

## ANNEX I

## DEFINITIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS

**Code** : 11 11 0  
**Name** : Number of enterprises  
**Annex** : I to VIII  
**Definition:**

A count of the number of market enterprises as defined in Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93<sup>(1)</sup> registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Only active units which either had turnover or employment at any time during the reference period should be included. Dormant (temporarily inactive) and inactive units are excluded. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period. It also includes local units (branches) which do not constitute a separate legal entity and which are dependent on foreign enterprises except for the activities covered by Annex V of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008. For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex V of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 this characteristic shall be limited to the number of enterprises established according to the law of the reporting country and branches of enterprises with head-office in non-EEA countries. For reinsurance enterprises no branches of enterprises with head-office in non-EEA countries are recorded. For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 this characteristic shall also comprise pension funds that do not employ personnel. It shall also include pension funds which are not established as legal entities and which are managed by pension fund management companies, insurance enterprises or other financial institutions (without however being covered by the annual accounts of these institutions). This characteristic shall however not include the number of pension funds which are not established separately from the sponsoring undertaking or trade (i.e. the non-autonomous pension funds or the book reserve system normally managed as an ancillary activity by the employer).

**Code** : 11 11 1  
**Name** : Number of enterprises broken down by legal status  
**Annex** : V and VI  
**Definition:**

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) is broken down by legal status;  
 Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 11 11 2  
**Name** : Number of enterprises broken down by size class of gross premiums written  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) broken down by size classes of gross premiums written.  
 Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 11 11 3

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

**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 11 11 4

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

**Annex** : VI

Definition:

‘Parent enterprise’ shall mean a parent undertaking as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983<sup>(2)</sup> based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts and any undertaking which, in the opinion of the relevant supervisory authority, effectively exercises a dominant influence over the credit institution.

The following geographical breakdown of parent enterprises has to be used: parent enterprise situated in the home Member State (the observed enterprise can be regarded as domestic controlled), parent enterprise situated in other countries (the observed enterprise can be regarded as foreign controlled). Branches of credit institutions with head office in another country than the reporting country do not have any parent enterprise. These enterprises are not considered here. The ultimate controlling institutional unit as defined in Regulation (EC) No 716/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(3)</sup> is the preferred concept which should as far as possible be followed.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 11 11 5

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

**Annex** : V

Definition:

‘Parent enterprise’ shall mean a parent undertaking within the meaning of Article 1(1) of Council Directive 83/349/EEC of 13 June 1983 based on the Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts, and any undertaking which, in the opinion of the relevant supervisory authority, effectively exercises a dominant influence over the insurance enterprise.

The following geographical breakdown of parent enterprises has to be used: parent enterprise situated in the home Member State (the observed enterprise can be regarded as domestic controlled), parent enterprise situated in other countries (the observed enterprise can be regarded as foreign controlled). As mutual enterprises and branches of insurance enterprises with head office in non-EEA countries do not have any parent enterprise, these enterprises are not considered here. The ultimate controlling institutional unit as defined in (EC) No 716/2007 is the preferred concept which should as far as possible be followed.

Link to other variables:

‘Number of enterprises by residence of the parent enterprise’ is part of the number of enterprises (11 11 0)

**Code** : 11 11 6  
**Name** : Number of enterprises broken down by size classes of the balance sheet total  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) is broken down by size classes of the balance sheet total. The balance sheet total at the end of the accounting year (see variable 43 30 0) is considered.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 11 11 7  
**Name** : Number of enterprises broken down by category of credit institutions  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

The number of enterprises (see variable 11 11 0) is broken down by category of credit institutions as follows: licensed banks, specialised credit granting institutions, other credit institutions.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 11 11 8  
**Name** : Number of enterprises broken down by size of investments  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

The number of enterprises as defined in variable 11 11 0 broken down by size classes of investments, these are the investments covered by the variables 48 10 0 or 48 10 4, i.e. total investments at market value.

Link to other variables:

The variable ‘Number of enterprises broken down by size of investments’ (11 11 8) is a further breakdown of the variable ‘Number of enterprises’ (11 11 0).

**Code** : 11 11 9  
**Name** : Number of enterprises broken down by size classes of members  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

The number of enterprises as defined in variable 11 11 0 broken down by size classes of members, these are the members defined in the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

*Note* : The number of members at the end of the accounting year should be considered.

Link to other variables:

The variable ‘Number of enterprises broken down by size classes of members’ (11 11 9) is a further breakdown of the variable ‘Number of enterprises’ (11 11 0).

**Code** : 11 15 0

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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**Name** : Number of enterprises with non-autonomous pension funds  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable concerns the number of enterprises that constitute book reserves for paying out pensions to their employees. The management of the non-autonomous pension fund is an ancillary activity to these enterprises.

**Code** : 11 21 0  
**Name** : Number of local units  
**Annex** : I to IV and VI

Definition

A count of the number of local units as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors. Local units must be included even if they have no paid employees. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period.

**Code** : 11 31 0  
**Name** : Number of kind-of-activity units  
**Annex** : II and IV

Definition

A count of the number of kind-of-activity units as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 registered to the population concerned in the business register corrected for errors, in particular frame errors, or an estimate if this type of unit is not registered. This statistic should include all units active during at least a part of the reference period.

**Code** : 11 41 0  
**Name** : Total number and location of branches in other countries  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

**Code** : 11 41 1  
**Name** : Total number of branches broken down by location in non-EEA countries  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

‘Branch’ is defined in Article 1 of the Council Directive 89/646/EEC<sup>(6)</sup> and is detailed in the Commission Communication on the freedom to provide services and on the interest of the general good in the Second Banking Directive (95/C 291/06).

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

*Note* : All active branches in non-EEA countries notified in the home Member State of the credit institution are taken into consideration.

**Code** : 11 51 0  
**Name** : Total number of financial subsidiaries broken down by location in other countries

**Annex** : VI

Definition:

‘Subsidiary’ shall mean a subsidiary undertaking as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of Directive 83/349/EEC based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on consolidated accounts. All enterprises being in the scope of financial services enterprises (as defined in chapter 1.3 of the methodological manual for statistics on credit institutions) are to be included.

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

**Code** : 11 61 0**Name** : Number of pension schemes**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of pension schemes under the administration of pension funds. A pension scheme is based on an agreement, in general between social partners, stipulating which retirement benefits are granted and under which conditions.

**Code** : 11 91 0**Name** : Population of active enterprises in t**Annex** : IX

Definition

A count of market enterprises that had either turnover or employment at any time during a given reference period.

**Code** : 11 92 0**Name** : Number of births of enterprises in t**Annex** : IX

Definition

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

**Code** : 11 93 0**Name** : Number of deaths of enterprises in t**Annex** : IX

Definition

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

**Code** : 11 94 1**Name** : Number of enterprises newly born in t-1 having survived to t**Code** : 11 94 2

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**Name** : Number of enterprises newly born in t-2 having survived to t  
**Code** : 11 94 3  
**Name** : Number of enterprises newly born in t-3 having survived to t  
**Code** : 11 94 4  
**Name** : Number of enterprises newly born in t-4 having survived to t  
**Code** : 11 94 5  
**Name** : Number of enterprises newly born in t-5 having survived to t  
**Annex** : IX  
**Definition**

Enterprise survival as referred to in these characteristics occurs if an enterprise is active in terms of employment and/or turnover in the year of birth and the following year(s). Two types of survival can be distinguished:

- 1) An enterprise born in year t-1 is considered to have survived in year t if it is active in terms of turnover and/or employment in any part of year t (= survival without changes).
- 2) An enterprise is also considered to have survived if the linked legal unit(s) have ceased to be active, but their activity has been taken over by a new legal unit set up specifically to take over the factors of production of that enterprise (= survival by take-over).

**Code** : 12 11 0  
**Name** : Turnover  
**Annex** : I to V, VII and VIII  
**Definition**

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the activities classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. The sales of goods include the goods produced by the enterprise as well as the merchandise purchased by a retailer or land and other property held for resale (if land and other property were initially purchased for investment purposes they should not be included in turnover). The rendering of services typically involves the performance by the enterprise of a contractually agreed task over an agreed period of time. The revenue of the long-term contracts (e.g. building contracts) should be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract and not the finished contract method. Goods produced for own consumption or investment should be excluded from turnover.*

Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the value added type taxes (VAT). VAT are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.

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

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extra-ordinary income in company accounts according to the 4th Accounting Directive and revenue from the use by others of enterprise assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends and other income according to IAS/IFRS is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex V of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the corresponding title of this characteristic is 'Gross premiums written'. This characteristic is

defined in Article 35 of Directive 91/674/EEC<sup>(7)</sup>. Note: For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 1(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 1(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the corresponding title of this characteristic is 'Total pension contributions'. This characteristic shall comprise all pension contributions, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, such as all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions, voluntary additional contributions, incoming transfers, other contributions.

Link to company accounts

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the activities classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K*  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

Turnover as defined above for statistical purposes comprises the accounting heading

— Net turnover including other taxes on products linked to turnover but not deductible  
IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002<sup>(8)</sup> and  
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Turnover as defined above for statistical purposes comprises the accounting headings:

— revenue from the sales of goods and the rendering of services (IAS 18.35). If revenue  
of interests, dividends and royalties is included in this item, they should be subtracted.

Link to other variables:

For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 with the exception of enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K

— Turnover is used in the calculation of Production value (12 12 0) and other aggregates  
and balances.

— Turnover may be broken down by activity: Turnover from i) the principal activity,  
ii) industrial activities, iii) trading activities of purchase and resale and intermediary  
activities, iv) intermediary activities (agents), v) other service activities (18 11 0 to  
18 16 0).

— Turnover may be broken down by product type: Breakdown of turnover by product  
type (18 21 0).

For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex V of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, 'Gross premiums written' (12 11 0) is calculated as follows:

Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1),

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

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

For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 Turnover (Total pension contributions) is calculated as follows:

Pension contributions receivable from members (48 00 1),

+ Pension contributions receivable from employers (48 00 2),

+ Incoming transfers (48 00 3),

+ Other pension contributions (48 00 4)

or:

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Pension contributions to defined benefit schemes (48 00 5),

+ Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes (48 00 6),

+ Pension contributions to hybrid schemes (48 00 7).

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VIII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 "Turnover" is further broken down into products and the residence of the client*

**Code** : 12 11 1  
**Name** : Gross direct premiums written  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 1(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 1(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

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

= Gross premiums written (12 11 0)

**Code** : 12 11 2  
**Name** : Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account. Only written premiums of the business accepted are covered.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 1(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 1(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

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

= Gross premiums written (12 11 0)

**Code** : 12 11 3  
**Name** : Gross direct premiums written, individual premiums  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross direct premiums written, individual premiums is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account.

Note:

For the breakdown individual premiums: Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.



Link to other variables:

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

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

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

**Code** : 12 11 4

**Name** : Gross direct premiums written, premiums under group contracts

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross direct premiums written, premiums under group contracts is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account.

Note:

For the breakdown premiums under group contracts: Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

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

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

**Code** : 12 11 5

**Name** : Gross direct premiums written, periodic premiums

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross direct premiums written, periodic premiums is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account.

Note:

For the breakdown periodic premiums: Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

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

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

**Code** : 12 11 6

**Name** : Gross direct premiums written, single premiums

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross direct premiums written, single premiums is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account.

Note:

For the breakdown single premiums: Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

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

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= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

**Code** : 12 11 7  
**Name** : Gross direct premiums written, premiums from non-bonus contracts  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross direct premiums written, premiums from non-bonus contracts is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account.

Note:

For the breakdown premiums from non-bonus contracts: Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

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

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

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

**Code** : 12 11 8  
**Name** : Gross direct premiums written, premiums from bonus contracts  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross direct premiums written, premiums from bonus contracts is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account.

Note:

For the breakdown premiums from bonus contracts: Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

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

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

= Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1)

**Code** : 12 11 9  
**Name** : Gross direct premiums written, premiums from contracts where the investment risk is borne by policyholders

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross direct premiums written, premiums from contracts where the investment risk is borne by policyholders is included in the technical part of the profit and loss account.

Note:

For the breakdown premiums from contracts where the investment risk is borne by policyholders: Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 12 12 0  
**Name** : Production value  
**Annex** : I to IV, VI and VII  
**Definition**

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 with the exception of enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K*

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

The production value is defined as turnover or revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services, plus or minus the changes in stocks of finished products, work in progress and goods and services purchased for resale, minus the purchases of goods and services for resale (only for the goods and services sold during the reporting period and excluding the costs of storage and transport of the goods purchased for resale), plus capitalised production, plus other (operating and extra-ordinary) income (excluding subsidies). Income and expenditure classified as financial or as revenue in the form of interests and dividends in company accounts is excluded from production value. Included in purchases of goods and services for resale are the purchases of services purchased in order to be rendered to third parties in the same condition.

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

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

*For the statistics on activities of NACE Rev.2 groups 65.1 and 65.2, the production value is defined gross premiums earned plus total portfolio investment income plus other services produced minus gross claims incurred, excluding claims management expenses plus capital gains and provisions.*

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the production value is defined as interest receivable and similar income less interest payable and similar charges plus commissions receivable plus income from shares and other variable-yield securities plus net profit or net loss on financial operations plus other operating income.*

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the production value is defined as turnover less insurance premiums payable plus investment income plus other income plus insurance claims receivable less total expenditure on pensions less net change in technical provisions.*

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*For the enterprises of the NACE Rev.2 class 64.11 (central banks) the production value is defined as interest receivable and similar income less interest payable and similar charges plus commissions receivable plus income from shares and other variable-yield securities plus net profit or net loss on financial operations plus other operating income.*

Link to company accounts

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K 4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC*

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

- Net turnover
  - part of Other operating income — excluding subsidies
  - part of Extra-ordinary income — excluding subsidies
  - Variation in stocks of finished goods and work in progress
  - part of Raw materials and consumables relating to purchases and change in stocks of goods for resale
  - Work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised
- IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

The components of Production value are included in the following accounting headings (function of expense method):

- Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services, income from royalties (excluding revenue from interests and dividends if included in revenue)
- Other income — excluding subsidies
- + Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress
- part of raw materials and consumables used relating to purchases and change in stocks of goods for resale
- + work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised (included in other income)

The components of Production value are included in the following accounting headings (nature of expense method):

- Revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services, income from royalties (excluding revenue from interests and dividends if included in revenue)
- Other income — excluding subsidies
- cost of sales excluding depreciation and amortization costs
- + work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised (included in other income)

Link to other variables:

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV, of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K, the production value is based on*

Turnover (12 11 0),

+/- Change in stocks of finished products and work in progress manufactured by the unit (13 21 3)

- +/- Change in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 21 1)
- Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0)
- + Capitalised production
- + Other operating income (excluding subsidies)

Production value is used in the calculation of Value added at factor cost (12 15 0) and other aggregates and balances.

