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DRAFT DETAILING OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE  
FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

At its nineteenth session the Statistical Commission reviewed a document entitled "Draft detailing of the classification of the purposes of government" and requested the Statistical Office to revise this classification in the light of the various comments which had been made by national statistical offices and interested international organizations.

The present document contains a revised classification, together with a short text which explains its uses, rationale and design. It is intended that this classification should be an integral part of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). After any further modification which the Commission may recommend, the classification will be incorporated in the "Manual on public sector statistics" which is now being prepared by the Statistical Office and will then replace the classification of the purposes of government in table 5.3 of SNA.

The Commission may wish to comment on the document and to propose what further modifications in the classification may be necessary.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The preparation of a more detailed version of the "Classification of the purposes of government" contained in table 5.3 of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) <sup>1/</sup> was approved as part of the work programme of the Statistical Office by the Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session. <sup>2/</sup> A document entitled "Draft detailing of the classification of the purposes of government" (ST/ESA/STAT.82) was accordingly prepared and circulated to national statistical offices and interested international organizations for comments. The document was discussed at the Meeting on Public Sector Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians in July 1976 and by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session in November 1976.

2. The Commission requested that the draft classification be revised in the light of the comments received. <sup>3/</sup> The present document was prepared with the assistance of a consultant, Mr. F. W. Emmerson, formerly of Statistics Canada.

### I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

3. The Commission may wish to propose what further modifications may be required. In considering this document the Commission will wish to bear in mind that the classification is intended to be incorporated in the "Manual on public sector statistics", which is currently being prepared by the Statistical Office, and to replace the purpose classification in table 5.3 of SNA.

4. Points which the Commission may wish particularly to consider include the increase from 9 to 14 in the number of major groups, the recommendation that administrative expenditures be treated as integral parts of the functions which they serve, the isolation of "energy fuels and power" as a major group in the classification and the decision not to treat research and development as a distinct function.

### II. MAIN FEATURES OF THE CLASSIFICATION

5. The classification is called the "Classification of the functions of government" (COFOG). The term "function" rather than "purpose" is used mainly because it is less ambiguous. "Purpose" may mean anything from a long-term policy objective to a short-term measure designed to attain that objective. Moreover, "function" was used in the United Nations first classification of government

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.XVII.3.

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5236), para. 195 (i) (ii).

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 36 (b).

expenditures <sup>4/</sup> and is still used in most national classifications. The change in terminology does not imply any change in the underlying rationale of the classification nor in the uses to which it may be put.

6. The present classification differs in several respects from its SNA predecessor. The titles and definitions of the categories have been refined to clarify their contents and remove ambiguities, and many cross-references have been introduced for the same purposes. In addition three basic changes have been introduced. First, the classification has been restructured to achieve a better balance between major functional groups; this has involved creating additional major groups for economic services. Secondly, administrative expenditures that can be identified with a single function are included in that function; in the SNA classification and in the "Draft detailing of the classification of the purposes of government" such expenditures were allocated to separate "general administration" categories. Thirdly, a major group covering fuels and energy has been created to bring together government outlays in this increasingly important area.

7. Functional (or "purpose") classifications are mainly used for studying changes in the pattern of government expenditures as a result of shifts in economic or social policies and for making intercountry comparisons of the emphasis given to various economic and social objectives. The functional classification presented in the present document can also be used to identify functions that are of interest in various specialized studies of the role of Governments. These include, for example, studies of the social impact of government activities and of the contribution of government services to total household consumption.

8. The classification is to be applied to the institutional sector "general government" as defined in SNA. It is designed to be used for classifying current disbursements, capital outlays and net acquisition of certain financial assets by general government.

### III. RATIONALE OF THE CLASSIFICATION

#### A. Uses

9. The value of functional classifications is shown by their extensive use in developing and developed countries alike. For example, about 100 Member States are now regularly supplying public finance statistics to the Statistical Office <sup>5/</sup> and virtually all of them include some kind of functional breakdown of government expenditures.

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<sup>4/</sup> A Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions (United Nations publication, Sales No. 58.XVI.2).

<sup>5/</sup> See 1976 Statistical Yearbook (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.77.XVII.1), table 199.

10. Functional classifications permit trends in government outlays on particular functions to be examined over time and thus aid in forecasting future expenditures. It should be noted that conventional government accounts are not usually suitable for these purposes since they reflect the organizational structure of government; time series may therefore be distorted by organizational changes. For example, a Government may establish a new department that brings together some of the activities previously administered by several departments or at several levels of government.

11. Functional classifications are also useful for making intercountry comparisons of the extent to which Governments are involved in economic and social functions. Just as they help to neutralize organizational changes in government within a country, so are they also indifferent to organizational differences between countries. In one country, for example, all functions connected with water supply may be undertaken by a single government agency, while elsewhere they may be distributed among departments dealing with environment, housing and industrial development. In a functional classification these various units can all be brought together in a "water-supply" function.

12. Finally, the functional classification presented in section V may be used to isolate government expenditures on functions of interest for specific economic or social studies. For example, the concept of total consumption of goods and services by the population <sup>6/</sup> includes certain "non-market" services provided by government to households. The relevant services - mainly in health and education - are separately identified in the functional classification. COFOG also isolated a number of government functions that impinge directly on aspects of social life covered in "A draft framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics for developing countries" (E/CN.3/490).

#### B. Unit of classification

13. The unit of classification is the smallest body that can be identified in the accounts and to which one (or sometimes more) function can be attributed. These bodies will normally be agencies, offices, programme units, bureaux and similar units within government departments, i.e., groups of employees who have their own hierarchical structure and a mandate to perform certain tasks. In countries with sophisticated accounting procedures, however, it may sometimes be possible to go below this level of detail - for example by working with "work-months" instead of "whole employees" when a government body performs more than one function.

14. It will be apparent that the statistical units for COFOG are conceptually very similar to "establishments" as that term is used in SNA. They may in fact be regarded as subdivisions of establishments, this subdivision being necessary in order to provide the rather fine functional detail which COFOG calls for. It is

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<sup>6/</sup> This concept is fully described in "Total consumption of the population: technical report" (E/CN.3/512), which is before the Commission.

of course recognized that in practice the smallest units that can be identified may still be too large, i.e., they may perform more than one COFOG function. In this case it may be necessary to assign all the unit's outlays to the function which accounts for the largest part of the total outlays.

C. Bodies covered by the classification

15. COFOG is designed to apply to the institutional sector "general government" as defined in SNA. General government consists essentially of departments, ministries and similar bodies that form part of central, state, local or municipal government, plus non-profit institutions such as hospitals, schools and universities that are mainly financed by government. General government includes government unincorporated enterprises that produce mainly for government itself or that sell on a small scale to the public but for which it is not feasible to construct income, outlay and capital finance accounts separately from those of their parent bodies; it excludes public corporations and quasi-corporate government enterprises. These latter are unincorporated enterprises that sell most of their output to the public and whose incomes, outlays and capital transactions can be separately identified.

D. Kinds of transactions to be classified

16. The government transactions to which the classification may be applied are listed in table A. The codes used are from table 8.2 of SNA.

Table A

Kinds of transactions of general government that may be classified according to function

Disbursements

- 2.20 Government final consumption expenditure
- 3.5 Subsidies
- 4.6 Property income payable
- 5.1 Net casualty insurance premiums payable
- 6.4 Social security benefits
- 6.5 Social assistance grants
- 6.6 Current transfers to private non-profit institutions serving households
- 6.8 Unfunded employee welfare benefits
- 6.9 Current transfers n.e.c.

Table A (continued)

	<u>Gross accumulation</u>
2.5	Increase in stocks
2.6	Gross fixed capital formation
7.4	Purchases of land, net
7.5	Purchases of intangible assets n.e.c., net
	<u>Net acquisition of financial assets</u>
8.4	Bills and bonds, short-term
8.5	Bonds, long-term
8.6	Corporate equity securities
8.7	Short-term loans n.e.c.
8.8	Long-term loans n.e.c.
8.10	Proprietors' net addition to the accumulation of quasi-corporate government enterprises

17. The functional classification could also be applied to the gross inputs - or "cost structure" - of the producers of government services. In practice it will usually be necessary to do this in deriving the functional breakdown of government final consumption expenditure (2.20 in table A). However it is not intended that countries should be asked to report these data at the international level.

18. There do not seem to be any reasons of principle why COFOG should be used for classifying government outlays only. It may for example prove useful to classify government employment or capital stock according to function. However this is an area in which country experience should be accumulated before any international recommendations are made.

#### E. Related classifications

19. There are other international classifications - either in use or being developed - which cover related areas, and it may legitimately be asked whether it is necessary to draw up a further classification. The three classifications mainly concerned are the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), the International Standard Classification of all Goods and Services (ICGS) and the Classification of Outlays of Industries by Purpose (COIP).

20. ISIC is a classification of production units according to their kind of activity. COFOG is in practice very similar since its unit of classification

will often be the same as for ISIC, and the criteria of classification - function in the case of COFOG and activity for ISIC - are conceptually rather similar. However COFOG is more appropriate than ISIC for classifying government expenditures because the list of functions in COFOG is more detailed than the ISIC list of activities and has been drawn up specifically to take account of the range and diversity of government activities.

21. The links between COFOG and ICGS are less close. ICGS deals with goods and services, i.e., with the output of producers such as "industries" or "producers of government services", to use SNA terminology. ICGS could legitimately be used to classify the services produced by government for own use (i.e., government final consumption expenditure) but it is clearly not applicable to disbursements like transfers, subsidies, social security benefits or capital formation since they are neither goods nor services.

22. The COIP differs from COFOG in two ways. The unit of classification is the individual expenditure rather than an establishment or a subdivision thereof. More important is the fact that COIP has been drawn up to reflect business expenditures and these bear little resemblance to government disbursements. This is evident from the following list of the nine outlay categories of COIP:

1. Current production programmes
2. Repairs and maintenance
3. Engineering and related technological work
4. Research and development
5. Pollution abatement and control
6. Sales promotion
7. External transportation
8. Employee welfare and morale
9. General administration



## IV. DESIGN OF THE CLASSIFICATION

A. General

23. The classification contains three levels of detail - major groups (01 to 14), groups (denoted by a third digit) and subgroups (denoted by a fourth digit). The major groups may be thought of as broad objectives of government, while the groups and subgroups detail the means by which these broad objectives are achieved.

