

Keskusteluaiheita

Discussion papers

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A SURVEY ON BORDERLINE PROBLEMS
OF INSTITUTIONAL SECTORING IN THE
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF OECD COUNTRIES*

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1. Introduction

This paper is a report of a survey on institutional sectoring in the national accounts of OECD Member countries. The survey was undertaken because of the problems observed in applying the SNA recommendations for institutional sectoring, particularly as regards the borderlines between:

- public and private enterprises
- public enterprises and departmental enterprises;
- public financial institutions and general government;
- private non-profit institutions, general government and enterprises.

The survey was also aimed to give information on country practices in classifying units as:

- public financial institutions;
- public corporate and quasi -corporate enterprises;
- departmental enterprises;
- private non-profit institutions serving households.

A questionnaire was sent to every OECD Member country of which 24 returned questionnaires. However, both Greece and Yugoslavia announced that institutional sectoring is not applied in their national accounts, and so this report is based on the replies of 22 OECD Member countries.

2. The questionnaire form

The first two questions dealt with the criteria used by countries for distinguishing public from private non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises and financial institutions in their national accounts.

In the third question countries were asked to list all government enterprises (so called departmental enterprises) that are included in the institutional sector "General Government". The next question was designed to give a picture of the treatment of these enterprises when calculating value added: which ones are included in industries and which ones in producers of government services.

In the fifth question countries were asked to list all units classified as "saving and lending bodies" included in general government and the next question dealt with the classification of these bodies in calculating value added (as above in question 4).

The seventh question asked if any private or public nonfinancial unincorporated enterprises are treated as quasi-corporate enterprises in the national accounts.

In the eighth question countries were asked to rank the types of private non-profit institutions serving households according to their contribution to GDP, and the next question asked countries to estimate the total contribution of PNPIs to GDP.

In the last question countries were asked if the units listed in the tables of the IMF publication Government Finance Statistics are classified as non-financial public corporate and quasi corporate enterprises and public financial institutions in their national accounts.

A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Annex 5.

3. Results of the survey

The results of the survey are presented in tabular form in annexes 1 to 4. In this chapter the replies shown in annexes are summarised question by question and the additional information given by some countries is also included where relevant. The chapter ends with a short summary of the results.

The first two questions, dealing with the distinction between public and private enterprises, show that, as expected, countries apply the same criterion to both non-financial enterprises and financial institutions. France is the only exception in that while it uses the concept of public non-financial enterprises, it does not show any public financial institutions in its accounts. Table 1 summarises country replies to the first question.

It can be seen that fifteen countries altogether made the public/private distinction for non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises. "Ownership and control" was used as a

criterion by nine countries and "ownership alone" by six countries. Seven countries do not currently apply this distinction in their national accounts.

Some countries gave some additional information in their replies: Sweden reported that the distinction between public and private enterprises is used only for capital formation. Switzerland uses the legal status of an enterprise as an additional criterion. Austria regards control as the most important criterion in principle, but for

Table 1. Criteria of distinguishing public from private non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises.

| Criteria | Countries |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ownership and control | Australia ¹⁾ , Finland ²⁾ , France, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Iceland (9 countries) |
| Ownership alone | Austria, Canada, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United States (6 countries) |
| Control alone | - |
| Other | - |
| No distinction | Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands (7 countries) |

1) In principle, the Australian Bureau of Statistics would classify non-financial enterprises as public if only controlled, or only owned, or both owned and controlled by the public authorities. At present, however, there are no enterprises in the first two categories, and all corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises classified as public are both owned and controlled by government.

2) The public/private distinction for corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises and for financial institutions is not normally shown in the national accounts of Finland. However, the categories "public corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises" and "public financial institutions" are defined at the level of statistical units.

practical statistical reasons the distinction is made on the basis of ownership. France confines the concept of "public enterprises" to large-scale enterprises most of which operate on a national scale. Norway only classifies enterprises as public if they are owned by central government.

Table 2 summarises the replies to the same question, but referring to financial institutions. As can be seen, the criteria used by each country are the same as shown in Table 1.