*For the statistics on activities of NACE Rev.2 groups 65.1 and 65.2, the production value is calculated as follows:*

For life insurance:

Gross premiums written (12 11 0),

- + Gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (32 11 2)
- + Investment income (32 22 0)
- Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5)
- Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6)
- Income from participating interests (32 71 1)
- +  $[(\text{Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0)} - \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}) / \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}] \times (\text{Investment income (32 22 0)} - \text{Value readjustments on investments (32 71 5)} - \text{Gains on the realisation of investments (32 71 6)} - \text{Income from participating interests (32 71 1)})$ ,
- + Other technical income, net amount (32 16 1)
- + Other income (32 46 0)
- Gross claims payments (32 13 1)
- Gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (32 13 4)
- + External and internal claims management expenses (32 61 5)
- + Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6)
- + Unrealised gains on investments (32 23 0)
- Losses on the realisation on investments (32 72 3)
- Unrealised losses on investments (32 28 0)
- Gross change in life insurance provision (32 25 0),
- Bonuses and rebates, net amount (32 16 3)
- Change in fund for future appropriations (part of 32 29 0)
- Net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings (32 16 2).

For non-life insurance and reinsurance:

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## Gross premiums written (12 11 0)

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

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, Production value is calculated as:*

## Interest receivable and similar income (42 11 0)

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

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, Production value is calculated as:*

## Turnover (12 11 0),

- Insurance premiums payable (48 05 0)
- + Investment income (48 01 0)
- + Other income (48 02 2),

- + Insurance claims receivable (48 02 1)
- Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0)
- Net change in technical provisions (48 04 0)

**Code** : 12 13 0  
**Name** : Gross margin on goods for resale  
**Annex** : II to IV  
**Definition**

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

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

Also called gross trading margin.

[Link to company accounts](#)

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K*  
 4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

These figures may not be isolated in company accounts. They are part of net turnover and raw materials and consumables in the accounts according to the 4th Accounting Directive (78/660). IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

These figures may not be isolated in company accounts. In the nature of expense method they are part of revenue and raw materials and consumables used. In the function of expense method they are part of revenue and cost of sales.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Gross margin on goods for resale is based on

Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale (18 16 0)

- Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0)
- +/- Changes in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 21 1)
- Gross margin on goods for resale is a part of Production value (12 12 0)

**Code** : 12 15 0  
**Name** : Value added at factor cost  
**Annex** : I to IV, VI and VII  
**Definition**

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV, of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K, value added at factor cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes.*

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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It can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income (including operating subsidies), plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. The duties and taxes linked to production are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold. Alternatively it can be calculated from gross operating surplus by adding personnel costs.

Income and expenditure classified as financial in company accounts according to the 4th Accounting Directive (78/660/EEC) is excluded from value added. Income and expenditure classified as interest income, dividend income, foreign exchange gain from foreign currency borrowings related to interest costs, gains on redemption and extinguishment of debt or finance costs according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1725/2003 are excluded from value added

Value added at factor costs is calculated 'gross' as value adjustments (such as depreciation and impairment losses) are not subtracted.

*For the statistics on activities of NACE rev.2 groups 65.1 and 65.2, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value minus gross value of reinsurance services received minus commissions minus other external expenditure on goods and services.*

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value less total purchases of goods and services.*

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value less total purchases of goods and services.*

*For the enterprises of the NACE Rev.2 class 64.11, the value added at factor costs is defined as production value less total purchases of goods and services.*

Link to company accounts

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K*  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003



Value added at factor costs can be calculated directly from the following accounting headings from the nature of expense method

Revenue (excluding revenue from interests and dividends if included in revenue)

- +/- Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress
- Raw materials and consumables used
- Other expenses
- + Other income

Value added at factor costs can be calculated directly from the following accounting headings from the function of expense method

Revenue (excluding revenue from interests and dividends if included in revenue)

- Cost of sales (excluding employee benefits costs, depreciation and amortization costs)
- Distribution costs (excluding employee benefits costs)
- Administrative expenses (excluding employee benefits costs)
- Other expenses
- + Other income

Link to other variables:

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV, of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K,*

Value added at factor cost is based on

Turnover (12 11 0)

- +/- Change in stocks of goods and services (13 21 0)
- + Capitalised production
- + Other operating income
- Purchases of goods and services (13 11 0)
- Other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible
- Duties and taxes linked to production
- Value added at factor cost is used in the calculation of gross operating surplus (12 17 0) and other aggregates and balances.

*For the statistics on activities of NACE rev.2 groups 65.1 and 65.2, Value added at factor cost is calculated as:*

Production value (12 12 0),

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

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the value added at factor cost is calculated follows:*

Production value (12120),

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

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the value added at factor cost is calculated follows:*

Production value (12 12 0),

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

**Code** : 12 17 0  
**Name** : Gross operating surplus  
**Annex** : I to IV  
**Definition**

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

Link to company accounts

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K 4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC*

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

Net turnover

- Variation in stocks of finished goods and work in progress
- Work performed by the undertaking for its own purposes and capitalised
- Raw materials and consumables
- Other external charges
- Other operating charges
- Other operating income
- Extra-ordinary charges
- Extra-ordinary income
- Staff costs

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Gross operating surplus can be calculated directly from the following accounting headings from the nature of expense method

- Revenue (excluding revenue from interests and dividends if included in revenue)
- +/- Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress
- Raw materials and consumables used
- Other expenses
- + Other income
- employee benefits costs

Gross operating surplus can be calculated directly from the following accounting headings from the function of expense method

- Revenue (excluding revenue from interests and dividends if included in revenue)

—	Cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization costs)
—	Distribution costs (excluding depreciation and amortization costs)
—	Administrative expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization costs)
—	Other expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization costs)
—	+
	Other income

Link to other variables:

Gross operating surplus is based on

Value added at factor cost (12 15 0)

- Personnel costs (13 31 0)

**Code** : 13 11 0

**Name** : Total purchases of goods and services

**Annex** : I to IV, VI and VII

Definition

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

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

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

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

Expenditure classified as financial expenditure or as revenue in the form of interests and dividends is excluded from the total purchases of goods and services.

Purchases of goods and services are valued at the purchase price, i.e. the price the purchaser actually pays for the products, including any taxes less subsidies on the products bought excluding however value added type taxes

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

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV, of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K, expenditure classified as financial expenditure in company accounts is excluded from the total purchases of goods and services.*

*For the statistics on activities of NACE Rev.2 groups 65.1 and 65.2, the total purchases of goods and services is defined as the gross value of reinsurance services received plus total of commissions as referred to in Article 64 of Council Directive 91/674 plus any other external expense on goods and services (excluding personnel costs).*

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, the total purchases of goods and services is defined as commissions payable plus other administrative expenses plus other operating charges.*

Link to company accounts

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K*  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Purchases of goods and services can be calculated from the following accounting headings from the nature of expense method

- Raw materials and consumables used
- Other expenses (before account is made of changes in stocks of goods and services)

Purchases of goods and services can be calculated from the following accounting headings from the function of expense method

- Cost of sales (before account is made of changes of goods and services and excluding employee benefits costs, depreciation and amortization costs)
- Distribution costs (made during the accounting period and excluding employee benefits costs, depreciation and amortization costs)
- Administrative expenses (made during the accounting period and excluding employee benefits costs, depreciation and amortization costs)
- Other expenses

Link to other variables:

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV, of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K,*

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

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

- Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 12 0)
- Payments for agency workers (13 13 1)
- Payments for long term rental and operational leasing of goods (13 41 1)
- Purchases of energy products (20 11 0)

*For the statistics on activities of NACE Rev.2 groups 65.1 and 65.2, Total purchases of goods and services is calculated as:*

For life insurance:

Reinsurance balance (32 18 0),

- +  $[(\text{Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0)} - \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}) / \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}] \times (\text{Investment income (32 22 0)} - \text{Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5)} - \text{Gains on the realisation of investments (32 71 6)} - \text{Income from participating interests (32 71 1)})$ ,
- + Commissions (32 61 1),
- + External expenditure on goods and services (32 61 4)

For non-life insurance and reinsurance:

Reinsurance balance (32 18 0),

- +  $[(\text{Total gross technical provisions (37 30 0)} - \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}) / \text{Total net technical provisions (37 30 1)}] \times (\text{Investment income (32 42 0)} - \text{Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5)} - \text{Gains on the realisation of investments (32 71 6)} - \text{Income from participating interests (32 71 1)})$ ,
- + Commissions (32 61 1),
- + External expenditure on goods and services (32 61 4)

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, total purchases of goods and services is calculated as:*

Commissions payable (42 15 0),

- + Other administrative expenses (42 32 2),
- + Other operating charges (42 33 0).

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008, The variable Total purchases of goods and services (13 11 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total operational expenses (48 06 0).*

**Code** : 13 12 0  
**Name** : Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received  
**Annex** : I to IV  
**Definition**

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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

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

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

Link to company accounts

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K*  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

- Raw materials and consumables
- Other external charges
- Other operating charges

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of the following accounting headings from the nature of expense method

- Raw materials and consumables used (before account is made of changes in stocks of goods and services)
- Other expenses

Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of the following accounting headings from the function of expense method:

- Cost of sales (before account is made of changes of goods and services and excluding employee benefits costs, depreciation and amortization costs)
- Other expenses

Link to other variables:

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

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

**Code** : 13 13 1  
**Name** : Payments for agency workers  
**Annex** : I to IV  
**Definition**

Included in this figure are payments to temporary employment agencies and similar organisations supplying workers to clients' businesses for limited periods of time to supplement or temporarily replace the working force of the client, where the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service unit. However, these agencies and organisations do not provide direct supervision of their employees at the clients' work sites. Only the payments for the provision of personnel which is not linked to the provision of a particular industrial or other non-industrial service is included.

[Link to company accounts](#)

*For the statistics on activities defined in Section 3 of Annexes I to IV of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 except for the enterprises with an activity classified in NACE Rev.2 Section K 4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC*

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Payments for agency workers may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of the heading other expenses or part of raw materials and consumables used (in some cases when the agency workers concern production activities) from the nature of expense method.

Payments for agency workers may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of the headings cost of sales, distribution costs, administrative expenses and/or other expenses from the function of expense method.

*For the statistics on activities of NACE Rev. 2 groups 65.1 and 65.2*

Payments for agency workers may not be isolated in company accounts as described in Article 34, III 16 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC

*For the statistics on activities of credit institutions of NACE rev.2 classes 64.19 and 64.92*

Payments for agency workers may not be isolated in Other administrative expenses, as referred to in Article 27, item 8b, and Article 28, item A 4b of Directive 86/635/EEC

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

**Code** : 13 21 0  
**Name** : Change in stocks of goods and services  
**Annex** : III  
**Definition**

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

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

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

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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

Included are the stocks of goods and services bought for the sole purpose of reselling them in the same condition. Excluded are stocks of goods and services which are provided to third parties on a commission basis. Products purchased for resale and stocked by services enterprises can include goods (industrial equipment in the case of 'turnkey' engineering contracts, or buildings in the case of property development, etc.) as well as services (rights to use advertising space, transport, accommodation, etc.).

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

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

Link to company accounts

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

Variation in stocks of finished goods and in work in progress

Part of raw materials and consumables

Part of other external charges

Part of other operating charges

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Changes in stocks of goods and services can be calculated from the following headings in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress;

Part of raw materials and consumables used

Part of other expenses

Changes in stocks of goods and services can be calculated from the following headings in the income statement according to the function of expenses

Part of Cost of sales;

Part of distribution costs

Part of administrative expenses

Part of other expenses

Link to other variables:

- Change in stocks of goods and services is used in the calculation of Value added at factor costs (12 15 0) and other aggregates and balances.
- Change in stocks of goods and services may be broken down by type of stocks: i) Change in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (13 21 1) ii) Change in stocks of finished products and work in progress



manufactured by the unit (13 21 3) and iii) Change in stocks of raw materials and consumables.

**Code** : 13 21 1  
**Name** : Change in stocks of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received  
**Annex** : III  
Definition

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

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

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

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

Link to company accounts

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Changes in stocks of goods and services for resale in the same condition as received may not be isolated in company accounts. They are part of raw materials and consumables used and other expenses in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

Changes in stocks of goods and services for resale in the same condition as received may not be isolated in company accounts. They are part of Cost of sales and other expenses in the income statement according to the function of expenses

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 13 21 3  
**Name** : Change in stocks of finished products and work in progress manufactured by the unit  
**Annex** : II and IV  
Definition

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

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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

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

Link to company accounts

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress are recorded in the income statement according to the nature of expenses as the Heading Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress;

Changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress are part of the Heading cost of sales in the income statement according to the function of expenses

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 13 31 0  
**Name** : Personnel costs  
**Annex** : I to VII  
**Definition**

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

Personnel costs are made up of:

- wages and salaries
- employers' social security costs

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

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

Payments for agency workers are not included in personnel costs.