24. One criticism that has been levelled at the SNA purpose classification is that it is unbalanced at the one-digit level; economic services, which are of great and growing importance in most countries, are all confined to group 8, while group 7 is reserved for community and social services, which usually account for a very small part of government expenditure. In the present classification, a better balance has been achieved by increasing the number of major groups to 14.

B. Types of government functions

25. The functions performed by Governments can be grouped under four headings:

1. General government services (major groups 01-03)

26. This group includes those activities required for the government of the country that cannot be associated with services to persons or to business. It includes over-all monetary and fiscal services, general government personnel policies, centralized purchasing and supply services, the conduct of external affairs, defence activities and public order and safety. These services, which are indispensable to the existence of an organized state, cannot be allocated to particular groups of beneficiaries.

2. Community and social services (major groups 04-08)

27. This group includes the services supplied to the community and to households and persons directly. It includes education services, health services, social security and welfare services, housing services, community development, sanitary services and recreational and cultural services. Some of the services in "housing and community amenity affairs and services" (major group 07) might be more appropriately classified as economic services. For example, water and sanitary services serve both homes and business but it is taken that the main thrust of such expenditures is towards the satisfaction of the needs of households.

3. Economic services (major groups 09-13)

28. This group covers government expenditures associated with the regulation, and more efficient operation, of business. It includes such government objectives as economic development, the redressing of regional imbalances and the creation of employment opportunities. Examples of services rendered to industries by general government bodies are research, trade promotion, results of geological surveys and

inspection and regulation of particular industry groups. The classification of economic services largely follows the industry breakdown of ISIC.

4. Other functions (major group 14)

29. This group contains interest charges and underwriting costs of the public debt and transfers of a general nature to other governments organs. Payments of interest reflect the fact that past expenditures were financed by borrowing rather than by taxation. These payments are not related to current activities and cannot be regarded as being in respect of a particular type of service. Similarly, transfers of a general nature to other government organs are not identifiable as for a particular type of service by the paying government. When the accounts of the levels and bodies of government are consolidated the payment and receipt of these transfers will of course disappear.

C. Treatment of administrative expenditures

30. Administrative expenditures should be included in the functional grouping (at the most detailed level possible) of the activities administered. Administrative expenditures which cannot be separated by function are to included in the "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) categories at the subgroup or group levels as appropriate.

31. If administrative expenditures overlap two or more major groups, an attempt should be made in all cases to allocate expenditures between the major groups concerned. If it is not feasible to do this, the total should be allocated to that major group which accounts for the largest part of them.

D. Treatment of research expenditures

32. Research is distinguished in COFOG only where it is considered to be of particular significance. The totals for research obtained from COFOG therefore represent only a small part of the total research carried on, or financed, by government.

33. The reasons for this approach are mainly practical. The government accounts, which are the basic source for COFOG, do not normally distinguish research when it is an integral part of a programme. For example a programme on aid to tourism might include research activity into various aspects of tourism but the expenditures involved will be shown in the government accounts as an integral part of the tourism programme.

E. Clarification of the contents of categories

34. Every effort has been made to remove the ambiguities noted in the "Draft detailing of the classification of the purposes of government", and more cross-references have been introduced to clarify the distinctions between categories.

This has resulted in numerous rearrangements and, while most are fairly minor, there are three categories in COFOG whose contents have been substantially modified as compared with the equivalent categories in the "Draft detailing". The three COFOG categories are "community development affairs and services" (07.12), "pollution abatement and control affairs" (07.32) and "construction affairs and services" (11.30). These three categories now cover only planning, control and regulatory functions; all other activities have been allocated explicitly to their immediate functions. For example, the building of hospitals is now included under the appropriate health function and subsidies for pollution control in manufacturing are included under "Manufacturing affairs and services". In the "Draft detailing" these functions appear to have been included in the construction and pollution control categories, respectively.

F. Activities not isolated in the classification

35. There are a number of activities which occur in two or more functional categories and for which COFOG provides incomplete information. These include protection of the environment, space technology and water use. COFOG users interested in these subjects will need to examine the functional classes listed below:

1. Protection of the environment

36. This group covers research and other aspects of environmental protection. It includes research on the causes and effects of the pollution of the air, soil and substrata by solid-wastes disposal, radiation and noise. The following classes contain relevant information.

	<u>Functional category</u>	<u>Related aspect</u>
07.12	Community development affairs and services	Planning of environmental protection as part of community planning
07.3	Sanitary affairs and services, including pollution abatement and control	Waste collection and disposal; sewerage; pollution control and abatement programmes
08.01	Sporting and recreational affairs and services	Setting aside of parks, beaches etc.
10.11	Agricultural land management affairs and services	Conservation and reclamation of agricultural land
10.20	Forestry affairs and services	Conservation of forests and reforestation

	<u>Functional category</u>	<u>Related aspect</u>
10.30	Fishing and hunting affairs and services	Management of water resources
11.10	Mining and mineral resource affairs and services, other than fuels	Pollution control in mining
11.20	Manufacturing affairs and services	Pollution control in manufacturing

2. Space technology

37. Space technology includes research into the uses of space for such purposes as communication, astronomical observations and defence. In the functional classification some of the related groups are the following.

	<u>Functional category</u>	<u>Related aspect</u>
02.30	Defence-related applied research and experimental development	Defence application
11.20	Manufacturing affairs and services	Manufacturing aspects
12.30	Communication affairs and services	Communication research

3. Water use

38. Expenditures on the supply and control of water are included in the following functional classes.

	<u>Functional category</u>	<u>Related aspect</u>
07.12	Community development affairs and services	Planning of water systems that are part of community development schemes
07.20	Water supply affairs and services	Water supply
08.01	Sporting and recreational affairs and services	Beaches, man-made lakes
09.21	Electricity affairs and services	Dams and associated works for electricity generation
10.11	Agricultural land management affairs and services	Irrigation and drainage projects
13.30	Multipurpose development project affairs and services	Irrigation, drainage, dam construction etc. included in multipurpose projects

#### G. Level of detail

39. Difficult and controversial decisions must be made concerning the number of categories to be shown in the functional classification of government expenditures. The classification now contains three levels of detail namely, major groups, groups and subgroups. At the major-group level there are 14 categories; at the group level there are 57 categories, 22 of which are further divided into 92 subgroups. This gives 127 detailed categories.

40. The basic source of information for COFOG consists of administrative records kept by Governments. These records are intended for control purposes and in many countries do not contain the detail necessary for COFOG. It is evident that even the 57 categories at the group level require information not contained in published government accounts.

41. From the individual country point of view the more detailed the classification the more it provides a working tool for government administration. The third level of the classification, with appropriate adjustments by individual countries to accommodate it to their own circumstances, is such a tool.

42. At the international level, because countries differ so much in the way in which they organize their accounts, the third level of detail may not be meaningful for many categories. It is worth noting in this connexion that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which is an organization of countries that have relatively advanced statistical systems, proposes only to collect public expenditure statistics for 26 functional groups. <sup>7/</sup> It seems clear that for the foreseeable future the COFOG second level of detail (i.e., groups) should remain the goal for international reporting.

#### H. Provisions for changing functions

43. There is a great deal of latitude for decisions as to the functions to be isolated and the way in which they should be grouped. Decisions made are never final but need to be reviewed periodically to determine whether changing public demand and government priorities should be reflected in a changed classification. For example, the present concern with energy supply and conservation was the main motivation for creating a major group for fuel and energy. On the other hand, the classification does not yet contain a category relating to the protection of the environment since at the present time it does not seem possible to define and measure such a group. With the work now being done in this area by the United Nations, OECD and others, such a grouping may be feasible at some future time.

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<sup>7/</sup> See for example "Instructions and definitions for the public expenditure questionnaire" of the Department of Economics and Statistics of OECD. The questionnaire was distributed in November 1977 for the first time and no results have yet been published.

44. It is anticipated that individual countries will add detail to adapt the classification to their particular requirements. For example, space technology might be segregated in some countries in which this type of research is significant in size.

45. Certain problems can be foreseen as Governments vary their techniques for attaining their objectives. Prospective businesses are now sometimes given the incentive of reduced property taxation rather than subsidies or grants. This will not appear in expenditure and, to this extent, expenditures will be understated. A more serious problem may arise if Governments use the facilities of income tax offices to administer guaranteed annual income schemes. Social security payments may be linked to taxation returns and some families may receive a reduction in taxation rather than a direct payment of funds. These and other issues will require that statistical procedures be adapted to meet changes in government procedures and goals.

I. Comparability of time-series: COFOG and SNA table 5.3

46. The 14 major groups of COFOG can readily be consolidated to form the nine one-digit categories of the "Classification of the purposes of government" given in SNA table 5.3. However, whether statistics compiled according to COFOG can be consolidated to form time-series that are comparable with statistics compiled according to SNA table 5.3 will depend on how the two classifications have been interpreted. SNA table 5.3 gives less guidance than COFOG for the allocation of several important types of outlays. For example, as previously noted, SNA table 5.3 could be interpreted to mean that outlays for hospital construction should be assigned to a "construction" category rather than to a "health" category as recommended in COFOG. It is however believed that problems of non-comparability arising from differing interpretation of the two classifications will not be serious for most countries.

V. CLASSIFICATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT  
(COFOG)

01 General Public Services

01.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs other than foreign aid

01.11 Executive and legislative organs

Office of the chief executive at all levels of government: office of the president, prime minister, monarch, governor, mayor etc. Legislative bodies at all levels of government: parliaments, chambers of deputies, senates, assemblies, town councils etc. Included are advisory, administrative and political staffs attached to these offices and legislatures; libraries and other reference services serving chiefly executive and legislative organs; and also physical amenities provided the chief executive, the legislature and their aides. Also included are permanent or ad hoc commissions and committees created by or acting on behalf of the chief executive or legislature. Interdepartmental committees concerned with a specific function such as cultural policy, foreign affairs or traffic control should be classified to the function involved. Ministerial offices, offices of heads of departments of local governments etc. should also be classified according to function.