Table 2. Criteria of distinguishing public from private financial institutions.

| Criteria | Countries |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ownership and control | Australia ¹⁾ , Finland, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom (8 countries) |
| Ownership alone | Austria, Canada, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United States (6 countries) |
| Control alone | - |
| Other | - |
| No distinction | Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands (8 countries) |

The third and fourth questions concerned the treatment of "departmental enterprises". These are government enterprises (unincorporated public units) which mainly produce goods and services for government itself or which primarily sell goods and services to the public, but do not operate on a large scale. According to the SNA departmental enterprises should be grouped with "industries" in tables

1) See footnote 1) in Table 1.

showing value added by kind of activity and fixed capital formation, and should be included in the institutional sector "general government" for the income and outlay and capital finance accounts. Question 3 asked countries to list all department enterprises included in the institutional sector "general government". Ten countries supplied such lists and these are attached as Annex 3. Four countries reported that they have no departmental enterprises in the government sub-sector. The remaining countries were unable to list separately the departmental enterprises that are included in general government.

In question 4, countries were asked whether departmental enterprises were included in "industries" or in "producers of government services" in calculating value added. The ten countries which were able to list departmental enterprises in reply to the previous question answered as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| All included in industries: | Finland, France, Italy and Portugal |
| All included in producers of government services: | Japan, Netherlands and Switzerland |
| Some are included in industries, and some in producers of government services. | Ireland, New Zealand and Sweden |

Most of the units listed by New Zealand and Sweden were included in industries, whereas those listed by Ireland were mostly classified as producers of government services. However, in Ireland the departmental enterprises classified in "industries" appear to be most important in terms of their value added. Thus, if departmental enterprises in Ireland, New Zealand and Sweden are allocated according to their economic importance, the results of questions 3 and 4, are summarized as in Table 3.

Table 3. Treatment of departmental enterprises in the national accounts of OECD countries.

| Classified in general government and in industries by | Classified in general government and producers of government services by | Classified in enterprises and in industries by |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| New Zealand Finland France Ireland Italy Portugal Sweden United Kingdom | Australia Canada Japan United States Austria Denmark Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Switzerland | Belgium Germany Iceland Spain |
| 8 | 10 | 4 |

Table 3 shows that only eight OECD countries are following the SNA recommendations concerning the treatment of departmental enterprises in their present national accounts. Four countries have taken the departmental enterprises out of general government and have included them in the institutional sector "non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises", and of course in the activity group "industries". These countries appear to be treating their departmental enterprises as quasi-corporate public enterprises, although it could also be that in these countries there are no units which could be defined as departmental enterprises in the sense meant by the SNA. The rest of OECD countries in the survey are leaving departmental enterprises in the institutional sector "general government" and in the activity group "producers of government services".

The situation in Table 3 can also be presented by cross-classification of institutional sectors and activity groups as in Table 4.

Table 4. Treatment of departmental enterprises in the national accounts of OECD countries

| Activity group | Institutional sector | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | General Government | Enterprises |
| Producers of government services | A 10 countries | B Not applicable |
| Industries | 8 countries C | 4 countries D |

In the case of those countries included in categories A and D, the institutional sector "general government" is identical with the activity group "producers of government services". All countries in these categories have dropped the dual-sectoring system of the SNA in the classification of government. Only the countries in Group C are following the SNA recommendations in this respect. It would be an interesting subject for discussion, whether they have abandoned the dual-sectoring approach because it is easier from the statistical point of view, or to meet the analytic needs of their users.

Questions 5 and 6 asked for the same information as questions 3 and 4 with respect to public saving and lending bodies included in general government. The SNA recommends that, if they are financially

integrated with government, or if they cannot acquire financial assets and incur liabilities in the capital market, they should be classified in the institutional sector "general government". Nine countries listed such bodies, and details are given in Annex 4. When calculating value added, these bodies were treated as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| All in industries: | Ireland and New Zealand |
| All in producers of government services: | Finland, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland |
| Some in industries, and some in producers of government services: | United Kingdom 1) |

Australia and France reported that there are certain units in general government, which can be regarded as public saving and lending bodies, but which are not separately identified, and are included in producers of government services. On the other hand, Belgium and Germany include all public saving and lending bodies in the institutional sector "Financial Institutions", and so are completely separated out of government. As for the rest of the countries, obviously it has been assumed here that no such bodies exist in these countries. The results of the replies to questions 5 and 6 are summarized in Table 5.

1) Most public saving and lending bodies are included in "industries" for the calculation of value added.