Link to company accounts

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

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

Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Personnel costs can be calculated directly from the accounting heading Employee benefits costs in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

Employee benefits costs are disclosed in addition to the income statement according to the function of expenses

Link to other variables:

Personnel costs is based on

Wages and salaries (13 32 0)

+ Social security costs (13 33 0)

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

**Code** : 13 32 0  
**Name** : Wages and salaries  
**Annex** : I to IV  
**Definition**

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

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

Wages and salaries include: all gratuities, bonuses, ex gratia payments, ‘thirteenth month payments’, severance payments, lodging, transport, cost-of-living, and family allowances, tips, commission, attendance fees, etc. received by employees, as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts payable by employees and withheld at source by the employer. Wages and salaries which the employer continues to pay in the event of illness, occupational accident, maternity leave or short-time working may be recorded here or under social security costs, dependent upon the unit's accounting practices.

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

Link to company accounts

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Wages and salaries are part of the heading Employee benefits costs in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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Wages and salaries are part of the heading Employee benefits costs disclosed in addition to the income statement according to the function of expenses

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 13 33 0  
**Name** : Social security costs  
**Annex** : I to IV

Definition

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

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

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

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

Link to company accounts

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

Social security costs are recorded in company accounts as the heading Social security costs. IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Social security costs are part of the heading Employee benefits costs in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

Social security costs are part of the heading Employee benefits costs disclosed in addition to the income statement according to the function of expenses

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 13 41 1  
**Name** : Payments for long term rental and operational leasing of goods  
**Annex** : II and IV

Definition

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

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

If all risks and rewards of ownership are, *de facto* though not *de jure*, transferred from lessor to lessee, the lease is a financial one. In financial leasing, the leasing period covers all, or most of, the economic lifetime of the durable good. At the end of the leasing period the lessee often has the option to buy the good at a nominal price. The lessor does not need to possess any expertise about the good in question. He offers no repair, maintenance or replacement services to the lessee. Normally, the good is chosen by the lessee and delivered directly to him by the producer or seller. The lessor's role is thus purely financial. All payments regarding financial leasing should be excluded from variable 13 41 1. The purchase price of the good in question should be recorded under gross investments at the time of the acquisition of the good.

Link to company accounts

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Payments for long term rental and operational leasing of goods may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of other expenses in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

Payments for long term rental and operational leasing of goods may not be isolated in company accounts. It is part of other expenses in the income statement according to the function of expenses.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 15 11 0  
**Name** : Gross investment in tangible goods  
**Annex** : I to IV, VI and VII

Definition

Investment during the reference period in all tangible goods. Included are new and existing tangible capital goods, whether bought from third parties, acquired under a financial lease contract (i.e. the right to use a durable good in exchange for rental payments over a predetermined and protracted term) or produced for own use (i.e. Capitalised production of tangible capital goods), having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land. The threshold for the useful life of a good that can be capitalised may be increased according to company accounting practices where these practices require a greater expected useful life than the 1 year threshold indicated above.

All investments are valued prior to (i.e. gross of) value adjustments, and before the deduction of income from disposals. Purchased goods are valued at purchase price, i.e. transport and installation charges, fees, taxes and other costs of ownership transfer are included. The value of goods acquired via financial lease corresponds to the market value of the good if it had been purchased in the year of acquisition only. This value is in principle known in the contract or can be estimated by summing-up the part of the instalments that cover the capital reimbursement. The part of instalments corresponding to the interest payments are to be excluded. Own produced tangible goods are valued at production cost. Goods acquired through restructurings (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, split-off) are excluded. Purchases of small tools which are not capitalised are included under current expenditure.

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

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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Current maintenance costs are excluded as is the value and current expenditure on capital goods used under rental and operational lease contracts. Annual payments for assets used under financial leasing should be excluded. Investments in intangible and financial assets are excluded.

Financial leasing furthermore is characterized by the fact that all risks and rewards of ownership are *de facto* though not *de jure* transferred from lessor to lessee. The leasing period covers all, or most of, the economic lifetime of the durable good. At the end of the leasing period the lessee often has the option to buy the good at nominal price. The lessor's role is purely financial.

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

Investments are recorded when the ownership is transferred to the unit that intends to use them. For the goods acquired via financial leasing the value is to be recorded at the time when the good is delivered to the lessee. Capitalised production is recorded when produced. Concerning the recording of investments made in identifiable stages, each part-investment should be recorded in the reference period in which they are made.

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

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

Link to company accounts

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

Tangible goods are listed in company accounts under Fixed assets — tangible assets. The value of tangible goods acquired through financial leasing is not referred to in the IVth Accounting Directive. However, some national accounting standards do permit these goods to be capitalised in the balance sheet.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Tangible goods are listed in company accounts under Property, plant and equipment. Information regarding financial leases has to be disseminated separately in the company accounts.

Link to other variables:

Gross investment in tangible goods is based on

Gross investment in land (15 12 0)

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

Gross investment in tangible goods can be greater than the sum of 15 12 0+15 13 0+15 14 0+15 15 0 as there are asset items such as art, forests, orchards, cattle... which cannot be attributed to either of the categories of tangible goods.

**Code** : 15 12 0  
**Name** : Gross investment in land  
**Annex** : II to IV  
**Definition**

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

[Link to company accounts](#)

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Gross investment in land is not isolated in the company accounts, it is included under Property, plant and equipment

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

**Code** : 15 13 0  
**Name** : Gross investment in existing buildings and structures  
**Annex** : II to IV  
**Definition**

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

[Link to company accounts](#)

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Gross investment in existing buildings and structures is not isolated in the company accounts, it is included under Property, plant and equipment

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 15 14 0  
**Name** : Gross investment in construction and alteration of buildings  
**Annex** : II to IV  
**Definition**

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

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

Link to company accounts

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Gross investment in construction and alteration of buildings is not isolated in the company accounts, it is included under Property, plant and equipment

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 15 15 0  
**Name** : Gross investment in machinery and equipment  
**Annex** : II to IV  
**Definition**

This variable covers machinery (office machines, etc.), special vehicles used on the premises, other machinery and equipment, all vehicles and boats used off the premises, i.e. motor cars, commercial vehicles and lorries as well as special vehicles of all types, boats, railway



wagons, etc. acquired new or second hand during the reference period.. Machinery and equipment acquired through restructurations (such as mergers, take-overs, break-ups, split-off) are excluded. Also included are all additions, alterations, improvements and renovations which prolong the service life or increase the productive capacity of these capital goods. Current maintenance costs are excluded.

[Link to company accounts](#)

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Gross investment in machinery and equipment is not isolated in the company accounts, it is included under Property, plant and equipment. Part of payments on account and tangible assets in course of construction should be included insofar as they relate to machinery and equipment

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

**Code** : 15 21 0  
**Name** : Sales of tangible investment goods  
**Annex** : II to IV

Definition

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

[Link to company accounts](#)

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Tangible investment goods refer to assets listed in company accounts under Property, plant and equipment

**Code** : 15 42 0  
**Name** : Gross investment in concessions, patents, licences, trade marks and similar rights

**Annex** : II

Definition

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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Investment in concession, patents, licences, trade marks and similar rights are recognised to be an intangible asset if and only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and if the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. This requirement applies whether an intangible asset is acquired externally or generated internally.

A concession is a business operated under a contract or license associated with a degree of exclusivity in exploiting a business within a certain geographical area. For example, sports arenas or public parks may have concession stands; and public services such as water supply may be operated as concessions. The owner of the concession — the concessionaire — operates as an independent business and pays either a fixed fee, a percentage of revenue or profit, or both to the entity with the ability to assign exclusive rights for an area or facility. A concession may involve the transfer to the concessionaire of the right to use some existing infrastructure required to carry out a business (such as a water supply system in a city).

A patent is a legal title of industrial property granting its owner the exclusive right to exploit an invention commercially for a limited area and time. The patent confers its owner the right to stop others from, among other things, making, using or selling such invention without authorization. In return for the exclusive right to exploit it, the technical details of the invention are published. Patentability requires novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability of the invention.

A licensor may grant license under ‘intellectual property’ to do something (such as copy software or use a patented invention) without fear of a claim of intellectual property infringement brought by the licensor. A license under intellectual property commonly has several component parts, including a term, territory, renewal, as well as other limitations deemed vital to the licensor.

A trademark is a distinctive sign that can be represented graphically. A competitive tool, it is a means for industries and other businesses of attracting and retaining customers by distinguishing their goods and services from their competitors'

A Mark is used to differentiate a product or a service. Trademarks can be two- or three-dimensional and can be made up of words, pictures, colours, and/or sounds and so forth.  
Link to company accounts

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights refer to assets listed in company accounts under Fixed assets — intangible assets.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights refer to assets listed in company accounts under intangible assets.

**Code** : 15 44 1  
**Name** : Investment in purchased software  
**Annex** : II, IV  
**Definition**

Investment in purchased software are recognised to be an intangible asset if and only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and if the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. If the purchase of software does

not meet these conditions, it is recognised as an expense when it is incurred and included in the value of variable 13 11 0 Total purchases of goods and services.

The investment in purchased software comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable expenditure on preparing the software for its intended use. Directly attributable expenditure includes, for example, professional fees for its installation. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

[Link to company accounts](#)

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

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

Investments in software are listed in company accounts under Fixed assets — intangible assets. IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

Investments in software refer to assets listed in company accounts under intangible assets.

**Code** : 16 11 0  
**Name** : Number of persons employed  
**Annex** : I to VII  
**Definition**

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

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

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

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

The number of persons employed is a headcount and is measured as an annual average using **at least** data for each quarter of the year except for the statistics on the activities defined in Section 3 of Annex V, VI and VII of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 for which the calculation can be done on the basis of data with a lower frequency.

[Link to company accounts](#)

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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The number of persons employed is recorded in the notes on the company accounts (Article 43 (9)).

Link to other variables:

The number of persons employed may be broken down into the Number of employees (16 13 0) and unpaid persons employed (16 12 0).

**Code** : 16 11 1  
**Name** : Number of persons employed broken down by category of credit institutions

**Annex** : VI

Definition:

The number of persons employed (see variable 16 11 0) is broken down by category of credit institutions as follows: Licensed banks, Specialised credit granting institutions, Other credit institutions. This breakdown enables to allocate the categories of credit institutions to the relevant NACE Rev.2 classes.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 16 11 2  
**Name** : Number of women employed  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

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

Link to other variables:

Number of women employed is part of the number of persons employed (16 11 0).

**Code** : 16 12 0  
**Name** : Number of unpaid persons employed  
**Annex** : I to IV and VI

Definition

The number of unpaid persons employed is defined as the number of persons who work regularly in the observation unit and who do not receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind (unpaid family workers, working proprietors not receiving a compensation in the form of wages, salaries, ...).

Link to other variables:

Number of unpaid persons employed (16 12 0) is calculated as the difference between the number of person employed (16 11 0) and the number of employees (16 13 0).

**Code** : 16 13 0  
**Name** : Number of employees  
**Annex** : I to IV and VI

Definition

The number of employees is defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. (All persons for whom payments are booked under the heading personnel costs in the profit and loss accounts of the enterprise should be included even if in some cases no contract of employment exists).

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

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

In particular the following are considered as employees:

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

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

The number of employees does not include voluntary workers.

The number of employees is calculated in the same manner as the Number of persons employed, namely it is a headcount and is measured as an annual average using data for at least each quarter of the year except for the statistics on the activities defined in Section 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 for which the calculation can be done on the basis of data with a lower frequency.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 16 13 6  
**Name** : Number of female employees  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

The number of employees (see variable 16 13 0) of the female sex.

Link to other variables:

Number of female employees is part of the number of employees (16 13 0).

**Code** : 16 14 0  
**Name** : Number of employees in full time equivalent units  
**Annex** : I to IV and VI

Definition

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

Figures for the number of persons working less than the standard working time of a full-year full-time worker, should be converted into full time equivalents, with regard to the working time of a full-time full-year employee in the unit. It is the total hours worked divided by the average annual number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the economic territory. Since the length of a full-time job has changed through time and differs between industries, methods which establish the average proportion and average hours of less than full-time jobs in each job

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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group have to be used. A normal full-time week must first be estimated in each job group. If possible, a job group can be defined, inside an industry, according to sex and (or) kind of work of people. Hours contractually agreed upon can constitute for employee jobs, the appropriate criteria for determining those figures. Full-time equivalent is calculated separately in each job group, then summed.

Included in this category are people working less than a standard working day, less than the standard number of working days in the week, or less than the standard number of weeks/months in the year. The conversion should be carried out on the basis of the number of hours, days, weeks or months worked.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 16 15 0  
**Name** : Number of hours worked by employees  
**Annex** : II and IV

Definition

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

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

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

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

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 16 91 0  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of active enterprises in t  
**Annex** : IX

Definition

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

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

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

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

**Code** : 16 91 1

**Name** : Number of employees in the population of active enterprises in t

**Annex** : IX

**Definition**

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

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

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

In particular the following are considered as employees:

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

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

The number of employees does not include voluntary workers.

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

**Code** : 16 92 0

**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of births in t

**Annex** : IX

**Definition**

The number of persons employed is defined as in characteristic 16 91 0. The population of births is defined as in characteristic 11 92 0.

**Code** : 16 92 1

**Name** : Number of employees in the population of births in t

**Definition**

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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The number of employees is defined as in characteristic 16 91 1. The population of births is defined as in characteristic 11 92 0.

**Code** : 16 93 0  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of deaths in t  
**Annex** : IX  
 Definition

The number of persons employed is defined as in characteristic 16 91 0. The population of deaths is defined as in characteristic 11 93 0.

**Code** : 16 93 1  
**Name** : Number of employees in the population of deaths in t  
**Annex** : IX  
 Definition

The number of employees is defined as in characteristic 16 91 1. The population of deaths is defined as in characteristic 11 93 0.