01.12 Financial and fiscal affairs and services

Administration and supervision of financial and fiscal affairs; operation of taxation schemes; and management of public funds and public debt. Public-funds management includes such services as the raising and receiving of monies and the control of their disbursement and also the monitoring and control of the money supply. Supervision of the banking industry is classified to subground 13.40. Public-debt management does not cover underwriting or flotation charges or interest payments which are classified to subgroup 14.01. Offices providing financial and fiscal services include the treasury or ministry of finance, the budget office, the inland (internal) revenue agency and customs authorities. Included are the review, co-ordination, reconciliation and control of government budgets, accounting services and internal audits. Also included are the development and evaluation of financial and fiscal affairs and research into these affairs. Public information services, statistical services and other general services identifiably associated with financial and fiscal affairs remain classified here.

01.13 External affairs

Administration and operation of the ministry of external (foreign) affairs and diplomatic and consular missions stationed abroad or at offices of international organizations. Administration, operation and support for information and cultural services intended for distribution beyond national boundaries. Included are operation of libraries, reading rooms and reference services located abroad. Also included are administration and support for research into foreign policy. Classified elsewhere in this major group are economic aid to developing countries; economic aid missions accredited to foreign Governments; and contributions to aid programmes administered by international or regional organizations. Military units stationed abroad and military aid to foreign countries are classified to subgroups 02.11 or 02.20 as appropriate. Offices etc. dealing with general foreign commercial affairs such as foreign trade, international monetary affairs and other foreign commercial or technical affairs are classified to subgroup 13.40. Regular subscriptions to international organizations are classified to subgroup 14.02.

01.14 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs other than foreign aid, n.e.c.

Affairs of executive and legislative organs, and administration of financial and fiscal affairs and of external affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the three preceding subgroups of 01.1.

01.2 Foreign economic aid

01.21 Economic aid to developing countries

Offices, bureaux and other units administering non-military aid to developing countries. Economic aid missions accredited to foreign Governments. Grants in aid in cash or in kind. Loans regardless of interest charged. Provision or support for technical assistance and training including fellowships and scholarships. Classified in subgroup 01.22 are contributions to economic development funds administered by international or regional organizations. Military aid is classified to subgroup 02.20.

01.22 Economic aid routed through international organizations

Programme units administering economic aid routed through international organizations. Contributions in cash or in kind to economic development funds administered by international, regional or other multinational organizations. Aid to international peace-keeping operations is classified to subgroup 02.20.



01.23 Foreign economic aid n.e.c.

Administration of foreign economic aid, and grants and other forms of outlays, that cannot be assigned to one of the two subgroups of 01.2.

01.3 Fundamental research affairs and services

Fundamental research is defined as any activity directed towards the increase of scientific knowledge or discovery of new fields of investigation, without any specific practical objective. Applied research is also directed towards the increase in scientific knowledge but is undertaken with a specific practical aim in view. In general, applied research is classified to the COFOG function to which its aim is related. For example, applied research into the legislative process is found in subgroup 01.11.

01.31 Fundamental research into the natural sciences, engineering and technology

Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. administering governmental activities in, providing funding for, or undertaking fundamental research into the natural sciences.

01.32 Fundamental research into the social sciences and humanities

Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. administering governmental activities in, providing funding for, or undertaking fundamental research into the social sciences or humanities.

01.33 Fundamental multidisciplinary research

Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. administering governmental activities in, providing funding for, or undertaking fundamental multidisciplinary research in the fields of ecology, oceanography, the biosphere, the atmosphere, space and other multidisciplinary areas.

01.34 Fundamental research n.e.c.

Administration, outlays, support etc. of fundamental research that cannot be assigned to one of the three preceding subgroups of 01.3.

01.4 General Services

01.41 General personnel services

Administration and operation of general personnel services. Personnel services not connected with a specific function.

Development and implementation of general personnel policies and procedures covering selection and promotion, rating methods, job description, evaluation and classification, the administration of civil service regulations and similar matters. Personnel administration connected with a specific function, e.g., defence affairs, is classified to the appropriate major group.

01.42 Over-all planning and statistical services

Administration and operation of over-all economic and social planning and statistical services. Planning and statistical services not connected with a specific function and usually undertaken by central offices at the various levels of government. Offices, bureaux or programme units which formulate, co-ordinate and frequently monitor the implementation of over-all economic and social plans and programmes. Central statistical offices collect and analyse statistics in many fields, formulate over-all statistical policies and co-ordinate, advise and assist the statistical programme units classified to a specific function.

01.43 Other general services

Administration, operation, support etc. of over-all general services such as centralized supply and purchasing services, maintenance and storage of government records and archives, operation of government owned or occupied buildings, central motor vehicle pools, government operated printing offices and other general services not connected with a specific function. Services of this type connected with a specific function, e.g., defence weapon procurement, is classified to the appropriate major group.

01.5 General public services n.e.c.

01.50 General public services n.e.c.

Administration, operation, support etc. of general public services that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding groups of 01. Also included are programme units dealing with non-self-governing and trust territory affairs, those administering elections and others not elsewhere classified.

02 Defence affairs and services

02.1 Military and civil defence administration and operation

02.11 Military defence affairs

Administration, supervision and operation of military defence affairs and forces: land, sea, air and space defence forces;

engineering, transport, communications, intelligence, matériel, personnel and other non-combat forces and commands; and reserve and auxiliary forces of the defence establishment. Provision of equipment, structures, supplies and so forth. Offices of military attachés stationed abroad but not military aid missions, which are classified to group 02.2. Administration and operation of military schools and colleges where curricula resemble those of civilian institutions are classified to the appropriate subgroups of major group 04 even though attendance may be limited to military personnel and their families. Base hospital administration and operation are classified to the appropriate subgroup of group 05.1 but field hospitals are included here. Pension schemes for military personnel are classified to subgroup 06.12.

02.12 Civil defence affairs

Administration, operation and support of civil defence forces. Support for the working out of contingency plans and the carrying out of exercises in which civilian institutions and populations are involved. Matériel and equipment for civil defence are included but not for emergency peace-time use, which is classified to major group 06.

02.13 Military and civil defence administration and operation n.e.c.

Military and civil defence administration and operation that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding subgroups of 02.1

02.2 Foreign military aid

02.20 Foreign military aid

Offices, bureaux and other programme units administering military aid. Military aid missions accredited to foreign governments or attached to international military organizations or alliances. Grants in military aid whether in cash or in kind. Loans for the same purpose regardless of interest charged. Loans of equipment. Contributions to international peace-keeping forces including assignment of manpower.

02.3 Defence-related applied research and experimental development

02.30 Defence-related applied research and experimental development

Administration and support of research and experimental development related to the armed forces and civil defence. Investigations leading to the development of new and improved equipment; to better tactics and strategies; to the utilization of space and the deep sea for defence; and other research and

experimental development related to defence. Fundamental research is classified to the appropriate subgroup of 01.3.

02.4 Defence affairs n.e.c.

02.40 Defence affairs n.e.c.

Administration, operation and support of defence affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the three preceding groups of 02. Among the offices, bureaux or programme units that may serve the entire defence establishment in addition to general administration are those engaged in disseminating information, compiling statistics, preparing budgets etc. The administration of war veterans' affairs is classified to subgroup 06.25.

03 Public order and safety affairs

03.1 Police and fire protection affairs and services

03.11 Police duties

Offices, departments and other administrative units operating and supervising police forces and services. Regular and auxiliary police forces supported by public authorities, and port, border, and coast guards and other special police forces. Police duties include traffic regulation, alien registration, the operation of police laboratories and the maintenance of arrest records and statistics related to police work. The provision of equipment and supplies for police work including vehicles, aircraft and vessels. Police training is included but police colleges offering general education in addition to police training are classified to an appropriate subgroup of major group 04.

03.12 Fire-protection services

Offices, departments and other administrative units operating and supervising fire-fighting and fire-prevention services. Regular and auxiliary fire brigades supported by public authorities. Forces especially trained and equipped for fighting or preventing forest fires are classified to subgroup 10.20.

03.13 Police and fire-protection affairs and services n.e.c.

Police and fire-protection affairs and services that cannot be classified to one of the two preceding groups of 03.1.

03.2 Law courts

03.20 Law courts

Administration and operation of civil and criminal law courts and the judicial system including legal representation and advice on behalf of government or on behalf of others when provided by government in cash or in services. Officers of the courts charged with the enforcement of fines and legal settlements imposed by the courts. Included are the administration and operation of parole and probation systems. Prison administration is classified in group 03.3. Administrative tribunals are classified according to function, e.g., labour arbitration boards are classified to subgroup 13.50, commissions, boards and similar bodies dealing with electricity rates are classified to subgroup 09.21, those dealing with telephone rates to subgroup 12.30 and those dealing with rates for goods transport by rail to subgroup 12.23.

03.3 Prison administration and operation

03.30 Prison administration and operation

Administration and operation of prisons and other places for the detention or rehabilitation of criminals. Prison farms, work houses, reformatories, borstals and asylums for the criminally insane.

03.4 Public order and safety affairs n.e.c.

03.40 Public order and safety affairs n.e.c.

Administration and support of public order and safety affairs which cannot be assigned to one of the three preceding groups of 03, including applied research and experimental development into relationships between police methods, prison administration and law court practices. Also included are over-all administration, regulation and support of activities for the promotion of public order and safety; the development of over-all policy in this connexion; and the dissemination of information to the public.

04 Education affairs and services

04.1 Pre-primary and primary education affairs and services

04.10 Pre-primary and primary education affairs and services

Administration of education affairs at the pre-primary and primary levels (levels (0) and (1) of the International Standard Classification of Education - ISCED). Management, inspection,

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operation and support of schools and educational institutions offering training at ISCED levles (0) and (1). Such schools may also offer literacy programmes for older people. Administration, provision or support of subsidiary services are classified to subgroup 04.50, if possible.

#### 04.2 Secondary education affairs and services

##### 04.21 Secondary education - general programmes

Administration of education affairs involving general education programmes found at both the first and second stages of secondary education, namely, ISCED levels (2) and (3). The term "general programme" is adopted from ISCED and carries the meaning given in that classification. Management, inspection, operation or support of schools offering ISCED-defined general programmes. Included are grants, loans and allowances to pupils pursuing general programmes. Administration, provision or support of subsidiary services are classified to subgroup 04.50, if possible.

##### 04.22 Secondary education - vocational and technical

Administration of education affairs involving technical or vocational programmes found at both the first and second stages of secondary education, namely, ISCED levels (2) and (3). Vocational and technical education at these levels means ISCED programmes in which most of the courses contain subject-matter specialities associated with present or prospective employment. Management, inspection, operation or support of schools offering vocational and technical education. Included are grants, loans or allowances to pupils pursuing vocational or technical programmes. Administration, provision or support of subsidiary services are classified to subgroup 04.50, if possible.

