

$$CVGD1_t = [(OCTG_t - OCTG_{t-1}) : OVD_{t-1}] \times 100$$

OCTG = Total final consumption expenditure of general government at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75, 3.79, 3.85  
Source: National accounts, Eurostat or National

OVD = -Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts, Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of total consumption (CVGD10)**

$$CVGD10_t = [ [(OCPH_t + OCTG_t) - (OCPH_{t-1} + OCTG_{t-1})] : OVD_{t-1} ] \times 100$$

OCPH = Private final consumption expenditure at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

OCTG = Total final consumption expenditure of general government at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75, 3.79, 3.85  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

OVD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of gross fixed capital formation (CVGD2)**  
(percentage of GDP of preceding year)

$$CVGD2_t = [(OIGT_t - OIGT_{t-1}) : OVG D_{t-1}] \times 100$$

OIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of domestic demand excluding stocks (CVGD3)**  
(percentage of GDP of preceding year)

$$CVGD3_t = [(OUNF_t - OUNF_{t-1}) : OVG D_{t-1}] \times 100$$

OUNF = Domestic demand excluding stocks at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f,- 3.102 f  
Source: National Accounts-; Eurostat or National

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National Accounts-; Eurostat or National

*Annotation:*

*P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75 f)  
Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISHs (individual consumption) and government's final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind - and collective consumption)*

*P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation- (3.102 f)*

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of net stockbuilding (CVGD4)**  
(percentage of GDP of preceding year)

$$CVGD4_t = [(OIST_t - OIST_{t-1}) : OVG D_{t-1}] \times 100$$

OIST = Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables at constant prices, total economy  
ESA 95-code: P.52 + P.53  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.117 f, 3.125 f  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

The figures for OIST -comprise the acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53). ESA 95 explains in paragraph 3.125, – that” valuables are non-financial- goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.–“Valuables encompass e.g. precious metals (gold, silver, platinum), antiques, paintings etc.

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of domestic demand including stocks (CVGD5)**  
(percentage of GDP of preceding year)

$$CVGD5_t = [(OUNT_t - OUNT_{t-1}) : OVG D_{t-1}] \times 100$$

OUNT = Domestic demand including stocks at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.3 + P.51 + P.52 + P.53

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75; 3.102 f; 3.117 f; 3.125 f

Source: National Accounts-; Eurostat or National

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices

ESA 95-code: B.1\*g

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.89

Source: National Accounts-; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

P.3 = Final consumption expenditure (3.75):

Final consumption expenditure of private households and NPISHs (individual consumption) and governments final consumption expenditure (individual consumption i.e. social transfers in kind and collective consumption)

P.51 = Gross fixed capital formation (3.102 f)

P.52 = Changes in inventories (3.117 f)

P.53 = Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (3.125 f)

t = year under review

---

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of exports of goods and services ; excluding intra-EU trade (CVGD6A)**

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of final demand ; excluding intra-EU trade (CVGD7A)**

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of imports of goods and services ; excluding intra-EU trade (CVGD8A)**

**Contribution to the increase of GDP at constant market prices of the balance of goods and services (CVGD9)**  
(percentage of GDP of preceding year)

$$CVGD9_t = [[(OXGS_t - OMGS_t) - (OXGS_{t-1} - OMGS_{t-1})] : OVG D_{t-1}] \times 100$$

OXGS = Exports of goods and services at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.6

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f

Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

OMGS = Imports of goods and services at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.7

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f

Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National



OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

### ***Net domestic product***

**Domestic income at current market prices (UVND)**

$$= UVGD - UKCT$$

UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy  
ESA 95-code: K.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

ESA 95-code for *net* domestic product: B.1\*n

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Domestic income at current factor cost (UYND)**

$$= UYGD - UKCT$$

UYGD = Gross domestic product at current factor cost  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g (Gross domestic product)  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy  
ESA 95-code: K.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

The factor cost concept is not explicitly present in the ESA 1995. However, net domestic product at current factor cost can be compiled as shown above, where gross domestic product (GDP) at current factor cost is equal to GDP at market prices *minus* taxes on production and imports, *plus* subsidies.

In this connection, taxes on production and imports include taxes levied by the general government and by the rest of the world (i.e. the EU); accordingly, subsidies refer to transfers paid by the general government and by the rest of the world. For taxes on production and imports (D.2) see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.14 f, and for subsidies (D.3) see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.30 f.

See also the explanatory notes to the variables UTVT and UYVT.

---

### ***Gross value added excluding FISIM***

**Gross value added at constant basic prices excluding FISIM-; total economy (OVGE)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.11, 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. It measures the value generated by any unit engaged in a production activity.

The variable OVGE does not include FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). In this connection paragraph 8.14 of ESA 1995 states: 'As financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are not allocated to user sectors, the whole of the value of the output of FISIM is treated as the intermediate consumption of a nominal sector with zero output and negative value added equal in size but opposite in sign to intermediate consumption. In this way, the value added of all sectors and industries together is reduced in total by this amount.'

Basic prices do not include taxes less subsidies on products.

Gross value added means value added without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

Value added at constant prices is defined as the difference between output at constant prices and intermediate consumption at constant prices. For further information see ESA 1995, paragraph 10.27 - 10.30.

Connection to variable OVG0:

$$OVGE = OVG0 - FISIM$$

$$OVG0 = \text{Gross value added at constant prices; total of branches}$$

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Gross value added at current basic prices excluding FISIM-; total economy (UVGE)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.11, 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. It measures the value generated by any unit engaged in a production activity.

The variable UVGE does not include FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). In this connection paragraph 8.14 of ESA 1995 states: 'As financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are not allocated to user sectors, the whole of the value of the output of FISIM is treated as the intermediate consumption of a nominal sector with zero output and negative value added equal in size but opposite in sign to intermediate consumption. In this way, the value added of all sectors and industries together is reduced in total by this amount.'

Basic prices do not include taxes less subsidies on products.

Gross value added means value added without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

Connection to variable UVG0:

$$UVGE = UVG0 - FISIM$$

$$UVG0 = \text{Gross value added at current prices; total of branches}$$

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

***Taxes linked to imports and production and subsidies***

**Taxes linked to imports and production minus subsidies-; total economy (UTVN)**

$$= UTVT - UYVT$$

UTVT = Taxes linked to imports and production; total economy

ESA 95-code: D.2  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.14 - 4.25  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UYVT = Subsidies; total economy  
ESA 95-code: D.3  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.30 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

For further information see explanatory notes to variables UTVT and UYVT.

---

### **Taxes linked to imports and production-; total economy (UTVT)**

ESA 95-code: D.2  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.14 - 4.25  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### **Annotation:**

The table displays taxes linked to production and imports which are levied by general government and by the institutions of the European Union.

Taxes on production and imports comprise:

- value added type taxes (D.211)
- taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT (D.212)
- taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes (D.214)
- other taxes on production (D.29), for example car registration taxes and taxes on insurance premiums

Taxes on production and imports paid to the institutions of the EU include in particular taxes collected by national governments on behalf of the EU institutions, namely

- receipts from common agricultural policy, e.g. levies on imported agricultural products
  - receipts from trade with third countries (custom duties)
  - receipts from VAT in each Member State
- 

### **Subsidies-; total economy (UYVT)**

ESA 95-code: D.3  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.30 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### **Annotation:**

The table displays subsidies granted by general government and by the institutions of the EU to resident producers.

Subsidies include 'Subsidies on products' and 'Other subsidies on production'. Subsidies on products (D.31) are subsidies payable per unit of a good or service produced or imported.

Other subsidies on production (D.39) consist of subsidies except subsidies on products which resident producer units may receive as a consequence of engaging in production. They include for instance payments on the employment of persons who have been unemployed for long periods.

Subsidies granted by the institutions of the European Union only cover- current transfers made directly by them to resident producer units.

Note: Investment grants are not treated as subsidies; they are classified as capital transfers.

---

## ***Gross operating surplus***

### **Gross operating surplus-; total economy (UOGD)**

ESA 95-code: B.2g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.91, 8.18  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

The (gross) operating surplus is the balancing item of the generation of income account. The gross operating surplus of the total economy is the sum of the gross operating- surpluses of the various industries or the various institutional sectors. It measures the surplus (or the deficit) accruing from production activities before account has been taken

- of the interest, rents or charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets which the production unit has borrowed or rented;
- of the interest, rents or charges receivable on financial assets or tangible non-produced assets owned by the production unit.

The gross operating surplus of the total economy can be compiled as:

Gross domestic product at current market prices

- Compensation of employees
- Taxes linked to imports and production minus subsidies

In terms of AMECO:

UOGD = UVGD - UWCD – UTVN

where

UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy

UTVN = Taxes linked to imports and production minus subsidies; total economy

Gross operating surplus means operating surplus without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

**Gross operating surplus-; total economy; adjusted for imputed compensation of self-employed (UQGD)**

= UOGD - [(UWCD : NSTD) × NSTD]

or

= UOGD - [(UWCD : FWTD) × (FETD - FWTD)]

UOGD = Gross operating surplus; total economy

ESA 95-code: B.2g

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.91, 8.18

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy, domestic

ESA 95-code: D.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NSTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

NSTD = Number of self-employed; total economy (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.15 - 11.16

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Where available- full-time equivalents are used-:

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

### ***Net operating surplus***

**Net operating surplus-; total economy (UOND)**

= UOGD - UKCT

UOGD = Gross operating surplus; total economy  
ESA 95-code: B.2g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.91, 8.18  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy  
ESA 95-code: K.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

ESA 95-code for *net* operating surplus: B.2n

For further information on operating surplus see explanatory note to variable UOGD.

---

**Net operating surplus-; total economy-; adjusted for imputed compensation of self-employed (UQND)**

= UOND - [(UWCD : NSTD) × NSTD ]  
or  
= UOND - [(UWCD : FWTD) × (FETD - FWTD)]

UOND = Net operating surplus; total economy  
ESA 95-code: B.2n  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.91, 8.18  
Source: AMECO

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy, domestic  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NSTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

NSTD = Number of self-employed; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.15 - 11.16  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Where available- full-time equivalents are used-

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

## Gross domestic product per head

### *GDP at current market prices per head of population*

**Gross domestic product at current market prices per head of population** (HVGDP)  
(1000 National currency)

$$= (\text{UVGD} : \text{NPTD}) \times 1000$$

UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts, Eurostat or National

NPTD = Total population- (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.05 f  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

Annotation:  
National accounts data on total population is based on an annual average.

---

**Gross domestic product at current market prices per head of population** (HVGDP)  
(Relative to country or country aggregate)

$$= (\text{HVGDP X} : \text{HVGDP A}) \times 100$$

HVGDP = Gross domestic product at current market prices per head of population  
Source: AMECO

Country A = Reference level  
Country X = Country to be compared with country A

---

### *GDP at current market prices per person employed*

**Gross domestic product at current market prices per person employed** (HVGDE)  
(1000 National currency)

$$= (\text{UVGD} : \text{NETD}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UVGD} : \text{FETD}) \times 1000$$

UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used-:

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

### ***GDP at constant market prices per head of population***

#### **Gross domestic product at constant market prices per head of population (RVGDP)**

$$= (\text{OVGD} : \text{NPTD}) \times 1000$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NPTD = Total population (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.05 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

National accounts data on population are based on an annual average.

---

### ***GDP at constant market prices per person employed***

#### **Gross domestic product at constant market prices per person employed (RVGDE)**

$$= (\text{OVGD} : \text{NETD}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OVGD} : \text{FETD}) \times 1000$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available- full-time equivalents are used:-

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

NETD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents who work for resident producer units.

Employment covers employees and self-employed persons. Annual average.

FETD: Data are based on an annual average.

---

**Gross domestic product at constant market prices per person employed ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (RVGDEQ)**

**Gross domestic product at constant market prices per person employed ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (RVGDEQ)**

***GDP at constant market prices (adjusted for the impact of terms of trade) per head of population***

**GDP at constant market prices adjusted for the impact of terms of trade per head of population (RVGDAP)**

$$= \frac{[OVGD + (UXGS : PMGS) \times 100 - OXGS] : NPTD}{100} \times 1000$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UXGS = Exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

PMGS = Price deflator imports of goods and services  
Source: AMECO

OXGS = Exports of goods and services at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NPTD = Total population (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.05 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

National accounts data on population are based on an annual average.



## ***GDP at constant market prices (adjusted for the impact of terms of trade) per person employed***

**GDP at constant market prices adjusted for the impact of terms of trade per person employed (RVGDAE)**

$$= \frac{[\text{OVGD} + (\text{UXGS} : \text{PMGS}) \times 100 - \text{OXGS}] : \text{NETD}}{\times 1000}$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices

ESA 95-code: B.1\*g

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.89

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UXGS = Exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)

ESA 95-code: P.6

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

PMGS = Price deflator imports of goods and services

Source: AMECO

OXGS = Exports of goods and services at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.6

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available- full-time equivalents are used. NETD is then replaced by FETD.

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employment: 11.11 f

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

NETD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents who work for resident producer units.

Employment covers employees and self-employed persons. Annual average.

FETD: Data are based on an annual average.