**Code** : 16 94 1  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of enterprises newly born in t-1 having survived to t

**Code** : 16 94 2  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of enterprises newly born in t-2 having survived to t

**Code** : 16 94 3  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of enterprises newly born in t-3 having survived to t

**Code** : 16 94 4  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of enterprises newly born in t-4 having survived to t

**Code** : 16 94 5  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the population of enterprises newly born in t-5 having survived to t

**Annex** : IX  
 Definition

The number of persons employed is defined as in characteristic 16 91 0. The population of births is defined as in characteristic 11 92 0. Survival is defined as in characteristics 11 94 1 to 11 94 5.

**Code** : 16 95 1  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the year of birth in the population of enterprises newly born in t-1 having survived to t

**Code** : 16 95 2  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the year of birth in the population of enterprises newly born in t-2 having survived to t

**Code** : 16 95 3  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the year of birth in the population of enterprises newly born in t-3 having survived to t

**Code** : 16 95 4  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the year of birth in the population of enterprises newly born in t-4 having survived to t



**Code** : 16 95 5  
**Name** : Number of persons employed in the year of birth in the population of enterprises newly born in t-5 having survived to t  
**Annex** : IX  
**Definition**

The number of persons employed is defined as in characteristic 16 91 0. The population of births is defined as in characteristic 11 92 0. Survival is defined as in characteristics 11 94 1 to 11 94 5.

**Code** : 17 32 0  
**Name** : Number of retail stores  
**Annex** : III  
**Definition**

This is the total number of retail stores operated by the enterprise, either owned or rented. Stores are defined as fixed sales premises which the customers enter to make their purchases. Retail stores are to be classified within the groups 47.1-47.7 of NACE Rev.2.

Link to other variables:

Part of Number of local units (11 21 0)

**Code** : 17 33 1  
**Name** : Sales space  
**Annex** : III  
**Definition**

Sales space is the estimated surface area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of that part of the premises of the enterprise devoted to selling and display, i.e.:

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

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

**Code** : 18 10 0  
**Name** : Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities  
**Annex** : III  
**Definition**

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Sections A to F of NACE Rev.2 .

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

Link to company accounts

Turnover from agriculture, forestry, fishing and industrial activities can not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

Link to other variables:

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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#### Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

**Code** : 18 11 0  
**Name** : Turnover from the principal activity at the NACE Rev.2 three-digit level.  
**Annex** : II and IV  
**Definition**

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

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

Link to company accounts

Turnover from the principal activity at the NACE Rev. 2 three-digit level can not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

Link to other variables:

#### Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

**Code** : 18 12 0  
**Name** : Turnover from industrial activities  
**Annex** : II  
**Definition**

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Sections B to F of NACE Rev.2.

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

Link to company accounts

Turnover from industrial activities can not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

Link to other variables:

#### Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

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

**Code** : 18 12 1  
**Name** : Turnover from industrial activities excluding construction  
**Annex** : IV

**Definition**

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Sections B to E of NACE Rev.2.

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

[Link to company accounts](#)

Turnover from industrial activities excluding construction can not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

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

Part of Turnover from industrial activities (18 12 0)

**Code** : 18 12 2

**Name** : Turnover from construction activities

**Annex** : IV

**Definition**

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Section F of NACE Rev.2.

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

[Link to company accounts](#)

Turnover from construction activities can not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

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

Part of Turnover from industrial activities (18 12 0)

**Code** : 18 15 0

**Name** : Turnover from service activities

**Annex** : II to IV

**Definition**

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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

This variable encompasses turnover from service activities resulting from a principal or secondary activity; some service activities may be performed by industrial units. These activities are classified to Sections H to N and P to S and also to the maintenance and repair Groups 45.2 and 45.4 of Section G of NACE Rev.2.

[Link to company accounts](#)

Turnover from service activities may not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

**Code** : 18 16 0  
**Name** : Turnover from trading activities of purchase and resale and from intermediary activities  
**Annex** : II to IV  
**Definition**

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

Resales may be broken down into:

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

These activities are classified in Section G of NACE Rev.2 (except the maintenance and repair Groups 45.2 and 45.4).

[Link to company accounts](#)

Turnover from trading and intermediary activities may not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

**Code** : 18 21 0  
**Name** : Breakdown of turnover by product (according to Section G of CPA)  
**Annex** : III

## Definition

The part of turnover to be broken down is the turnover from the trading activities of purchase and resale of the unit and the intermediary activity of the unit (as defined for variable 18 16 0).  
Link to company accounts

Turnover broken down by product may not be isolated in company accounts.  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.  
IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.  
Link to other variables:

The sum of the turnover for all products has to be equal to Turnover from trading and intermediary activities (18 16 0)

**Code** : 18 31 0  
**Name** : Turnover from building  
**Annex** : IV

## Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Section F of NACE Rev.2 and relating to constructions classified as buildings in the classification of types of constructions (CC).

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

Link to company accounts

Turnover from building may not be isolated in company accounts.  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.  
IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.  
Link to other variables:

Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

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

Part of Turnover from industrial activities (18 12 0)

Part of Turnover from construction activities (18 12 2)

**Code** : 18 32 0  
**Name** : Turnover from civil engineering  
**Annex** : IV

## Definition

The part of turnover derived from activities classified to Section F of NACE Rev.2 and relating to constructions classified as civil engineering works in the classification of types of constructions (CC).

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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

[Link to company accounts](#)

Turnover from civil engineering may not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of net turnover.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of revenue.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

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

Part of Turnover from industrial activities (18 12 0)

Part of Turnover from construction activities (18 12 2)

**Code** : 20 11 0  
**Name** : Purchases of energy products (in value)  
**Annex** : II and IV

Definition

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

[Link to company accounts](#)

Purchases of energy products can not be isolated in company accounts.

4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is part of Raw materials and consumables.

IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is part of the Raw materials and consumables used in the nature of expense method.

It is part of cost of sales, distribution costs and administrative expenses in the function or expense method.

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

**Code** : 21 11 0  
**Name** : Investment in equipment and plant for pollution control and special anti-pollution accessories (mainly 'end-of-pipe' equipment)  
**Annex** : II

Definition

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

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

Included are:

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

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

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

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

Excluded are:

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

Link to company accounts

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

Property, plant and equipment may be acquired for safety or environmental reasons. The acquisition of such property, plant and equipment, while not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular item of property, plant and equipment may be necessary in order for the enterprise to obtain the future economic benefits from its other assets. When this is the case, such acquisitions of property, plant and equipment qualify for recognition as assets, in that they enable future economic benefits from related assets to be derived by the enterprise in excess of what it could derive if they had not been acquired. However, such assets are only recognised to the extent that the resulting carrying amount of such an asset and related assets does not exceed the total recoverable amount of that asset and its related assets. For example, a chemical manufacturer may have to install a certain new chemical handling process in order to comply with environmental requirements on the production and storage of dangerous chemicals;

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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related plant enhancements are recognised as an asset to the extent they are recoverable because, without them, the enterprise is unable to manufacture and sell chemicals.

Link to other variables:

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

Part of:

15 11 0 Gross investment in tangible goods

**Code** : 21 12 0  
**Name** : Investment in equipment and plant linked to cleaner technologies ('integrated technology')  
**Annex** : II  
**Definition**

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

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

Included are:

- Capital expenditures that involve distinct, separately identifiable (environmental parts of) methods, processes, technologies and equipment. Their main purpose or function is environmental protection by definition and the total expenditure of the (environmental parts of) methods, processes, technologies and equipment should be reported.
- Capital expenditures for methods, processes, technologies and equipment that are integrated with the overall operating activity (production process/installation) in a way that makes it difficult to identify separately the pollution prevention component. In these cases (integrated measures), only the environmental protection fraction of the total investment should be reported.

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

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

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

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



Excluded are:

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

Link to company accounts

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

Property, plant and equipment may be acquired for safety or environmental reasons. The acquisition of such property, plant and equipment, while not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular item of property, plant and equipment may be necessary in order for the enterprise to obtain the future economic benefits from its other assets. When this is the case, such acquisitions of property, plant and equipment qualify for recognition as assets, in that they enable future economic benefits from related assets to be derived by the enterprise in excess of what it could derive if they had not been acquired. However, such assets are only recognised to the extent that the resulting carrying amount of such an asset and related assets does not exceed the total recoverable amount of that asset and its related assets. For example, a chemical manufacturer may have to install a certain new chemical handling process in order to comply with environmental requirements on the production and storage of dangerous chemicals; related plant enhancements are recognised as an asset to the extent they are recoverable because, without them, the enterprise is unable to manufacture and sell chemicals.

Link to other variables:

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

Part of:

15 11 0 Gross investment in tangible goods

**Code** : 21 14 0  
**Name** : Total current expenditure on environmental protection  
**Annex** : II

Definition

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

It is the sum of expenditure in the environmental domains Protection of ambient air and climate, Wastewater management, Waste management and Other environmental protection activities. Other environmental protection activities includes Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water, Noise and vibration abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, Protection against radiation, Research and development, General environmental

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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administration and management, Education, training and information, Activities leading to indivisible expenditure and Activities not elsewhere classified.

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

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

- In-house expenditure includes all current expenditure on environmental protection except purchases of environmental protection services from other units. It is the sum of labour costs, use of raw materials and consumables including energy costs and payments for operational leasing. For example related to: operation and maintenance of environmental equipment, measurement and monitoring of pollution levels, environmental management, information and education, environmental research and development.
- Purchases of environmental protection services include all fees, charges and similar payments to other organisations (outside the reporting unit), public or private, in exchange of environmental protection services related to the environmental impacts of the operating activity of the company. For example, payments for collection and treatment of waste and wastewater, payments related to decontamination of soil, regulatory charges, payments to environmental consultants related to e.g. environmental information, certification or operation of environmental equipment.

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

Excluded are:

- Actions and activities beneficial to the environment that would have been taken regardless of environmental protection considerations, including measures that primarily aim at health and safety of the workplace and production security.
- Measures to reduce pollution when the products are used or scrapped (environmental adaptation of products), unless environmental policy and regulation expands the legal responsibility of the producer to cover also the pollution generated by the products when used, or for taking care of the products when they become waste.
- Resource use and saving activities (e.g. water supply or the saving of energy or raw materials), unless the primary purpose is environmental protection: e.g. when these activities aim at implementing national or international environmental policy and are not undertaken for cost saving reasons.
- Payments of taxes, fees or charges by the reporting unit that are not linked to purchasing an environmental service related to the environmental impacts of the operating activity of the company, even if the government authorities have earmarked the revenue for financing environmental protection activities (e.g. taxes on pollution).
- Calculated cost items such as depreciation of environmental equipment, capital loss due to forced replacement or general overhead.
- Loss of income, compensatory charges, fines, penalties and similar which do not relate to an environmental protection activity.

Link to company accounts

The definition of current expenditure is based on the accounting standards applied by the company in its bookkeeping, in compliance with EU accounting standards: i.e. current

expenditure includes all expenditure that is not capitalised but charged to the profit and loss account.

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

Link to other variables:

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

Part of:

13 11 0 Total purchase of goods and services

13 31 0 Personnel costs

**Code** : 23 11 0  
**Name** : Payments to subcontractors  
**Annex** : II and IV  
**Definition**

*For the statistics on activities as defined in Section 3 of Annex II* payments to subcontractors are payments made by the unit to third parties in return for industrial goods and services supplied as part of a subcontracting relationship defined as follows:

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

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

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

*For the statistics on activities as defined in Section 3 of Annex IV* payments to subcontractors are payments made by the unit to third parties in return for construction works supplied as a part of a subcontracting relationship.

Two enterprises are linked by a subcontracting relationship, whenever conditions A, B, C and D are simultaneously satisfied:

- A. The customer enterprise contracts with the supplier enterprise, hereafter referred to as 'sub-contractor', for the execution of works or services which are incorporated specifically in the construction process;
- B. The customer enterprise is responsible for the final product of the construction process, the responsibility covers also the parts carried out by the subcontractors; the subcontractor can in some cases carry some responsibility.

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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- C. The customer enterprise provides specifications to the subcontractor, for example, the work or service executed by the subcontractor must be tailor-made for the purposes of the specific project and cannot thus be a standardised or catalogue work or services.
- D. The reciprocal contract is not otherwise ruled by an agreement of an associative type, such as a common answer for a call for tender, a consortium or joint venture, etc.

Links with company accounts

Payments to subcontractors are not necessarily treated separately in company accounting.  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

They may be included in Other external charges and Other operating costs.  
IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and  
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

They may be included in other expenses in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

They may be included in other expenses in the income statement according to the function of expenses.

Links with other variables

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

**Code** : 23 12 0  
**Name** : Income from subcontracting  
**Annex** : IV  
Definition

*For the statistics on activities as defined in Section 3 of Annex IV* Income from subcontracting is the turnover generated by the unit's own construction works provided to a third party under a subcontracting relationship.

Two enterprises are linked by a subcontracting relationship, whenever conditions A, B, C and D are simultaneously satisfied:

- A. The customer enterprise contracts with the supplier enterprise, hereafter referred to as 'sub-contractor', for the execution of works or services which are incorporated specifically in the construction process;
- B. The customer enterprise is responsible for the final product of the construction process, the responsibility covers also the parts carried out by the subcontractors; the subcontractor can in some cases carry some responsibility.
- C. The customer enterprise provides specifications to the subcontractor, for example, the work or service executed by the subcontractor must be tailor-made for the purposes of the specific project and cannot thus be a standardised or catalogue work or services.
- D. The reciprocal contract is not otherwise ruled by an agreement of an associative type, such as a common answer for a call for tender, a consortium or joint venture, etc.

Links with company accounts

Income from subcontracting is not necessarily treated separately in company accounting.  
4th Accounting Directive: Council Directive 78/660/EEC

It is included in Net turnover.  
IAS Regulations: European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and  
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

It is included in revenue in the income statement according to the nature of expenses

It is included in revenue in the income statement according to the function of expenses.