Table 5. Treatment of public saving and lending bodies in the national accounts of OECD countries.

| Classified in general government and in industries | Classified in general government and in producers of government services | Classified in financial institutions and in industries | No such bodies |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| New Zealand Ireland United Kingdom | Australia Japan Finland France Iceland Italy Sweden Switzerland | Belgium Germany | Canada United States Austria Denmark Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain |
| 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 |

In question 7(a) countries were asked if any private non financial unincorporated enterprises were treated as quasi-corporate enterprises and therefore moved from the household to the enterprise sector. Denmark and Ireland do not yet have accounts for enterprises and so the question was inapplicable. In Germany and the Netherlands all private (and public) unincorporated enterprises are treated as quasi-corporate and included in the enterprise sector. Of the remaining 16 countries, six define private unincorporated enterprises as quasi-corporate. Ten countries do not use the quasi-corporate concept at present.

In 7(b) the same question was asked about public non-financial unincorporated enterprises. As can be seen in Table 6, a considerably larger number of countries classify public unincorporated enterprises as quasi-corporate than in the case of private unincorporated enterprises.

Table 6. Treatment of private and public unincorporated enterprises in the national accounts of OECD countries

| Are any private | | Are any public | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| unincorporated enterprises classified as quasi-corporate enterprises? | | | |
| Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Belgium | | Australia | |
| Finland | Australia | Austria | Canada |
| Germany | Austria | Belgium | Iceland |
| Italy | Canada | Denmark | Norway |
| Luxembourg | France | Finland | Portugal |
| Netherlands | Iceland | France | Switzerland |
| New Zealand | Japan | Germany | United Kingdom |
| Spain | Norway | Italy | |
| | Portugal | Japan | |
| | Sweden | Luxembourg | |
| | Switzerland | Netherlands | |
| | United Kingdom | New Zealand | |
| | United States | Spain | |
| | | Sweden | |
| | | United States | |
| 8 | 12 | 15 | 6 |

It is interesting to compare the results of this survey with an OECD survey in 1978 which also dealt with quasi-corporate and unincorporated enterprises¹⁾. The former survey did not, however, cover all OECD countries and the two surveys have only nine countries in common. In spite of this the comparison is interesting. The treatment of private non-financial unincorporated enterprises has not changed much in these nine countries. In the 1978 survey only one country classified some private unincorporated enterprises as

1) Quasi-corporate and Unincorporate Enterprises in the National Accounts of OECD Member countries, DES/NI(78)1, OECD, Paris 1978.

quasi-corporate and in this survey the same treatment was adopted by only two of the nine countries. As regards public unincorporated enterprises, the number of countries treating some of them as quasi-corporate enterprises has grown from 1 to 6. This shows a considerable change in the treatment of public unincorporated enterprises within this period of time.

The next two questions concerned private non-profit institutions serving households or "PNPIs". When the contribution of value added of the PNPI-sector was asked, the replies of the countries were as follows:

Table 7. Contribution of PNPIs to GDP

| Contribution to GDP | Number of countries | Country |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Under 1 per cent | 6 | Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal |
| 1 - 2 per cent | 7 | Australia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom |
| 3 - 4 per cent | 1 | United States |
| 5 per cent or more | - | - |
| Don't know | 8 | Belgium, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain |

The countries in the "don't know" group do not treat the PNPIs as a separate institutional sector in their national accounts. Most of them put PNPIs in household-sector, although Norway treats PNPIs as a part of the enterprise-sector.

It can be seen that the size of PNPI-sector exceeded 3 per cent only in the United States, where hospitals and clinics, churches and other religious organisations were the main groups. The structure of the PNPI-sector can also be studied, because countries were asked the approximate sizes of different types of institutions included in PNPI-sector.

In question 8 the countries were asked to rank the given types of PNPI's according to their contribution to GDP in each country. Obviously, the alternatives were not many enough because several countries used also other types in their replies. However, only the types given in the questionnaire were used in summing up the replies to make them more comparable.

Table 8. Distribution of sixteen OECD Member countries according to the size of different types of PNPI's.

| Type of PNPI | Ranking order (1,...,6) | | | | | | Countries in ranking | Type not existed | Total |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | Number of countries in each category | | | | | | Number of countries | | |
| Hospitals/ Clinics | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Schools | - | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Universities | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| Churches etc. | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | 2 | - | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Recreational societies | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Other | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 14 | 2 | 16 |

The results of the replies to question 8 are shown in table 8. Excluded are those countries which didn't know the contribution of the whole PNPI-sector to GDP. However, the Netherlands and Canada were included because they gave the distribution of PNPI's between the given types though the contribution of the PNPI-sector as a whole is not estimated in their national accounts. Thus, altogether 16 countries are included in table 8.