---

## **Labour costs; total economy**

### ***Compensation of employees***

**Compensation of employees; total economy (UWCD)**

ESA 95-code: D.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

## ***Nominal compensation per employee***

**Nominal compensation per employee: total economy** (HWCDW)  
(1000 National currency)

$$= (\text{UWCD} : \text{NWT D}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UWCD} : \text{FWTD}) \times 1000$$

UWCD = Compensation of employees, total economy  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available- full-time equivalents are used:-

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Annotation:

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.  
Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

**Nominal compensation per employee: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights** (HWCDWQ)

**Nominal compensation per employee: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL** (HWCDWQ)

## ***Real compensation per employee***

**Real compensation per employee, deflator private consumption; total economy** (RWDCD)

$$\text{RWDCD}_t = \left[ \left[ \left( \frac{\text{UWCD}_t : \text{NWT D}_t}{\text{PCPH}_t} \right) \times 100 \right] : \left( \frac{\text{UWCD}_{95} : \text{NWT D}_{95}}{\text{PCPH}_{95}} \right) \right] \times 100$$

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

PCPH = Price deflator private final consumption expenditure  
Source: AMECO

Where available- full-time equivalents are used-

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

Annotation:

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.  
Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

**Real compensation per employee, deflator GDP; total economy (RWCDV)**  
(1995 = 100)

$$RWCDV_t = \left[ \frac{UWCD_t : NWTd_t}{PVGd_t} \times 100 \right] : \left( \frac{UWCD_{95} : NWTd_{95}}{PVGd_{95}} \right) \times 100$$

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

PVGd = Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices  
Source: AMECO

Where available- full-time equivalents are used-

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

Annotation:

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.  
Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

**Real compensation per employee, deflator GDP: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (RWCDVQ)**

**Real compensation per employee, deflator GDP: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (RWCDVQ)**

## ***Adjusted wage share***

### **Adjusted wage share total economy (ALCD0)**

(% GDP at market prices)

$$= [(UWCD : NWT D) : (UVGD : NETD)] \times 100$$

or

$$= [(UWCD : FWTD) : (UVGD : FETD)] \times 100$$

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy

ESA 95-code: D.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.02

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices

ESA 95-code: B.1\*g

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.89

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Where available- full-time equivalents are used-

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employment: 11.11 f

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as- non-residents working for resident producer units.

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

### **Adjusted wage share; total economy (ALCD2)**

(% GDP at current factor cost)

$$= [(UWCD : NWT D) : (UYGD : NETD)] \times 100$$

or

$$= [(UWCD : FWTD) : (UYGD : FETD)] \times 100$$

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy

ESA 95-code: D.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f  
 Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
 Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

UYGD = Gross domestic product at current factor cost-  
 Source: AMECO

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f  
 Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available- full-time equivalents are used-:

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95):  
   - Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
   - Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
 Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95):  
   - Employment: 11.11 f  
   - Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
 Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

Annotation:

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units. Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

UYGD: The factor cost concept is not explicitly present in the ESA 1995. However, gross domestic product at current factor cost can -be easily compiled as gross domestic product at market prices minus taxes on production and imports, plus subsidies.

### ***Nominal unit labour costs***

**Nominal unit labour costs; total economy (PLCD)**  
 (1995 = 100)

$$PLCD_t = \left[ \frac{[(UWCD_t : NWTD_t) : (OVGD_t : NETD_t)]}{[(UWCD_{95} : NWTD_{95}) : (OVGD_{95} : NETD_{95})]} \right] \times 100$$

UWCD = Compensation of employees-; total economy  
 ESA 95-code: D.1  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 4.02  
 Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
 Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
 ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
 Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f  
 Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available- full-time equivalents are used:-

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95):  
     - Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
     - Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
 Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95):  
     - Employment: 11.11 f  
     - Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
 Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

t = year under review

Annotation:

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.  
 Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

**Nominal unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L):  
 double export weights (PLCDQ)**

**Nominal unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double  
 export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (PLCDQ)**

### ***Real unit labour costs***

**Real unit labour costs total economy (QLCD)**  
 (1995 = 100)

$$QLCD_t = \left[ \frac{[(UWCD_t : NWT D_t) : (UVGD_t : NETD_t)]}{[(UWCD_{95} : NWT D_{95}) : (UVGD_{95} : NETD_{95})]} \right] \times 100$$

UWCD = Compensation of employees; total economy  
 ESA 95-code: D.1  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 4.02  
 Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
 No ESA 95-code  
 Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
 Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f  
 Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

UVGD = Gross domestic product at current market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Where available- full-time equivalents are used-:

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

Annotation:

Ratio of compensation per employee to nominal GDP per person employed.

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

**Real unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (QLCDQ)**

**Real unit labour costs: total economy ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (QLCDQ)**

## Capital stock

### *Net capital stock at constant prices; total economy*

**Net capital stock at constant prices; total economy (OKND)**

$$OKND_t = OKND_{t-1} + [OIGT_t - (UKCT_t : PIGT_t) \times 100]$$

OIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices; total economy  
ESA 95-code: P.51  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or Eurostat

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy  
ESA 95-code: K.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 6.02 f  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

PIGT = Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; total economy  
Source: AMECO

---

### ***Net capital stock at constant prices per person employed***

**Net capital stock at constant prices per person employed; total economy (Capital intensity) (RKNDE)**

$$= (\text{OKND} : \text{NETD}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OKND} : \text{FETD}) \times 1000$$

OKND = Net capital stock at constant prices; total economy  
Source: AMECO

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)  
No ESA-95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used:.

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

NETD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents who work for resident producer units.  
Employment covers employees and self-employed persons. Annual average.  
FETD: Data are based on an annual average.

---

### ***GDP at constant market prices per unit of net capital stock; total economy***

**Gross domestic product at constant market prices per unit of net capital stock (Capital productivity) (AVGDK)**

$$= \text{OVGD} : \text{OKND}$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts-; Eurostat or National

OKND = Net capital stock at constant prices-; total economy  
Source: AMECO

---

### ***Factor productivity (Total, labour share and capital share)***

**Labour share in total factor productivity: total economy (ZVGDE)**

**Total factor productivity: total economy (ZVGDF)**



**Capital share in total factor productivity: total economy** (ZVGDK)

***Labour-capital substitution***

**Labour-capital substitution: total economy** (ZKNDE)

***Capital-labour substitution***

**Capital-labour substitution: total economy** (ZEKND)

***Marginal efficiency of capital***

**Marginal efficiency of capital; total economy** (AKGDV)

$$AKGDV_t = [OVGD_t - OVGD_{t-1}] : [(OIGT_{t-1} + OIGT_t) : 2]$$

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices

ESA 95-code: B.1\*g

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.89

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OIGT = Gross fixed capital formation at constant prices-; total economy

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

***Net returns on net capital stock***

**Net returns on net capital stock; total economy** (APNDK)

$$= [UVND - [UWCD \times (NETD : NWT D)]] : [(OKND \times PIGT) : 10.000]$$

or

$$= [UVND - [UWCD \times (FETD : FWT D)]] : [(OKND \times PIGT) : 10.000]$$

UVND = Net domestic income at current market prices

Source: AMECO

UWCD = Compensation of employees, total economy

ESA 95-code: D.1

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.02 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

NETD = Employment, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.11 f

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

NWTD = Employees, persons; all domestic industries (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 11.12 - 11.14

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

OKND = Net capital stock at constant prices; total economy

Source: AMECO

PIGT = Price deflator gross fixed capital formation; total economy  
Source: AMECO

Where available full-time equivalents are used-:

FETD = Employment, full-time equivalents; total economy (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FWTD = Employees, full-time equivalents (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

UWCD: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.  
Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

## Exports and imports of goods and services

### *Exports of goods and services*

#### **Exports of goods and services at constant prices (OXGS)**

ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

#### **Price deflator exports of goods and services (PXGS)**

$$= (\text{UXGS} : \text{OXGS}) \times 100$$

UXGS = Exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OXGS = Exports of goods and services at constant prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

#### **Exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts) (UXGS)**

ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Export markets: Export weighted imports ; Goods and services at constant prices: 23 industrial markets (EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX NZL and TUR) (VMGSW)**

**Market performance of exports of goods and services on export weighted imports of goods and services ; 23 industrial markets (EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX NZL and TUR) (VXGSP)**

**Exports of goods and services at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (OXGSQ)**

**Price deflator exports of goods and services ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L): double export weights (PXGSQ)**

**Exports of goods and services at constant prices ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (OXGSQ)**

**Price deflator exports of goods and services ; Performance relative to the rest of 22 industrial countries: double export weights : EU-14, CHE NOR USA CAN JAP AUS MEX and NZL (PXGSQ)**

### ***Imports of goods and services***

**Imports of goods and services at constant prices (OMGS)**

ESA 95-code: P.7  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

**Price deflator imports of goods and services (PMGS)**

$$= (\text{UMGS} : \text{OMGS}) \times 100$$

UMGS = Imports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)

ESA 95-code: P.7  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OMGS = Imports of goods and services at constant prices

ESA 95-code: P.7  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

**Imports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts) (UMGS)**

ESA 95-code: P.7  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## ***Terms of trade (goods and services)***

**Terms of trade goods and services (National accounts; 1995 = 100) (APGS)**

$$= (\text{PXGS} : \text{PMGS}) \times 100$$

PXGS = Price deflator exports of goods and services  
Source: AMECO

PMGS = Price deflator imports of goods and services  
Source: AMECO

Annotation:

The terms of trade indicate the ratio of the change of export prices of goods and services to the change of import prices of goods and services. They are equal to the ratio of the price index for exports of goods and services to the price index for imports of goods and services.

---

## **Impact of terms of trade goods and services on real income (APTA)**

(Percentage of gross domestic product at market prices of preceding year)

$$\text{APTA}_t = \left[ \left[ \left[ (\text{UXGS}_t : \text{PMGS}_t) \times 100 \right] - \text{OXGS}_t \right] \times 100 \right] - \left[ \left[ (\text{UXGS}_{t-1} : \text{PMGS}_{t-1}) \times 100 \right] - \text{OXGS}_{t-1} \right] \times 100 \left] : \text{OVGD}_{t-1}$$

UXGS = Exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

PMGS = Price deflator imports of goods and services  
Source: AMECO

OXGS = Exports of goods and services at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

OVGD = Gross domestic product at constant market prices  
ESA 95-code: B.1\*g  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.89  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

## ***Exports of goods***

**Exports of goods at constant prices (OXGN)**

ESA 95-code: P.61  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

---

## **Price deflator exports of goods (PXGN)**

$$= (\text{UXGN} : \text{OXGN}) \times 100$$

UXGN = Exports of goods at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code P.61  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

OXGN = Exports of goods at constant prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.61  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

### **Exports of goods at current prices (National accounts) (UXGN)**

ESA 95-code: P.61  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Annotation:

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

Differences between exports according to national accounts and exports according to foreign trade statistics are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

### ***Imports of goods***

#### **Imports of goods at constant prices (OMGN)**

ESA 95-code: P.71  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Annotation:

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

Differences between imports according to national accounts and imports according to foreign trade statistics are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

---

#### **Price deflator imports of goods (PMGN)**

$$= (\text{UMGN} : \text{OMGN}) \times 100$$

UMGN = Imports of goods at current prices- (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.71  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

OMGN = Imports of goods at constant prices  
ESA 95-code: P.71  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Note: The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

---

## **Imports of goods at current prices (National accounts) (UMGN)**

ESA 95-code: P.71  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

### **Annotation:**

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.  
Differences between imports according to national accounts and imports according to foreign trade statistics are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

---

## ***Terms of trade (goods)***

### **Terms of trade goods (National accounts) (APGN)**

$$= (\text{PXGN} : \text{PMGN}) \times 100$$

PXGN = Price deflator exports of goods  
Source: AMECO

PMGN = Price deflator imports of goods  
Source: AMECO

---

## **Balances with the rest of the world**

### ***Net exports of goods and services***

#### **Net exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts) (UBGS)**

$$= \text{UXGS} - \text{UMGS}$$

UXGS = Exports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.6  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.128 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

UMGS = Imports of goods and services at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.7  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.129 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

---

### ***Net exports of goods***

#### **Net exports of goods at current prices (National accounts) (UBGN)**

$$= \text{UXGN} - \text{UMGN}$$

UXGN = Exports of goods at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.61  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

UMGN = Imports of goods at current prices (National accounts)  
ESA 95-code: P.71  
Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.132 f  
Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

---

### ***Balance of primary income from the rest of the world***

#### **Net factor income from the Rest of the world (National accounts) (UBRA)**

Net primary income from the rest of the world (RoW) is defined as:

- Compensation of employees (D.1) received from the RoW
- + Subsidies (D.3) received from the RoW
- + Property income (D.4) received from the RoW
- Compensation of employees (D.1) paid to the RoW
- Taxes on production and imports (D.2) paid to the RoW
- Property income (D.4) paid to the RoW

Annotation:

Subsidies (D.3) and Taxes on production and imports (D.2) are received from/paid to the EU. The net primary income (balance of primary income) from the rest of the world is equal to the difference between gross national income at market prices and gross domestic product at market prices.

---

### ***Balance of current transfers with the rest of the world***

#### **Net current transfers from the rest of the world (National accounts) (UBTA)**

Net current transfers from the rest of the world (RoW) are defined as:

- Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5) received from the RoW
  - + Social contributions (D.61) received from the RoW
  - + Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62) received from the RoW
  - + Other current transfers (D.7) received from the RoW
  - Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5) paid to the RoW
  - Social contributions (D.61) paid to the RoW
  - Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62) paid to the RoW
  - Other current transfers (D.7) paid to the RoW
- (See ESA 95, table 8.16, External account of primary incomes and current transfers)

Annotation:

Current transfers from and to the rest of the world contain for example:

- Current taxes on income paid by cross-border commuters (D.5);
  - Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62) granted by resident social security funds to non-resident recipients;
  - Non-life insurance claims (D.72) paid by non-resident insurance enterprises to resident policy holders
  - Payments related to current international cooperation (D.74);
  - GNP based fourth own resource (part of D.75)
- 

### ***Balance on current transactions with the rest of the world***

#### **Balance on current transactions with the rest of the world (National accounts) (UBCA)**

ESA 95-code: B.12

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.97, 8.70 - 8.71

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

In ESA 1995 the term reads 'Current external balance'.

The Current external balance is the balancing item in the external account of primary incomes and current transfers. It represents the surplus or the deficit of the total economy on its current transactions with the rest of the world. The current transactions comprise trade in goods and services, primary incomes and current transfers. (cf. ESA 95, paragraph 8.97)

Within the framework of AMECO, the balance of current transactions with the rest of the world can be written as:

$$UBCA = UBGs + UBRA + UBTA$$

where

UBGS = Net exports of goods and services at current prices

UBRA = Net primary income from the rest of the world

UBTA = Net current transfers from the rest of the world

---

### ***Balance of capital transfers with the rest of the world***

#### **Net capital transactions with the rest of the world (National accounts) (UBKA)**

Net capital transactions with the rest of the world (RoW)

= Capital transfers (D.9) received from the RoW

- Capital transfers (D.9) paid to the RoW

Annotation:

In ESA 95: 'Capital transfers' instead of 'Capital transactions'.

