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UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION

**Meeting of the Technical Subgroup for the
Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
New York, 4-6 April 2017**

Division 07 TRANSPORT

TSG-COICOP

PLEASE NOTE:

This document lists the comments provided by countries and international organisations during the second global consultation.

The document was compiled by the chair of TSG COICOP Ana Franco.

In addition the document contains comments received by the members of TSG COICOP responding to the comments received during the global consultation. Where this is the case the name and organisation / country of the TSG COICOP member is indicated.

Division 07

1. Comments received

- A majority of 79.2% of the countries prefer to classify Passenger transport services like in the present COICOP, broken down by mode of transport (railway, road, air, water)
- A majority of 71.4% of the countries agree to move postal services from Division 08 to 07
- A majority of 85.4% of the countries agree to differentiate between new and used cars
- 64.7% agree or strongly agree in general with the proposed new structure for this division and 65.7% consider this proposal to have the correct level of detail
- Areas where the classification is considered too detailed or without the appropriate detail:
 - o Split 07.2.2.3 "other fuels for personal transport equipment" into two subclasses: One for gas and other for alcohol (Brazil)
 - o 07.3.6 too detailed (Finland, Poland, United Kingdom, Montenegro, Lithuania, Canada)
 - o remove 07.3.5 Combined passenger transport - too detailed (Canada)
 - o 07.4 too detailed (United Kingdom)
 - o 07.3.1 and 07.3.9 too detailed (Colombia)
 - o 07.2.4 too detailed (Lithuania)
 - o 07.4.9 too detailed (Lithuania, Montenegro)
 - o 07.3.3 Passenger transport by air is not detailed enough: the subclasses for Domestic flights and International flights should be defined. (Italy)
 - o Petrol could be sub divided into Regular and Premium gasoline (Belize)
 - o Have a subclass for E-bikes or similar equipment (using an electric motor). The E-bikes differs from a normal bicycle but neither are motorcycles. (Chile)
 - o 07.3.1.1, 07.3.1.2, 07.3.2: Private households very often don't differentiate between the mode of passenger transport, you can even use different types of transport with the same ticket. (Germany)
 - o Have a separation between bicycles for transport and for leisure (Costa Rica)
 - o Propose a new code for the second-hand motor cycles (Macao)
- The following goods or services within this division were proposed to be moved to a different division:
 - o Subclass 07.4.1.1 "Letter handling service" should remain in division 08 "information and communication" (Brazil, Indonesia)
 - o Keep postal services in Division 08 (Myanmar, Belgium, Finland)
 - o Transport services (07.3) from and to schools should be moved to division 10 (United Arab Emirates, UNESCO)
 - o Racing motor vehicles and vehicles specifically for shows where primary purpose is for recreation 09.1.2.9 (Australia)