The figures in the cells of Table 8 indicate the number of countries in each category. Thus the figure 4 in the first row (hospitals/clinics) and in the first column indicates that in four countries hospitals/clinics have the greatest contribution to GDP within PNPI sector. Table 8 shows that the structure of the PNPI sector varies quite a lot by type from country to country. This can be seen from the fact that in no cells does the number of countries exceed 6. There are also several types of PNPI which do not exist in some countries at all.

The last question asked countries if the units classified as non-financial public enterprises and public financial institutions in IMF Government Finance Statistics are the same as those categories in their national accounts. The classification applied in national accounts was reported to be identical with that of the IMF tables by the following 8 countries: Australia, Austria, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Spain. As already mentioned above, no distinction is made between private and public non-financial enterprises and financial institutions in the national accounts of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, and the

Netherlands. As regards France, the units classified as non-financial public enterprises were the same in both systems, but the French national accounts do not distinguish between public and private financial institutions.

Norway, the United States and Canada noted that enterprises owned by local government were not included in the IMF tables. In the Norwegian accounts, however, local government enterprises are not included in corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, but in general government. Some minor differences between the two systems were announced by Finland and the United Kingdom (see Annex 2).

From the replies to the survey it is clear that very few of the OECD countries are completely in line with the recommendations of the SNA as regards the classification of the institutional sectors; almost all countries make one or more deviations from the SNA recommendations as regards the items covered in this survey.

Treatment of departmental enterprises seems to be the most difficult point because only about one third of the countries presently follow the SNA recommendations completely. About 70 per cent of the countries could make the distinction between private and public non-financial enterprises and financial institutions. The PNPIs are treated as a separate institutional sector by approximately 70 per cent of the countries.

4. Conclusions

As stated before, lists of departmental enterprises were given by ten countries only. Because the detailed information on departmental enterprises did not cover all countries in the survey it is difficult to get a complete picture of how such enterprises are defined in practice. However, some information on this can be found by looking at the units listed in Annex 3 as departmental enterprises. In some countries units that operate in the field of distribution of gas, water and electricity are classified as departmental enterprises.¹⁾ Usually, however, these types of units produce goods and services for sale to the public and operate on a scale which cannot be regarded as "small". Some OECD Member countries²⁾ classify such units as public enterprises, which seems to be more in line with the SNA guidelines. Should the term "on a large scale" be explained more concretely?

The variety observed in the treatment of unincorporated enterprises, both private and public, makes the institutional sector accounts less comparable between Member countries. In this case, the decrease of comparability concerns the accounts of the household and enterprise sectors on one hand and the general government and enterprise sectors on the other. Some countries treat all unincorporated enterprises as quasi-corporate, others (the majority) treat none as quasi-corporate, while the rest follow the SNA guidelines by treating the larger ones as quasi-corporate enterprises. Countries might welcome additional

1) France, Portugal and Sweden, see Annex 3.

2) Finland, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland.

clarifications on how to identify quasi-corporate enterprises, both public and private, but it seems probable that deficiencies in the basic data are the principle reasons why countries do not follow the SNA guidelines.

Private non-profit institutions serving households were distinguished as an institutional sector of their own by fourteen countries while the rest of the countries included PNPIs in household or in enterprises. Obviously, these different practices make the institutional sectoring less comparable between countries. As to the borderline between PNPIs and general government, some countries remarked that hospitals and clinics, schools and universities are included in general government instead of PNPIs. However, it is not clear whether they are doing this because they have decided to include all the units mentioned above in general government no matter who owns or finances them, or because in the countries concerned these units are, in fact, all owned and financed by government and not by the private sector.

On the basis of the results it seems obvious that, in some instances, the definitions need to be clarified. This is especially true in the case of departmental enterprises and public saving and lending bodies. The definition of private non-profit institutions does not seem to be completely clear, either. On the other hand it seems that in some cases the difficulties in following the institutional sectoring of SNA might be due mainly to the lack of some basic information.