##### 04.23 Secondary education affairs and services n.e.c.

Secondary education affairs and services, including support, that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding subgroups of 04.2. Subsidiary services to secondary education are classified to subgroup 04.50, if possible.

#### 04.3 Tertiary education affairs and services

##### 04.31 Universities and other institutions providing similar education services

Administration of education affairs involving programmes leading to a first or post-graduate university degree or equivalent. Such programmes are defined in ISCED under level categories (6)

and (7). Management, inspection, operation or support of universities and other institutions of higher learning offering university degree programmes or equivalent. Included are scholarships, grants, loans, allowances etc. to students. Administration, provision or support of subsidiary services are classified to subgroup 04.50, if possible.

04.32 Tertiary education services not leading to a university degree

Administration of education affairs involving programmes not leading to a university degree. Such programmes are defined in ISCED under level category (5). Management, inspection, operation or support of colleges and other institutions offering specialized study of a subject or group of related subjects in a programme leading to some subject-matter expertise qualifying graduates for highly skilled jobs or for entry into positions offering good career prospects. Included are scholarships, grants, loans, allowances etc. to students. Subsidiary services are classified to subgroup 04.50, if possible.

04.33 Tertiary education affairs and services n.e.c.

Tertiary education affairs and services, including support, that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding subgroups of 04.3. Subsidiary services to tertiary education are classified to subgroup 04.50, if possible.

04.4 Education services not defined by level

04.40 Education services not defined by level

Administration of education affairs not defined by level. The type of education services covered is described in ISCED level category (9). Management, inspection, operation or support of education not defined by level.

04.5 Subsidiary services to education

04.50 Subsidiary services to education

Administration, management, operation, inspection or support of transportation, food, lodging, medical and dental attention and related subsidiary services chiefly for students regardless of level. Grants, loans, allowances etc. in cash to defray the costs of subsidiary services remain classified by level.

04.6 Education affairs and services n.e.c.

04.60 Education affairs and services n.e.c.

General administration of education affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the five preceding groups of 04. Included are

programme units engaged in administering, supporting or carrying out applied research into teaching methods and objectives, into the philosophy and history of education, into learning theory and curriculum development and so forth. Also included are programme units providing public information services concerning the education system in general; collecting, analysing and disseminating statistics of education. Units developing over-all policies and preparing over-all plans and budgets are also classified here.

05 Health affairs and services

05.1 Hospital affairs and services

05.11 General hospital services

Administration of general hospital affairs and services. Management, operation, inspection or support of hospitals that do not limit their services to a particular medical specialty. Hospitals are defined as institutions which offer in-patient care under direct supervision of qualified medical doctors. Government outlays for services to patients paid directly to the institution or routed through the patient. Included are outlays for construction of hospitals, for equipment and general supplies and for staff accommodations and amenities. Payments to patients for loss of income due to hospitalization are classified to subgroup 06.11.

05.12 Specialized hospital services

Specialized hospitals differ from general hospitals in that their services are limited to treatment of a particular condition disease, or class of patient, e.g., diseases of the chest and tuberculosis, leprosy, cancer, oto-rhino-laryngology, psychiatry, obstetrics, babies and so forth. In other respects the definition of 05.11 applies to this subgroup. Maternity centres not under the direct supervision of a medical doctor are classified in subgroup 05.13.

05.13 Medical and maternity centre services

Medical and maternity centre services differ from hospitals in that their services are supervised and frequently delivered by staff with lower qualifications than medical doctors, e.g., midwives. Such centres are often small and frequently in rural locations. In other respects the definition of 05.11 applies to this subgroup.



05.14 Nursing and convalescent home services

Nursing and convalescent homes differ from specialized hospitals in that they provide in-patient services to persons recovering from surgery or a debilitating disease or condition that requires chiefly monitoring and administering of medicaments, simple training to compensate for loss of function, or rest. Included are institutions serving old people in which medical monitoring is an essential component. Nursing and convalescent homes are not under the supervision of resident medical doctors. In other respects the definition of 05.11 applies to this subgroup. Administration, operation etc. of homes for the aged in which medical services are incidental are classified to subgroup 06.22.

05.15 Hospital affairs and services n.e.c.

Hospital affairs and services, including support, that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding subgroups of 05.1.

05.2 Clinics, and medical, dental and para-medical practitioners

05.21 General medical clinics and general medical practitioners (doctors)

Administration, management, operation, support etc. for medical services delivered by general medical clinics (including outpatient clinics of general hospitals) and general medical practitioners. Clinics provide chiefly out-patient services. The medical practitioners, government support from whom is classified here, treat patients in their consulting rooms or visit patients at home or in non-medical institutions. Like the services of general medical hospitals, the services of general medical clinics are chiefly delivered by medical doctors and such clinics do not limit their services to a particular medical speciality. Similarly, general practitioners do not specialize. Included are, in addition to government support unrelated to the individual treated (e.g., for construction, equipment, supplies), outlays for services to individual patients that may be made directly to the institution or practitioner or indirectly through the patient. The payment system may include a government-operated health insurance scheme.

05.22 Specialized medical clinics including specialist medical practitioners (doctors)

Specialized medical clinics and specialist medical practitioners differ from general medical clinics and general medical practitioners in that their services are limited to treatment of a particular condition, disease, medical procedure or

class of patient. In other respects the definition of 05.21 applies to this subgroup. Dental clinics and dentists are classified in subgroup 05.23.

05.23 General or specialist dental clinics and dentists, oral hygienists or other dental operating auxiliaries

Administration, management, operation, support etc. for dental services delivered by general or specialist dental clinics and by dentists, oral hygienists or other dental auxiliaries. Like the other clinics of this major group, dental clinics provide outpatient services. Unlike the clinics of 05.21 and 05.22 dental clinics may be supervised or staffed by oral hygienists or dental auxiliaries. The dentists, oral hygienists or dental auxiliaries, government support for whom is classified here, treat patients in their consulting rooms or in non-medical institutions. Included in addition to government support unrelated to the individual treated are outlays for services to individual patients that may be made directly to the clinic or dentist, oral hygienist etc. or indirectly through the patient.

05.24 Other clinics and para-medical personnel n.e.c.

Administration, management, operation, inspection, support etc. of services delivered by clinics supervised by nurses, midwives, physio-therapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists or other para-medical personnel not elsewhere classified and of services delivered by nurses, midwives and para-medical personnel in non-consulting rooms, in patients' homes or other non-medical institutions. Also included are optometrists, chiropodists (podiatrists), chiropractors, practitioners of traditional medicine etc. Included in addition to government support unrelated to the individual treated are outlays for services to individual patients or clients that may be made directly to the clinic or therapist or indirectly through the patient. The payment system may include a government-operated insurance scheme.

05.25 Clinics, and medical, dental and para-medical practitioners n.e.c.

Administration, management, operation, support etc. of clinics, and of medical, dental and para-medical practitioners that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding subgroups of 05.2.

05.3 Public health affairs and services

05.30 Public health affairs and services

Administration, management, operation, support etc. of public health services such as blood-bank operation (collecting,

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processing, storing, shipping), disease detection services (cancer, tuberculosis, venereal disease), prevention services (immunization, inoculation), population control services (fitting of birth-control devices) and so forth. These services are frequently delivered by special teams not connected with a hospital, clinic or practitioner. Not unusually, the services are rendered to groups of clients, most of whom are in good health, at work places, schools or other non-medical settings. Outlays for these services remain classified here whether or not delivered by doctors. Outlays for the support of laboratories intimately connected with these kinds of services are also classified here but outlays on laboratories engaged in determining the causes of disease are classified separately with research related to medicine and health. Outlays for the preparation and dissemination of information on public health matters remain classified here.

05.4 Medicaments, prostheses, medical equipment and appliances or other prescribed health-related products

05.40 Medicaments, prostheses, medical equipment and appliances or other prescribed health-related products

Administration of health affairs involving provision of, or outlays on, medicaments, prostheses, medical equipment and appliances or other prescribed health-related products intended for consumption or use by a single individual or household outside a health facility or institution. Such goods are usually obtainable from dispensing chemists or pharmacists or from medical equipment suppliers. Outlays for such products when supplied to the patient by an institution or practitioner in course of treatment are classified with other payments to the institution or practitioner, e.g., outlays for dental prosthesis supplied by dentist are classified to subgroup 05.23 and outlays for corrective spectacles supplied by an optometrist are classified to subgroup 05.24.

05.5 Applied research and experimental development related to the health and medical delivery system

05.50 Applied research and experimental development related to the health and medical delivery system

Administration, management, promotion, support etc. of applied research and experimental development related to the nature, prevention, diagnosis, treatment and incidence of disease and other health problems including mental disorders, and into public and preventive health services, nutritional problems, pharmacology, drug addiction and rehabilitation and so forth. Support etc. for research into space medicine are included.

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05.6 Health affairs and services n.e.c.

05.60 Health affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, operation or support of health affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding five groups. Among the offices, bureaux or programme units that may serve the entire health establishment are those engaged in disseminating information, compiling statistics, preparing budgets etc.

06 Social security and welfare affairs and services

06.1 Social security affairs and services

Social security services are defined as chiefly transfer payments (including payments in kind) to compensate for reduction or loss of income or inadequate earning capacity. Welfare services are classified in group 06.2.

06.11 Sickness, maternity or temporary disablement benefits

Administration, management, operation of social security affairs involving chiefly provision of benefits for loss of income due to sickness, childbirth or temporary disablement resulting from industrial or other accidents. Maternity benefits cover a period prior, during and after childbirth. Payments are generally administered under a social insurance scheme or worker's compensation arrangements. Outlays for medical services are classified to the appropriate subgroup of major group 05.

06.12 Government employee pension schemes

Administration, management or operation of retirement, pension and disability plans for government employees, both civil and military, and their survivors. Included are payments under contributory or non-contributory schemes whether or not funded. Pensions, disability benefits etc. for government employees covered by the social security system for the general population are classified in subgroup 06.13.

06.13 Old-age, disability or survivors' benefits other than for government employees

Administration, operation, support etc. of old-age, disability or survivors' benefits. Old-age pensions, benefits to surviving spouses or children of deceased recipients under social security schemes, and government social assistance schemes to compensate for permanent loss of income due to full or partial

disablement. Payments for medical services are classified to the appropriate subgroup of major group 05.