- We recommend to move crash helmets for bicycles and motorcycles from division 07 to division 09 (Poland)
 - Move bicycles to Div 09 Recreation and Culture but retain class 07.3.1 for personal electric mobile vehicle, e.g. ebikes, scooters, hoverboards, etc (Singapore)
 - Classifying baby seats for cars in 07.2.1 (Parts and accessories for personal transport equipment) (Singapore)
 - Postal services should not be part of transport -> it is way of communication! (Slovenia)
- Some products or services were mentioned as missing in this division. In most of the cases it is only not clear where they should be classified and they just should be included in the list of examples. The following products or services were mentioned:
- Traffic Violations (Oman)
 - Moving services (Brazil, Switzerland)
 - Passenger transport by road should also include: other forms of road transports apart from bus and taxi (Fuji)
 - Motorcycle used in 07.1.2 as well as bicycles used in 07.1.3 (United Arab Emirates)
 - Add a used car parts in class 07.2.1 (United Arab Emirates)
 - Add gas in class 07.2.2 Due to the growing popularity of gas cars (United Arab Emirates)
 - Compulsory motor vehicle registration charges (Australia)
 - Ownership transfer charges for vehicles (Australia)
 - Car cameras (Poland)
 - GPS installation and updates for transport purposes (Poland)
 - Boats as water transport. (Belarus)
 - Food, veterinary and hosting services for animals used for transportation
 - A vehicle as salary benefit (Leasing / Car Company) (Israel)
 - Would include GPS in 07.2.1.3. Would include left-luggage in 07.4.9.1 (Ireland)
- The terminology used is in general considered understandable by the average household by 95.7 % of the countries. The following terms were considered needing clarifications:
- Rapid transit (Australia, Eurostat, Czech Republic)
 - Left-luggage (Australia)
 - Explain the difference between "roadworthiness test" in 07.2.4.3 and "technical inspection" in 07.2.3.0 (Croatia)
 - Definition for used car is not clear as to whether it should be based on the kilometre travelled and the year bought or solely on the year bought (South Africa)
 - Share taxis (Eurostat)
- Other relevant comments are:
- The sub class "Postal services" is wider in coverage than the standard postal services (it includes express delivery, courier and shipping services of providers other than the POST. Therefore the term "postal services" may be too restrictive. (ILO)
 - In subclass 07.1.2.0 "Motor cycles" is it considered new and second-hand ones? (Brazil)

- The definition of second-hand is inconsistent with SNA. As soon as an end user (not someone who has purchased a vehicle for the sole purpose of resale) has purchased the vehicle it becomes second-hand, time has no relevance in this definition. "Older than one year" is a quite restrictive definition. On the one hand, this does not reflect common practice and on the other, a second-hand car may be much newer and less than a year old. The note should therefore be deleted. (Australia, DE, New Zealand)
- It is proposed that vehicles that are considered new when they are initially registered as new cars in government while vehicles that are considered second-hand when they change ownership because the price of vehicles falls sharply in the market after the initial registration of the new vehicles even if the vehicles are younger than one year. (Macao)
- The criterion for second hand cars (cars that have more than one year of acquisition) does not seem adequate or properly justified. This could be complicate in the data capture, since there may be households who purchase used cars that were purchased new by the sellers in less than 1 year. (Chile)
- 07.2.1.2 Parts for personal transport equipment - consistent terminology - remove spare from spare parts (Australia)
- 07.2.2.3 Other fuels for personal transport equipment should also include petrol blends like E10 (petrol with 10% ethanol) (Australia)
- 07.2.4.1 Hire of garages, parking spaces should include parking meters as they are method of paying for a parking space not providing parking in connection with the dwelling. (Australia)
- 07.2.4.2 should only be Toll facilities. (Australia)
- 07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver split further - 07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and 07.3.2.3 Ridesharing and hired car with driver (Australia)
- 07.4.9.2 Delivery of goods when separately charged should specifically exclude installation services which should be included with the relevant good (Australia)
- 07.4.9.1- it is not clear what exactly falls in the scope of this category (Poland)
- 07.2.2.3 : not sure to be able to evaluate these consumptions (France)
- 07.1.1.2 : what about the employees' cars that are sold at a bargain price (20 to 35% cheaper than new) ? (France)
- 07.4.1.1 : misleading writing ; replace current notes by the following ones : Includes: - postcards and all purchases of new postage stamps, pre-franked postcards and aerogrammes Excludes: - postcards (09.6.30) (France)
- Potential duplication and confusion of porter services/tips in 07.3.6.2 (Luggage forwarding and left luggage) and 11.2.0 (Accommodation services) (Singapore)
- The distinction between 07.4.1.2 (Parcels delivery services) and 07.4.9.2 (Delivery of goods) is not clear. Both includes " services of delivery of goods like furniture, supermarket shopping when charged separately". (Singapore, Mexico, Croatia, Poland, Germany)
- Need more explanation to distinct "delivery of goods" (07.4.9.2) and "parcels delivery services" (07.4.1.2). "Delivery of goods" is only done by the seller with separate invoice, while "parcel delivery services" is done by other enterprise (delivery enterprise). (Indonesia)