Capital transfers (D.9) comprise Capital taxes (D.91), Investment grants (D.92), and Other capital transfers (D.99), see ESA 95, paragraph 4.145 through 4.167.

Capital transfers received from and paid to the rest of the world may contain for example:

- the cancellation by the government of a debt owed to it by a foreign country (part of D.99)
  - Investment grants to the rest of the world with the objective of financing capital formation by non-resident units, like unrequited transfers for the construction of roads, hospitals and schools in developing countries (D.92)
  - Investment grants paid by the institutions of the European Union
  - Legacies and large gifts inter vivo from/to non-resident units (part of D.99)
- 

### ***Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of the nation***

#### **Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); total economy (UBLA)**

ESA 95-code: B.9

Sector affected: Total economy (S.1)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.98

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Net lending (+) or borrowing (-) of the total economy represents the net sources that the total economy makes available to the rest of the world (if it is positive) or receives from the rest of the world (if it is negative).

It can be compiled as:

Net saving (B.8n); total economy

+ Capital transfers from the rest of the world (D.9)

- Capital transfers to the rest of the world (D.9)

- Gross capital formation (P.5); total economy

+ Consumption of fixed capital (K.1), total economy

In terms of AMECO:

$UBLA = USNN + UBKA + UITT + UKCT$

where

USNN = Net national saving

UBKA = Net capital transactions with the rest of the world

UITT = Gross capital formation at current prices, total economy

UKCT = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; total economy

Net lending/net borrowing of total economy can also be expressed as the sum of various balances with the rest of the world:

$UBLA = UBGs + UBRA + UBTA + UBKA$

where

UBGS = Net exports of goods and services at current prices

UBRA = Net primary income from the rest of the world

UBTA = Net current transfers from the rest of the world

UBKA = Net capital transactions with the rest of the world

---



## Foreign trade at current prices

(All products and excluding energy products)

### *Exports goods (FOB) total*

**Total exports of goods (FOB); Foreign trade statistics** (DXGT)

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Annotation:

FOB = Free On Board

Imports and exports of goods are to be valued free on board at the border of the exporting country (FOB).

This value consists of:

- a) The value of the goods at basic prices-
- b) *Plus* the related transport and distributive services up to that point of the border, including the cost of loading on to a carrier for onward transportation-
- c) *Plus* any taxes less subsidies on the goods exported.

(See also ESA 1995, paragraph 3.138.)

Note: Differences between exports according to foreign trade statistics and exports according to national accounts are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

---

**Total exports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics** (DXGT3)

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Variable DXGT3 is compiled by subtracting the exports of energy products as listed in section 3 of the SITC rev.3 from total exports of goods (AMECO variable DXGT).

SITC = Standard International Trade Classification

Section 3 of the SITC rev.3 ('Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials') contains amongst others coal, coke, petroleum oil, gas and electric current.

---

### *Exports goods (FOB) intra EU*

**Intra EU exports of goods; Foreign trade statistics** (DXGI)

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Annotation:

FOB = Free On Board

Imports and exports of goods are to be valued free on board at the border of the exporting country (FOB). This value consists of:

- a) The value of the goods at basic prices-
- b) *P l u s* the related transport and distributive services up to that point of the border, including the cost of loading on to a carrier for onward transportation
- c) *P l u s* any taxes less subsidies on the goods exported; for intra-EU deliveries this includes VAT and other taxes on the goods paid in the exporting country

(See also ESA 95, paragraph 3.138.)

Note: Differences between exports according to foreign trade statistics and exports according to national accounts are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

---

**Intra EU exports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics** (DXGI3)

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Variable DXGI3 is compiled by subtracting the intra EU exports of energy products as listed in section 3 of the SITC rev.3 from total intra EU exports (AMECO variable DXGI).

SITC = Standard International Trade Classification

Section 3 of the SITC rev.3 ('Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials') contains amongst others coal, coke, petroleum oil, gas and electric current.

---

### ***Exports goods (FOB) extra EU***

**Extra EU exports of goods; Foreign trade statistics (DXGE)**

= DXGT - DXGI

DXGT = Total exports of goods (FOB)  
Source: Foreign trade statistics

DXGI = Intra EU exports of goods (FOB)  
Source: Foreign trade statistics

Annotation:

FOB = Free On Board

Imports and exports of goods are to be valued free on board at the border of the exporting country (FOB). This value consists of

- a) The value of the goods at basic prices
- b) *Plus* the related transport and distributive services up to that point of the border, including the cost of loading on to a carrier for onward transportation
- c) *Plus* any taxes less subsidies on the goods exported  
(See also ESA 1995, paragraph 3.138)

Note: Differences between exports according to foreign trade statistics and exports according to national accounts are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

---

**Extra EU exports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DXGE3)**

= DXGT3 - DXGI3

DXGT3 = Total export of goods excluding energy products;  
Foreign trade statistics

DXGI3 = Intra EU exports of goods excluding energy products;  
Foreign trade statistics

Energy products refer to section 3 of the SITC rev.3 ('Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials'). They comprise e.g. coal, coke, petroleum oils, gas and electric current.

SITC = Standard International Trade Classification

---

### ***Imports goods (CIF) total***

**Total imports of goods (CIF) ; Foreign trade statistics (DMGT)**

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Annotation:

CIF = Cost, Insurance, Freight

All transport and insurance services to the importers frontier are included in the value of imported goods. - The cif-price is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country. (See also ESA 1995, paragraph 1.55 and 3.138c.)

Note: Differences between imports according to national accounts and imports according to foreign trade statistics are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

---

### **Total imports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DMGT3)**

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Variable DMGT3 is compiled by subtracting the imports of energy products as listed in section 3 of the SITC rev.3 from total imports of goods (AMECO variable DMGT).

Section 3 of the SITC rev.3 ('Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials') contains amongst others coal, coke, petroleum oils, gas and electric current.  
SITC = Standard International Trade Classification

---

### ***Imports goods (CIF) intra EU***

#### **Intra EU imports of goods (CIF); Foreign trade statistics (DMGI)**

Source: Foreign trade statistics  
INTRASTAT-information

Annotation:

CIF = Cost, Insurance, Freight

All transport and insurance services to the importers frontier are included in the value of imported goods. The cif-price is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other tax on imports or trade and transport margins within the country. (See also ESA 1995, paragraph 1.55 and 3.138c.)

Note: Differences between imports according to foreign trade statistics and imports according to national accounts are due to different data vintages and revision schemes, in some cases due to conceptual differences and partly to different basic data sources.

---

### **Intra EU imports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DMGI3)**

Source: Foreign trade statistics

Variable DMGI3 is compiled by subtracting the intra EU imports of energy products as listed in section 3 of the SITC rev.3 from total intra EU imports of goods (AMECO variable DMGI).

Section 3 of the SITC rev.3 ('Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials') contains amongst others coal, coke, petroleum oils, gas and electric current.  
SITC = Standard International Trade Classification

---

### ***Imports goods (CIF) extra EU***

#### **Extra EU imports of goods; Foreign trade statistics (DMGE)**

= DMGT - DMGI

DMGT = Total imports of goods (CIF)  
Source: Foreign trade statistics

DMGI = Intra EU imports of goods (CIF)  
Source: Foreign trade statistics

Annotation:

CIF = Cost, Insurance, Freight

All transport and insurance services to the importers frontier are included in the value of imported goods. The cif-price is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, or the price of a service

delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country. (See also ESA 1995, paragraph 1.55 and 3.138c)

---

**Extra EU imports of goods excluding energy products; Foreign trade statistics (DMGE3)**

$$= \text{DMGT3} - \text{DMGI3}$$

DMGT3 = Total imports of goods excluding energy products;  
Foreign trade statistics

DMGI3 = Intra EU imports of goods excluding energy products;  
Foreign trade statistics

Energy products refer to section 3 of the SITC rev.3 ('Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials'). They comprise e.g. coal, coke, petroleum oils, gas and electric current.

SITC = Standard International Trade Classification

---

***Foreign trade shares in world trade***

**Average share of imports and exports of goods in world trade excluding intra EU trade; Foreign trade statistics (AAGE)**

Sum of extra EU imports and exports of goods of a country or country aggregate divided by the sum of world imports and exports, excluding intra EU trade.

Source: Foreign trade statistics

---

**Average share of imports and exports of goods in world trade including intra EU trade; Foreign trade statistics (AAGT)**

Sum of total exports and imports of goods of a country or country aggregate divided by the sum of world exports and imports, including intra EU trade.

Source: Foreign trade statistics

---

**Share of imports of goods in world imports excluding intra EU imports ; Foreign trade statistics (AMGE)**

**Share of imports of goods in world imports including intra EU imports-; Foreign trade statistics (AMGT)**

Total imports of goods of a country or country aggregate divided by total world imports.

Source: Foreign trade statistics

---

**Share of exports of goods in world exports excluding intra EU exports; Foreign trade statistics (AXGE)**

Exports of goods of a country or country aggregate divided by world exports, excluding intra EU exports.

Source: Foreign trade statistics

---

**Share of exports of goods in world exports including intra EU exports; Foreign trade statistics (AXGT)**

Total exports of goods of a country or country aggregate divided by total world exports.

Source: Foreign trade statistics

---

## National accounts by branch of activity (Part I)

### *Occupied population*

#### **Employment, full-time equivalents agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (FET1)**

No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Employment, full-time equivalents; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (FET2)**

No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1-, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Employment, full-time equivalents; building and construction (National accounts) (FET4)**

No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Employment, full-time equivalents; services (National accounts) (FET5)**

No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

---

**Employment, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (FETM)**

No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employment, persons; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (NET1)**

No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A+B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities- (revision 1)

---

**Employment, persons; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (NET2)**

No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C+D+E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employment, persons; building and construction (National accounts) (NET4)**

No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1-, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or- Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employment, persons; services (National accounts) (NET5)**

No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employment, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (NETM)**

No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

***Wage and salary earners***

**Employees, full-time equivalents; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (FWT1)**

No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employees, full-time equivalents; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (FWT2)**

No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employees, full-time equivalents; building and construction (National accounts) (FWT4)**

No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1)

---

**Employees, full-time equivalents; services (National accounts) (FWT5)**

No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (FWTM)**

No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employees, persons: agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts) (NWT1)**

No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1-, Sections A+B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 – 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average;

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employees, persons; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts) (NWT2)**

No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C+D+E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 – 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average;

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employees, persons; building and construction (National accounts) (NWT4)**

No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 – 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average;

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---



**Employees, persons; services (National accounts) (NWT5)**

No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition- (ESA 95):  
Employees: 11.12 – 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average;  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts) (NWTM)**

No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
Employees: 11.12 – 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Annotation:

Domestic; Annual average;  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

***Gross value added at current prices***

**Gross value added at current prices; total of branches (UVG0)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Total of branches: NACE rev.1, Sections A - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

$UVG0 = UVG1 + UVG2 + UVG4 + UVG5$

UVG0 includes FISIM.

Gross value added equals output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1).

---

**Gross value added at current prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (UVG1)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added equals output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1).

---

**Gross value added at current prices; industry excluding building and construction (UVG2)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added equals output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.  
Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1).

---

**Gross value added at current prices; building and construction (UVG4)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added equals output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.  
Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1).

---

**Gross value added at current prices; services (UVG5)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added equals output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.  
Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1).

---

**Gross value added at current prices; manufacturing industry (UVGM)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added equals output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.  
Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1).

---

***Gross value added at current prices per person employed***

**Gross value added at current prices per person employed; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (HVG1E)**

$$= (\text{UVG1 : NET1}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UVG1 : FET1}) \times 1000$$

UVG1 = Gross value added at current prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Section A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET1 = Employment, persons; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Section A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available- full-time equivalents are used:

FET1 = Employment, full-time equivalents; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Section A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1)

---

**Gross value added at current prices per person employed; industry excluding building and construction (HVG2E)**

$$= (\text{UVG2} : \text{NET2}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UVG2} : \text{FET2}) \times 1000$$

UVG2 = Gross value added at current prices; industry excluding building and construction  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET2 = Employment, persons; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used;

FET2 = Employment, full-time equivalents; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1)

---

**Gross value added at current prices per person employed; building and construction (HVG4E)**

$$= (\text{UVG4} : \text{NET4}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UVG4} : \text{FET4}) \times 1000$$

UVG4 = Gross value added at current prices; building and construction  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET4 = Employment, persons; building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available- full-time equivalents are used:

FET4 = Employment, full-time equivalents; building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1)

---

**Gross value added at current prices per person employed; services (HVG5E)**

$$= (\text{UVG5} : \text{NET5}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UVG5} : \text{FET5}) \times 1000$$

UVG5 = Gross value added at current prices; services  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Services: NACE rev.1, Section G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET5 = Employment, persons; services (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Section G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FET5 = Employment, full-time equivalents; services (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Section G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Gross value added at current prices per person employed; manufacturing industry (HVGME)**

$$= (\text{UVGM} : \text{NETM}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UVGM} : \text{FETM}) \times 1000$$

UVGM = Gross value added at current prices; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NETM = Employment, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employment: 11.11 f

Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FETM = Employment, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employment: 11.11 f

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1)

---

***Gross value added at current prices per employee***

**Gross value added at current prices per employee; manufacturing industry (HVGMEW)**

$$= (\text{UVGM} : \text{NWTM}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{UVGM} : \text{FWTM}) \times 1000$$

UVGM = Gross value added at current prices; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWTM = Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWTM = Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

### ***Gross value added at constant prices***

#### **Gross value added at constant prices; total of branches (OVG0)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Total of branches: NACE rev.1-, Sections A - P-  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23, 10.27 - 10.30  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

$OVG0 = OVG1 + OVG2 + OVG4 + OVG5$

OVG0 includes FISIM.

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

For valuation at constant prices see ESA 1995, paragraph 1.56, and in particular paragraph 10.27 - 10.30.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1).