06.14 Unemployment compensation benefits

Administration, operation, support etc. of unemployment compensation benefits. Payments under social insurance or other government schemes to individuals, including war veterans, for loss of income due to unemployment. Administration, operation, support etc. of government labour exchanges (employment offices) are classified to subgroup 13.50. Welfare assistance is classified to the appropriate subgroup of 06.2.

06.15 Family and child allowances

Administration, operation, support etc. of income assistance to households and families with dependent children. Payments to households in need of income assistance that are ineligible for payments under 06.11 to 06.14 inclusive. Payments to families with dependent children whether or not an income recipient is part of the household. Also included are payments to households on a per-child basis regardless of need. Maternity benefits are classified to subgroup 06.11.

06.16 Other social assistance to persons

Administration, operation, support etc. of income assistance other than types of assistance covered in 06.11 to 06.15 inclusive. Payments to compensate for loss of property due to fire, floods or other disasters, special grants (bonuses) to war veterans and other income assistance not included in the preceding five subgroups.

06.17 Social security affairs n.e.c.

Administration, management, inspection, operation, support, provision etc. of social security affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups of 06.1. Among the offices, bureaux or programme units that may serve the social security establishment as a whole are those disseminating information, compiling statistics, preparing budgets or conducting or supporting research into social security affairs.

06.2 Welfare affairs and services

Welfare services are defined as assistance delivered to clients or groups of clients with special needs such as the young, the old or the handicapped.

06.21 Welfare services - children's residential institutions

Administration, management, inspection, operation, support etc. of welfare services for children delivered by institutions providing chiefly living quarters. Support for, or provision of, places of residence for children and adolescents deprived of normal home life: orphanages, children's boarding homes and hostels, children's villages, residential nurseries and so forth. Included is support for institutions serving dependent mothers and their young children and mother and baby homes and hostels. Also included are child day-care centres in which little or no schooling is offered. Outlays for construction of buildings and for equipment, operating supplies etc. Outlays on general casework services are classified in subgroup 06.25 along with outlays on services of non-residential welfare institutions. Outlays for services by institutions in which children are under close confinement because of criminal activity are classified to subgroup 03.30. Outlays on recreational services not associated with welfare services are classified to subgroup 08.01.

06.22 Welfare services - old persons' residential institutions

Administration, management, inspection, operation, support etc. of welfare services for the elderly delivered by institutions providing chiefly living quarters. Support for, or provision of, places of residence for the elderly including the infirm or handicapped elderly in which little or no medical service is involved. Welfare services delivered to the elderly in their own homes or by non-residential institutions are classified in subgroup 06.25. Outlays on recreational services even when designed chiefly for use by older people are classified to subgroup 08.01.

06.23 Welfare services - handicapped persons

The welfare services of which the administration, operation and support are classified here differ from those in subgroup 06.22 in that the residences serve chiefly the physically handicapped, e.g. the blind or the deaf, or the mentally handicapped. It also differs from subgroup 06.22 in that it includes services of day centres specially designed and equipped for use by the handicapped. In other respects the definition of 06.22 applies to this subgroup.

06.24 Welfare services - other residential institutions

Administration, operation, support etc. of welfare services to clients through residential institutions not falling within 06.21 to 06.23 inclusive. Welfare services delivered by

shelters for the homeless, for battered wives or for refugees; for those recovering from alcoholism or drug addiction who are not in need of medical attention; temporary places of residence for immigrants; and so forth.

06.25 Welfare services not delivered through residential institutions

Administration, management, operation, support, provision etc. of welfare services not delivered through residential institutions. Provision, support etc. of general casework services regardless of age, family status or physical or economic condition of clients. Such services lead to determination of eligibility for income assistance or welfare. The client may be counselled by the caseworker or referred to an appropriate source for counsel or guidance. Outlays for other welfare services such as child-minding services, home visiting and house-keeping services. Included are outlays for welfare services delivered by multiservice institutions not included in subgroups 06.21 to 06.24 such as adult day-care centres and neighbourhood centres, provided the outlays for the welfare services can be separated from outlays for recreational and cultural services also delivered by such institutions. Also included are outlays for the purchase and storage of food, equipment and other supplies for emergency use in case of peace-time disasters. Similar outlays for civil defence purposes are classified to subgroup 02.12.

06.26 Welfare affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, management, inspection, support etc. of welfare affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the preceding subgroups of 06.2. Among the offices, bureaux or programme units that may serve the welfare establishment are those disseminating information, compiling statistics, preparing budgets or conducting or supporting research into welfare affairs.

06.3 Social security and welfare affairs n.e.c.

06.30 Social security and welfare affairs n.e.c.

Administration, management, inspection, support etc. of both social security and welfare affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding groups. Among the offices, bureaux or programme units that may deal with the two types of affairs of this function are those disseminating information, compiling statistics, preparing budgets or conducting or supporting research.

07 Housing and community amenity affairs and services

07.1 Housing and community development

07.11 Housing affairs and services

Administration of housing affairs and services. Development, monitoring and evaluation of housing activities whether or not the activities are under the auspices of public authorities. The development and regulation of housing standards other than construction standards, which are classified to subgroup of 11.30. The administration of rent controls and eligibility standards for publicly supported dwelling units. Provision of housing for the general public or for people with special needs, i.e., construction, purchase, remodelling and repairing of dwelling units. Acquisition of land needed for construction of dwellings. Slum clearance related to provision of housing. Subsidies, grants or loans for increasing, improving or maintaining the housing stock other than rent subsidies paid to households, which are considered a form of income assistance and are classified to subgroup 06.15 or 06.16, as appropriate. Offices, bureaux or programme units producing and disseminating public information about housing; applied research and experimental development on housing standards and design but not construction methods or materials classified to subgroup 11.30.

07.12 Community development affairs and services

Administration of over-all community development affairs. The category of over-all community development affairs covers chiefly the planning of new communities or of rehabilitated communities in which, typically there would be a broad spectrum of physical facilities that would improve the quality of life of the people involved. In general such plans involve not only housing and industries but also facilities for the health, education, culture and recreation of the community. The plans may also include schemes for financing actual construction and, in the case of urban renewal projects, arrangements for removal of existing populations. The category of over-all community development affairs also covers the offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in administering zoning laws including regulations on land use and building standards other than standards covering housing. Offices, bureaux etc. engaged in or providing support for research into community development including studies of the impact of plan implementation on contiguous and nearby communities. Also, offices etc. producing and disseminating public information. Outlays on plan implementation, i.e., on actual construction of housing, industrial buildings, streets, public utilities, cultural



facilities and so forth are classified to the appropriate major group according to functional role.

07.13 Housing and community development affairs n.e.c.

Administration, operation, support, provision etc. of housing and community development affairs that cannot be separately classified to one of the two preceding subgroups of 07.1

07.2 Water supply affairs and services

07.20 Water supply affairs and services

Offices, bureaux, departments, programme units engaged in developing and administering regulations concerning all facets of potable water supply including water purity, price and quantity controls etc. Offices etc. engaged in assessing future needs and in determining availability in terms of such assessment. Operation of water supply systems that are not government enterprises or private establishments. Outlays for the construction of such non-enterprise systems. Support in the form of grants, loans, subsidies or other assistance for the development, expansion or operation of water supply systems regardless of ownership or organizational arrangement. Support for applied research and experimental development into the various aspects of water supply. Outlays for the production and dissemination of public information; for the collection and compilation of statistics; and for other matters related to water supply. Government activities and expenditures in connexion with irrigation systems are classified to subgroup 10.11. Outlays in connexion with multipurpose projects are classified to subgroup 13.30

07.3 Sanitary affairs and services including pollution abatement and control

07.31 Refuse collection and disposal operations, sewage system operation, street cleaning

Administration of refuse collection and disposal operations. Supervision or inspection of such operations undertaken by private firms. Licensing of private firms engaged in this work. Operation by public authorities of refuse collection and disposal systems including refuse of all types (benign or noxious materials, solids, liquids or gases including rain water) from whatever source (households, factories, mines), collected by any method (lorries, piping, storm sewers), treated (incinerated, chemically transformed) or untreated, and disposed by dumping at sea, on land or by other means. Subsidies, grants or loans for constructing, upgrading, maintaining or

operating such systems. Outlays on street sweeping or watering and on snow removal are included. The administration of regulations on the generation and release of pollutants to the environment is classified in subgroup 07.32. Outlays on research and experimental development in the field of sanitary affairs is also classified in subgroup 07.32

07.32 Pollution abatement and control affairs

Administration of pollution abatement and control affairs. Development and monitoring of standards covering pollution. Outlays on construction and operation of monitoring stations should be included if they can be separately reported, e.g., stations to monitor noise levels near airports. Determination of impact on the environment of industrial or other developments. Outlays for research and experimental development into problems of pollution abatement and control as well as into sanitary affairs and services in general. Outlays on the production and dissemination of public information on the subject and on the collection and compilation of statistics. Subsidies, loans or grants for pollution abatement and control are classified to that functional category in which the recipient authorities are found, e.g., loans or grants to up-grade a sewage treatment facility are classified to subgroup 07.31 and assistance to install precipitation equipment in a thermal power station are classified to subgroup 09.21.

07.33 Sanitary affairs and services and pollution abatement and control n.e.c.

Administration, management, supervision, regulation etc. of sanitary affairs and services and pollution abatement and control that cannot be separately classified to one of the two preceding subgroups of 07.3.

07.4 Street lighting affairs and services

07.40 Street lighting affairs and services

Administration of street lighting affairs. Development and monitoring of street lighting standards. Outlays on design, installation, operation, maintenance, up-grading and other aspects of street lighting.

07.5 Housing and community amenity affairs and services n.e.c.

07.50 Housing and community amenity affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, management, supervision, support, provision etc. of housing and community amenity affairs and services that cannot be separately classified to one of the four preceding groups of 07.