- It is not clear whether food delivery services should be classified in 07.4.9.2 (Delivery of goods) or 11.1 (Food and Beverage Services). (Singapore)
- 07.3.2.2 (Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver) should also include tips, for completeness (Singapore)
- To specify whether renting of a bus for transportation of guests (wedding, funeral, joint excursion), if people collect money for a bus separately from hiring a guide , is classified in division 07 or 09. (Belarus)
- It should be mentioned in the general notes for Division 07 that catering services inside the transport are included unless separately invoiced. (Costa Rica)
- In class 07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment the exclusion: charges for oil changes and greasing (07.2.3), should be: charges for service of oil changes and greasing (07.2.3). (Costa Rica)
- Include in the class 07.4.9 Other transport of goods the following exclusions: self-storage units (04.1.2.2), services of porters and left-luggage and luggage-forwarding offices (07.3.6.2). (Costa Rica)
- There are other transportation options that are not covered (boat/motor boat, Segway etc). May need to add an 'other' category (07.1.9 Other vehicles nec)? (New Zealand)
- As only parcels delivery services (part of postal services) are moved to Division 7, then group of transport services goods doesn't need subclass level. It is proposed that "removal and storage services (07.4.9.1) and "delivery of goods" (07.4.9.2) become class level. (Indonesia)
- As already mentioned, it makes sense to assign postal services to 07.4 (transportation of goods). It is advisable to do the same with 07.3.6.2 ("luggage-forwarding and left-luggage"). (Germany)

2 - Issues not needing discussion

1 – Remove 07.3.5 Combined passenger transport - too detailed

Ana, Eurostat: In many countries the same ticket is valid for bus, tram, subway... therefore this sub-class is needed.

Alexander, UNSD: Keep

Andrew, NZ: Would agree that the sub-class is still needed

Vera, PH: Not yet in developing countries but I agree.

Kate, AU: agree, and suggest the conceptual basis of this subclass (i.e. where expenditure on different modes can not be identified) should be clearer, rather than just mentioning it as an include. The include could be something like “multiple modes of transport (e.g. bus, tram, subway, ferry) available on the one ticket”. Also, I don’t think “accompanied transport of private vehicles” is really clear. Does this mean share riding?

2 – 07.3.3 Passenger transport by air is not detailed enough: the subclasses for Domestic flights and International flights should be defined.

Ana, Eurostat: This possibility was discussed before but this breakdown is not relevant for all the countries and finally prices do not reflect this difference either.

Francette, OECD: Agree.

Alexander, UNSD: However, the distinction between domestic and international travel might be needed by the SNA colleagues for the balance of payments. CONSULT SNA COLLEAGUES.

Vera, PH: This will be very useful in the measurement of the tourism satellite accounts so it will be better to separate into two subclasses.

Kate, AU: agree, how do we provide this reasoning to users of COICOP? Case law?

3 – 07.3.1.1, 07.3.1.2, 07.3.2: Private households very often don't differentiate between the mode of passenger transport, you can even use different types of transport with the same ticket.

Ana, Eurostat: That is why we propose the class 07.3.5 Combined passenger transport

4 - Have a separation between bicycles for transport and for leisure

Ana, Eurostat: This would not be feasible for price statistics.

Andrew, NZ: How would you define such a split given that often people only have one bike which they'd use for both purposes so best not to attempt it.

Francette, OECD: Agree keep in 07

Vera, PH: Agree. Difficult to measure what is the purpose in buying the bicycle.

5 – We recommend to move crash helmets for bicycles and motorcycles from division 07 to division 09

Ana, Eurostat: Don't agree. Crash helmets are a protection for those who use bicycles. If bicycles are in transportation it is not logic that the crash helmets are classified in recreation.

Alexander, UNSD: Keep in 07

Andrew, NZ: So if the helmet is used for BMX, MotoX or Speedway then it would be recreation but if it was used for protection when biking etc for transport purposes ie getting from home to work or to other places it is in Division 7 or is that too difficult a distinction?