---

#### **Gross value added at constant prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (OVG1)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Section A + B  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23, 10.27 - 10.30  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

For valuation at constant prices see ESA 1995, paragraph 1.56, and in particular paragraph 10.27 - 10.30.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1).

---

#### **Gross value added at constant prices industry excluding building and construction (OVG2)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section- C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23, 10.27 - 10.30  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

For valuation at constant prices see ESA 1995, paragraph 1.56, and in particular paragraph 10.27 - 10.30.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1).

---

### **Gross value added at constant prices; building and construction (OVG4)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section- F  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23, 10.27 - 10.30  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

For valuation at constant prices see ESA 1995, paragraph 1.56, and in particular paragraph 10.27 - 10.30.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1).

---

### **Gross value added at constant prices; services (OVG5)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Services: NACE rev.1, Section G to P  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23, 10.27 - 10.30  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

For valuation at constant prices see ESA 1995, paragraph 1.56, and in particular paragraph 10.27 - 10.30.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1).

---

### **Gross value added at constant prices; manufacturing industry (OVGM)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23, 10.27 - 10.30  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

Gross value added includes consumption of fixed capital.

For valuation at constant prices see ESA 1995, paragraph 1.56 and in particular paragraph 10.27 - 10.30.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1).

---

## **National accounts by branch of activity (Part II)**

### ***Gross value added at constant prices per person employed***

#### **Real unit labour costs; manufacturing industry (QLCM)**

$$QLCM_t = \frac{[(UWCM_t : NWTM_t) : (UVGM_t : NETM_t)]}{[(UWCM_{95} : NWTM_{95}) : (UVGM_{95} : NETM_{95})]} \times 100$$

UWCM = Compensation of employees; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: D.1

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Compensation of employees: 4.02 f

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWTM = Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev., Section D

Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

UVGM = Gross value added at current prices; manufacturing industry  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NETM = Employment, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

ECFIN calculates unit labour costs by using full-time equivalents where available, persons otherwise. In case of full-time equivalents NWTM is replaced by FWTM and NETM by FETM.

FWTM = Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev. 1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FETM = Employment, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

Real unit labour cost can be read as average compensation per employee divided by nominal GDP per person employed. Data on employment and on employees (persons as well as full-time equivalents) are based on an annual average. Compensation of employees: domestic concept  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (rev.1)

t = year under review  
95 = reference year (1995 = 100)

---

**Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (RVG1E)**

$$= (\text{OVG1} : \text{NET1}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OVG1} : \text{FET1}) \times 1000$$

OVG1 = Gross value added at constant prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET1 = Employment, persons; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):



- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FET1 = Employment, full-time equivalents; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; industry excluding building and construction (RVG2E)**

$$= (\text{OVG2} : \text{NET2}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OVG2} : \text{FET2}) \times 1000$$

OVG2 = Gross value added at constant prices; industry excluding building and construction  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET2 = Employment, persons; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FET2 = Employment, full-time equivalents; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; building and construction (RVG4E)**

$$= (\text{OVG4} : \text{NET4}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OVG4} : \text{FET4}) \times 1000$$

OVG4 = Gross value added at constant prices; building and construction  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET4 = Employment, persons; building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FET4 = Employment, full-time equivalents; building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; services (RVG5E)**

$$= (\text{OVG5} : \text{NET5}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OVG5} : \text{FET5}) \times 1000$$

OVG5 = Gross value added at constant prices; services  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NET5 = Employment, persons; services (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FET5 = Employment, full-time equivalents; services (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Gross value added at constant prices per person employed; manufacturing industry (RVGME)**

$$= (\text{OVGM} : \text{NETM}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OVGM} : \text{FETM}) \times 1000$$

OVGM = Gross value added at constant prices; manufacturing industry  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NETM = Employment, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, OECD or Eurostat

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FETM = Employment, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation: -  
Data on employment are based on an annual average.  
NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

***Gross value added at constant prices per employee***

**Gross value added at constant prices per employee; manufacturing industry (RVGMW)**

$$= (\text{OVGM} : \text{NWTM}) \times 1000$$

or

$$= (\text{OVGM} : \text{FWTM}) \times 1000$$

OVGM = Gross value added at constant prices; manufacturing industry  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWTM = Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWTM = Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Data on employment are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

### ***Price deflator gross value added***

#### **Price deflator gross value added; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (PVG1)**

$$= (\text{UVG1} : \text{OVG1}) \times 100$$

UVG1 = Gross value added at current prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG1 = Gross value added at constant prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Price deflator gross value added; industry excluding building and construction (PVG2)**

$$= (\text{UVG2} : \text{OVG2}) \times 100$$

UVG2 = Gross value added at current prices; industry excluding building and construction

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG2 = Gross value added at constant prices; industry excluding building and construction

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Price deflator gross value added; building and construction (PVG4)**

$$= (\text{UVG4} : \text{OVG4}) \times 100$$

UVG4 = Gross value added at current prices; building and construction

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Building and construction: NACE rev. 1, Section F

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG4 = Gross value added at constant prices; building and construction  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Price deflator gross value added; services (PVG5)**

$$= (UVG5 : OVG5) \times 100$$

UVG5 = Gross value added at current prices; services  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG5 = Gross value added at constant prices; services  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Price deflator gross value added; manufacturing industry (PVGGM)**

$$= (UVGM : OVGGM) \times 100$$

UVGM = Gross value added at current prices; manufacturing industry  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVGM = Gross value added at constant prices; manufacturing industry  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Annotation:

The ESA 95-code does not distinguish between current and constant prices.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

## ***Industrial production***

### **Industrial production, construction excluded (VPRI)**

Industrial production is calculated as an index (production index) which shows the output and the activity of the industrial branches; it provides a measure of the volume trend in value added factor cost over a given reference period. The term 'production' is used within the scope of European and National short term indicators (short term business statistics). Industrial production, construction excluded, covers the NACE sections C, D and E.

---

## ***Compensation of employees***

### **Compensation of employees; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (UWC1)**

ESA 95-code: D.1  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

#### **Annotation:**

Domestic concept; included are payments for residents as well as for non-residents working for resident producer units. Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

### **Compensation of employees; industry excluding building and construction (UWC2)**

ESA 95-code: D.1  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

#### **Annotation:**

Domestic concept; included are payments for residents as well as for non-residents working for resident producer units. Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

### **Compensation of employees; building and construction (UWC4)**

ESA 95-code: D.1  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

#### **Annotation:**

Domestic concept; included are payments for residents as well as for non-residents working for resident producer units. Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

### **Compensation of employees; services (UWC5)**

ESA 95-code: D.1  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

#### **Annotation:**

Domestic concept; included are payments for residents as well as for non-residents working for resident producer units. Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

## **Compensation of employees; manufacturing industry (UWCM)**

ESA 95-code: D.1  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

### Annotation:

Domestic concept; included are payments for residents as well as for non-residents working for resident producer units. Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

## ***Nominal compensation per employee***

### **Nominal compensation per employee; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (HWC1W)**

$$= (\text{UWC1} : \text{NWT1}) \times 100$$

or

$$= (\text{UWC1} : \text{FWT1}) \times 100$$

UWC1 = Compensation of employees; agriculture, forestry and fishery products  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B

-

Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWT1 = Employees, persons; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: - NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWT1 = Employees, full-time equivalents; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

### Annotation:

Domestic concept.

Data on employees are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

### **Nominal compensation per employee; industry excluding building and construction (HWC2W)**

$$= (\text{UWC2} : \text{NWT2}) \times 100$$

or

$$= (\text{UWC2} : \text{FWT2}) \times 100$$

UWC2 = Compensation of employees; industry excluding building and construction  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWT2 = Employees, persons; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWT2 = Employees, full-time equivalents; industry excluding building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Domestic concept.

Data on employees are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Nominal compensation per employee; building and construction (HWC4W)**

$$= (\text{UWC4} : \text{NWT4}) \times 100$$

or

$$= (\text{UWC4} : \text{FWT4}) \times 100$$

UWC4 = Compensation of employees; building and construction  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWT4 = Employees, persons; building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWT4 = Employees, full-time equivalents; building and construction (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Domestic concept.

Data on employees are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Nominal compensation per employee; services (HWC5W)**

$$= (\text{UWC5} : \text{NWT5}) \times 100$$

or

$$= (\text{UWC5} : \text{FWT5}) \times 100$$



UWC5 = Compensation of employees; services  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWT5 = Employees, persons; services (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWT5 = Employees, full-time equivalents; services (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Domestic concept.

Data on employees are based on an annual average.

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

### **Nominal compensation per employee; manufacturing industry (HWCMW)**

$$= (\text{UWCM} : \text{NWTM}) \times 100$$

or

$$= (\text{UWCM} : \text{FWTM}) \times 100$$

UWCM = Compensation of employees; manufacturing industry  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWTM = Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWTM = Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Domestic concept.

Data on employees are based on an annual average.

***Adjusted wage share (manufacturing)***

**Adjusted wage share; manufacturing industry (ALCM)**

$$= [(UWCM : NWTM) : (UVGM : NETM)] \times 100$$

or

$$= [(UWCM : FWTM) : (UVGM : FETM)] \times 100$$

UWCM = Compensation of employees; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: D.1

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Compensation of employees: 4.02

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWTM = Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

UVGM = Gross value added at current prices; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NETM = Employment, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employment: 11.11 f

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used:

FWTM = Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FETM = Employment, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)

No ESA 95-code

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Employment: 11.11 f

- Full-time equivalence: 11.32

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

UWCM: Domestic concept; included are residents and non-residents working for resident producer units. Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

### ***Unit labour and wage costs***

#### **Nominal unit wage costs; agriculture, forestry and fishery products (1995 = 100) (PWC1)**

$$PWC1_t = [(UWC1_t : OVG1_t) : (UWC1_{95} : OVG1_{95})] \times 100$$

UWC1 = Compensation of employees; agriculture, forestry and fishery products  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG1 = Gross value added at constant prices; agriculture, forestry and fishery products  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Agriculture, forestry and fishery products: NACE rev.1, Sections A + B  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

t = year under review

Annotation:

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Nominal unit wage costs; industry excluding building and construction (1995 = 100) (PWC2)**

$$PWC2_t = [(UWC2_t : OVG2_t) : (UWC2_{95} : OVG2_{95})] \times 100$$

UWC2 = Compensation of employees; industry excluding building and construction  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG2 = Gross value added at constant prices; industry excluding building and construction  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Industry excluding building and construction: NACE rev.1, Sections C + D + E  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

t = year under review

Annotation:

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

#### **Nominal unit wage costs; building and construction (1995 = 100) (PWC4)**

$$PWC4_t = [(UWC4_t : OVG4_t) : (UWC4_{95} : OVG4_{95})] \times 100$$

UWC4 = Compensation of employees; building and construction  
ESA 95-code: D.1  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG4 = Gross value added at constant prices; building and construction  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Building and construction: NACE rev.1, Section F  
Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

t = year under review

Annotation:

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Nominal unit wage costs; services (1995 = 100) (PWC5)**

$$PWC5_t = [(UWC5_t : OVG5_t) : (UWC5_{95} : OVG5_{95})] \times 100$$

UWC5 = Compensation of employees; services

ESA 95-code: D.1

Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P

Definition (ESA 95):

- Compensation of employees: 4.02

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVG5 = Gross value added at constant prices; services

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Services: NACE rev.1, Sections G - P

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

t = year under review

Annotation:

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Nominal unit wage costs; manufacturing industry (1995 = 100) (PWCM)**

$$PWCM_t = [(UWCM_t : OVGMT_t) : (UWCM_{95} : OVGMT_{95})] \times 100$$

UWCM = Compensation of employees; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: D.1

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Compensation of employees: 4.02

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVGM = Gross value added at constant prices; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D

Definition (ESA 95):

- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

t = year under review

Annotation:

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

**Nominal unit labour costs; manufacturing industry (1995) (PLCM)**

$$PLCM_t = \left[ \frac{[(UWCM_t : NWTM_t) : (OVGMT_t : NETM_t)]}{[(UWCM_{95} : NWTM_{95}) : (OVGMT_{95} : NETM_{95})]} \right] \times 100$$

UWCM = Compensation of employees; manufacturing industry

ESA 95-code: D.1

Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Compensation of employees: 4.02  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NWTM = Employees, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

OVMG = Gross value added at constant prices; manufacturing industry  
ESA 95-code: B.1g  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Gross value added: 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

NETM = Employment, persons; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
Source: National accounts; National, Eurostat or OECD

Where available full-time equivalents are used.  
In this case NWTM and NETM are replaced by FWTM and FETM.

FWTM = Employees, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employees: 11.12 - 11.14  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

FETM = Employment, full-time equivalents; manufacturing industry (National accounts)  
No ESA 95-code  
Manufacturing industry: NACE rev.1, Section D  
Definition (ESA 95):  
- Employment: 11.11 f  
- Full-time equivalence: 11.32 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

**Annotation:**

Nominal unit labour costs = Ratio of compensation per employee to real Gross domestic product (for industries: Gross value added) per person employed (= labour productivity).

UWCM: Domestic concept, included are residents as well as non-residents working for resident producer units.

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

NACE = Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (revision 1)

---

## Monetary variables

### *Nominal exchange rates*

**ECU-EUR exchange rates** (XNE)

## ***Nominal exchange rates***

**Conversion rates between euro and former euro-zone national currencies (XNEF)**

## ***Nominal effective exchange rates***

**Nominal effective exchange rates; Performance relative to the rest of 35 industrial countries; double export weights (XUNNQ)**

The nominal effective exchange rate of a country (or of a currency area) displays changes in the value of that country's currency relative to the currencies of its principal trading partners. It is calculated as a weighted average of the bilateral exchange rates with those currencies.

Double export weights calculate for each market the total supply as the sum of home supply (i.e. the part of the domestic production that is not exported) and foreign supply (all competitor countries' exports to the market). The share of each country in the total market is then calculated. In a further step these weights per market are weighted together for each exporting country in the total market. Double export weights take into account that exporters to a given country compete not only with domestic producers there, but also with other exporters to that market ('third market effect').