08 Recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services

08.0 Recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services

08.01 Sporting and recreational affairs and services

Administration of sporting and recreational affairs. Management, operation, support, provision etc. of facilities for active or passive sporting pursuits or events and for recreational activities. Facilities for spectator accommodation are included. Facilities for active sports include playing fields, courts, running tracks, golf and other courses, boxing rings and skating rinks, gymnasiums and so forth. Facilities for passive sports include chiefly specially equipped rooms for playing card, board and other games. Facilities for recreational pursuits include parks, beaches, camping grounds and associated lodging places furnished on a non-commercial basis. Recreational facilities also include swimming baths (pools), public baths for washing and public lavatories. Support includes outlays for national, regional or local team representation in sporting events and for equipment, coaching, training and other things needed to field a team or player. Also included are subsidies to professional teams or individual competitors. Zoological or botanical gardens, aquariums, arboreta and similar institutions are considered cultural facilities and their administration, support etc. are classified to subgroup 08.02. Operation, support etc. of sporting and recreational facilities associated with educational institutions are classified to the appropriate subgroup of major group 04.

08.02 Cultural affairs and services

Administration of cultural affairs. Management, operation, support, provision etc. of facilities for cultural pursuits, such as libraries, museums, art galleries, theatres, exhibition halls, monuments, historic houses and sites, zoological and botanical gardens, aquariums, arboreta and so forth. Production, operation, support etc. of cultural events including concerts, stage and film productions, art shows etc. Grants or other types of support to individual artists, writers, designers, composers and others working in the arts and to organizations engaged in promoting cultural activities. Also included are outlays in support of national, regional or local celebrations provided they are not intended chiefly to attract tourists, in which case the outlays are classified to subgroup 13.20. Outlays in support of cultural events intended for presentation beyond national boundaries are classified to subgroup 01.13. Outlays for the production of cultural material intended for distribution by broadcasting are classified to subgroup 08.03.

08.03 Broadcasting and publishing affairs and services

Administration and regulation of broadcasting and publishing affairs. Management, operation, support, provision etc. of broadcasting services. Outlays including grants, loans or other types of support for the construction or acquisition of facilities for television or radio broadcasting, for production of broadcasting material and for its presentation by broadcasting. Management, operation, support, provision etc. of publishing services. Outlays, including loans, grants and other types of support for the construction or acquisition of plant, equipment or materials for newspaper, magazine or book publishing; for the gathering of news or other information; and for distributing the published works. Outlays for government printing offices and plants are classified to subgroup 01.43.

08.04 Religious and other community affairs and services

Administration of religious affairs and services. Provision of facilities and support for their maintenance and operation; payments to the clergy or other officers of religious institutions; and support for the holding of religious services. Administration of other community affairs and services. Grants, loans or other types of support to fraternal, civic, youth and social organizations and to labour unions and political parties.

08.05 Recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, provision, operation, support etc. of recreational, cultural and religious affairs and services that cannot be separately classified to one of the four preceding subgroups of 08.

09 Fuel and energy affairs and services

09.1 Fuel affairs and services

09.11 Coal mining affairs; other solid mineral fuels; coal processing affairs and services

Administration of solid mineral fuel affairs. Such affairs concern coal of all grades, lignite and peat irrespective of method used in their extraction or beneficiation, as well as conversion of these fuels to other forms such as coke or gas. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in formulation and administration of regulations concerning exploitation or conservation, and units concerned with development of such resources. Support in the form of loans, grants or subsidies to the solid mineral fuels industry and to the coke, briquette

or manufactured gas industries. Applied research and experimental development into all aspects of solid mineral fuels. Programme units engaged in producing and disseminating information and in compiling statistics on solid mineral fuel resources, production or utilization.

09.12 Petroleum and gas affairs and services

Administration of petroleum affairs and services. Such affairs include natural gas, liquefied petroleum gases and refinery gases. Also included are affairs governing the distribution of town gas regardless of its composition but offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in petroleum or gas transportation affairs are classified to the appropriate subgroup of group 12.2. Offices, programme units etc. engaged in formulating and monitoring regulations concerning exploitation or conservation and units concerned with discovery and development of resources or with extraction processing or distribution. Support in the form of loans, grants or subsidies to the petroleum extraction industry and to the industry refining crude petroleum and related liquid and gaseous products. Applied research and experimental development into all phases of petroleum fuels. Programme units engaged in producing and disseminating information and in compiling statistics on petroleum and natural gas resources production and utilization.

09.13 Nuclear fuel affairs and services

Administration of nuclear fuel affairs and services. Such affairs cover extraction as well as processing of fissionable and fertile materials and manufacture of fuel elements. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in formulating regulations concerning exploitation or conservation and units concerned with development of such resources. Also, units concerned with the use of fuel elements. Support in the form of loans, grants or subsidies to the nuclear materials mining industry and to the industries processing such materials. Applied research and experimental development into the mining and processing of nuclear fuel materials. Programme units engaged in producing and disseminating information and in compiling statistics on nuclear material resources, on production of such materials and on the manufacture of fuel elements. Administration, support etc. involving the disposal of radio-active wastes are classified to subgroup 07.31.

09.14 Fuel affairs and services other than fuels of 09.11 to 09.13 inclusive

Administration of fuel affairs and services involving such fuels as wood and wood wastes, bagasse and other "non-commercial" fuels.

Offices, bureaux and programme units engaged in management or support of activities designed to rationalize the use of such materials for the production of energy including applied research and experimental development. Programme units engaged in producing and disseminating information and in compiling statistics on availability, production or utilization of such fuels. Geothermal resources and wind and solar energy are not considered fuels and are classified to the appropriate subgroup of group 09.2. Forest management is classified to subgroup 10.20.

09.15 Fuel affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, management, support etc. of fuel affairs that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding subgroups of 09.1.

09.2 Electricity and other energy sources

09.21 Electricity affairs and services

Administration of electricity affairs and services. Such affairs concern conventional sources of electricity such as thermal or hydro supplies, and non-conventional sources such as electricity from wind or solar heat. Formulation and monitoring of regulations concerning the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. concerned with, e.g., development of electricity supplies, with the allocation of available supplies or with prices. Support in the form of loans, grants, or subsidies to the electricity supply industry. Included is support for the construction of dams designed chiefly to provide electricity. Support for applied research into the various aspects of electricity generation, transmission and distribution. Programme units engaged in providing information services concerning electricity and in compiling statistics on the subject.

09.22 Energy affairs and services other than electricity

Administration of energy affairs and services other than electricity. Such affairs concern chiefly the production of heat in the form of steam, hot water or hot air. Support in the form of loans, grants or subsidies for using heat from such sources or for carrying out research in connexion with solar energy; for area heating or for supplying hot water or for other purposes. Programme units engaged in providing information services concerning energy other than electricity and in compiling statistics on the subject.

09.23 Electricity and other energy sources n.e.c.

Administration, management, support etc. of electricity affairs and the affairs of other energy sources that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding subgroups of 09.2.

09.3 Fuel and energy affairs and services n.e.c.

09.30 Fuel and energy affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, management, support etc. of fuel and energy affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding groups of 09.

10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting affairs and services

10.1 Agriculture affairs and services

10.11 Agricultural land management affairs and services

Administration of agricultural land conservation affairs and services including land reclamation and land expansion. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in efforts to conserve, reclaim and increase arable land. Such efforts generally involve physical works such as land clearance, the installation of drainage systems, provision of irrigation systems, reduction of salinity and so forth. Outlays for the construction of dams, dikes, irrigation canals; for the installation of equipment; and for the management and operation of such works and systems. Loans, grants and other forms of assistance for such work. Support for research and development into problems of land conservation, reclamation and expansion. In general, dissemination of information concerning the subject is considered part of agricultural extension affairs and is classified to subgroup 10.14. Similarly, payments for restricting or encouraging output of a particular crop or for allowing land to remain uncultivated are considered farm price stabilization affairs and are classified to subgroup 10.13 even though they may have a land conservation component. Outlays for multipurpose projects (electricity, flood control, irrigation, recreation) are classified to subgroup 13.30.

10.12 Agrarian reform and land settlement affairs and services

Administration of agrarian reform and land settlement affairs and services. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in the design, field management, operation and evaluation of land reform and settlement activities. Such activities lead to the alteration and reallocation of land-ownership and use; the settlement of virgin land or under-cultivated agricultural

land; and resettlement of farmers. Outlays to land-owners whose titles to land have been changed. Support for research into problems of land reform and resettlement. Programme units providing information on land reform and on statistics of agrarian reform and land settlement affairs.

10.13 Farm price and income affairs and services

Administration of affairs and services designed to stabilize or improve farm prices and farmers' incomes. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. operating or providing other forms of support, e.g., subsidies, in connexion with price support schemes, marketing schemes or schemes to restrict or encourage output of particular crops. Outlays by public enterprises operating such schemes are excluded from the classification but government support for such enterprises is included. Subsidies and other forms of payments to induce farmers to purchase and employ fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and so forth are also classified here but programme units engaged in the control or eradication of pests and plant diseases are classified to subgroup 10.16. Also included are support for research into the design and efficacy of price support schemes; public information on farm price and income stabilization programmes; and statistics covering farm prices and incomes. Research into fertilizer usage and other means of improving output is classified to subgroup 10.40.

10.14 Agricultural extension affairs and services

Administration of agricultural extension affairs and services. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in managing, operating or supporting activities designed to increase production, improve quality, conserve land, reduce labour and other costs and otherwise raise levels of rural living. Agricultural extension involves chiefly the dissemination of knowledge, for which purpose a variety of means may be employed including print or other media, demonstration projects, model farms, individual or group instruction etc.

10.15 Veterinary affairs and services

Administration of veterinary affairs and services. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in managing or operating field programmes for delivery of veterinary services to farmers or in making outlays in the form of loans, grants or subsidies to facilitate delivery of such services. Veterinary services involve chiefly medical procedures to prevent or treat animal diseases, medical measures to improve the quality of herds and flocks including artificial insemination under veterinary supervision. Programme units collecting and compiling statistics



on veterinary affairs and services are included. Administration and support of research into veterinary medicine and into animal husbandry are classified to subgroup 10.40. Extension services in connexion with animal health are classified to subgroup 10.14.

10.16 Pest control and similar services not included in 10.11 to 10.15 inclusive

Administration of pest control affairs and other services such as crop inspection and grading. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in managing, operating or supporting services designed to eradicate or control pests, vermin, plant diseases or other destructive agents. Subsidies for the purchase of materials for these purposes by farmers are classified to subgroup 10.13. Included are programme units managing or operating crop inspection and grading schemes. Programme units collecting and compiling statistics on these activities remain classified here but dissemination of information on the subject is classified to subgroup 10.14 and support for research is classified to subgroup 10.40.