Vera, PH: Agree

Kate, AU: agree. Also need to add an exclude to 07.1.3 Bicycles and 07.1.3.0 Bicycles stating that helmets should be classified to 07.2.1.3 Accessories for personal transport equipment.

6 – Move bicycles to Div 09 Recreation and Culture but retain class 07.3.1 for personal electric mobile vehicle, e.g. ebikes, scooters, hoverboards, etc

Ana, Eurostat: I don't agree. In many parts of world bicycles are used for transportation. However hoverboards are mostly used for recreation.

Alexander, UNSD: Keep bicycles in 07, scooters and hoverboards are recreation 09

Andrew, NZ: So is there a clear definition of what these are as it can vary depending on the power rating as to what is a bike and what is then a motorised bike

Francette, OECD: Keep bicycle in 7. In most of the countries used for transportation.

Alana, NZ: This is correct. At the base level, bicycles and scooters are a method of transport and should be retained in division 7.

Kate, AU: agree that bicycles and motorised scooters should be in 07.1.2.0 Motor cycles. Change “balancing scooters” include 09.2.2.1 Equipment for sport to “balancing scooters (non-motorised)” and add an exclude for motor cycles and scooters (07.1.2.0). Balancing scooters may be a familiar term in other countries, but it's not in Aus and you need to balance a motor cycle or motor scooter too, so suggest it is the motorised aspect that differentiates the scooter from Div 09 and Div 07.

7 - Where to classify Moving services?

Ana, Eurostat: In 07.4.9.1 Removal and storage services. But indeed I think that it is not very clear that this class includes moving services. This should be made clearer.

Alexander, UNSD: I think it is clear. Removal is the correct word.

Vera, PH: Removal and moving services may sound the same but have different meanings. Maybe we can insert the term “transfer” to read: Removal, transfer and storage services.

Kate, AU: agree with includes of “house content moving services”, “vehicle transport services”.

8 – Add a used car parts sub-class in class 07.2.1

Ana, Eurostat: No, it was agreed that used goods should be treated in the same way as new ones with the exception of high expenditures.

Vera, PH: Agree. Existing data systems cannot adequately capture used car parts which are sold in repair shops along with new car parts.

Kate, AU: agree, and need to clarify this in the general COICOP explanatory material.

9 - Where to classify Compulsory motor vehicle registration charges and Ownership transfer charges for vehicles?

Ana, Eurostat: This could be included in 07.2.4.3 Driving lessons, tests, licences and road worthiness tests

Vera, PH: Agree

Alexander, UNSD: Ok.

Francette, OECD: Should be under 13.4.0 Other services n.ec. where you have fees for administrative documents

Kate, AU: agree and suggest we should change name of this subclass to “07.2.4.3 Driving lessons, vehicle licence, road worthiness and registration charges” and we could expand on the includes. Do we need to add “other services to this subclass?”

10 –A vehicle as salary benefit

Ana, Eurostat: This is out of the scope of COICOP.

Kate, AU: agree

11 - The following terms should be better explained: Rapid transit, left luggage and share taxis should be clarified.

Ana, Eurostat: Ok.

Rapid transit systems are electric railways that operate on an exclusive right-of-way, which cannot be accessed by pedestrians or other vehicles of any sort, and which is often grade separated in tunnels or on elevated railways.

Left luggage services store travellers' luggage for limited amount of time.

A share taxi (also called shared taxi) is a mode of transport which falls between both taxicabs and buses. These vehicles for hire are typically smaller than buses and usually take passengers on a fixed or semi-fixed route without timetables, but instead departing when all seats are filled. They may stop anywhere to pick up or drop off their passengers. Often found in developing countries, the vehicles used as share taxis range from four-seat cars to minibuses. They are often owner-operated.