---

## ***Effective exchange rates***

**Real effective exchange rates ; Performance relative to the rest of 14 EU countries (EU-15 excl. L); double export weights (XUNRQ)**

## ***GDP purchasing power parities***

**GDP purchasing power parities (KNP)**

## ***Interest rates***

**Nominal long-term interest rates (ILN)**

Definitions:

- BE: Central government bonds over 5 years, secondary market; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- DK: State and mortgage bonds; from 1993 central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- DE: Public sector bonds outstanding (over 3 years); from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- EL: Central government bonds, based on 12-month Treasury bonds.
- ES: 1979-1987, state bonds of 2 to 4 years; 1988-1992, central government bonds at more than two years; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- FR: 1960-1979, public sector bonds; 1980-1992, central government bonds of 7 to 10 years; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- IE: 1960-1970, central government bonds, 20 years in London; 1971-1994, central government bonds with 15 years of maturity, in Dublin; from 1995, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- IT: 1960-1984, Crediop bonds; 1985-1991, rate of specialised industrial credit institutions (gross rate); 1992, public sector bonds outstanding; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- LU: 1973-1993, central government bonds of 5 to 7 years, secondary market; from 1994, central government OLUX bonds of 10 years, secondary market.
- NL: 1960-1973, 3.25 percent state bond 1948; 1974-1984, private loans to public enterprises; 1985-1992, yield of 5 central government bonds with the longest maturity; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- AT: Government bonds of more than 1 year, secondary market; from 1995, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- PT: Weighted average of public and private bonds over 5 years; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- FI: 1960-1979, non-central government taxable bonds; 1980-1994, government bonds of 5 to 7 years, secondary market; from 1995, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- SE: Central government bonds of 9 to 11 years; from 1995, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- UK: Central government bonds 20 years; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- US: 1960-1988, federal government bonds over 10 years; 1989-1992, federal government bonds over 30 years; from 1993, central government benchmark bond of 10 years.
- JP: 1961-1978, state bonds; 1979-June 1987, over the counter sales of state bonds; 1987-April 1989, benchmark bond no 111 (1998); 1989-August 1992, benchmark bond no 119 (1999); from September 1992, benchmark bond no 145 (maturity in 2002).

---

**Real long-term interest rates, deflator private consumption (ILRC)**

$$= (ILN - PCPH) : [(PCPH : 100) + 1]$$

ILN = Nominal long-term interest rates  
Source: AMECO

PCPH = -Price deflator private final consumption expenditure  
Source: AMECO

---

**Real long-term interest rates, deflator GDP (ILRV)**

$$= (ILN - PVGD) : [(PVGD : 100) + 1]$$

ILN = Nominal long-term interest rates  
Source: AMECO

PVGD = -Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices  
Source: AMECO

---

**Nominal short-term interest rates (ISN)**

Definitions:

BE: 1961-1984, 4-month certificates of 'Fonds des Rentes'; from 1985, 3-month Treasury certificates.  
DK: 1961-1976, discount rate; 1977-1988, call money; from 1989, 3-month interbank rates.  
DE: 3-month interbank rates.  
EL: 1960-April 1980, credit for working capital to industry; May 1980-1987, interbank sight deposits; from 1988, 1-month interbank rates; since December 1994, 3-month Athibor.  
ES: 3-month interbank rates.  
FR: 1960-1968, call money; 1969-1981, 1-month sale and repurchase agreements on private sector paper; from 1982, 3-month sale and repurchase agreements on private sector paper (Pibor).  
IE: 1961-1970, 3-month interbank deposits in London; from 1971, 3-month interbank rates in Dublin.  
IT: 1960-1970, 12-month Treasury bills; 1971-1984, interbank sight deposits; from 1985, 3-month interbank rates.  
NL: 1960-September 1972, 3-month Treasury bills; from October 1972, 3-month interbank rates.  
AT: 1960-1979, day-to-day money; 1980-1994 onwards, 3-month interbank rates; from 1995, 3-month Vibor.  
PT: 1966-July 1985, 6-month deposits; August 1985-1992, 3-month Treasury bills; from January 1993, 3-month interbank rates.  
FI: 3-month Helibor.  
SE: 1982-1986, 3-month Treasury discount notes; from 1987 onwards, 3-month Stibor.  
UK: 1961-September 1964, 3-month Treasury bills; from October 1964, 3-month interbank rates.  
US: 3-month money market.  
JP: Bonds traded with 3-month repurchase agreements; from January 1989, rates of 3-month Certificate of Deposit.

---

**Real short-term interest rates, deflator private consumption (ISRC)**

$$= (ISN - PCPH) : [(PCPH : 100) + 1]$$

ISN = Nominal short-term interest rates  
Source: AMECO

PCPH = -Price deflator private final consumption expenditure  
Source: AMECO

---

**Real short-term interest rates, deflator GDP (ISRV)**

$$= (ISN - PVGD) : [(PVGD : 100) + 1]$$

ISN = Nominal short-term interest rates  
Source: AMECO

PVGD = -Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices  
Source: AMECO

---

#### **Yield curve (IYN)**

= ILN - ISN

ILN = Nominal long-term interest rates  
Source: AMECO

ISN = Nominal short-term interest rates  
Source: AMECO

---

## **Non-financial and financial corporations (S11 + S12)**

### ***Revenue***

#### **Other subsidies on production; corporations (UYVC)**

ESA 95-code: D.39

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.36 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### **Annotation:**

Other subsidies on production consist of subsidies except subsidies on products which resident producer units may receive as a consequence of engaging in production. They include for instance payments on the employment of persons who have been unemployed for long periods, and subsidies to reduce pollution.

---

#### **Net current transfers received; corporations (UCTRC)**

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Net current transfers received by corporations are defined as:

Social contributions (D.61), receivable

- Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62), payable

+ Other current transfers (D.7), receivable

- Other current transfers (D.7), payable

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind granted by corporations comprise private funded social benefits (D.622) and unfunded employee social benefits (D.623). Private funded social benefits are payable to households by insurance enterprises or other corporations administering private funded social insurance schemes, e.g. retirement pensions paid by an autonomous pension fund. Unfunded employee social benefits are paid by employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes. They include for example

- the continued payment of wages during periods of absence from work as a result of maternity, ill health or accident;

- payments of retirement or survivors' pension to ex-employees or their survivors, and the payment of severance allowances to workers or their survivors in the event of redundancy, incapacity, accidental death etc.

Other current transfers receivable comprise net non-life insurance premiums (D.71), received by insurance corporations (which belong to sector S.12). Conversely, other current transfers payable contain above all non-life insurance claims (D.72) paid by insurance corporations. For further information see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.83 - 4.140.

---

#### **Net property income; corporations (UYNC)**



ESA 95-code: D.4  
Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.41 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Net property income = Property income received minus Property income paid  
Property income received by financial corporations does not include FISIM.

---

### ***Expenditure***

#### **Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds; corporations (UEHC)**

ESA 95-code: D.8  
Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.141 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

The adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves represents the adjustment needed to make appear in the saving of households the change in the actuarial reserves on which households have a definite claim. In the use of income accounts of the insurance enterprises or autonomous pension funds or employers maintaining non-autonomous pension funds, opposite adjustments are required.

---

#### **Gross capital formation; corporations (UITC)**

ESA 95-code: P.5  
Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.100 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

Gross capital formation comprise:  
- Gross fixed capital formation (P.51)  
- Changes in inventories (P.52)  
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53)

---

#### **Other capital expenditure, net; corporations (UKOC)**

Other capital expenditure, net, is defined as:

Capital transfers (D.9), payable  
- Capital transfers (D.9), receivable  
+ Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (K.2)

**Annotation:**

Capital transfers cover capital taxes (D.91), investment grants (D.92), and other capital transfers (D.99). Non-financial non-produced assets (K.2) consist of land and other tangible non-produced assets that may be used in the production of goods and services, and intangible non-produced assets. Acquisitions and disposals of other tangible non-produced assets cover subsoil assets (coal, oil and natural gas reserves, metallic as well as non-metallic mineral reserves), non-cultivated biological resources and water resources. Examples for intangible non-financial non-produced assets are patents, leases, other transferable contracts, and purchased goodwill.

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National  
For further information see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.145 f (for D.9) and paragraph 6.06 f (for K.2).

---

#### **Other taxes on production; corporations (UTVC)**

ESA 95-code: D.29  
Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.22 - 4.24

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Other taxes on production consist of all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, independently of the quantity or value of the goods and services produced or sold. They include taxes on the total wage bill and payroll taxes, taxes on the use of fixed assets (vehicles, machinery, and equipment) for purposes of production as well as taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings, or other structures utilised by enterprises in production.

---

### **Current taxes on income and wealth; corporations (UTYC)**

ESA 95-code: D.5

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.77 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Current taxes on income and wealth comprise taxes on income (D.51) and other current taxes (D.59). -.

---

### **Compensation of employees-; corporations (UWCC)**

ESA 95-code: D.1

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.02

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

## ***Balances***

### **Gross value added at basic prices; corporations (UGVAC)**

ESA 95-code: B.1g

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.11 - 8.12, 9.23

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Value added is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. (cf. ESA 1995, paragraph 9.23) In case of UGVAC intermediate consumption does not include FISIM, which means that FISIM is included in gross value added.

Gross value added means value added before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); corporations (UBLC)**

ESA 95-code: B.9

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 5.10, 8.49 - 8.50

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Net lending/net borrowing is defined as:

Net saving (B.8n)

+ Capital transfers (D.9), receivable

- Capital transfers (D.9), payable

- Gross capital formation (P.5)

+ Consumption of fixed capital (K.1)

- Acquisition less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (K.2)

In terms of AMECO:

UBLC = USGC - UKOC - UITC  
where  
USGC = Gross saving; corporations  
UKOC = Other capital expenditure, net; corporations  
UITC = Gross capital formation; corporations

(Note: gross saving is equal to net saving plus consumption of fixed capital.)

---

**Gross saving; corporations (USGC)**

= USGP - USGH

USGP = Gross saving; private sector  
ESA 95-code: B.8g  
Source: AMECO

USGH = Gross saving; private households and NPISH  
ESA 95-code: B.8g  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.43, 8.39, 8.96  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

For corporations gross saving equals disposable income minus adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves (ESA 95-code D.8, cf. ESA 1995, paragraph 4.141 f). The latter represents the adjustment needed to make appear in the saving of households the change in the actuarial reserves on which households have a definite claim.

Gross saving always means saving without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

**Net saving; corporations (USNC)**

= USNP - USNH

USNP = Net saving; private sector  
ESA 95-code: B.8n  
Source: AMECO

USNH = Net saving; private households and NPISH  
ESA 95-code: B.8n  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) + Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

For corporations net saving equals net disposable income minus adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves (ESA 95-code D.8, cf. ESA 1995, paragraph 4.141 f). The latter represents the adjustment needed to make appear in the saving of households the change in the actuarial reserves on which households have a definite claim.

Net saving means saving after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

**Gross disposable income; corporations (UVGC)**

ESA 95-code: B.6g  
Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.30 - 8.31  
Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

Disposable income is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account. It reflects current transactions, while capital transfers, real holding gains and the consequences of events such as natural disasters are explicitly excluded.

In terms of AMECO:

UVGC = UBGC - UTYC + UCTRC  
where

UBGC = Gross balance of primary income; corporations  
UTYC = Current taxes on income and wealth; corporations  
UCTRC = Net current transfers received; corporations

For corporations disposable income is equal to the sum of saving and adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves.

In terms of AMECO:

UVGC = USGC + UEHC

where

USGC = Gross saving; corporations

UEHC = Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds

Gross disposable income means disposable income before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Net disposable income; corporations (UVNC)**

ESA 95-code: B.6n

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.30 - 8.31

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Net disposable income is equal to gross disposable income minus consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Gross operating surplus; corporations (UOGC)**

ESA 95-code: B.2g

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.18

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

The operating surplus is the surplus (or the deficit) accruing from production activities before account has been taken

- of the interest, rents or charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets which the production unit has borrowed or rented;
- of the interest, rents or charges receivable on financial assets or tangible non-produced assets owned by the production unit.

The gross operating surplus of corporations can be compiled as:

Gross value added (B.1g)

- Compensation of employees (D.1)

- Other taxes on production (D.29)

+ Other subsidies on production (D.39)

In terms of AMECO:

UOGC = UGVAC - UWCC - UTVC + UYVC

where

UGVAC = Gross value added at basic prices; corporations

UWCC = Compensation of employees; corporations

UTVC = Other taxes on production; corporations

UYVC = Other subsidies on production; corporations

Gross operating surplus means operating surplus without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Gross balance of primary income; corporations (UBGC)**

ESA 95-code: B.5g

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.22

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Paragraph 8.22 of the ESA 1995 states that 'primary income is the income which resident units receive by virtue of their direct participation in the production process, and the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit.'

Consequently the gross balance of primary income can be compiled as:

Gross value added (B.1g)

- Compensation of employees (D.1)
- Other taxes on production (D.29)
- + Other subsidies on production (D.39)
- Property income (D.4), payable
- + Property income (D.4), receivable

In terms of AMECO:

UBGC = UGVAC - UWCC - UTVC + UYVC + UYNC

where

UGVAC = Gross value added at basic prices; corporations

UWCC = Compensation of employees; corporations

UTVC = Other taxes on production; corporations

UYVC = Other subsidies on production; corporations

UYNC = Net property income; corporations

Gross balance of primary income means balance of primary income without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Net balance of primary income; corporations (UBNC)**

ESA 95-code: B.5n

Sector affected: Non-financial corporations (S.11) and financial corporations (S.12)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.22

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Paragraph 8.22 of the ESA 1995 states that 'primary income is the income which resident units receive by virtue of their direct participation in the production process, and the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit.'

Consequently the net balance of primary income can be compiled as

Net value added (B.1n)

- Compensation of employees (D.1)
- Other taxes on production (D.29)
- + Other subsidies on production (D.39)
- Property income (D.4), payable
- + Property income (D.4), receivable

Net balance of primary income means balance of primary income after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

The net balance of primary income equals gross balance of primary income minus consumption of fixed capital.