10.17 Agricultural affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration of agricultural affairs and services which cannot be assigned to one of the six preceding subgroups of 10.1. Included are programme units providing information to the general public and collecting and compiling statistics on agricultural affairs including crop forecasts. Outlays on agricultural research not classified in subgroups 10.11 to 10.17 inclusive are classified to subgroup 10.40. Income assistance to farmers in the event of natural disasters is classified to subgroup 06.16.

10.2 Forestry affairs and services

10.20 Forestry affairs and services

Administration of forestry affairs and services including regulations governing forest operations and the issuance of tree felling licences. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in efforts to conserve, extend or rationalize exploitation of forest resources. Field management, operation or support of reforestation work; of pest and disease control activities; and of forest fire-fighting and fire prevention services. Outlays in the form of loans, grants or subsidies in connexion with commercial forest operations and in connexion with forest crops in addition to timber. Included are outlays on, or support of, research into all aspects of forest management and exploitation. Programme units engaged in extension services

to forest operators; in disseminating information to the general public; and in collecting and compiling statistics on forestry affairs and operations.

10.3 Fishing and hunting affairs and services

10.30 Fishing and hunting affairs and services

Administration of commercial or sport fishing and hunting affairs and services. Fishing affairs concern fresh-water, ocean and coastal fishing including fish farming. Hunting affairs concern the taking of wildlife and animal propagation, protection and preservation. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. engaged in management, operation, support of game preserves, fish hatcheries, extension services, stocking or culling activities and so forth. Outlays by fish hatcheries or game preserves operated as public enterprises are excluded from the classification but government support for such organizations is included. Programme units engaged in developing and monitoring regulations including the licensing of fishing and hunting. Operation or support of research into wild animal and fish management and related problems of these industries. Programme units disseminating information and units compiling statistics on fishing and hunting remain classified here. Research concerning farm or ranch animals or the raising of closely confined wild animals, e.g. minks, is classified to subgroup 10.40. The control of ocean fishing is considered a police affair and is classified to group 03.11.

10.4 Agricultural research and experimental development n.e.c.

10.40 Agricultural research and experimental development n.e.c.

Administration of agricultural research and experimental development not elsewhere classified in major group 10. Offices, bureaux, programme units etc. managing, operating or supporting research into all aspects of agriculture other than land conservation and reclamation, agrarian reform and land settlement, farm pricing schemes, extension services, forestry, fishing and hunting.

10.5 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting affairs and services n.e.c.

10.50 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, operation, support etc. of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the four preceding groups of 10.

11 Mining and mineral resource affairs and services, other than fuels,  
manufacturing and construction affairs and services

11.1 Mining and mineral resource affairs and services, other than fuels

11.10 Mining and mineral resource affairs and services, other than  
fuels

Administration of mining and mineral resource affairs and services, other than mineral fuel affairs and services classified to the subgroups of group 09.1. Offices, bureaux, programme units concerned with discovery exploitation, conservation, marketing and other aspects of mineral production. In addition to metal-bearing minerals, these activities cover sand, clay and stone; chemical and fertilizer minerals; salt; gem stones, asbestos and gypsum, among others. The offices, bureaux, programme units etc. develop and administer regulations concerning prospecting and mining; issue and supervise licences and leases; regulate production rates; inspect mines for conformity to safety regulations; and so forth. These offices, bureaux etc. give tax rebates, make or guarantee loans and take other measures to foster mineral developments. Also included are outlays on, or support of, research into mining and mineral resource problems including research into beneficiation methods; dissemination of information on minerals and mining; and collection and compilation of statistics on the subject.

11.2 Manufacturing affairs and services

11.20 Manufacturing affairs and services

Administration of manufacturing affairs and services. Offices, bureaux and programme units engaged in activities designed to develop, expand and generally improve the position of manufacturing establishments by means of loans or grants, by subsidizing outputs or inputs, by tax rebates or by assistance in other forms. Programme units that develop and administer regulations governing the establishment and operation of manufacturing plants, that inspect premises for violations of safety regulations and that exercise other kinds of control, e.g., to protect consumers against dangerous products. Also included are outlays on, or support for, research into manufacturing methods, materials and management of industrial enterprises; for the dissemination of information; for the collection and compilation of statistics of special interest to manufacturers of particular products; and for maintaining liaison with manufacturers' associations and other organizations interested in manufacturing affairs and services. Affairs and services similar in nature to those given above but concerning the petroleum refinery industry, the coal processing industry or

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the nuclear fuel industry are classified to the appropriate subgroup of major group 09 if they can be separately reported.

11.3 Construction affairs and services

11.30 Construction affairs and services

Administration of construction affairs and services. Offices, bureaux and programme units engaged chiefly in developing and administering regulations concerning building standards; in the issuing of certificates permitting occupancy; in monitoring regulations concerning safety at building sites; and so forth. Programme units carrying out or supporting research into construction methods, materials, productivity and related matters affecting construction of buildings. Offices or bureaux disseminating general information to the public and technical information to the industry. Offices collecting and compiling statistics on construction activities. Subsidies, loans, grants or other forms of support for the construction of dwellings, factories, roads, mines, farm buildings and so forth are classified according to use in the appropriate functional category.

11.4 Mining and mineral resource affairs and services n.e.c.; manufacturing and construction affairs and services n.e.c.

11.40 Mining and mineral resource affairs and services n.e.c.; manufacturing and construction affairs and services n.e.c.

Mining and mineral resource affairs and services, and manufacturing and construction affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the three preceding groups of 11.

12. Transportation and communication affairs and services

12.1 Transportation system construction affairs and services

12.11 Highway construction affairs and services

Administration of road and highway construction affairs and services including urban roads and streets. Offices, bureaux or programme units planning, designing, constructing, extending or improving roads and highways and associated structures such as bridges, tunnels, parking facilities, bus terminals and so forth; or in supervising, licensing or regulating such work. Outlays including loans, grants or subsidies for construction work. Outlays on, or support for, research into road design, construction methods or materials are included if they can be separated from outlays for research into building construction. Also included are programme units providing general information

to the public or technical information to the industry. Statistics on road construction activities remain classified here. Road maintenance affairs and services are classified to subgroup 12.21; street lighting is classified to subgroup 07.40; and street cleaning to subgroup 07.31.

12.12 Water transport facility construction affairs and services

Administration of water transport facility construction affairs and services. Offices, bureaux or programme units planning, designing, constructing, extending or improving works or structures to facilitate water-borne passenger or freight traffic; or in supervising, licensing or regulating such work. Among other things such works include harbour facilities and navigation aids, canals, channels, breakwaters, piers, wharfs, terminals and so forth. Outlays including loans, grants and subsidies for such work. Outlays on, or support for, research into water transport facilities design and construction methods or materials are included if they can be separated from outlays into building construction research. Also included are programme units providing general information to the public and technical information to the industry. Statistics on water transport facilities construction remain classified here but maintenance affairs are classified to subgroup 12.22.

12.13 Railway construction affairs and services

Administration of railway construction affairs and services including street and other urban railways. Offices, bureaux or programme units planning, designing, constructing, extending or improving railway road-beds, whether or not on the surface, and associated structures such as terminals, tunnels, bridges and so forth; or in supervising, licensing or regulating such work. Outlays including loans, grants and subsidies for such work. Outlays on, or support for, research into railway design, construction methods or materials are included. Also included are programme units providing general information to the public and technical information to the industry. Statistics on railway construction remain classified here but maintenance affairs and outlays or support for acquisition of rolling stock are classified to subgroup 12.23.

12.14 Air transport facility construction affairs and services

Administration of air transport facility construction affairs and services. Offices, bureaux or programme units planning, designing, constructing, extending or improving airports, runways, terminals, hangars, air navigation aids and other fixed structures and equipment associated with transport by air; or in supervising, licensing or regulating such work. Outlays including loans, grants and subsidies for such work. Outlays

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on, or support for, research into airport design, construction methods or materials are included. Also included are programme units providing general information to the public and technical information to the industry and programme units collecting and compiling statistics on airport construction.

12.15 Pipeline and other transport facility construction affairs and services

Administration of pipeline construction affairs and services and of other transport facilities such as teleferics, aerial cables, funiculars and so forth. Offices, bureaux or programme units planning, designing, constructing, extending or improving pipelines and associated structures such as pumping stations, teleferics and so forth; or in supervising, licensing or regulating such work. Outlays including loans, grants or subsidies for construction work. Outlays on, or support for, research into the design or construction of the transport facilities mentioned above. Also included are programme units providing general information to the public and technical information to the industry and programme units collecting and compiling statistics on construction of the facilities mentioned above.

12.16 Transportation system construction affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration and support of transportation system construction affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the five preceding subgroups of 12.1.

12.2 Transportation system operation affairs and services other than construction

12.21 Road system operation affairs and services

Administration of road and highway transport affairs and services other than construction. Road and highway transport affairs concern chiefly road use. Such affairs also include public road transport (passenger and freight) systems. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in, or providing support for, maintaining (including repairing) roads and associated structures. Offices etc. developing and administering regulations concerning road use, e.g., vehicle and driver licensing, vehicle safety inspection, size and load specification, regulation of hours of work of lorry drivers and so forth. Offices etc. regulating the operation of public road transport systems including the granting of franchises, approval of tariffs and passenger fares, hours and frequency of service and so forth. Offices, bureaux or programme units operating non-enterprise type road transport systems or

providing support in the form of loans or grants to system operators for acquisition of equipment or for its maintenance and upkeep. Operating assistance in the form of subsidized fares or freight rates. Outlays on, or support for, research into road transport system operation. Also included are programme units providing information and units collecting and compiling statistics on operation of roads and road transport systems. In general, traffic control is considered a police function and is classified to subgroup 03.11. Street cleaning is classified to subgroup 07.31; street lighting to subgroup 07.40; and regulation and monitoring of pollution arising from motor vehicle operation to subgroup 07.32. Grants, loans, subsidies etc. to road vehicle manufacturers are classified to subgroup 11.20.