Alexander, UNSD: The important difference between share taxis and app based ridesharing services like Uber Pool, Via, Lyft, etc. is that the former circulate on fixed routes and the latter do not. So I would classify e.g. Uber Pool under 07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver. I think we need to clarify this

Andrew, NZ: Are all these terms used consistently with/ or need to be consistent with the ITF Glossary?

Kate, AU: great

12 - Many countries are against the definition of used cars. It is apparently inconsistent with SNA.

Ana, Eurostat: The correspondent note should be deleted.

Alexander, UNSD: Ok, but how do we differentiate then between used and new cars? What is the threshold? 1 minute, 1 day, 1 month, used for more than 10 kms, for more than 100 kms? Just deleting it does not help. Then I would even recommend deleting again the subclass for used cars.

Francette, OECD: Should be second-hand and not used

Aimee, IMF: Agree. To remove the note

Vera, PH: Yes, Agree. No time description because the main distinction is that used cars have previous owners regardless of the age of the car. Thus, some will still be expensive and some which are very much depreciated have little remaining book value. It is also difficult to measure the age of the car since the that characteristic is not reflected on the official receipt.

Kate, AU: we should use the SNA08 definition for second-hand asset – I had a quick look but couldn't find it. Suggest we ask Carsten.

13 - 07.2.1.2 Parts for personal transport equipment - consistent terminology - remove spare from spare parts

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Kate, AU: agree

14 - 07.2.2.3 Other fuels for personal transport equipment should also include petrol blends like E10 (petrol with 10% ethanol)

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Alexander, UNSD: Ok.

Kate, AU: disagree, petrol blends are all predominately petrol based so should be included in 07.2.2.2 Petrol

15 - 07.4.9.2 Delivery of goods when separately charged should specifically exclude installation services which should be included with the relevant good

Ana, Eurostat: I agree that installation services should be excluded from 07.4.9.2 Delivery of goods but not classified with the good because this is a service.

Alexander, UNSD: The service should not be classified with the good. Delivery and installation is often a bundled service. So where do we put it? Here in 07 or where the good is?

Aimee, IMF: Agree. But where to classify the installation services if charged separately?

Kate, AU: agree we need to explain this at the beginning of each Division likely to be affected by the transport margin issue and installation services issue.

16 - 07.4.1.1 : misleading writing ; replace current notes by the following ones :

Includes: - postcards and all purchases of new postage stamps, pre-franked postcards and aerogrammes Excludes: - postcards (09.6.30)

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Alexander, UNSD: Aerogrammes are outdated. Instead of “aerogrammes”, I would say everywhere “envelopes and other pre-franked postal matter”. Therefore: “Excludes: - not pre-franked postcards, envelopes and other not pre-franked postal matter (09.6.3.0)”. This leads me to the question where parcel boxes are classified, also in 09.6.3.0?

Andrew, NZ: Is this pre-stamped postcards as I don't understand the difference with 09630

Alana, NZ: Don't understand. Are just pre-franked postcards to be included?

Kate, AU: I think the word “postcards” should be postage. Also noted that 07.4.1.2 Parcels delivery services and 07.4.9.2 Delivery of goods have the same include “services of delivery of goods like furniture, supermarket shopping when charged separately” this should be an include of 07.4.9.2 and an exclude of 07.4.1.2.

17 – Need more explanation to distinct "delivery of goods" (07.4.9.2) and "parcels delivery services" (07.4.1.2). "Delivery of goods" is only done by the seller with separate invoice, while "parcel delivery services" is done by other enterprise (delivery enterprise).

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Andrew, NZ: How does this work with rural delivery scenarios whereby it is one and the same deliverer for goods, post, milk etc

Francette, OECD: Fully agree

Kate, AU: agree see 15 and refer to SNA08

18 - 07.3.2.2 (Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver) should also include tips, for completeness

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Alexander, UNSD: Ok. As part of the total price of the transportation service. Maybe it is sufficient to have a general note in the introduction instead of repeating it everywhere?

Andrew, NZ: Does Uber need to be noted as an inclusion/example?