---

## **Households and NPISH (S14 + S15)**

### ***Revenue***

#### **Compensation of employees; households and NPISH (UWCH)**

ESA 95-code: D.1

Sector affected: Households (S.14)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.02

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Compensation of employees *received* by resident households.

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11) and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

## Gross wages and salaries; households and NPISH (UWSH)

ESA 95-code: D.11  
Sector affected: Households (S.14)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.03 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

### Annotation:

Gross wages and salaries *received* by resident households.

---

## Non-labour income; households and NPISH (UYOH)

Non-labour income of households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) is the sum of:  
Gross operating surplus (B.2g) and mixed income (B.3g)  
+ Net property income (D.4)

### In terms of AMECO:

UYOH = UOGH + UYNH

where

UOGH = Gross operating surplus and mixed income; households and NPISH

UYNH = Net property income; households and NPISH

Net property income is property income receivable, *minus* property income payable.

Source: National accounts; -Eurostat or National

---

## Net property income; households and NPISH (UYNH)

ESA 95-code: D.4  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.41 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

### Annotation:

Net property income is property income receivable *minus* property income payable.

---

## Current transfers received; households and NPISH (UCTRH)

Current transfers received by households (S.14) and by non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) are the sum of:  
Social contributions (D.61) receivable  
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62) receivable  
+ Other current transfers (D.7) receivable

### Annotation:

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62) comprise

- Social security benefits in cash (D.621): benefits paid to households by social security funds, e.g. retirement pensions.
- Private funded social benefits (D.622): benefits payable to households by insurance enterprises or other institutional units administering private funded social insurance schemes, e.g. retirement pensions paid by an autonomous pension fund.
- Unfunded employee social benefits (D.623): they are payable to employees, their dependants or survivors by employers administering unfunded social insurance schemes. They include for instance the continued payment of normal wages during periods of absence from work as a result of maternity, ill health, accident etc.
- Social assistance benefits in cash (D.624): they are payable to households to meet the same needs as social insurance benefits but which are not made under a social insurance scheme incorporating social contributions and social insurance benefits. An example for item D.624 are children's allowances.

For further information see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.103.

Other current transfers (D.7) receivable, include among other things non-life insurance claims (D.72), voluntary contributions and membership subscriptions to NPISH, assistance and grants from general government to NPISH, payments of compensation etc.

For further information see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.112 - 4.116 and 4.125 f.

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

### ***Expenditure***

#### **Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); households and NPISH (UBLH)**

ESA 95-code: B.9

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 5.10, 8.49 - 8.50

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Net lending/net borrowing is defined as:

Net saving (B.8n)

+ Capital transfers (D.9) receivable

- Capital transfers (D.9) payable

- Gross capital formation (P.5)

+ Consumption of fixed capital (K.1)

- Acquisition less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (K.2)

In terms of AMECO:

UBLH = USGH - UKOH - UITH

where

USGH = Gross saving; households and NPISH

UKOH = Other capital expenditure, net; households and NPISH

UITH = Gross capital formation; households and NPISH

(Note: Gross saving is equal to net saving *plus* consumption of fixed capital.)

---

#### **Other capital expenditure, net; households and NPISH (UKOH)**

Other capital expenditure, net, is defined as:

Capital transfers (D.9) payable

- Capital transfers (D.9) receivable

+ Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (K.2)

Annotation:

Capital transfers cover capital taxes (D.91), investment grants (D.92), and other capital transfers (D.99).

Investment grants to the households sector include equipment and modernisation grants to business other than corporate or quasi-corporate enterprises and grants to households for the construction, purchase or improvement of dwellings.

Non-financial non-produced assets (K.2) consist of land and other tangible non-produced assets that may be used in the production of goods and services, and intangible assets. Acquisitions and disposals of other tangible non-produced assets cover subsoil assets (coal, oil and natural gas reserves, metallic as well as non-metallic mineral reserves), non-cultivated biological resources and water resources. Examples for intangible non-financial non-produced assets are patents, leases, other transferable contracts, and purchased goodwill.

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

For further information see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.145 f (for D.9) and paragraph 6.06 f (for K.2).

---

#### **Gross saving; households and NPISH (USGH)**

ESA 95-code: B.8g

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.43, 8.39, 8.96

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

For households and NPISH saving measures the proportion of disposable income that is not used for final consumption expenditure.

USGH includes the adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves, i.e. the change in the actuarial reserves on which households have definite claim.

Gross saving always means saving without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

In terms of AMECO, USGH can be expressed as:

$$\text{USGH} = \text{UVGH} - \text{UCPH0} + \text{UEHC}$$

where

UVGH = Gross disposable income; households and NPISH

UCPH0 = Final consumption expenditure; households and NPISH

UEHC = Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds; corporations

Note: AMECO only provides the adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves for the corporations sector. However, this figure is ipso facto equal in size to the one which is recorded for households, provided that only resident corporations and resident households are involved.

---

### **Current taxes on income and wealth; households and NPISH (UTYH)**

ESA 95-code: D.5

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.77 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Current taxes on income and wealth comprise taxes on income and other current taxes.

Taxes on income (D.51) include taxes on individual or household income from employment, property, entrepreneurship, pensions, etc., including taxes deducted by employers (pay-as-you-earn taxes). Taxes on the income of owners of unincorporated enterprises are included here.

Other current taxes (D.59) include among others

- current taxes on capital

- poll taxes, levied per adult or per household, independently of income or wealth

- expenditure taxes, payable on the total expenditures of persons or households

---

### **Current transfers paid; households and NPISH (UCTPH)**

Current transfers paid by households (S.14) and by non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) are the sum of:

Social contributions (D.61) payable

+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62) payable

+ Other current transfers (D.7) payable

Annotation:

Other current transfers paid by households and NPISH include net non-life insurance premiums (D.71), and miscellaneous current transfers (D.75) like voluntary contributions, regular subscriptions, fines and penalties etc.

For further information on social contributions see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.92 f; on social benefits other than social transfers in kind see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.103; and on other current transfers see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.109 - 4.111, and 4.125 f.

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

---

## ***Balances***

### **Saving rate, gross; households and NPISH (ASGH)**

$$= (\text{USGH} : \text{UVGH}) \times 100$$

USGH = Gross saving; households and NPISH

ESA 95-code: B.8g

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.43, 8.39, 8.96

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UVGH = Gross disposable income; households and NPISH

ESA 95-code: B.6g

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.30 - 8.31



Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Note:

The definition of variable ASGH does not allow for the adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves (D.8). The latter (see AMECO variable UEHC) is an element of gross saving (see explanatory note on variable USGH) but is not included in gross disposable income of households and NPISH.

---

**Real gross disposable income, deflator private consumption; households and NPISH (OVGH)  
(1995 = 100)**

$$OVGH_t = [(UVGH_t : PCPH_t) : UVGH_{95}] \times 10.000$$

UVGH = Gross disposable income; households and NPISH  
ESA 95-code: B.6g  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.30 - 8.31  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

PCPH = Price deflator private final consumption expenditure  
Source: AMECO

t = year under review

---

**Net saving; households (USNH)**

ESA 95-code: B.8n  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.43, 8.39, 8.96  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

For households and NPISH saving measures the proportion of disposable income that is not used for final consumption expenditure. USNH includes the adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves, i.e. the change in the actuarial reserves on which households have a definite claim.

Net saving means saving after deducting consumption of fixed capital.

In terms of AMECO, USNH can be expressed as:

$$USNH = UVNH - UCPH0 + UEHC$$

where

UVNH = Net disposable income; households and NPISH

UCPH0 = Final consumption expenditure; households and NPISH

UEHC = Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds; corporations

Note: AMECO only provides the adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves for the corporations sector. However, this figure is ipso facto equal in size to the one which is recorded for households, provided that only resident corporations and resident households are involved.

---

**Gross operating surplus and mixed income; households and NPISH (UOGH)**

ESA 95-code: B.2g/B.3g  
Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)  
Definition (ESA 95): 8.18 - 8.20  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

The operating surplus is the balancing item of the generation of income account. It is the surplus (or the deficit) accruing from production activities before account has been taken

- of the interest, rents or charges payable on financial assets or on tangible non-produced assets which the production unit has borrowed or rented;
- of the interest, rents or charges receivable on financial assets or tangible non-produced assets owned by the production unit.

The gross operating surplus/mixed income can be compiled as:

Gross value added (B.1g)

- Compensation of employees (D.1) payable

- Other taxes on production (D29)

+ Other subsidies on production (D.39)

In the case of unincorporated enterprises in the households sector, the balancing item of the generation of income account implicitly contains an element corresponding to remuneration for work carried out by the owner or members of his family which cannot be distinguished from his profits as entrepreneur. This is referred to as '*mixed income*' (B.3).

Gross operating surplus/mixed income means operating surplus/mixed income without deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Gross disposable income; households and NPISH (UVGH)**

ESA 95-code: B.6g

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.30 - 8.31

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Disposable income is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account. This account shows how the balance of the primary income of an institutional sector (here: of households and NPISH) is allocated by redistribution: current taxes on income, wealth etc., social contributions and benefits (excluding social transfers in kind) and other current transfers. From that point of view, disposable income reflects current transactions while capital transfers, real holding gains and losses, and the consequences of events such as natural disasters are explicitly excluded. Disposable income of households and NPISH is used for final consumption expenditure and saving.

In terms of AMECO gross disposable income of households and NPISH can be expressed as:

$UVGH = UOGH + UWCH + UYNH + UCTRH - UCTPH - UTYH$

where

UOGH = Gross operating surplus and mixed income; households and NPISH

UWCH = Compensation of employees; households and NPISH

UYNH = Net property income; households and NPISH

UCTRH = Current transfers received; households and NPISH

UCTPH = Current transfers paid; households and NPISH

UTYH = Current taxes on income and wealth; households and NPISH

Gross disposable income means disposable income before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

### **Final consumption expenditure; households and NPISH (UCPH0)**

ESA 95-code: P.3

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.75 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISH consists of expenditure incurred by these institutional units on goods and services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants. Goods and services financed by the government and supplied to households as social transfers in kind are not included.

---

### **Gross capital formation; households and NPISH (UITH)**

ESA 95-code: P.5

Sector affected: Households (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.100 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Gross capital formation comprises:

- Gross fixed capital formation (P.51)
- Changes in inventories (P.52)
- Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53)

ESA 1995 states in paragraph 3.125, that valuables are 'non-financial goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.' Valuables encompass e.g. precious metals (gold, silver, platinum), antiques, paintings etc.

---

## General government (S13)

### Revenue

#### Capital transfers received; general government; ESA 1995 (UKTTG)

ESA 95-code: D.9  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.145 - 4.165  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Capital transfers comprise:

*Capital taxes (D.91)*, including for example inheritance taxes, death duties, taxes on gifts inter vivo and betterment levies like taxes on the increase in the value of agricultural land due to planning permission to develop the land for commercial or residential purposes.

*Investment grants (D.92)* consist of capital transfers made by government or by the rest of the world to other institutional units to finance all or part of the costs of their acquiring fixed assets. Investment grants received by general government include payments from the rest of the world.

*Other capital transfers (D.99)* encompass among other things legacies, large gifts inter vivo, donations, and the cancellation of debts.

Note: Flows internal to the government sector (e.g. investment grants paid by the central government to local authorities) are consolidated.

---

#### Total revenue; general government; ESA 1995 (URTG)

Total government revenue is the sum of:

- Sales of market output (ESA 95-code P.11) and output- for own final use (P.12)
- + Payments for other non-market output (P.131)
- + Other subsidies on production (D.39), receivable
- + Taxes on production and imports (D.2), receivable
- + Property income (D.4), receivable
- + Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), receivable
- + Social contributions (D.61), receivable
- + Other current transfers (D.7), receivable
- + Capital transfers (D.9), receivable

For total general government revenue see also Annex of Regulation No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002, as well as Table 2 "Main aggregates of general government" of the ESA 1995 transmission programme.

#### Total tax burden excluding imputed social security contributions; total economy; ESA 1995 (UTAT)

Total tax burden excluding imputed social security contributions is the sum of:

- Indirect taxes
- + Direct taxes
- + Capital taxes
- + Actual social security contributions

Annotation:

*Indirect taxes* correspond to taxes on production and imports (ESA 95-code D.2), see AMECO-code UTVT. They comprise

- Value added type taxes (D.211)
- Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT (D.212)
- Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes (D.214)
- Other taxes on production (D.29) like car registration taxes and taxes on insurance premiums.

*Direct taxes* correspond to current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), see AMECO-code UTYG. They are subdivided into taxes on income (D.51) and other current taxes (D.59).

*Capital taxes* (D.91) include for instance inheritance taxes, death duties, taxes on gifts inter vivo and betterment levies; see AMECO-code UTKG.

*Actual social security contributions* (D.611) are paid by residents or non-residents to social security funds in order to secure the entitlement of social benefits. They consist of employers' actual social contributions, employees' actual social contributions, and social contributions by self-employed and non-employed persons. See also AMECO-code UTAG.

Note: The indirect tax concept used in the calculation relates to the total economy, as opposed to the general government sector (S.13). It therefore includes indirect taxes levied by national governments on behalf of the EU institutions.

---

### **Total tax burden including imputed social security contributions; total economy; ESA 1995 (UTTT)**

Total tax burden including imputed social security contributions is the sum of:

- Indirect taxes
- + Direct taxes
- + Capital taxes
- + Social security contributions (actual and imputed)

Annotation:

*Indirect taxes* correspond to taxes on production and imports (ESA 95-code D.2), see AMECO-code UTVT. They comprise

- Value added type taxes (D.211)
- Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT (D.212)
- Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes (D.214)
- Other taxes on production (D.29) like car registration taxes and taxes on insurance premiums.

*Direct taxes* correspond to current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), see AMECO-code UTYG. They are subdivided into taxes on income (D.51) and other current taxes (D.59).

*Capital taxes* (D.91) include for instance inheritance taxes, death duties, taxes on gifts inter vivo and betterment levies; see AMECO-code UTKG.

*Social security contributions* (D.61) consist of actual social contributions (D.611) and imputed social contributions (D.612).