Link to other variables:

Part of Turnover (12 11 0)

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

Part of Turnover from industrial activities (18 12 0)

Part of Turnover from construction activities (18 12 2)

Part of Turnover from building (18 31 0) or turnover from civil engineering (18 32 0)

**Code** : 32 11 2

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

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 25 and 37 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross change in the provision for unearned premiums is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 1(c) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II 1(c) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 11 4

**Name** : Gross premiums written broken down by legal status

**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For reinsurance enterprises no branches of enterprises with head office in non-EEA countries are recorded.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 11 5

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

**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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**Code** : 32 11 6  
**Name** : Gross reinsurance premiums accepted, written premiums broken down according to the country of residence of the parent enterprise  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

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

**Code** : 32 12 0  
**Name** : Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

Article 42 and 43 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.  
**Note:**

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, I. 2 of Directive 91/674/EEC. This data will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account. For the countries which are using the possibilities permitted by Article 42(4) of Directive 91/674/EEC this item can be replaced by other items based on the choices created by this Article.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 13 1  
**Name** : Gross claims payments  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross claims payments is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.  
**Note:**

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 4(a)(aa) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 5(a)(aa) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business. All gross payments on claims made during the financial year are covered.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 13 2  
**Name** : Gross payments in respect of claims incurred in the current accounting year  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross payments in respect of claims incurred in the current accounting year is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

All gross payments on claims made during the financial year which are referring to claims incurred in the current accounting year are covered.

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

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

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross change in the provision of outstanding claims is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 4(b)(aa) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 5(b)(aa) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

**Code** : 32 14 0  
**Name** : Gross operating expenses  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 7(a), (b) and (c) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 8(a), (b) and (c) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

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

Definition:

Article 30 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — change in the equalisation provision is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 9 of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance.

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

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

Definition:

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

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

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 16 1  
**Name** : Other technical income, net amount  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Net technical income, not shown under other headings.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 3 of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance and Article 34, II. 4 of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 16 2  
**Name** : Net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings (+/-)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 26 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — net changes in other technical provisions, not shown under other headings is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 5 of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 6(b) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 16 3



**Name** : Bonuses and rebates, net amount

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Articles 29 and 39 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — bonuses and rebates, net amount is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 6 of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 7 of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 16 4

**Name** : Other technical charges, net amount

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Net technical charges, not shown under other headings.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 8 of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 11 of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 17 0

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

**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

Gross amount corresponding to the sub-total as included in Article 34, I. 10 of Directive 91/674/EEC (technical account) for non-life insurance business and in Article 34, II. 13 of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

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

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If the ‘other items in the technical account’ (32 16 0) are recorded on net base only this net amount is considered in the calculation of the sub-total I: gross balance of the technical account.

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

1	Gross premiums earned [12 11 0 + 32 11 2 (+/-)]
+	Investment income (32 22 0)
+	Unrealised gains on investments (32 23 0)
-	Gross claims incurred [32 13 1 + 32 13 4 (+/-)]
+	Gross change in life insurance provision (32 25 0) (+/-)
-	Gross operating expenses (32 14 0)
-	Investment charges (32 27 0)
-	Unrealized losses on investments (32 28 0)
-	Allocated investment return transferred to the non-technical account (32 29 0)
+	Other items in the technical account, gross amount (32 16 0) (+/-).

If the ‘other items in the technical account’ (32 16 0) are recorded on net base only this net amount is considered in the calculation of sub-total I: gross balance of the technical account.

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

**Code** : 32 18 0  
**Name** : Reinsurance balance (+/-)  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

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

Note:

Article 63 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

This variable is calculated as follows:

Reinsurers share of gross premiums written (32 18 1)

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

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

**Code** : 32 18 1  
**Name** : Reinsurers share of gross premiums written  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

Article 36 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — reinsurers share of gross premiums written is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

**Note:**

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 1(b) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II 1(b) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

**Link to other variables:**

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

**Code** : 32 18 2  
**Name** : Reinsurers share of gross premiums written broken down according to the country of residence of the parent enterprise  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

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

**Code** : 32 18 3  
**Name** : Reinsurers share of the gross change in the provision for unearned premiums (+/-)  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

Articles 25 and 37 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — reinsurers share of the gross change in the provision for unearned premiums is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

**Note:**

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 1(d) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 1(c) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business. Here the reinsurers share of the gross amount is recorded.

**Link to other variables:**

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

**Code** : 32 18 5  
**Name** : Reinsurers share of gross claims payments  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — reinsurers share of gross claims payments is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

**Note:**

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 4(a)(bb) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 5(a)(bb) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 18 6  
**Name** : Reinsurers share of gross change in the provision for outstanding claims (+/-)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — reinsurers share of gross change in the provision of outstanding claims is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 4(b)(bb) of Directive 91/674/EEC for non-life insurance business and Article 34, II. 5(b)(bb) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 18 7  
**Name** : Reinsurance commissions and profit participations  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Reinsurance commissions and profit participations received for the business ceded.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 7(d) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business and Article 34, II. 8(d) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 18 8  
**Name** : Reinsurers share of the gross amount of other items in the technical account (+/-)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

If the 'other items in the technical account' (32 16 0) are recorded on net base only, this variable does not have to be delivered.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 19 0  
**Name** : Sub-total II (= net balance of the technical account) (+/-)  
**Annex** : V

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, I. 10 of Directive 91/674/EEC (technical account) for non-life insurance business, Article 34, II. 13 of Directive 91/674/EEC (technical account) for life insurance business and Article 34, III. 1 and 2 of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

This variable is calculated as follows:

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

**Code** : 32 22 0  
**Name** : Investment income  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the investment income included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, II. 2 of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business. This variable will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 23 0  
**Name** : Unrealised gains on investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 44 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the unrealised gains on investments included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, II. 3 of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 25 0  
**Name** : Gross change in life insurance provision (+/-)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 27 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — gross change in life insurance provision is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, II. 6(a)(aa) of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 27 0  
**Name** : Investment charges  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the investment charges included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, II. 9 of Directive 91/674/EEC for life insurance business. This data will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 28 0  
**Name** : Unrealised losses on investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 44 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the unrealised losses on investments included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, II. 10 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 29 0  
**Name** : Allocated investment return transferred to the non-technical account  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 43 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — allocated investment return transferred to the non-technical account is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 12 of Directive 91/674/EEC. This data will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 33 4

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

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 27 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — reinsurers share of gross change in life insurance provision is included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 6(a)(bb) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 42 0

**Name** : Investment income

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the investment income included in the non-technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 3 of Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account.

**Code** : 32 43 0

**Name** : Allocated investment return transferred from the life-assurance technical account

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 43 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the allocated investment return transferred from the life-assurance technical account included in the non-technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 4 of Directive 91/674/EEC. This data will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account.

**Code** : 32 44 0

**Name** : Investment charges

**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the investment charges included in the non-technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 5 of Directive 91/674/EEC. This data will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account.

**Code** : 32 45 0

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

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**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the allocated investment return transferred to the non-life insurance technical account included in the non-technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 6 of Directive 91/674/EEC. This data will be collected according to the different methods of allocating the investment income in the technical and non-technical account.

**Code** : 32 46 0  
**Name** : Other income  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Other income, not shown under other headings.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 7 of Directive 91/674/EEC for the non-technical account.

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

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 8 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 32 48 0  
**Name** : Profit or loss on ordinary activities (+/-)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Some information in Article 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC. IAS/IFRS do not permit presenting the extraordinary results separately on the accounts of enterprises. For countries where IAS/IFRS is applied to the individual accounts of insurance enterprises, this variable is not to be transmitted anymore.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 9 and 10 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 32 49 0  
**Name** : Extraordinary profit or loss (+/-)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Some information in Article 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC. IAS/IFRS do not permit presenting the extraordinary results separately on the accounts of enterprises. For countries where IAS/IFRS is applied to the individual accounts of insurance enterprises, this variable is not to be transmitted anymore.

Note:



For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 13 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 32 50 0  
**Name** : All taxes (tax on profit or loss on ordinary activities, tax on extraordinary profit or loss, other taxes)  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 9, 14 and 15 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 32 51 0  
**Name** : Profit or loss for the financial year (+/-)  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account (non-technical account): Article 34, III. 16 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 32 61 0  
**Name** : Total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

**Code** : 32 61 1  
**Name** : Commissions for total insurance business  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

Link to other variables:

Commissions for total insurance business are used in the calculation of the variable External expenses on goods and services (32 61 4).

**Code** : 32 61 2  
**Name** : Commissions for direct insurance business  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

Link to other variables:

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

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**Code** : 32 61 3  
**Name** : Commissions for business accepted  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

**Code** : 32 61 4  
**Name** : External expenses on goods and services  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

Total purchases of goods and services (variable 13 11 0) less commissions for total insurance business (variable 32 61 1) less the reinsurance balance (variable 32 18 0) and portfolio investment income of reinsurers on their share of the gross technical provisions of the enterprise.  
 Note:

Allocation on enterprise level has to be assured by means of a distribution key in the case of enterprise groups.

**Code** : 32 61 5  
**Name** : External and internal claims management expenses  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

External and internal claims management expenses.  
 Note:

The total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 1 + 32 61 4 + 13 31 0) are to be allocated by function. It has therefore to be broken down in the variables 32 61 5, 32 61 6, 32 61 7, 32 61 8 and 32 61 9 (see also Article 38 of Directive 91/674/EEC).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 61 6  
**Name** : Acquisition costs  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

Article 40 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the acquisition costs included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.  
 Note:

The total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 1 + 32 61 4 + 13 31 0) are to be allocated by function and has therefore to be broken down in the variables 32 61 5, 32 61 6, 32 61 7, 32 61 8 and 32 61 9.

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34 I. 7(a) and II. 8(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC respectively for the non-life insurance business and the life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 61 7  
**Name** : Administrative expenses  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 41 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the administrative expenses included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

The total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 1 + 32 61 4 + 13 31 0) are to be allocated by function and has therefore to be broken down in the variables 32 61 5, 32 61 6, 32 61 7, 32 61 8 and 32 61 9.

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 7(c) and II. 8(c) of Directive 91/674/EEC respectively for the non-life insurance business and the life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 61 8  
**Name** : Gross other technical charges  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Gross other technical charges.

Note:

The total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel costs (32 61 1 + 32 61 4 + 13 31 0) are to be allocated by function and has therefore to be broken down in the variables 32 61 5, 32 61 6, 32 61 7, 32 61 8 and 32 61 9.

For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, I. 8 and II. 11 of Directive 91/674/EEC respectively for the non-life insurance business and the life insurance business.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 61 9  
**Name** : Investment management charges  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the investment management charges included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts.

Note:

The total of commissions, external expenditure on goods and services and personnel (32 61 1 + 32 61 4 + 13 31 0) are to be allocated by function and has therefore to be broken down in the variables 32 61 5, 32 61 6, 32 61 7, 32 61 8 and 32 61 9.

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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For the layout of the profit and loss account (technical account): Article 34, II. 9(a) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 5(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 71 0  
**Name** : Investment income  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC— it concerns the investment income included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

This variable is the sum of Income from participating interests (32 71 1), Income from land, buildings and other investments (32 71 2), Value re-adjustments on investments (32 71 5) and Gains on the realisation on investments (32 71 6).

**Code** : 32 71 1  
**Name** : Income from participating interests  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the income from participating interests included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 2(a) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III 3a of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 71 2  
**Name** : Income from land, buildings and other investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the income from other investments included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

This variable is the sum of Income from land and buildings (32 71 3) and Income from other investments (32 71 4).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 71 3  
**Name** : Income from land and buildings  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the income from land and buildings included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 2(b)(aa) for the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 3(b)(aa) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 71 4  
**Name** : Income from other investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the income from other investments included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 2(b)(bb) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 3(b)(bb) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 71 5  
**Name** : Value re-adjustments on investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the value re-adjustments on investments included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 2(c) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 3(c) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 71 6  
**Name** : Gains on the realisation of investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the gains on the realisation of investment included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 2(d) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 3(d) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

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Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 72 0  
**Name** : Investment charges  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the investment charges included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance. This variable is the sum of Investment management charges, including interests (32 72 1), Value adjustments on investments (32 72 2) and Losses on the realisation on investments (32 72 3).

**Code** : 32 72 1  
**Name** : Investment management charges, including interest  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the investment management charges, including interest included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 9(a) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 5(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 72 2  
**Name** : Value adjustments on investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the value adjustments on investments included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 9(b) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 5(b) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 32 72 3  
**Name** : Losses on the realisation of investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 42 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC — it concerns the losses on the realisation of investments included in the technical part of the profit and loss accounts for life insurance and the non-technical part for non-life insurance.

Note:

For the layout of the profit and loss account: Article 34, II. 9(c) of the life insurance business (technical account) and III. 5(c) of Directive 91/674/EEC (non-technical account).

[Link to other variables:](#)

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

**Code** : 33 11 1  
**Name** : Gross premiums written in direct business by product (based on CPA)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services.

Note:

For the breakdown in products refer to Article 63, I of Directive 91/674/EEC.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Gross premiums written in direct business by product (based on CPA) is a further breakdown of variable Gross direct premiums written (12 11 1).

**Code** : 33 12 1  
**Name** : Reinsurers share of gross direct premiums written by product (based on CPA)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services.

Note:

For the breakdown in products refer to Article 63, I of Directive 91/674/EEC.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Reinsurers share of gross direct premiums written by product (based on CPA) is a further breakdown of part of variable Reinsurers share of gross premiums written (32 18 1).

**Code** : 33 13 1  
**Name** : Gross claims incurred, direct business by product (based on CPA)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 38 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services.

Note:

For the breakdown in products refer to Article 63, I of Directive 91/674/EEC.

[Link to other variables:](#)

Gross claims incurred, direct business by product (based on CPA) is a further breakdown of part of variable Gross claims incurred (32 13 0).