Aimee, IMF: Agree. Need to have a consistent treatment of tips throughout; possibly to include the tips with the cost of the services.

Vera, PH: The intention is good but cannot be measured because this is not compulsory. In our country, tips are not part of the official receipt so will be difficult to measure or if you lump them with the payment, we will also lose the information.

Kate, AU: agree

19 - To specify whether renting of a bus for transportation of guests (wedding, funeral, joint excursion), if people collect money for a bus separately from hiring a guide, is classified in division 07 or 09.

Ana, Eurostat: This is still transport therefore it should be in Division 07.

Kate, AU: agree

20 - It should be mentioned in the general notes for Division 07 that catering services inside the transport are included unless separately invoiced

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Alexander, UNSD: Ok.

Kate, AU: agree

21 - In class 07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment the exclusion: charges for oil changes and greasing (07.2.3), should be: charges for service of oil changes and greasing (07.2.3).

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Alexander, UNSD: Ok.

Kate, AU: agree

22 - Include in the class 07.4.9 Other transport of goods the following exclusions: self-storage units (04.1.2.2), services of porters and left-luggage and luggage-forwarding offices (07.3.6.2).

Ana, Eurostat: Ok, but porter services should only be in Division 11.

Alexander, UNSD: The porter in Division 11 are different porters, they are porters / bellmen of the hotel.

Andrew, NZ: So railway porters would still be in Div 7. Also the term porter may be synonymous with concierge in many places, and a hotel porter may be a front of house person with some management tasks as opposed to a bell-hop or luggage carrier type person. So is there a distinction required?

Francette, OECD: Should be discussed

Alice, STATCAN: Need to discuss. Porter services should remain in 7.3.6.2. Need clarification on what is a “porter service”

Kate, AU: agree

23 - Potential duplication and confusion of porter services/tips in 07.3.6.2 (Luggage forwarding and left luggage) and 11.2.0 (Accommodation services)

Ana, Eurostat: 07.3.6.2 should include transport of luggage and storage of luggage in railway stations, lockers and the like. An exclusion for porter services should be added

Alexander, UNSD: See comment above. Porters in Division 11 are different porters. Maybe we should call them in Division 11 “bellmen / bellhops / hotel porters” to avoid confusion.

Francette, OECD: Should be discussed

Kate, AU: agree

24 - It is not clear whether food delivery services should be classified in 07.4.9.2 (Delivery of goods) or 11.1 (Food and Beverage Services).

Ana, Eurostat: If they are paid separately they should be in division 07

Alexander, UNSD: Agree with Ana. Examples for this are the companies seamless, grubhub, UberEATS which provide a food ordering and delivery services through independent delivery people who just pick up the food at the restaurant and bring it to the consumer for an additional fee.

Andrew, NZ: Is there scope for UberEat as an example in one of these

Kate, AU: agree. 07.4.9.2 Delivery of goods specifically mentions “supermarket shopping delivery service”. We should also mention “takeaway delivery of prepared food, if separately invoiced” and add a similar explanation in 11.1.1.2 Fast food and take away food services.

3 - Issues needing discussion

1 –Split 07.2.2.3 "other fuels for personal transport equipment" into two subclasses: One for gas and other for alcohol

Ana, Eurostat: Why not, in some countries the 2 are important.

Alexander, UNSD: Need further discussion. 07.2.2.3 contains also electricity, two stroke mixes, different kinds of gases hydrogen and possibly others.

Kate, AU: suggest a separate subclass for LPG & other gas fuels and leave alcohol in the other category with everything else.

2 –07.3.6 is too detailed

Ana, Eurostat: As several countries consider the breakdown of this class unnecessary I would agree to suppress it.

Kate, AU: agree

3 –Petrol could be sub divided into Regular and Premium gasoline

Ana, Eurostat: This is perhaps too detailed... and if we do it for gasoline we will need to do it also for diesel

Alexander, UNSD: No, because there would be no unified approach world-wide, the octanes vary quite a bit across the globe. E.g. the gas has octanes ratings can differ quite a lot. Premium in Australia is 95/98 octanes, in the US premium is 95. Regular in the US can be as low as 90 octanes, in Germany 91, in many other countries 95 is the minimum.