ANNEX 1

Tables of country replies

| Annex 1.1. | What criteria are used in distinguishing public from private non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises? (Question 1.) | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Ownership and control | Ownership alone | Control alone | Other | Remarks |
| AUSTRALIA | X | | | | |
| CANADA | | X | | | |
| JAPAN | X | | | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | X | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | | X | | | |
| AUSTRIA | | X | | | |
| BELGIUM | | | | | No distinction |
| DENMARK | | | | | No distinction |
| FINLAND | X | | | | |
| FRANCE | X | | | | Only large enterprises are classified as public |
| GERMANY | | | | | No distinction |
| ICELAND | X | | | | |
| IRELAND | | | | | No distinction |
| ITALY | | | | | No distinction |
| LUXEMBOURG | | | | | No distinction |
| NETHERLANDS | | | | | No distinction |
| NORWAY | | X | | X | Only enterprises owned by cent.gov. are classified as public. |
| PORTUGAL | | X | | | |
| SPAIN | X | | | | |
| SWEDEN | | X | | | Capital formation only |
| SWITZERLAND | X | | | X | Also the legal status |
| UNITED KINGDOM | X | | | | |
| TOTAL | 9 | 6 | - | 3 | |

| Annex 1.2. | What criteria are used in distinguishing public from private financial institutions ? (Question 2.) | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|
| | Ownership and control. | Ownership alone | Control alone | Other | Remarks |
| AUSTRALIA | X | | | | |
| CANADA | | X | | | Local gov.owned public enterp.incl.in gen.gov. |
| JAPAN | X | | | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | X | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | | X | | | |
| AUSTRIA | | X | | | Ownership for statistical reasons |
| BELGIUM | | | | | No distinction |
| DENMARK | | | | | No distinction |
| FINLAND | X | | | | |
| FRANCE | | | | | No distinction |
| GERMANY | | | | | No distinction |
| ICELAND | X | | | | |
| IRELAND | | | | | No distinction |
| ITALY | | | | | No distinction |
| LUXEMBOURG | | | | | No distinction |
| NETHERLANDS | | | | | No distinction |
| NORWAY | | X | | | |
| PORTUGAL | | X | | | |
| SPAIN | X | | | | |
| SWEDEN | | X | | | Capital formation only |
| SWITZERLAND | X | | | X | Also the legal status |
| UNITED KINGDOM | X | | | | |
| TOTAL | 8 | 6 | - | 1 | |

| Annex 1.3. | Treatment of departmental enterprises in the national accounts of OECD countries (Questions 3. and 4.) | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | In general government and in industries | In general government and in producers of government services | In enterprises and in industries |
| | a | b | c |
| AUSTRALIA | | X | |
| CANADA | | X | |
| JAPAN | | X | |
| NEW ZEALAND (1) | X | | |
| UNITED STATES | | X | |
| AUSTRIA | | X | |
| BELGIUM | | | X |
| DENMARK | | X | |
| FINLAND | X | | |
| FRANCE | X | | |
| GERMANY | | | X |
| ICELAND | | | X |
| IRELAND (1) | X | | |
| ITALY | X | | |
| LUXEMBOURG | | X | |
| NETHERLANDS | | X | |
| NORWAY | | X | |
| PORTUGAL | X | | |
| SPAIN | | | X |
| SWEDEN (1) | X | | |
| SWITZERLAND | | X | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | X | | |
| TOTAL | 8 | 10 | 4 |

(1) Some departmental enterprises are included in general government and others in producers of government services.

| Annex 1.4. | Treatment of public saving and lending bodies in the national accounts of OECD countries (Questions 5. and 6.) | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | In general government and in industries | In general government and in producers of government services | In financial institutions and in industries | No such units |
| | a | b | c | d |
| AUSTRALIA (1) | | X | | |
| CANADA | | | | X |
| JAPAN | | X | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | X | | | |
| UNITED STATES | | | | X |
| AUSTRIA | | | | X |
| BELGIUM | | | X | |
| DENMARK | | | | X |
| FINLAND | | X | | |
| FRANCE | | X | | |
| GERMANY | | | X | |
| ICELAND | | X | | |
| IRELAND | X | | | |
| ITALY | | X | | |
| LUXEMBOURG | | | | X |
| NETHERLANDS | | | | X |
| NORWAY | | | | X |
| PORTUGAL | | | | X |
| SPAIN | | | | X |
| SWEDEN | | X | | |
| SWITZERLAND | | X | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | X | | | |
| TOTAL | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 |

(1) Some public saving and lending bodies are included in general government and others in producers of government services.