**Code** : 33 14 1  
**Name** : Gross operating expenses, direct business, by product (based on CPA)  
**Annex** : V

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Definition:

Articles 40 and 41 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services

Note:

For the breakdown in products refer to Article 63, I of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross operating expenses, direct business, by product (based on CPA) is a further breakdown of part of variable Gross operating expenses (32 14 0).

**Code** : 33 15 1  
**Name** : Reinsurance balance, direct business, by product (based on CPA)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

See variable 32 18 0 and classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services.

Note:

For the breakdown in products refer to Article 63, I of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Reinsurance balance, direct business, by product (based on CPA) is a further breakdown of part of variable Reinsurance balance (32 18 0).

**Code** : 34 11 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown — in general — of gross direct premiums written  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the geographical breakdown reference is made to Article 63, IV of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 34 12 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown — in general — of gross reinsurance premiums accepted, premiums written  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

The breakdown considers the geographical allocation of the ceding insurer.



Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 34 13 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown — in general — of reinsurers' share of gross premiums written  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

Note:

The breakdown considers the geographical allocation of the accepting insurance or reinsurance enterprise.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 34 31 1  
**Name** : Gross direct premiums written by product (based on CPA) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of establishment.  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

Note:

Reference to Article 43 of the Third Life Assurance Directive and Article 44 of the third non-life insurance Directive. The matrix created using the combination of the CPA categories and the Member States abroad permits recreating the scope of each national insurance market for direct business.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written by product (based on CPA) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of establishment is part of variable gross direct premiums written (12 11 1).

**Code** : 34 32 1  
**Name** : Gross direct premiums written by product (based on CPA) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of freedom to provide services  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

Article 35 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC. From the perspective of the home Member State (= Member State where the head office is situated) the gross premiums written under the right

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of freedom to provide services in other Member States are broken down into each other single EEA Member State and into the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services.

Note:

Reference to Article 44 of the third non-life insurance Directive and Article 43 of the third life insurance Directive. The matrix created using the combination of the CPA categories and the Member States abroad permits recreating the scope of each national insurance market for direct business.

Link to other variables:

Gross direct premiums written by product (based on CPA) and by Member State, geographical breakdown of the business written under the right of freedom to provide services is part of variable gross direct premiums written (12 11 1).

**Code** : 36 10 0  
**Name** : Total of investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.I of Directive 91/674/EEC. According to the valuation rules of Directive 91/674/EEC the valuation of the investments can be based on the purchase price principle or the current value principle. For each Member State the valuation rule applied has to be indicated.

Link to other variables:

Total of investments (36 10 0) equals

Land and buildings (36 11 0)

+ Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (36 12 0)

+ Other financial investments (36 13 0)

+ Deposits with ceding enterprises 36 14 0)

**Code** : 36 11 0  
**Name** : Land and buildings  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Link to other variables:

Land and buildings are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 11 1  
**Name** : Land and buildings occupied by an insurance enterprise for its own activities  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

This variable is part of variable 36 11 0. Only those land and buildings which are occupied by an insurance enterprise for its own activities are included here.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.I of Directive 91/674/EEC. According to the valuation rules of Directive 91/674/EEC the valuation of the investments can be based on the purchase price principle or the current value principle. For each Member State the valuation rule applied has to be indicated.

Link to other variables:

Land and buildings occupied by an insurance enterprise for its own activities are part of the variable Land and buildings (36 11 0).

**Code** : 36 11 2  
**Name** : Land and buildings (current value)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

This data has only to be delivered if variable 36110 shows land and buildings according to their book values.

**Code** : 36 12 0  
**Name** : Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Some information in Article 8 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC. This variable is the sum of variables 36 12 1 and 36 12 2.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.II of Directive 91/674/EEC. According to the valuation rules of Directive 91/674/EEC the valuation of the investments can be based on the purchase price principle or the current value principle. For each Member State the valuation rule applied has to be indicated.

Link to other variables:

Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 12 1  
**Name** : Shares in affiliated enterprises and participating interest  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

Reference to Article 6 (assets) C.II.1 and C.II.3 of Directive 91/674/EEC. According to the valuation rules of Directive 91/674/EEC the valuation of the investments can be based on the purchase price principle or the current value principle. For each Member State the valuation rule applied has to be indicated.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 36 12 2  
**Name** : Debt securities issued by, and loans to, affiliated enterprises and to enterprises with which an insurance enterprise is linked by the virtue of a participating interest

**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.II.2 and C.II.4 of Directive 91/674/EEC. According to the valuation rules of Directive 91/674/EEC the valuation of the investments can be based on the purchase price principle or the current value principle. For each Member State the valuation rule applied has to be indicated.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 36 12 3  
**Name** : Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (current value)

**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

This data has only to be delivered if variable 36 12 0 shows the investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests according to their book values.

**Code** : 36 13 0  
**Name** : Other financial investments  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

This variable is the sum of variables 36 13 1, 36 13 2, 36 13 3, 36 13 4, 36 13 5, 36 13 6. According to the valuation rules of Council Directive 91/674/EEC the valuation of the investments can be based on the purchase price principle or the current value principle. For each Member State the valuation rule applied has to be indicated.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.III of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Other financial investments are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

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

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.III.1 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

Shares and other variable-yield securities and units in unit trusts are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

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

Definition:

Article 9 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.III.2 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

Debt securities and other fixed-income securities are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 13 3  
**Name** : Participation in investment pools  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 10 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.III.3 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

Participation in investment pools are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 13 4  
**Name** : Loans guaranteed by mortgages  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 11 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.III.4 of Directive 91/674/EEC

Link to other variables:

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

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Loans guaranteed by mortgages are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 13 5  
**Name** : Other loans  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.III.5 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

Other loans are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 13 6  
**Name** : Other (including deposits with credit institutions)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.III.6 and C.III.7 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

Other (including deposits with credit institutions) are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 13 8  
**Name** : Other financial investments (current value)  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

This data has only to be delivered if variable 36 13 0 shows other financial investments according to their book values.

**Code** : 36 14 0  
**Name** : Deposits with ceding enterprises  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 14 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) C.IV of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Deposits with ceding enterprises are used in the calculation of the variable Total of investments (36 10 0).

**Code** : 36 20 0  
**Name** : Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

Article 15 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (assets) D of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 36 21 0  
**Name** : Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk — land and buildings  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

Note:

The amount corresponding to the variable 36 11 0 has to be shown here.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 36 22 0  
**Name** : Investments for the benefit of life-assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk — other financial investments  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

This variable is part of variable 36 20 0.

Note:

The amount corresponding to the variable 36 13 0 is shown here.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 36 30 0  
**Name** : Balance sheet total  
**Annex** : V  
 Definition:

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

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indicated if the loss for the financial year is shown on the asset side or on the liability side of the balance sheet.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 37 10 0  
**Name** : Total capital and reserves  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

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

Definition:

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

Link to other variables:

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

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

Definition:

Article 19 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) A.I. of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

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

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) A.II, A.III, A.IV of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 37 20 0  
**Name** : Subordinated liabilities  
**Annex** : V



Definition:

Article 21 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) B of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 37 30 0  
**Name** : Total gross technical provisions  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

**Code** : 37 30 1  
**Name** : Total net technical provisions  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

This variable is needed for the detailed calculations of the macro-economic variables within the production account.

**Code** : 37 31 0  
**Name** : Gross provision for unearned premiums  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 25 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C.1(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 37 32 0  
**Name** : Gross life assurance provision  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 27 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C. 2 (a) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

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**Code** : 37 33 0  
**Name** : Gross provision for outstanding claims  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

Article 28 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C.3(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 37 33 1  
**Name** : Gross provision for outstanding claims, related to direct business  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C. 3(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 37 33 2  
**Name** : Gross provision for outstanding claims, related to business accepted  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

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

**Code** : 37 33 3  
**Name** : Gross provision for outstanding claims related to direct business, by product (based on CPA)  
**Annex** : V  
**Definition:**

**Definition:**

This is an additional breakdown of variable 37 33 1 (see also Article 28 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC). The gross provision for outstanding claims related to direct business is broken down by products based on CPA.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C. 3(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

Gross provision for outstanding claims related to direct business, by product (based on CPA) is a further breakdown of the variable Gross provision for outstanding claims, related to direct business (37 33 1).

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

Definition:

Article 29 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C. 4(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 37 35 0  
**Name** : Equalisation provision  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 30 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C. 5 of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 37 36 0  
**Name** : Gross other technical provisions  
**Annex** : V

Definition:

Article 26 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) C. 6(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC. The detailed breakdown of this variable has to be indicated.

Link to other variables:

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

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

Definition:

Article 31 of Council Directive 91/674/EEC.

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) D.(a) of Directive 91/674/EEC.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 37 41 0  
**Name** : Debenture loans

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**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) G.III of Directive 91/674/EEC. This variable includes convertible loans.

**Code** : 37 42 0

**Name** : Amounts owed to credit institutions

**Annex** : V

Definition:

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

Note:

For the layout of the balance sheet: Article 6 (liabilities) G.IV of Directive 91/674/EEC.

**Code** : 39 10 0

**Name** : Number of contracts outstanding at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business for all individual life insurance contracts and for the following products: Non-linked life insurance services and CPA 65.12.1, 65.12; 4 and 65.12.5.

**Annex** : V

Definition:

The number of contracts outstanding at the end of the accounting year relating to direct insurance business is included here for all individual life insurance contracts and for the following products: Non-linked life insurance services and CPA 65.12.1, 65.12; 4 and 65.12.5.

Note:

Only contracts still active at the end of the accounting year are taken into consideration. As regards individual life insurance contracts the data shown here corresponds to the contents of variable 12 11 3.

**Code** : 39 20 0

**Name** : Number of insured persons at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business for all group life insurance contracts and for the following product: CPA 65.12.1.

**Annex** : V

Definition:

The number of insured persons at the end of the accounting year relating to direct business is included here for all group life insurance contracts and for group insurance contracts in the following subcategory of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 65.12.1.

Note:

Only persons whose contracts are still active at the end of the accounting year are taken into consideration. As regards group life insurance contracts the data shown here corresponds to the contents of variable 12 11 4.

**Code** : 39 30 0

**Name** : Number of insured vehicles at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business, for the following product CPA: 65.12.2.

**Annex** : V

**Definition:**

The number of insured vehicles at the end of the accounting year relating to direct business is included here for the following subcategory of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 65.12.2.

**Note:**

Only vehicles still covered by active contracts at the end of the accounting year are taken into consideration. All single vehicles are counted also if covered by group contracts.

**Code** : 39 40 0  
**Name** : Gross insured sum at the end of the accounting year, relating to direct business, for the following products: Non-linked life insurance and Capital redemption insurance services.

**Annex** : V

**Definition:**

The total of the gross insured sum at the end of the accounting year relating to direct business is included here for the following products: Non-linked life insurance and Capital redemption insurance services.

**Note:**

Only sums relating to contracts still active at the end of the accounting year are taken into consideration. For annuity contracts the national equivalents for the sum insured is applied.

**Code** : 39 50 0  
**Name** : Number of claims incurred during the accounting year, relating to direct business, for the following product: CPA 65.12.2.

**Annex** : V

**Definition:**

The total number of claims incurred during the accounting year relating to direct business is shown for the following subcategory of the classification of products according to activities for insurance and pension funding services: 65.12.2.

**Note:**

Reference to Article 44 of Council Directive 92/49/EEC. The number of all incidents which have incurred and were reported during the accounting year and are giving the right to claim (estimated claims which are incurred but not reported are excluded) is taken into consideration.

**Code** : 42 11 0  
**Name** : Interest receivable and similar income  
**Annex** : VI

**Definition:**

This variable shall include:

- (1) all income from Cash and balances with the central bank, Treasury bills and other bills eligible for refinancing with central banks, Loans and advances to credit institutions, Loans and advances to customers, Debt securities including fixed- income securities, however calculated. Such income shall also include income arising from the spreading on a time basis of the discount on assets acquired at an amount below, and liabilities contracted at an amount above, the sum payable at maturity;
- (2) income and charges resulting from derivatives, spread over the actual duration of the contract and similar in nature to interest;

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**Note** : Reference to Articles 27(1) and 28(B)(1) of Directive 86/635/EEC<sup>(9)</sup>. Reference to paragraph 35 of IAS 18 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (interest and similar income) and paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006<sup>(10)</sup>.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 11 1  
**Name** : Interest receivable and similar income arising from fixed-income securities  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

This variable shall include:

- (1) all income from fixed- income securities. Such income shall also include income arising from the spreading on a time basis of the discount on assets acquired at an amount below, and liabilities contracted at an amount above, the sum payable at maturity;
- (2) income and charges resulting from derivatives, spread over the actual duration of the contract and similar in nature to interest;

**Note** : Reference to Articles 27(1) and 28(B)(1) of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure requirements in IAS 18 included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 and paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

This variable is part of variable 42 11 0.

**Code** : 42 12 0  
**Name** : Interest payable and similar charges  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

This variable shall include:

- (1) all charges arising out of amounts owed to credit institutions, amounts owed to customers, Debts evidenced by certificates and Subordinated liabilities, however calculated. Such charges shall also include charges arising from the spreading on a time basis of the premium on assets acquired at an amount above, and liabilities contracted at an amount below, the sum payable at maturity;
- (2) income and charges resulting from derivatives, spread over the actual duration of the contract and similar in nature to interest;

**Note** : Reference to Articles 27(2) and 28(A)(1) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 35 of IAS 18 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 and paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 12 1  
**Name** : Interest payable and similar charges linked to debt securities in issue  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

This variable shall include

- (1) all charges arising out of debts securities in issue, however calculated. Such charges shall also include charges arising from the spreading on a time basis of the premium on assets acquired at an amount above, and liabilities contracted at an amount below, the sum payable at maturity. Debt securities comprise negotiable debt securities including fixed-income securities issued by credit institutions, securities bearing interest rates that vary in accordance with specific factors, for example the interest rate on the inter-bank market or on the Euromarket, shall also be regarded as debt securities;
- (2) income and charges resulting from derivatives, spread over the actual duration of the contract and similar in nature to interest;

**Note** : Reference to Article 4(3)(a) (Liabilities) of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure requirements in IAS 18 included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 and paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

This variable is part of variable 42 12 0.