#### 12.22 Water transport operation affairs and services

Administration of water transport affairs and services other than construction. Water transport affairs concern inland, coastal and ocean passenger and freight service. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in, or providing support for, operation of harbours, docks, canals and other water transport facilities and for their maintenance in good order. Offices etc. developing and administering regulations concerning water transport, e.g., registration, licensing and inspection of vessels and crews, safety of passengers or goods and so forth. Offices, bureaux or programme units operating vessels, e.g. ferries, or granting franchises for such operation. Offices etc. providing vessels to water transport operators or making loans or grants to operators for the acquisition of vessels or their maintenance and upkeep. Offices regulating freight tariffs and passenger fares and providing operating assistance in the form of subsidies. Offices, bureaux or programme units operating navigation aids provided they can be separated from units administering and operating the coastguard. Outlays on, or support for, research into water transport systems operation. Also classified here are programme units providing information and units collecting and compiling statistics on water transport operations. Customs authorities are classified to subgroup 01.12. Control of water traffic is considered a coastguard duty and is classified to subgroup 03.11. Grants, loans, subsidies etc. to shipbuilders are classified to subgroup 11.20.

#### 12.23 Railway system operation affairs and services

Administration of railway system affairs and services other than construction. Railway system affairs concern long line and interurban railway services, urban rapid transit service and street railways. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in, or providing support for, railway system operations and for their

maintenance in good order. Offices etc. developing and administering regulations concerning railway operations, e.g., rolling stock condition, road-bed stability, frequency of service, passenger safety, security of freight and so forth. Offices, bureaux or programme units operating non-enterprise type public railway systems or providing support in the form of loans, grants or subsidies to system operators for acquisition of rolling-stock or their maintenance and upkeep. Offices granting franchises, regulating freight tariffs and passenger fares and providing operating assistance in the form of subsidized fares or freight rates. Outlays on, or support for, research into railway system operation. Also included are programme units providing information and units collecting and compiling statistics on railway operations. Grants, loans, subsidies etc. to rolling-stock manufacturers are classified to subgroup 11.20.

#### 12.24 Air transport operation affairs and services

Administration of air transport affairs and services other than construction. Air transport affairs concern not only passenger and freight services (scheduled or non-scheduled) but also regulation and control of flying by private individuals. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in, or providing support for, operation of airports and air control and navigation equipment and their maintenance in good order. Offices etc. developing and administering regulations concerning air transport: registration, licensing and inspection of aircraft, pilots and crews, including ground crews; passenger safety; allocation of routes; control of freight tariffs and passenger fares; and other air transport matters. Offices, bureaux or programme units operating air transport services (other than public enterprises) or in providing aircraft to air transport operators or in making loans or grants to operators for the acquisition of aircraft or their maintenance and upkeep. Offices providing operating assistance in the form of subsidies. Offices etc. engaged in investigating air transport accidents. Outlays on, or support for, research into air transport operation; units providing information; and units collecting and compiling statistics on air transport operations. Programme units setting pollution standards or monitoring performance against the standard are classified to subgroup 07.33. Grants, loans and subsidies to aircraft manufacturers are classified to subgroup 11.20.

#### 12.25 Pipeline transport and other transport system operation affairs and services

Administration of pipeline transport affairs and services and the affairs and services of transport by other means, e.g.,



teleferics and ropeways. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in, or providing support for, operation of the above-mentioned transport systems and their maintenance in good order. Offices, etc. developing and administering regulations concerning these systems: registration, licensing and inspection of equipment; operator skills and training; safety standards; and other matters. Programme units granting franchises, setting tariffs and frequency and levels of service. Offices, bureaux or programme units operating these transport systems (other than public enterprises) or providing equipment to operators or making loans or grants to operators for the acquisition of equipment or their maintenance. Offices providing support in the form of subsidies. Outlays on, or support for, research into pipeline system operation and into the operation of transport systems not classified in the preceding four subgroups. Programme units providing information and units collecting and compiling statistics on the above-mentioned systems.

12.26 Transportation system operation affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration of transportation system operation affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the five preceding subgroups of 12.2

12.3 Communication affairs and services

12.30 Communication affairs and services

The administration of communication affairs and services. Communication affairs concern postal, telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless communication systems, and communication satellites. They do not include radio and television broadcasting systems, which are classified to subgroup 08.03, or water or air navigation aids, which are classified to the appropriate subgroups of groups 12.1 and 12.2. Classified here are offices, bureaux, programme units etc. involved in construction or operation or in providing support for construction or operation as well as programme units regulating such systems. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in, or providing support for, planning, designing, constructing, extending, improving or otherwise fostering the development of such systems. Programme units engaged in, or providing support for, communication system operation and for system maintenance. Support includes loans, grants or operating subsidies. Offices etc. developing and administering regulations concerning communication system operation: assignment of frequencies; specification of markets to be served and tariffs to be charged; access to other similar systems or to systems using different communication technology; and other regulatory matters. Outlays

on, or support for, research into communication equipment and technology. Programme units providing information and units collecting and compiling statistics on communication system operations.

12.4 Transportation and communication affairs and services n.e.c.

12.40 Transportation and communication affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration of transportation and communication affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the three preceding groups of 12.

13 Other economic affairs and services

13.1 Distributive trade affairs and services including storage and warehousing, hotel and restaurant affairs and services

13.11 Distributive trade affairs and services including storage and warehousing

Administration of distributive trade affairs and services and of storage and warehousing. Also included are the administration of consumer interest and protection affairs. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in developing and monitoring regulations concerning wholesale and retail trade such as licensing, sales practices, labelling of packaged food and other goods intended for household consumption, inspection of scales and other weighing machines and so forth. Administration of price controls and rationing schemes at the retail and wholesale level regardless of the type of goods involved or intended consumer. Administration of price and other controls applied to the producer are classified to the appropriate subgroup of one of the preceding major groups or, if this is not feasible, to subgroup 13.40. Offices etc. engaged in providing loans, grants or other assistance to wholesale and retail trade establishments and in providing subsidies that apply to the general public. Food and other subsidies applicable to particular population groups or individuals (e.g., applied to milk for babies) are considered welfare and are classified to the appropriate subgroup of 06. Offices, bureaux or programme units engaged in developing and monitoring regulations concerning the storage and warehousing industry and in providing assistance in various forms to the industry. Licensing and regulation of government bonded warehouses are included. Outlays on, or support for, research into problems of the distributive trades. Programme units disseminating information to the trade and to the public on market prices and goods availability and on other matters. Units collecting and disseminating statistics.

### 13.12 Hotel and restaurant affairs and services

Administration of hotel and restaurant affairs and services. Offices, bureaux or programme units providing support for the design and construction of hotel and restaurant accommodations. Offices etc. engaged in developing and monitoring regulations concerning hotel and restaurant operations including regulations governing prices, cleanliness, sales practices and hotel and restaurant licensing. Programme units providing operating support in the form of loans, grants and subsidies. Outlays on, or support for, research into hotel and restaurant operation. Units disseminating information to the trade and units collecting and compiling statistics on the industry.

### 13.13 Distributive trade affairs and services, including storage and warehousing, n.e.c.; hotel and restaurant affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration, provision of facilities, operation, support etc. of distributive trade affairs and services, of storage and warehousing affairs and services and of hotel and restaurant affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the two preceding subgroups.

## 13.2 Tourism affairs and services

### 13.20 Tourism affairs and services

Administration of tourism affairs and services. Offices, bureaux and programme units engaged in activities to attract tourists. Such activities chiefly involve advertising campaigns, dissemination of literature concerning attractions and facilities, operation of tourist offices at home and abroad and liaison activities with transportation establishments, hotel and restaurant industry and other industries benefiting from the presence of tourists. Programme units engaged in, or providing support for, research into problems of tourism. Programme units collecting and compiling statistics on tourism.

## 13.3 Multipurpose development project affairs and services

### 13.30 Multipurpose development project affairs and services

Administration of multipurpose development project affairs and services. Offices, bureaux or programme units planning, designing, constructing extending or improving multipurpose projects. Such projects typically consist of integrated facilities for generation of power, flood control, irrigation, navigation and recreation. Outlays including loans, grants or subsidies for construction, maintenance or operation. Outlays

on, or support for, research into the design, construction, operation and economic benefits of multipurpose projects. Programme units disseminating public information on the subject and units engaged in the collection and compilation of statistics. Outlays involving projects with one main function, e.g. power generation, and other functions that are marginal should be classified according to the chief function, e.g., a hydro-power station with storage water incidentally useful as a recreational resource is classified to subgroup 09.21.

13.4 General economic and commercial affairs other than general labour affairs

13.40 General economic and commercial affairs other than general labour affairs

Administration of general economic and commercial affairs and services (other than general labour affairs) involves the formulation of general economic policies and the regulation of general economic activities such as export and import trade as a whole, commodity and equity markets, over-all income controls, general trade promotion activities, general regulation of monopolies and other restraints on trade and market entry and economic and commercial matters that cannot be assigned to one of the first 12 major functions. It also includes offices, bureaux or programme units operating such institutions as the patent, trademark and copyright offices; weather forecasting service; the standards institution; the various survey institutions, e.g., hydrological survey, geodesic survey; and so forth. Also, programme units performing general liaison work among the different branches of government and between government and business. In general, economic and commercial affairs of a particular industry should be classified to the function which the industry serves.

13.5 General labour affairs and services

13.50 General labour affairs and services

Administration of general labour affairs and services. Offices, bureaux and programme units involved in the formulation and implementation of general labour policies and regulations concerning, for example, labour conditions (hours of work, wages, safety etc.); operation of labour exchanges; schemes to facilitate labour mobility; programmes to reduce sex and other types of discrimination; and other general labour programmes. Programme units engaged in, or providing support for, arbitration and mediation services. Offices etc. providing general liaison services among the different branches

of government and between government and over-all industrial, business and labour organizations. Programme units providing public information and statistical services. In general, labour affairs of a particular industry should be classified to the function which the industry serves.

13.6 Other economic affairs and services n.e.c.

13.60 Other economic affairs and services n.e.c.

Administration of economic affairs and services that cannot be assigned to one of the five preceding groups of 13.

14 Other functions

14.0 Other functions

14.01 Public debt transactions

Interest payments and outlays for underwriting and floating government loans. Administrative costs of public debt management are classified to subgroup 01.12. Redemption of public debt is included in net incurrence of liabilities and is not an outlay to be covered by this classification.

14.02 Other functions n.e.c.

Transfers of a general character to other government organs, i.e., transfers not allocated to a particular function. Outlays by government not elsewhere classified.

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