| Annex 1.5. | a) Are any <u>private</u> non-financial unincorporated enterprises treated as quasi-corporate enterprises in your SNA accounts? | | | | Remarks |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | a) .. | | b) | | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| AUSTRALIA | | X | X | | |
| CANADA | | X | | X | |
| JAPAN | | X | X | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | X | | X | | All private unincorporated enterprises are included in the enterprise sector. |
| UNITED STATES | | X | X | | |
| AUSTRIA | | X | X | | |
| BELGIUM | X | | X | | |
| DENMARK | | | X | | Accounts for enterprise sectors not yet compiled. |
| FINLAND | X | | X | | |
| FRANCE | | X | X | | |
| GERMANY | X | | X | | All private unincorporated enterprises are included in enterprise sector. |
| ICELAND | | X | | X | |
| IRELAND | | | | | Sector accounts not yet available. |
| ITALY | X | | X | | |
| LUXEMBOURG | X | | X | | |
| NETHERLANDS | X | | X | | |
| NORWAY | | X | | X | |
| PORTUGAL | | X | | X | |
| SPAIN | X | | X | | |
| SWEDEN | | X | X | | |
| SWITZERLAND | | X | | X | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | X | | X | |
| TOTAL | 8 | 12 | 15 | 6 | |

| Annex 1.6. | Ranking order (from 1 to 6) of different types of PNPIs according to their contribution to GDP. (Question 8.) | | | | | | Remarks |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | Hospitals/ Clinics | Schools | Universities | Chuches and other religious org. | Recreational societies | Other | |
| AUSTRALIA | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | 4 | |
| CANADA | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | |
| JAPAN | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 4 | - | |
| NEW ZEALAND | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | 1 | 4 | |
| UNITED STATES | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | |
| AUSTRIA | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | 5 | 2 | |
| BELGIUM | | | | | | | |
| DENMARK | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | |
| FINLAND | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | |
| FRANCE | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| GERMANY | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | |
| ICELAND | | | | | | | No information |
| IRELAND | | | | | | | No information in the form required. |
| ITALY | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| LUXEMBOURG | | | | | | | No information |
| NETHERLANDS | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| NORWAY | | | | | | | |
| PORTUGAL | 3 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 2 | |
| SPAIN | | | | | | | |
| SWEDEN | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | |
| SWITZERLAND | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | 5 | 2 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | |
| Number of countries that assigned a ranking order | 10 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 14 | |

| Annex 1.7. | Approximate contribution of PNPI-sector to GDP in 1980 (Question 9.) | | | | | Remarks |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------------|------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | Under 1% | 1-2% | 3-4% | 5% or more | Don't know | |
| AUSTRALIA | | X | | | | |
| CANADA | | | X | | | Included in household institutional sector. |
| JAPAN | | X | | | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | X | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | | | X | | | |
| AUSTRIA | X | | | | | |
| BELGIUM | | | | | X | Included in household instit. sector. |
| DENMARK | X | | | | | |
| FINLAND | | X | | | | |
| FRANCE | X | | | | | |
| GERMANY | | X | | | | |
| ICELAND | | | | | X | |
| IRELAND | | | | | X | Included in household instit. sector. |
| ITALY | X | | | | | |
| LUXEMBOURG | | | | | X | |
| NETHERLANDS | | | | | X | Included in household institutional sector. |
| NORWAY | | | | | X | Included in enterprise instit. sector. |
| PORTUGAL | X | | | | | |
| SPAIN | | | | | X | Included in household instit. sector. |
| SWEDEN | | X | | | | |
| SWITZERLAND | | X | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | X | | | | |
| | 6 | 7 | 2 | - | 7 | |

ANNEX 2

Public non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises and financial institutions in the national accounts of OECD countries.

The IMF publication Government Finance Statistics lists all the units that have been defined as public financial and non-financial enterprises by their member countries when they supply public financial statistics to the IMF. Countries were asked whether these same units were defined as public financial and non-financial enterprises in the national accounts statistics that they supply to the OECD and United Nations. Most countries that distinguish between public and private in their national accounts, replied that the same units are classified as public in the IMF statistics and in the national accounts, but the following differences were noted :

Canada: The following bodies are classified within general government in the national accounts:

Agriculture Product Board
Canadian Dairy Commission
Cape Breton Development Corporation
Crown Assets Disposal Corporation
National Arts Centre Corporation
Uranium Canada Limited.

Finland: Mint and State Farms are classified with general government in the national accounts.