Andrew, NZ: Regular and Premium aren't terms used everywhere but also you have Mid-Grade, Super premium, unleaded/leaded and then octane levels so what is best for most to understand if you do break it down further. But the diesel distinction is usually on a viscosity level which isn't intuitive or consistent either, and is there a need to then decide between a diesel/biodiesel split?

Kate, AU: agree to leaving as is, can get this information from manufacturers.

4 –Have a subclass for E-bikes or similar equipment (using an electric motor). The E-bikes differs from a normal bicycle but neither are motorcycles.

Ana, Eurostat: Could be...

Alexander, UNSD: Not sure. I am only guessing, but e-bikes are normally regarded as bikes by law. Furthermore, there are different "flavours" of bikes, ranging from pedelecs to powerful ebikes.

Kate, AU: agree, these are a growing product and don't fit well in current subclasses.

5 – Propose a new code for the second-hand motor cycles

Ana, Eurostat: It is still an important expenditure. Makes sense mainly in developing countries. I would agree.

Kate, AU: agree this would mean that we have 2 specific subclasses related to second hand goods. I wonder if we need one for second hand furniture and furnishings due to the significance of trading antique furniture/furnishings

6 – Several countries would like to have 07.4.1.1 "Letter handling service" in division 08

Ana, Eurostat: I agree

Alexander, UNSD: But then we lose 07.4.1 Postal Services. Not sure if we want that.

Kate, AU: agree

7 –Transport services (07.3) from and to schools should be moved to division 10

Ana, Eurostat: The decision on this should be taken in a consistent way (school books, school transport, school cantinas, school uniforms) should be treated in the same way. Either all are moved to division 10 or all stay in thematic divisions but identifiable as a separate class or sub-class in order that all education expenditures can be calculated.

Andrew, NZ: Better to stay with a thematic approach otherwise you really have to revisit the whole structure of the classification and do it again. There are a number of problems with transport from and to schools. On one hand you make take a regular public bus for most of the journey so would that be included. Then there school owned buses which are exclusive to a specific institution – is that the same as the funding/pricing/payment for it is different. Then there are rural school buses which a set route to pick up rural kids for their school bus the bus is owned and operated by a private company and are funded by the Ministry of Education. And lastly there are public buses which are chartered by the school in an urban setting to pick up kids and deliver to a single school. So don't think there is necessarily a consistency in what is being covered let alone whether it is more consistent to put altogether in the education division with books and/or uniforms.

Alana, NZ: Need consistency. If do this for education then why not for all industries? Gets mucky! What if you take a taxi to hospital – does this go into 'health' division? Too problematic.

Kate, AU: the purpose is transport to get from A to B, I don't believe the destination is the classification principle for transport. If you were going to the supermarket should this go to Div A? To a restaurant to Div 11? Driving to a doctor's appointment to Div 06? Taking a plane to a vacation destination to Div 09? I think not!

8 – Racing motor vehicles and vehicles specifically for shows where primary purpose is for recreation
09.1.2.9

Ana, Eurostat: I agree but I'm not sure that we are able to clearly define what kind of vehicles fall in this category.

Alexander, UNSD: Difficult to identify the border between the two, like in the case of bicycles, horses, etc. So I would recommend leaving all motor vehicles here.

Andrew, NZ: This could be a bit problematic to define and difficult. What do you do when a racing car is made available for a leisure activity purpose ie you pay a fee to drive a circuit of a race track

using a performance vehicle just so you can get the experience of driving a racing car. Compared to purchasing a ride in a racing car driver by a professional driver. Are they the same?

Kate, AU: given the multi-purpose goods and services principle, these have to stay with motor vehicles in Div 07. Sorry, I know that Aus made this comment!