Actual social contributions are paid by residents and non-residents to social security funds in order to secure the entitlement of social benefits. Imputed social contributions represent the counterpart to social benefits paid directly by employers (i.e. not linked to employers' actual contributions) to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons. For social security contributions see AMECO-code UTSG, for actual contributions, code UTAG, and for imputed social security contributions, code UTIG.

Note: The indirect tax concept used in the calculation relates to the total economy, as opposed to the general government sector (S.13). It therefore includes indirect taxes levied by national governments on behalf of the EU institutions.

---

### **Taxes linked to imports and production (indirect taxes); general government; ESA 1995 (UTVG)**

ESA 95-code: D.2  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.14 - 4.24  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Taxes on production and imports comprise:

- Value added type taxes (D.211)
- Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT (D.212)
- Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes (D.214)
- Other taxes on production (D.29), for instance car registration taxes and taxes on insurance premiums

The table displays taxes linked to imports and production received by general government. Indirect taxes levied by national governments on behalf of the EU institutions, are *not* included (see AMECO-code UTVT).

---

### **Current taxes on income and wealth (direct taxes); general government; ESA 1995 (UTYG)**

ESA 95-code: D.5  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.77 - 4.80  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Current taxes on income and wealth received by general government comprise taxes on income (D.51) and other current taxes (D.59). Amongst others, the latter include poll taxes, levied per adult or per household, independently of income or wealth, and current taxes on capital which consist of taxes that are payable periodically on the ownership or use of land or buildings by owners.

---

### **Other current revenue; general government; ESA 1995 (UROG)**

Other current revenue of general government is the sum of:  
Gross operating surplus (ESA 95-code B.2g)  
+ Property income (D.4), receivable  
+ Other current transfers (D.7), receivable

Regarding the 'Other current transfers' of particular importance are transfers related to current international cooperation, non-life insurance claims and miscellaneous current transfers. The latter include for instance refunds of households or corporations to general government, fines and penalties etc. (see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.109 f).

Note: Transfers internal to the general government sector (i.e. flows between the sub-sectors of general government) are consolidated.

---

### **Actual social contributions received; general government; ESA 1995 (UTAG)**

ESA 95-code: D.611  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.92  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Actual social contributions received by general government. Actual social contributions are paid by residents or non-residents in order to secure the entitlement of social benefits. They consist of employers' actual social contributions, employees' actual social contributions and social contributions by self-employed and non-employed persons.

---

### **Imputed social contributions; general government; ESA 1995 (UTIG)**

ESA 95-code: D.612  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.98 - 4.99  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

#### Annotation:

Imputed social contributions represent the counterpart to social benefits paid directly by employers (i.e. not linked to employers' actual contributions) to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons. They are recorded e.g. for retirement pensions paid by general government to former civil servants.

---

### **Current tax burden; total economy; ESA 1995 (UTCT)**

The current tax burden of total economy is the sum of  
Indirect taxes

- + Direct taxes
- + Social security contributions (actual and imputed)

Annotation:

*Indirect taxes* correspond to taxes on production and imports (ESA 95-code D.2), see AMECO-code UTVT.

They comprise

- Value added type taxes (D.211)
- Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT (D.212)
- Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes (D.214)
- Other taxes on production (D.29), like car registration taxes and taxes on insurance premiums

*Direct taxes* correspond to current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), see AMECO-code UTYG. They are subdivided into taxes on income (D.51) and other current taxes (D.59).

*Social security contributions* (D.61) consist of actual social contributions (D.611) and imputed social contributions (D.612). *Actual social contributions* are paid by residents or non-residents to social security funds in order to secure the entitlement of social benefits. *Imputed social contributions* represent the counterpart to social benefits paid directly by employers (i.e. not linked to employers' actual contributions) to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons. For social security contributions see AMECO-code UTSG, for actual contributions code UTAG, and for imputed social security contributions, code UTIG.

Note: The indirect tax concept used in the calculation relates to the total economy, as opposed to the general government sector (S.13). It therefore includes indirect taxes levied by national governments on behalf of the EU institutions.

-

---

#### **Capital taxes; general government; ESA 1995 (UTKG)**

ESA 95-code: D.91

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.148

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Capital taxes include (a) taxes on capital transfers like inheritance taxes, death taxes and taxes on gifts inter vivo, and (b) capital levies, which are occasional and exceptional levies on assets or net worth owned by institutional units. Examples for capital levies are betterment levies on the increase in the value of agricultural land due to planning permission to develop the land for commercial or residential purposes.

---

#### **Social contributions received; general government; ESA 1995 (UTSG)**

ESA 95-code: D.61

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.92 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Social contributions received by general government comprise actual social contributions (D.611) and imputed social contributions (D.612).

In terms of AMECO:

UTSG = UTAG + UTIG

---

#### **Total current revenue; general government; ESA 1995 (URCG)**

Total current revenue of general government is the sum of:

Gross operating surplus (-B.2g)

+ Property income (D.4), receivable

+ Other current transfers (D.7), receivable

+ Taxes on production and imports (D.2), receivable

+ Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), receivable.

+ Social contributions (D.61), receivable

Flows internal to the general government sector (i.e. transfers between the sub-sectors of general government) are consolidated.

---

### **Expenditure**

**Implicit interest rate; general government; -ESA 1995 (AYIGD)**  
(Interest as percentage of gross public debt of preceding year)

$$AYIGD_t = (UYIGE_t : UDGG_{t-1}) \times 100$$

UYIGE = Interest including flows on swaps and FRAs (Forward Rate Agreements); general government; Excessive deficit procedure  
Source: Eurostat  
For further information see explanatory note on variable UYIGE.

UDGG = General government consolidated gross debt; Excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 95)  
Source: Eurostat

t = year under review

---

**Final consumption expenditure of general government; ESA 1995 (UCTG0)**

ESA 95-code: P.3  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 3.75, 3.79, 3.85  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Final consumption expenditure of general government is the sum of collective consumption expenditure and social transfers in kind, provided by the general government. (Social transfers in kind, provided by general government, are equal to the individual consumption expenditure of general government.)

In terms of AMECO:

$$UCTG0 = UCCG0 + UCIG0$$

where

UCCG0 = Collective consumption expenditure; ESA 1995

UCIG0 = Social transfers in kind; ESA 1995

Note: UCTG0 is conceptually identical with variable UCTG ('Final consumption expenditure of general government at current prices'). Differences between UCTG0 and UCTG which may occur are due to different transmission deadlines of the underlying sources. UCTG0 is based on table 2 of the ESA 1995 transmission programme ('Main aggregates of general government'), which currently has a deadline of t+8 months. UCTG is related to table 1 of the transmission programme ('Main aggregates'), which has a delay of t+70 days.

---

**Interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UYIG)**

ESA 95-code: D.41  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.42 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Interest *paid* by general government. Flows internal to the general government sector (i.e. flows between the sub-sectors of general government) are consolidated.

---

**Interest- including flows on swaps and FRAs (Forward Rate Agreements); general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UYIGE)**

In ESA 1995 as well as in SNA 93 swaps are defined as 'contractual arrangements between two parties who agree to exchange, over time and according to predetermined rules, streams of payments on the same amounts of indebtedness.' In *original versions of ESA 1995 and SNA 93*, interest flows exchanged between two counterparts under any kinds of swaps and under forward rate agreements have been considered as *non-financial transactions, recorded in property income, under the item interest*.

In *Regulation (EC) No 2558/2001* of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 the classification of interest flows under swap contracts and forward rate agreements has been changed from income property to *financial account*. These flows are now recorded in financial transactions under the item *financial derivatives*, which are included in ESA 1995 in F3 'Securities other than shares'. However, for the *purpose of the excessive deficit procedure* the flows concerned are treated in a different way. The annex of the abovementioned Regulation (EC) No 2558/2001 states under point 3:

'For the purpose of the Member States' reports to the Commission under the excessive deficit procedure laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 3605/93, 'Government deficit' is the balancing item 'net borrowing/net lending' of General government, including streams of interest payments resulting from swaps arrangements and forward rate agreements. This balancing item is codified as EDP B.9. For this purpose, interest includes the abovementioned flows and is codified as EDP D.41.'

For further information see:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 3605/93 of 22 November 1993
- Council Regulation (EC) No 475/2000 of 28 February 2000
- Regulation (EC) No 2558/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 351/2002 of 25 February 2002

---

#### **Social transfers other than in kind; general government-; ESA 1995 (UYTGH)**

ESA 95-code: D.62

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.103

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind paid by general government.

Social benefits other than social transfers in kind comprise:

- Social security benefits in cash (D.621)
- Private funded social benefits (D.622), for example retirement pensions paid by an autonomous pension fund
- Unfounded employee social benefits (D.623)
- Social assistance benefits in cash (D.624), for instance children's allowance, welfare affairs and services

---

#### **Subsidies; general government; ESA 1995 (UYVG)**

ESA 95-code: D.3

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.30 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Subsidies paid by general government.

Subsidies include 'Subsidies on products' and 'Other subsidies on production'. *Subsidies on products (D.31)* are subsidies payable per unit of a good or service produced or imported. *Other subsidies on production (D.39)* consist of subsidies except subsidies on products which resident producer units may receive as a consequence of engaging in production.

They include for instance payments on the employment of persons who have been unemployed for long periods.

Note: Investment grants are not treated as subsidies; they are part of the capital transfers.

---

#### **Real total expenditure of general government, deflator GDP; ESA 1995 (OUTG)**

$$\text{OUTG} = (\text{UUTG} : \text{PVG D}) \times 100$$

UUTG = Total expenditure, general government; ESA 1995

Source: AMECO

PVG D = Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices



Source: AMECO

---

**Real total expenditure excluding interest of general government, deflator GDP; ESA 1995 (OUTGI)**

$$\text{OUTGI} = (\text{UUTGI} : \text{PVG D}) \times 100$$

UUTGI = Total expenditure excluding interest, general government; ESA 1995  
Source: AMECO

PVG D = Price deflator gross domestic product at market prices  
Source: AMECO

---

**Collective consumption expenditure; ESA 1995 (UCCG0)**

ESA 95-code: P.32/P.42  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 1995): 3.83, 3.85 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

Services for collective consumption are provided simultaneously to all members of the community or all members of a particular section of the community. Collective services have the following characteristics:

1. They can be delivered simultaneously to every member of the community or to particular sections of the community.
2. The use of services is usually passive and does not require the explicit agreement or active participation of all the individuals concerned.
3. The provision of a collective service to one individual does not reduce the amount available to others in the same community; there is no rivalry in acquisition.

Collective goods and services are provided by general government. The collective consumption expenditure is the remainder of the government final consumption expenditure. It consists in particular of:

- management and regulation of society
- the provision of security and defence
- the maintenance of law and order, legislation and regulation
- the maintenance of public health
- the protection of the environment
- research and development
- infrastructure and economic development

In case of general government P.32 and P.42 are identical.

P.32 = Collective consumption expenditure

P.42 = Actual collective consumption

Note: UCCG0 is conceptually identical with variable UCCG ('Collective consumption of general government at current prices'). Differences between UCCG0 and UCCG which may occur are due to different transmission deadlines of the underlying sources. UCCG0 is based on table 2 of the ESA 1995 transmission programme ('Main aggregates of general government'), which has a deadline of t+8 months. Table 1 of the transmission programme ('Main aggregates'), which is used for UCCG, has to be transmitted after t+70 days.

---

**Total current expenditure excluding interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UUCGI)**

$$\text{UUCGI} = \text{UUCG} - \text{UYIG}$$

UUCG = Total current expenditure, general government; ESA 1995  
Source: AMECO

UYIG = Interest, general government; ESA 1995  
Source: AMECO

---

**Total expenditure excluding interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UUTGI)**

$$\text{UUTGI} = \text{UUTG} - \text{UYIG}$$

UUTG = Total expenditure, general government; ESA 1995  
Source: AMECO

UYIG = Interest, general government; ESA 1995  
Source: AMECO

---

**Social transfers in kind; ESA 1995 (UCIG0)**

ESA 95-code: D.63  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 1995): 4.104 f  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

Social transfers in kind consist of individual goods and services provided as transfers in kind to individual households by government units. They include:

*Social benefits in kind (D.631)*

Social benefits in kind are social transfers in kind intended to relieve the household from the financial burden of social risks or needs. They include the following cases:

- Social security benefits, reimbursements (D.6311)

These benefits consist of reimbursement by social security funds of approved expenditures made by households on specific goods or services.

- Other social security benefits in kind (D.6312)

These consist of transfers in kind provided to households by government units that are similar in nature to social security benefits in kind but are not provided in the context of social insurance schemes. Social assistance benefits in kind include, if not covered by a social insurance scheme, for instance social housing, dwelling allowances, and reduction of transport prices (provided that there is a social purpose).

*Transfers of individual non-market goods or services (D.632)*

Transfers of individual non-market goods or services consist of goods or services provided to individual households free or at prices which are not economically significant, by non-market producers of government units. They cover for instance education and cultural services.

Social transfers in kind are equal to the individual consumption expenditure of general government; variable UCIG0 is therefore conceptually identical with variable UCIG ('Individual consumption of general government at current prices'). Differences between UCIG0 and UCIG which may occur are due to different transmission deadlines of the underlying sources. UCIG0 is based on table 2 of the ESA 1995 transmission programme ('Main aggregates of general government') which has a deadline of t+8 months. Table 1 of the ESA 1995 transmission programme ('Main aggregates'), which is used for variable UCIG, has to be provided after t+70 days.

---

**Compensation of employees; general government; ESA 1995 (UWCG)**

ESA 95-code: D.1  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 4.02  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

**Annotation:**

Compensation of employees includes wages and salaries (D.11), and employers' social contributions (D.12).

---

**Other current expenditure; general government; ESA 1995 (UUOG)**

Other current expenditure of general government is the sum of:

Property income except interest, payable

+ Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), payable

+ Other current transfers (D.7), payable

Property income except interest only comprise rents (D.45, see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.72 - 4.74) since the remaining kinds of property income as classified by the ESA 1995 - that is distributed income of corporations, reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment, and property income attributed to insurance policy holders - are not included in general

governments' uses. For current taxes on income and wealth (D.5) see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.77 f. For other current transfers (D.7) see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.109 f.