**Code** : 42 13 0  
**Name** : Income from securities  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

This variable shall comprise all dividends and other income from variable-yield securities, from participating interests and from shares in affiliated undertakings. Income from shares in investment companies shall also be included under this item. For credit institutions using the income statement of IFRS 7, the variable may be limited to dividend income only. Eurostat shall be informed of such an event.

**Note** : Reference to Article 27(3)(a), (3)(b) and (3)(c) as an aggregate, and Article 28 (B)(2a), 2)(b) and (2)(c) as an aggregate, of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 35 of IAS 18 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 and paragraph 20(a) of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation No 108/2006.

**Code** : 42 13 1  
**Name** : Income from shares and other variable-yield securities  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

This variable shall comprise all dividends and other income from shares and other variable-yield securities with the exception of income from participating interests and shares in affiliated undertakings. For credit institutions using the income statement of IAS 30, the variable may be limited to dividend income only. Eurostat shall be informed of such an event.

**Note** : Reference to Articles 27(3)(a) and 28(B)(2)(a) of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure

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requirements in IFRS 7 included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 14 0  
**Name** : Commissions receivable  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

Commissions receivable shall include income in respect of all services supplied to third parties, in particular:

- commissions for guarantees, loans administration on behalf of other lenders and securities transactions on behalf of third parties,
- commissions and other charges and income in respect of payment transactions, account administration charges and commissions for the safe custody and administration of securities,
- commissions for foreign currency transactions and for the sale and purchase of coin and precious metals on behalf of third parties,
- commissions charged for brokerage services in connection with savings and insurance contracts and loans.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(4) and 28(B)(3) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 15 0  
**Name** : Commissions payable  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

Commissions payable shall include charges for services rendered by third parties, in particular:

- commissions for guarantees, loans administration on behalf of other lenders and securities transactions on behalf of third parties,
- commissions and other charges and income in respect of payment transactions, account administration charges and commissions for the safe custody and administration of securities,
- commissions for foreign currency transactions and for the sale and purchase of coin and precious metals on behalf of third parties,
- commissions charged for brokerage services in connection with savings and insurance contracts and loans.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(5) and 28(A)(2) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 20 0



**Name** : Net profit or net loss on financial operations

**Annex** : VI

Definition:

This variable covers:

1. the net profit or loss on transactions in securities which are not held as financial fixed assets together with value adjustments and value re-adjustments on such securities, taking into account, where Article 36 (2) of Directive 86/635 has been applied the difference resulting from application of that article; however, in those Member States which exercise the option provided for in Article 37 of Directive 86/635, these net profits or losses and value adjustments and value re-adjustments shall be included only in so far as they relate to securities included in a trading portfolio. The value-adjustments and value re-adjustments resulting from the application of IAS 32 and IAS 39 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 shall also be included,
2. the net profit or loss on exchange activities, with the exception of income and charges resulting from covered forward contracts, spread over the actual duration of the contract and similar in nature to interest;
3. the net profits and losses on other buying and selling operations involving financial instruments, including precious metals.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(6) and 28(A)(3) or (B)(4) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 20 (a) of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 31 0

**Name** : Other operating income

**Annex** : VI

Definition:

Operating income, not shown under other headings. All extraordinary income should be excluded from this item.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(7) and 28(B)(7) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 86 of IAS 1 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (other income).

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 32 0

**Name** : General administrative expenses

**Annex** : VI

Definition:

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

*Note* : Reference to Article 27(8)(a) and (8)(b) as an aggregate, and Article 28(A)(4)(a) and (4)(b) as an aggregate, of Directive 86/635/EEC. No reference in paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation No 108/2006

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**Code** : 42 32 2  
**Name** : Other administrative expenses  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

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

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(8)(b) and 28(A)(4)(b) of Directive 86/635/EEC. No reference in paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 33 0  
**Name** : Other operating charges  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

Operating charges, not included in other headings. All taxes and extraordinary costs should be excluded from this item.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(10) and 28(A)(6) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 91 of IAS 1 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 42 35 0  
**Name** : Value adjustments and value re-adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

1. This variable shall include, on the one hand, charges for value adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments to be shown under Off-balance sheet items, on the other hand, credits from the recovery of written-off loans and advances and amounts written back following earlier value adjustments and provisions.
2. In those Member States which exercise the option provided for in Article 37 of Directive 86/635, this item shall also include the net profit or loss on transactions in securities included in debt securities and shares which are neither held as financial fixed Assets nor included in a trading portfolio, together with value adjustments and value re-adjustments on such securities taking into account, where Article 36 (2) of Directive 86/635 has been applied, the difference resulting from application of that article.
3. The charges and income covered by these items may be set off against each other, so that only a net item (income or charge) is shown.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(11) and (12), and 28(A)(7) and (B)(5) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 84 of IAS 37 as

included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 (provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments).

**Code** : 42 36 0  
**Name** : Other value adjustments and value re-adjustments  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

1. This variables shall include, on the one hand, charges for value adjustments in respect of debt securities including fixed- income securities and shares and, on the other hand, all the amounts written back following earlier value adjustments, in so far as the charges and income relate to transferable securities held as financial fixed assets, participating interests and shares in affiliated undertakings.
2. The charges and income covered by these items may be set off against each other, so that only a net item (income or charge) is shown.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(9), (13) and (14) and 28(A)(5), (A)(8) and (B)(6) of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure requirements in IAS 30 included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003

**Code** : 42 40 0  
**Name** : Profit or loss on ordinary activities  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies. IAS/IFRS do not permit presenting the extraordinary results separately on the accounts of enterprises. For countries where IAS/IFRS is applied to the individual accounts of credit institutions, this variable is not to be transmitted anymore.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(15) and (16) and 28(A)(9), (A)(10) and (B)(8) of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

**Code** : 42 50 0  
**Name** : Extraordinary profit or loss  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

This variable is defined in Articles 22 and following of Council Directive 78/660/EEC of 25 July 1978 based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies. IAS/IFRS do not permit presenting the extraordinary results separately on the accounts of enterprises. For countries where IAS/IFRS is applied to the individual accounts of credit institutions, this variable is not to be transmitted anymore.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(19) and 28(A)(13) and (B)(10) of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

**Code** : 42 51 0  
**Name** : All taxes (tax on profit or loss on ordinary activities, tax on extraordinary profit or loss, other taxes)

**Annex** : VI

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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Definition:

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

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(15), (20) and (22) and 28(A)(9), (A)(12) and (A)(14) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 81 (e) of IAS 1 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003.

**Code** : 42 60 0  
**Name** : Profit or loss for the financial year  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

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

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(23) and 28(A)(15) and (B)(11) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 81 (f) of IAS 1 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003.

**Code** : 43 11 0  
**Name** : Loans and advances to customers  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all types of assets in the form of claims on domestic and foreign customers other than credit institutions, regardless of their actual designations.

The only exception shall be loans and advances represented by debt securities or any other security.

*Note* : Reference to Article 4(4) (Assets) and Article 16 (Assets Item 4) of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 8 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

**Code** : 43 21 0  
**Name** : Amounts owed to customers  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

This variable shall include all amounts owed to creditors that are not credit institutions, regardless of their actual designations.

The only exception shall be liabilities represented by debt securities or by any other security.

*Note* : Reference to Article 4(2)(a) and (2)(b) as an aggregate (Liabilities), and Article 19 (Liabilities: Item 2), of Directive 86/635/EEC. Reference to paragraph 8 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation No 108/2006.

**Code** : 43 29 0  
**Name** : Total of capital and reserves  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

This variable shall comprise Subscribed capital and reserves. Subscribed capital shall comprise all amounts, regardless of their actual designations, which, in accordance with the legal structure of the institution concerned, are regarded under national law as equity capital subscribed by the shareholders or other proprietors. Reserves comprise all the types of reserves listed in Article 9 of Directive 78/660/EEC under Liabilities item A.IV, as defined therein. The Member States may also prescribe other types of reserves if necessary for credit institutions the legal structures of which are not covered by Directive 78/660/EEC.

**Note** : Reference to Article 4(7)(9)(10)(11)(12)(13)(14) (Liabilities) and (16) (Assets) as an aggregate, of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation No 108/2006

**Code** : 43 30 0  
**Name** : Balance sheet total  
**Annex** : VI  
Definition:

This variable consists of the sum of items 1 to 15 of the asset side of the balance sheet or of the sum of items 1 to 14 of the liability side of the balance sheet as included in Article 4 of Directive 86/635. In general, the balance sheet total shall equal the sum of all items of the asset side of the balance sheet or of the sum of all items on the liability side of the balance sheet.

**Note** : Reference to Article 4 of Directive 86/635/EEC. This item is not mentioned separately in the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation No 108/2006

**Code** : 43 31 0  
**Name** : Balance sheet total broken down according to the residence of the parent enterprise  
**Annex** : VI  
Definition:

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

In accordance with the breakdown of variable 11 11 4, the balance sheet total has to be split up into a part which is related to domestic controlled credit institutions and a part which is related to foreign controlled enterprises. The parent enterprise is recorded according to the ultimate controlling institutional unit as defined in European Parliament and Council Regulation No 716/2007.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 43 32 0  
**Name** : Balance sheet total broken down by legal status  
**Annex** : VI  
Definition:

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

Link to other variables:

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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

**Code** : 44 11 0  
**Name** : Interest receivable and similar income broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA  
**Annex** : VI  
 Definition:

Interest receivable and similar income are defined as:

- (1) all income from fixed- income securities, however calculated. Such income shall also include income arising from the spreading on a time basis of the discount on assets acquired at an amount below, and liabilities contracted at an amount above, the sum payable at maturity;
- (2) income and charges resulting from derivatives, spread over the actual duration of the contract and similar in nature to interest.

The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The variable has to be broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(1) and 28(B)(1) of Directive 86/635/EEC.  
 Reference to paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 44 12 0  
**Name** : Interest payable and similar charges broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA  
**Annex** : VI  
 Definition:

Interest payable and similar charges are defined as:

1. all charges arising out of amounts owed to credit institutions, amounts owed to customers, Debts evidenced by certificates and Subordinated liabilities, however calculated. Such charges shall also include charges arising from the spreading on a time basis of the premium on assets acquired at an amount above, and liabilities contracted at an amount below, the sum payable at maturity;
2. income and charges resulting from derivatives, spread over the actual duration of the contract and similar in nature to interest;

The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The variable has to be broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(2) and 28(A)(1) of Directive 86/635/EEC.  
 Reference to paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 44 13 0  
**Name** : Commissions receivable broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

Commissions receivable shall include income in respect of all services supplied to third parties. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The variable has to be broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(4) and 28(B)(3) of Directive 86/635/EEC.  
Reference to paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 44 14 0  
**Name** : Commissions payable broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

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

*Note* : Reference to Articles 27(5), and 28(A)(2) of Directive 86/635/EEC.  
Reference to paragraph 20 of IFRS 7 as included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 108/2006.

Link to other variables:

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

**Code** : 45 11 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown of the total number of EEA branches  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

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

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

**Code** : 45 21 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income  
**Annex** : VI

Definition:

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

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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**Code** : 45 22 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown of balance sheet total  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

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

**Code** : 45 31 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income via the Freedom to Provide Services business (in other EEA countries)  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

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

**Code** : 45 41 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income via branch business (in non-EEA countries)  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

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

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

**Code** : 45 42 0  
**Name** : Geographical breakdown of interest receivable and similar income via the Freedom to Provide Services business (in non-EEA countries)  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

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

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

**Code** : 47 11 0  
**Name** : Number of accounts broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA  
**Annex** : VI  
**Definition:**

The number of accounts held by credit institutions at the end of the accounting year is included here. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The number of accounts is linked to (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

**Code** : 47 12 0  
**Name** : Number of loans and advances to customers broken down by (sub)categories of the CPA  
**Annex** : VI



## Definition:

The number of loans and advances to customers at the end of the accounting year is included here. The breakdown by products is based on the classification of products according to activities for financial intermediation services and services auxiliary to financial intermediation. The number of loans and advances to customers is linked to (sub)categories of the CPA at the appropriate level.

**Code** : 47 13 0  
**Name** : Number of automatic teller machines (ATM) owned by credit institutions  
**Annex** : VI

## Definition:

The term 'automatic teller machines' (ATM) includes different forms of machines providing electronic banking services, e.g. machines for withdrawing deposits (cash dispensers), for making payments and transaction inquiries, for exchanging money, for loading multipurpose cards, etc.

**Code** : 48 00 1  
**Name** : Pension contributions receivable from members  
**Annex** : VII

## Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable from members, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions and voluntary additional contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions receivable from members (48 00 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 00 2  
**Name** : Pension contributions receivable from employers  
**Annex** : VII

## Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable from employers, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions and voluntary additional contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions receivable from employers (48 00 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 00 3  
**Name** : Incoming transfers  
**Annex** : VII

## Definition:

This variable shall comprise all incoming transfers. Those transfers are usually received from other pension funds or insurance companies. When an employee changes employer he often has the choice to transfer the amounts of pension rights constituted at the pension fund or insurance scheme of his former employer to the pension fund of the new employer.

Link to other variables:

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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The variable Incoming transfers (48 00 3) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 00 4  
**Name** : Other pension contributions  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other pension contributions, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts (e.g. contributions from central or local governments, from individuals and associations).