United Kingdom:

(i) The following bodies are included in public non-financial enterprises in the national accounts, but as public financial institutions in the IMF list :

British Technology Group
Commonwealth Development Corporation
Northern Ireland Development Agency
Scottish Development Agency
Welsh Development Agency

- (ii) Public financial institutions consist only of:
Bank of England
Housing Corporation
National Film Finance Corporation
National Giro Bank.

(iii) The following units are added to public non-financial enterprises:

Audit Commission
Pilotage Commission

(iv) The following units are removed from public non-financial enterprises (treated as private):

National Freight Company Limited
Associated British Ports.

United States:

The Commodity Credit Corporation, classified as a public non-financial enterprise in the IMF list, is treated as a public non-financial enterprise in the national accounts. The Federal Reserve System, classified as a public financial institution in the IMF list is treated as a private financial institution in the national accounts (on the basis of ownership).

ANNEX 3

Departmental enterprises

Finland

Central Government:

Mint

Government Printing Centre

State Computer Centre

State Fuel Centre

State Farms

Strategic Stocks

Commercial activities of the Agricultural Research Centre

State Catering Centre

Power Plant of Otaniemi

Manufacturing units of Defence Forces

State Purchasing Centre

Local Government:

Communal Stocks

Communal Purchasing Centres

Communal Catering Centres

Communal Central Laundries

Communal Machine Repair Units

France

Central Government:

Government Printing Units

Manufacturing of military equipment (arms, ammunition etc.)

Manufacturing of navy ships and military aircrafts

Units of wholesale trade

Units of insurance

Catering units

Distribution of water

Local Government:

Distribution of gas, water and electricity

Construction activities

Hotels and restaurants

Transportation units

Italy

State Lottery

Football Pool

Residential Buildings Lease Service

Municipal swimming pools, tennis courts and other chargeable sports grounds

Private medical services performed in public hospitals

Portugal

Distribution of water and electricity

Japan

Special accounts for civil work for public use

Sweden

Central Government;

Own-account construction

- National Road Research Institute
- National Labor Market Board
- National Board of Building and planning

Business services in government agencies

- National Board of Private Forestry
- National Bacteriological Laboratory
- General offices of solicitors (lawyers)
- National Institute for Material Testing
- University

Repair Shops of the National Defence

Export Credit Guarantee Board

Local Government:

Own-account construction of dwellings

Unincorporated units dealing with distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water, water supply, sanitary services and transport

Switzerland

Manufacturing of military equipment

Government Printing Units

Laundry services

Catering services

Mint

Public Forests and Farms

Ireland

See attached list

Netherlands

See attached list

New Zealand

See attached list

Ireland Departmental enterprises

There are a number of government enterprises in the institutional sector 'General Government' which are included with a parent government Department. These are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Central Government Department of Veto | Goods and services supplied |
| 1. Office of Public Works | Miscellaneous |
| 2. State Laboratory | Analysis and tests |
| 3. Stationary Office | Publications |
| 4. Ordnance Survey | Maps |
| 5. Education | Books, etc. |
| 6. Fisheries | Fish |
| 7. Forestry | Timber, plants, etc. |
| 8. Agriculture | Livestock, seeds, etc. |
| 9. Energy | Aerial photographs |
| 10. Transport | Various transport services |
| 11. Defence | Hire of helicopters |
| 12. Foreign Affairs | Information booklets & films |
| 13. <u>Local Government</u> | Provision of renting of houses* |

Netherlands Departmental enterprises

Departmental enterprises included in the General Government Sector of the Dutch National Accounts. Departmental enterprises defined as in the basic statistics.

Rijkswerf (shipyard)

Marinehospitaal en militair hospitaal (navy and army hospitals)

Rijksgebouwendienst (exploitation of office buildings)

Tewerkstelling erkende gewetensbezwaarden militaire dienst (employment conscientious objectors military service)

Rijkopsychoologische dienst (psychological service)

Rijkswaterstaat (public works: roads, bridges, canals)

Assurantiefonds (insurance)

Computercentra (computer centres)

Gemeentewerken (municipality works)

Plantsoendienst (parks)

Stadsuitbreiding (town planning and development)

Vervoerbedrijf (own account transport)