---

#### **Total current expenditure; general government; ESA 1995 (UUCG)**

Total current expenditure of general government is the sum of:  
Property income (D.4), payable  
+ Subsidies (D.3), payable  
+ Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), payable  
+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62), payable  
+ Other current transfers (D.7), payable  
+ Final consumption expenditure (P.3) of general government

In terms of AMECO:

UUCG = UYIG + UYVG + UYTGH + UUOG + UCTG0

---

#### **Total current expenditure; general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UUCGE)**

For information see explanatory notes on variable

UYIGE - Interest including flows on swaps and Forward Rate Agreements; general government; Excessive deficit procedure, and on variable

UUCG - Total current expenditure; general government; ESA 1995

---

#### **Capital transfers paid; general government; ESA 1995 (UKTGT)**

ESA 95-code: D.9

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 4.145 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Capital transfers cover capital taxes, investment grants and other capital transfers. However, in case of general government capital taxes (D.91) payable, obviously are not relevant.

*Investment grants (D.92)* consist of capital transfers in cash or kind made by government (as well as by the rest of the world, e.g. by the institutions of the European Union) to other resident or non-resident institutional units to finance all or parts of the costs of their acquiring fixed assets.

*Other capital transfers (D.99)* cover transfers other than investment grants and capital taxes which redistribute saving or wealth among the different sectors or sub-sectors of the economy or the rest of the world. They include for example payments by general government to the owners of capital goods destroyed or damaged by acts of war, other political events or natural disasters, and transfers from general government to non-financial corporate or quasi-corporate enterprises to cover losses accumulated over several financial years or exceptional losses from causes beyond the control of the enterprise.

Flows internal to the general government sector are consolidated; only capital transfers made by general government to other institutional sectors are recorded.

---

#### **Gross fixed capital formation; general government; ESA 1995 (UIGG0)**

ESA 95-code: P.51

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 3.102 f

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

It should be noted, that in accordance with the ESA 1995, gross fixed capital formation of general government inter alia includes:

- structures and equipment used by the military, which are similar to those utilized by civilian producers, such as docks, airfields, roads and hospitals;
- light weapons and armoured vehicles used by non-military units. (The purchase of *military weapons and their supporting systems* is still part of intermediate consumption and not included in gross fixed capital formation.)

### **Total expenditure; general government; ESA 1995 (UUTG)**

Total general government expenditure is the sum of:

Intermediate consumption (P.2)

+ Gross capital formation (P.5)

+ Compensation of employees (D.1), payable

+ Other taxes on production (D.29), payable

+ Subsidies (D.3), payable

+ Property income (D.4), payable

+ Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5), payable

+ Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62), payable

+ Social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers (D.6311 + D.63121 + D.63131), payable

+ Other current transfers (D.7), payable

+ Adjustment for the change in the net equity of households on pension funds reserves (D.8)

+ Capital transfers (D.9), payable

+ Acquisitions of non-produced non-financial assets (K.2)

The adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves (D.8) represents the adjustment needed to make appear in the saving of households the change in the actuarial reserves on which households have a definite claim. Accordingly, it is part of the expenditure of the insurance enterprises sector and other sectors administering non-autonomous pension funds (see ESA 1995, paragraph 4.141 and 4.144).

For total general government expenditure see also Annex of Regulation No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002, and Table 2 - 'Main aggregates of general government' - of the ESA 1995 transmission programme.

---

### **Total expenditure; general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UUTGE)**

For information see explanatory notes on variable

UYIGE - Interest including flows on swaps and Forward Rate Agreements; general government; excessive deficit procedure, and on variable

UUTG - Total expenditure; general government; ESA 1995

---

### **Other capital expenditure, including capital transfers; general government; ESA 1995 (UKOG)**

Other capital expenditure including capital transfers are defined as:

Capital transfers (D.9), payable

+ Changes in inventories (P.52) and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53)

+ Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (K.2)

Annotation

*Changes in inventories (P.52)* are measured by the value of entries into inventories less value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. Inventories consist of materials and supply, work in progress, finished goods and goods for resale. See ESA 1995, paragraph 3.117 f.

*Valuables (P.53)* are non-financial goods that are not used primarily for production or consumption, do not deteriorate (physically) over time and held primarily as stores of values. They encompass e.g. precious metals (gold, silver, platinum), antiques, paintings etc. See ESA 1995, paragraph 3.125, 3.126.

*Non-financial non-produced assets (K.2)* consist of land and other tangible non-produced assets that may be used in the production of goods and services, and intangible non-produced assets. Acquisitions and disposals of other tangible non-produced assets cover subsoil assets (coal, oil and natural gas reserves, metallic as well as non-metallic mineral reserves), non-cultivated biological resources and water resources. Examples for intangible non-financial non-produced assets are patents, leases, other transferable contracts, purchased goodwill, and transferable contracts with authors. See ESA 1995, paragraph 6.06.

---

### **Balances**

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); general government; ESA 1995 (UBLG)**

ESA 95-code: B.9  
Sector affected: General government (S.13)  
Definition (ESA 95): 5.10, 8.49 - 8.50  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Net lending/net borrowing is defined as:

Net saving (B.8n)

+ Capital transfers (D.9), receivable

- Capital transfers (D.9), payable

- Gross capital formation (P.5)

+ Consumption of fixed capital (K.1)

- Acquisition less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (K.2)

Net lending/net borrowing of general government can also be defined as:

UBLG = URTG – UUTG

where:

URTG = Total general government revenue

UUTG = Total general government expenditure

---

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UBLGE)**

-

For information see explanatory notes on variable

UYIGE - Interest including flows on swaps and Forward Rate Agreements; general government; excessive deficit procedure, and on variable

UBLG - Net lending or net borrowing; general government; ESA 1995

---

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest; general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGI)**

Net lending/net borrowing excluding interest equals:

Total general government revenue (AMECO-code URTG) *minus*

Total general government expenditure excluding interest (AMECO-code UUTGI)

---

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest: general government; Excessive deficit procedure (UBLGIE)**

---

**Gross saving; general government; ESA 1995 (USGG)**

ESA 95-code: B.8g

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.43, 8.39, 8.96

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Annotation:

Saving is obtained by subtracting final consumption expenditure from disposable income or by subtracting actual final consumption from adjusted disposable income.

It is the (positive or negative) amount resulting from current transactions which establishes the link with accumulation.

In terms of AMECO, gross saving can be expressed as:

USGG = UVGG - UCTG0

where

UVGG = Gross disposable income; general government

UCTG0 = Final consumption expenditure of general government

It can also be compiled as:

USGG = URCG - UUCG

where

URCG = Total current revenue; general government

UUCG = Total current expenditure; general government

---

**Gross saving; general government; Excessive deficit procedure (USGGE)**

-

For information see explanatory notes on variable

UYIGE - Interest including flows on swaps and Forward Rate Agreements; general government; excessive deficit procedure, and on variable

USGG - Gross saving; general government; ESA 1995

---

**Gross disposable income; general government; ESA 1995 (UVGG)**

ESA 95-code: B.6g

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.30 - 8.31

Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Annotation:

Disposable income is the balancing item of the secondary distribution of income account. The account shows how the balance of the primary income of an institutional sector (here: general government sector) is allocated by redistribution: current taxes on income, wealth etc., social contributions and benefits (excluding social transfers in kind) and other current transfers. From that point of view, disposable income reflects *current transactions* while capital transfers, real holding gains and losses, and the consequences of events such as natural disasters are explicitly excluded.

Disposable income of general government is used for final consumption expenditure and for saving.

In terms of AMECO:

$UVGG = UCTG0 + USGG$

where

UCTG0 = Final consumption expenditure of general government; ESA 1995

USGG = Gross saving; general government; ESA 1995

Gross disposable income means disposable income before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

---

**Net disposable income; general government; ESA 1995 (UVNG)**

ESA 95-code: B.6n

Sector affected: General government (S.13)

Definition (ESA 95): 8.30 - 8.31

Source: National accounts; National or Eurostat

Annotation:

Net disposable income is equal to gross disposable income minus consumption of fixed capital;

in terms of AMECO:

$UVNG = UVGG - UKCG$

where

UVGG = Gross disposable income; general government; ESA 1995

UKCG = Consumption of fixed capital at current prices; general government

Net disposable income can also be expressed as:

$UVNG = UCTG0 + USNG$

where

UCTG0 = Final consumption expenditure of general government; ESA 1995

USNG = Net saving; general government; ESA 1995

---

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding gross fixed capital formation; general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGG)**

Net lending/net borrowing excluding gross fixed capital formation equals:

Total general government revenue *minus*  
Total general government expenditure, excluding gross fixed capital formation

In terms of AMECO:

$UBLGG = URTG - UUTG + UIGG$

where

URTG = Total revenue; general government; ESA 1995

UUTG = Total expenditure; general government; ESA 1995

UIGG = Gross fixed capital formation at current prices; general government

---

## **Public finance (other variables)**

### ***Cyclical adjustment of public finance variables based on TREND GDP***

#### **Cyclically adjusted net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGA)**

Adjustment based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

#### **Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UBLGB)**

Adjustment based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

#### **Cyclical component of net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGC)**

Based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

#### **Cyclically adjusted total revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (URTGA)**

Adjustment based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

#### **Cyclical component of revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (UTC GC)**

Based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

#### **Cyclical component of expenditure of general government (UUCGC)**

Based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

#### **Cyclically adjusted total expenditure of general government; ESA 1995 (UUTGA)**

Adjustment based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

**Total expenditure excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UUTGB)**

Adjustment based on trend GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: 'Public finances in EMU-2000', European Economy, Reports and Studies, No 3, 2000.

---

***Cyclical adjustment of public finance variables based on POTENTIAL GDP***

**Cyclically adjusted net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGAP)**

Adjustment based on potential GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

**Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UBLGBP)**

Adjustment based on potential GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

**Cyclical component of net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of general government; ESA 1995 (UBLGCP)**

Based on potential GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

**Cyclically adjusted total revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (URTGAP)**

Adjustment based on potential GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

**Cyclical component of revenue of general government; ESA 1995 (UTCGCP)**

Based on potential GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

**Cyclical component of expenditure of general government (UUCGCP)**

Based on potential GDP.



For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustments of Budget Balances', and:

Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

### **Cyclically adjusted total expenditure of general government; ESA 1995 (UUTGAP)**

Adjustment based on potential GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

### **Total expenditure excluding interest of general government adjusted for the cyclical component; ESA 1995 (UUTGBP)**

Adjustment based on potential GDP.

For detailed information see the biannual ECFIN documentation 'Cyclical Adjustment of Budget Balances', and: Cécile Denis, Kieran Mc Morrow and Werner Röger: 'Production function approach to calculating potential growth and output gaps - estimates for the EU Member States and the US', European Economy, Economic Papers, No 176, September 2002; European Commission, Brussels.

---

### ***Gross public debt***

#### **Snow ball effect on general government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (ADGGI)**

$$= \text{UYIGE} + \text{ADGGU}$$

UYIGE = Interest including flows on swaps and FRAs (Forward Rate Agreements); general government; excessive deficit procedure;  
Percentage of gross domestic product at market prices  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

ADGGU = Impact of the nominal increase of GDP on general government consolidated gross debt; excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 1995);  
Percentage of gross domestic product at market prices (excessive deficit procedure)  
Source: AMECO

---

#### **Impact of the nominal increase of GDP on general government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (ADGGU)**

Excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 1995);  
Percentage of gross domestic product at market prices (excessive deficit procedure)

$$\text{ADGGU}_t = [(\text{UDGG}_{t-1} : \text{UVGDH}_t) - (\text{UDGG}_{t-1} : \text{UVGDH}_{t-1})] \times 100$$

UDGG = General government consolidated gross debt - excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 1995)  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UVGDH = Gross domestic product at current market prices; Reference level for excessive deficit procedure  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

#### **Stock-flow adjustment on general government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (UDGGS)**

$$\text{UDGGS}_t = (\text{UDGG}_t - \text{UDGG}_{t-1}) + \text{UBLGE}_t$$

UDGG = General government consolidated gross debt - excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 1995)

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

UBLGE = Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-); general government;  
Excessive deficit procedure  
Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

t = year under review

---

### **General government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (UDGG)**

General government gross debt is defined by Article 1 (5) of Council Regulation (EU) No 3605/93 as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 475/2000.

According to the said regulation, 'Government debt means the total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year of the sector of general government (S.13), with the exception of those liabilities the corresponding financial assets of which are held by the sector of general government (S.13). Government debt is constituted by the liabilities of general government in the following categories:

Currency and deposits (AF.2), securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives (AF.33) and loans (AF.4) as defined in ESA 1995. The nominal value of a liability outstanding at the end of the year is the face value. The nominal value of an index-linked liability corresponds to its face value adjusted by the index-related change in the value of the principal accrued to the end of the year.

Liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, or exchanged from one foreign currency through contractual agreements to one or more other foreign currencies shall be converted into the other foreign currencies at the rate agreed on in those contracts and shall be converted into the national currency on the basis of the representative market exchange rate prevailing on the last working day of each year.

Liabilities denominated in the national currency and exchanged through contractual agreements to a foreign currency shall be converted into the foreign currency at the rate agreed on in those contracts and shall be converted into the national currency on the basis of the representative market exchange rate prevailing on the last working day of each year.

Liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and exchanged through contractual agreements to the national currency shall be converted into the national currency at the rate agreed on in those contracts.'

For further information on currency and deposits (AF.2), financial derivatives (AF.33) and for loans (AF.4) see ESA 1995, paragraphs 7.46 - 7.51.

---

### **General government consolidated gross debt ; EU-Member States: ESA 95 and former definition (linked series) (UDGGL)**

---

#### **General government consolidated gross debt; ESA 1995 (UDGGR)** (Relative to country or country aggregate)

$$= (\text{UDGG X} : \text{UDGG A}) \times 100$$

UDGG = General government consolidated gross debt – excessive deficit procedure (based on ESA 1995)

-

Source: National accounts; Eurostat or National

Country A = Reference level

Country X = Country to be compared with country A

---