Link to other variables:

The variable Other pension contributions (48 00 4) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 00 5  
**Name** : Pension contributions to defined benefit schemes  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable by defined benefit schemes, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all regular, voluntary and other contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions to defined benefit schemes (48 00 5) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 00 6  
**Name** : Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable by defined contributions schemes, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all regular, voluntary and other contributions.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions to defined contribution schemes (48 00 6) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 00 7  
**Name** : Pension contributions to hybrid schemes  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions receivable by hybrid schemes, due during the financial year, in respect of pension contracts, including all regular, voluntary and other contributions.

*Note* : Hybrid schemes are schemes with elements of both defined benefits schemes and defined contributions schemes.

Link to other variables:

The variable Pension contributions to hybrid schemes (48 00 7) is used in the calculation of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 01 0  
**Name** : Investment income (PF)  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise income from investments, value re-adjustments on investments and income from realised and unrealised capital gains and losses. It includes rents receivable, interest income, dividends and realised and unrealised capital gains and losses.

Link to other variables:

The variable Investment income (PF) (48 01 0) includes the variable Capital gains and losses (48 01 1).

**Code** : 48 01 1  
**Name** : Capital gains and losses  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise income from realised and unrealised capital gains and losses carried through the profit and loss account. Capital gains and losses arise from the variation between the valuation of investments at the beginning of the accounting period (or at purchase, if later) and their valuation at the end of the accounting period (or at sale, if earlier).

Link to other variables:

The variable Capital gains and losses (48 01 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Investment income (PF) (48 01 0).

**Code** : 48 02 1  
**Name** : Insurance claims receivable  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise claims receivable from insurance or reinsurance enterprises related to risks ceded.

**Code** : 48 02 2  
**Name** : Other income (PF)  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

Other income shall comprise all other income of pension funds apart from pension contributions and investment income of pension funds, such as income from commissions and other income.

**Code** : 48 03 0  
**Name** : Total expenditure on pensions  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall include all kinds of expenditure to the members of the pension scheme and their dependents, outgoing transfers, etc. Expenditure, which is also income related to risks ceded to insurance enterprises, is covered here.

Link to other variables:

Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0) is calculated as follows:

Regular pension payments (48 03 1)

+ Pension payments of lump sums (48 03 2)

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+ Outgoing transfers (48 03 3).

**Code** : 48 03 1  
**Name** : Regular pension payments  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all payments on pensions, which have a regular nature (i.e. annuity).  
 Link to other variables:

The variable Regular pension payments (48 03 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0).

**Code** : 48 03 2  
**Name** : Pension payments of lump sums  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all payments on pensions, which are lump sum payments.  
 Link to other variables:

The variable Pension payments of lump sums (48 03 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0).

**Code** : 48 03 3  
**Name** : Outgoing transfers  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all outgoing transfers (usually the amount of pension rights transferred to other pension funds or to insurance companies when an employee changes employer and adheres consequently to the pension fund or insurance scheme of his new employer).

Link to other variables:

The variable Outgoing transfers (48 03 3) is used in the calculation of the variable Total expenditure on pensions (48 03 0).

**Code** : 48 04 0  
**Name** : Net change in technical provisions (reserves)  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kind of changes in technical provisions net of reinsurance. Incoming and outgoing transfers of technical provisions between pension funds are included here.

**Code** : 48 05 0  
**Name** : Insurance premiums payable  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total of insurance premiums payable for all kinds of risks ceded to insurance or reinsurance enterprises.

**Code** : 48 06 0  
**Name** : Total operational expenses  
**Annex** : VII

**Definition:**

This variable shall include all costs arising from the collection of pension contributions, portfolio management, handling of pension payments as well as commissions, other external expenses on goods and services and personnel costs.

Link to other variables:

Total operational expenses (48 06 0) is calculated as follows:

Personnel costs (13 31 0)

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

**Code** : 48 07 0

**Name** : All taxes

**Annex** : VII

**Definition:**

This variable shall comprise all direct taxes payable (e.g. on investment income, etc.) by the pension fund which are not included in external expenses on goods and services or in personnel costs.

**Code** : 48 08 0

**Name** : Turnover of non-autonomous pension funds

**Annex** : VII

**Definition:**

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions, in respect of pension contracts, made to the book reserve during the financial year.

**Code** : 48 10 0

**Name** : Total investments of pension funds

**Annex** : VII

**Definition:**

This variable is the sum of the following variables: Land and buildings (PF) (48 11 0) + Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF) (48 12 0) + Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) + Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (48 14 0) + Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0) + Participation in investment pools (48 16 0) + Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere (48 17 0) + Other investments (48 18 0).

**Code** : 48 10 1

**Name** : Total investments invested in 'the sponsoring enterprise'

**Annex** : VII

**Definition:**

This variable shall comprise all investments in the sponsoring enterprises, such as shares of the sponsoring enterprises, debt securities issued by, and loans to, the sponsoring enterprises, etc. The sponsoring enterprises are the employers, which pay contributions into the pension fund for their employees.

Link to other variables:

The variable Total investments invested in 'the sponsoring enterprise' is part of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 10 4

**Name** : Total investments at market values

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise Total investments (= sum of the variables Land and buildings (PF) (48 11 0) + Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF) (48 12 0) + Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) + Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (48 14 0) + Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0) + Participation in investment pools (48 16 0) + Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere (48 17 0) + Other investments (48 18 0).) at market value.

*Note* : The variable Total investments at market values (48 10 4) has only to be delivered if the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) is not delivered at market value.

**Code** : 48 11 0

**Name** : Land and buildings (PF)

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all land and buildings owned by the pension fund.

Link to other variables:

The variable Land and buildings (PF) (48 11 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 12 0

**Name** : Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF)

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise shares in affiliated undertakings, debt securities issued by, and loans to, affiliated undertakings, participating interests and debt securities issued by, and loans to, undertakings with which a pension fund is linked by virtue of a participating interest. It excludes the investments included under item 48 10 1.

Link to other variables:

The variable Investments in affiliated enterprises and participating interests (PF) (48 12 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 13 0

**Name** : Shares and other variable-yield securities

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kinds of quoted and unquoted shares and other variable-yield securities are included under this item, except those included under items 48 12 0 and 48 14 0.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) and is based on:

Shares traded on a regulated market (48 13 1)

+ Non publicly traded shares (48 13 3)

+ Other variable-yield securities (48 13 4).

**Code** : 48 13 1

**Name** : Shares traded on a regulated market

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all shares quoted on an exchange market.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares traded on a regulated market (48 13 1) is part of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

**Code** : 48 13 2

**Name** : Shares traded on a regulated market specialised in SMEs

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all shares quoted on regulated markets specialised in innovative, high-growth companies and SMEs. These markets are also known as Small and Medium-Sized Business Markets (SMB markets) or Parallel Markets. These markets provide an exchange facility where listed securities of small and medium-sized companies can be traded efficiently and competitively.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares traded on a regulated market specialised in SMEs (48 13 2) is part of the variable Shares traded on a regulated market (48 13 1).

**Code** : 48 13 3

**Name** : Non publicly traded shares

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all shares not quoted on an exchange market.

Link to other variables:

The variable Non publicly traded shares (48 13 3) is part of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

**Code** : 48 13 4

**Name** : Other variable-yield securities

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other variable yield securities not shown under other headings.

Link to other variables:

The variable Other variable-yield securities (48 13 4) is part of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

**Code** : 48 14 0

**Name** : Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kinds of units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as defined in Council Directive 85/611/EEC<sup>(11)</sup>. This also includes open-end funds and similar undertakings for collective investment.

Link to other variables:

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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The variable Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (48 14 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 15 0  
**Name** : Debt securities and other fixed-income securities  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise negotiable debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by credit institutions, by other undertakings or by public bodies except those included under item 48 12 0. Securities bearing an interest rate, which varies in line with specific factors, for example the interest rate on the interbank market or on the Euromarket, shall also be regarded as debt securities and other fixed-income securities.

Link to other variables:

The variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) and is based on:

Debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by public administrations (48 15 1)

+ Other debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 2)

**Code** : 48 15 1  
**Name** : Debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by public administrations  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued or guaranteed by central and local governments and public administrations.

Link to other variables:

The variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities issued by public administrations (48 15 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0).

**Code** : 48 15 2  
**Name** : Other debt securities and other fixed-income securities  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other debt securities and other fixed-income securities (e.g. corporate bonds).

Link to other variables:

The variable Other debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Debt securities and other fixed-income securities (48 15 0).

**Code** : 48 16 0  
**Name** : Participation in investment pools (PF)  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise shares held by an undertaking in joint investments constituted by several undertakings or pension funds, the management of which has been entrusted to one of those enterprises or to independent fund managers.

Link to other variables:



The variable Participation in investment pools (PF) (48 16 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 17 0  
**Name** : Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all kinds of loans of pension funds guaranteed or not by mortgages.  
Link to other variables:

The variable Loans guaranteed by mortgages and other loans not covered elsewhere (48 17 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 18 0  
**Name** : Other investments  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other investments which are not part of the previous investment items, such as deposits with credit institutions, cash, other short term investments, derivatives or other investments.

Link to other variables:

The variable Other investments (48 18 0) is used in the calculation of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 20 0  
**Name** : Other assets  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other assets not shown under investments.

**Code** : 48 30 0  
**Name** : Capital and reserves  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise capital and reserves not formally allocated to pension beneficiaries, such as equity capital, reserves or other equivalent funds.

**Code** : 48 40 0  
**Name** : Net technical provisions (PF)  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise technical provisions net of reinsurance allocated to pension beneficiaries. These technical provisions normally are valued according to actuarial principles.

**Code** : 48 50 0  
**Name** : Other liabilities  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all other liabilities not being recorded under capital and reserves or net technical provisions.

**Code** : 48 61 0

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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**Name** : Geographical breakdown of turnover

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise all pension contributions as defined in the variable 'Turnover' (12 11 0), due during the financial year, such as all mandatory contributions, other regular contributions, voluntary additional contributions, other contributions, broken down into the following countries: home country, (other) EU countries, other EEA countries, USA and Canada, Japan, and the rest of the world.

*Note* : The criterion for allocation of the turnover follows the residence of the contributing member.

Link to other variables:

The variable Geographical breakdown of turnover is a further breakdown of the variable Turnover (12 11 0).

**Code** : 48 62 0

**Name** : Shares and other variable-yield securities broken down by location

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise shares and other variable-yield securities as defined in the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0) broken down by location. The following areas are considered: home country, (other) EU countries, other EEA countries, USA and Canada, Japan, and the rest of the world.

*Note* : The location of share corresponds to where the firm issuing the share is incorporated.

Link to other variables:

The variable Shares and other variable-yield securities broken down by location (48 62 0) is a further breakdown of the variable Shares and other variable-yield securities (48 13 0).

**Code** : 48 63 0

**Name** : Total investments broken down by location

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise total investments as defined in the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) broken down by location. The following areas are considered: home country, (other) EU countries, other EEA countries, USA and Canada, Japan, and the rest of the world.

*Note* : The location of land and buildings is defined by the area in which these assets are situated. Investments in unit trusts are allocated in accordance with the information provided by the unit trusts. Investments in fixed income securities are allocated based on the legal incorporation of the issuer. The location of share corresponds to where the firm issuing the share is incorporated.

Link to other variables:

The variable Total investments broken down by location (48 63 0) is a further breakdown of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 64 0

**Name** : Total investments broken down into euro and non-euro components

**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise total investments as defined in the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0) broken down by currencies. The following currency breakdown is considered: euro, others.

Link to other variables:

The variable Total investments broken down into euro and non-euro components (48 64 0) is a further breakdown of the variable Total investments of pension funds (48 10 0).

**Code** : 48 70 0  
**Name** : Number of members  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members whose pension schemes — as defined in the variable Number of pension schemes (11 61 0) — are under the administration of pension funds. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons. The number of members should be counted at the end of the reference period.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of members (48 70 0) is calculated as follows:

Number of members of defined benefit schemes (48 70 1)

+ Number of members of defined contribution schemes (48 70 2)

+ Number of members of hybrid schemes (48 70 3)

or

Number of active members (48 70 4)

+ Number of deferred members (48 70 5)

+ Number of retired persons (48 70 6).

**Code** : 48 70 1  
**Name** : Number of members of defined benefit schemes  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members of defined benefits schemes. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of members of defined benefits schemes (48 70 1) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

**Code** : 48 70 2  
**Name** : Number of members of defined contribution schemes  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members of defined contributions schemes. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons.

Link to other variables:

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).*

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The variable Number of members of defined contribution schemes (48 70 2) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

**Code** : 48 70 3  
**Name** : Number of members of hybrid schemes  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the total number of members of hybrid schemes. This includes the number of active members, deferred members and retired persons.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of members of hybrid schemes (48 70 3) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

**Code** : 48 70 4  
**Name** : Number of active members  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the number of members who are actively contributing to the pension scheme.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of active members (48 70 4) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

**Code** : 48 70 5  
**Name** : Number of deferred members  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the number of members who have left the pension scheme, but retain deferred rights.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of deferred members (48 70 5) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

**Code** : 48 70 6  
**Name** : Number of retired persons  
**Annex** : VII

Definition:

This variable shall comprise the number of persons who receive pension benefits.

Link to other variables:

The variable Number of retired persons (48 70 6) is used in the calculation of the variable Number of members (48 70 0).

- (1) OJ L 76, 30.3.1993, p. 1
- (2) OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p. 1
- (3) OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 17
- (4) OJ L 311, 14.11.1997, p. 35
- (5) OJ L 360, 9.12.1992, p. 1
- (6) OJ L 386, 30.12.1989, p. 1
- (7) OJ L 374, 31.12.1991, p. 7
- (8) OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1
- (9) OJ L 372, 31.12.1986, p. 1
- (10) OJ L 24, 27.1.2006, p. 1
- (11) OJ L 375, 31.12.1985, p. 3