New Zealand: Departmental enterprises

School Transport Service - Department of Education
Government Printing Office
Computing Services - Department of Health
Computing Services - State Services Commission
Cleaning Services - Ministry of Internal Affairs
Survey and Mapping - Department of Lands and Survey
Information Services - Tourism and Publicity Department
National Publicity Studios - " " " "
National Film Unit - " " " "
Construction and Workshops Activity - Ministry of Works and Development
Housing Corporation of New Zealand (Financing Division)
Naval Dockyard - Ministry of Defence
Hydrographic Services - Ministry of Defence
Collection of ACC Levies - Department of Inland Revenue
Administration of Maori Trust Office - Department of Maori Affairs
Rural Banking and Finance Corporation
Vehicles Inspection Stations - Ministry of Transport
Stewart Island Ferry - Ministry of Transport
Harbours and Foreshores Administration - Ministry of Transport
Workshops - Education Boards
Hostels - Department of Labour
Hostels - Secondary School Boards
Hostels - Teachers Colleges
Hostels - Universities
Artificial Limb Board

ANNEX 4

Public saving and lending bodies included in general government

| Country | Classification in calculating value added | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Industries | Producers of government services |
| Finland | - | Investment Fund Development Fund of Farm Economy |
| Sweden | - | Lending activities for studies ; construction of residential buildings. Social security Funds |
| United Kingdom | Export Credit Guarantee ... Department National Savings Bank | Department for National Savings |
| Italy | - | Deposit and loan fund |
| Switzerland | - | Savings units for general government employees |
| Ireland | Post Office Savings Bank | - |
| New Zealand | Post Office Savings Bank Housing Corporation (Finance Division) Rural Banking and Finance Corporation National Provident Fund | - |
| Japan | - | Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account Special Account for National Dept Consolidation Fund |
| Iceland | | Government Employee Retirement Fund Social insurance Company Military Aid Organisation |

ANNEX 5

Questionnaire on the INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS

Used in reporting SNA Statistics to the OECD and United Nations

(Please tick the answer which applies)

1. What criteria are used in distinguishing public from private non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, in your SNA accounts?

- Ownership and control
- Ownership alone
- Control alone
- Other (please explain)

2. What criteria are used in distinguishing public from private financial institutions, in your SNA accounts?

- Ownership and control
- Ownership alone
- Control alone
- Other (please explain)

3. According to the SNA (Table 5.1), the institutional sector "General Government" includes "government enterprises (unincorporated public units) which mainly produce goods and services for government itself or which primarily sell goods and services to the public, but do not operate on a large scale". (Such enterprises are also sometimes referred to as "departmental" or "ancilliary" enterprises or as "public industries".) Please list here all government enterprises that are included in the institutional sector "General Government", in your SNA accounts.

4. Which of the government enterprises listed in 3 above are included in "Industries" (as opposed to "Producers of Government Services") in calculating value-added by kind of activity?

All None Some

If "Some", please mark an asterisk against those that are included in "Industries".

5. According to the SNA (Table 5.1), the institutional sector "General Government" includes "public saving and lending bodies which are financially integrated with a government, or which lack the authority to acquire financial assets or incur liabilities in the capital market". Please list here all such public saving and lending bodies that are included in the institutional sector "General Government", in your SNA accounts.

6. Which of the saving and lending bodies listed in 5 above are included in "Industries" (as opposed to "Producers of Government Services") in calculating value added by kind of activity?

All None Some

If "Some", please mark an asterisk against those that are included in "Industries".

7. The SNA recommends that, if they are large and keep complete accounts, non-financial unincorporated enterprises should be treated as "quasi-corporate" (and therefore included in the institutional sector "non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises").

(a) Are any private non-financial unincorporated enterprises treated as quasi-corporate enterprises in your SNA accounts?

Yes No

(b) Are any public non-financial unincorporated enterprises treated as quasi-corporate enterprises in your SNA accounts?

Yes No

8. Please rank (1, 2, 3, etc.) the following types of private non-profit institutions serving households according to the approximate size of their contribution to GDP in your SNA accounts:

Rank

_____ hospitals/clinics

_____ schools

_____ universities

_____ churches and other
religious organisations
(except schools, universities
hospitals and clinics)

_____ recreational societies

_____ other (please specify)

9. What was the approximate contribution of private non-profit institutions serving households to GDP in 1980?

under 1% 1-2% 3-4% 5% or more
don't know

10. Attached are lists of non-financial public enterprises and public financial institutions taken from the "Government Finance Statistics Yearbook" (IMF 1982). Are the same enterprises classified, respectively, as "public non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises" and "public financial institutions" in your present series of national accounts?

Yes No If "No", please explain the differences

Questionnaire completed by:

Name _____

Title _____

Telephone No. _____

Address _____