9 –Classifying baby seats for cars in 07.2.1 (Parts and accessories for personal transport equipment)

Ana, Eurostat: I tend to agree. When you rent a car, baby seats for cars are proposed as car accessories.

Alexander, UNSD: Where are they classified currently? Tend to agree but there are also baby seats which can be converted into a stroller.

Kate, AU: agree

10 – Where to classify Traffic Violations?

Ana, Eurostat: Is this under the scope of COICOP? Anyway it is not a good nor a service...

Alexander, UNSD: I would think that this is out of scope, similar to taxes.

Andrew, NZ: Surely it is outside scope as you are not purchasing a good or service, nor consuming it, you are paying an imposed fine. There may be a similarity to paying a rent as you can choose to rent , but you cannot always choose to get a traffic violation or have one imposed on you.

Kate, AU: not sure, we need to be clear and add this into the general COICOP explanatory notes.

11 –Passenger transport by road should also include: other forms of road transports apart from bus and taxi

Ana, Eurostat: I agree but the problem is I cannot think of any other type of transport to include it as examples. (could animal drawn vehicles be an example?)

Alexander, UNSD: Rickshaw, motorcycles (used as a kind of taxi service e.g. in Caracas and Paris), animal drawn vehicles. So we should include these examples.

Andrew, NZ: Could be animal drawn, tuk-tuk, rickshaw

Kate, AU: I think adding animal drawn vehicles as an examples for 07.3.2 would apply to developing countries

12 – Where to classify car cameras and gps installation and updates for transport purposes.

Ana, Eurostat: These 2 examples are goods that could be classified in other divisions but they are very specific to transport. I would keep them in Division 07

Kate, AU: we need to follow the multi-purpose goods and services principles as outlined in para 42 – 45 of the Classifications of expenditure according to purpose – a specific good must only be classified to one category and that should be to the Div that represents the main purpose in the countries where the item concerned is particularly important.

car cameras – this is a similar issue to security cameras for homes & cameras used by cyclists, so we need to be consistent with the treatment for all cameras. Cameras are currently in Div 09 in Recreation durables, I think they should be in Div 08 Information & Communication under 08.1.5.0 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction for sound and vision.

GPS – purpose is to provide information on location, not transport, so suggest this should remain in Div 08 Information & Communication, 08.1.9 Other information and communication equipment

13 – Where to classify Boats as water transport?

Ana, Eurostat: Boats are now in Recreation but in fact they can also be used for transportation. It is a bit similar to the case of bicycles. A consistent approach should be taken for all these goods.

Alexander, UNSD: I think countries can chose for analysis to classify them as recreational or transport.

The introduction to COICOP 1999 says:

Multi-purpose goods and services

42. The majority of goods and services can be unambiguously assigned to a single purpose, but some goods and services could plausibly be assigned to more than one purpose. Examples include motor fuel which may be used to power vehicles classified as transport as well as vehicles classified as recreational, and snowmobiles and bicycles which may be bought for transport or for recreation.

43. The general rule followed has been to assign multi-purpose goods and services to the division that represents the predominant purpose. Hence, motor fuel is shown under Transport. Where the predominant purpose varies between countries, multi-purpose items have been assigned to the division that represents the main purpose in the countries where the item concerned is particularly important. As a result, snowmobiles and bicycles are both assigned to Transport because transport is their usual function in the regions where most of these devices are purchased, that is to say, North America and the Nordic countries in the case of snowmobiles, and Africa, South-East Asia, China and the Low Countries of Northern Europe in the case of bicycles.

44. Examples of other multi-purpose items include: food consumed outside the home which is shown under Restaurants and hotels not Food and non-alcoholic beverages; camper vans which are shown under Recreation and culture not Transport; and basketball shoes and other sports footwear suitable for everyday or leisure wear which are shown under Clothing and footwear not Recreation and culture.

45. National statisticians are encouraged to reclassify multi-purpose items if they consider that an alternative purpose is more appropriate in their country. Such reclassifications should be footnoted.

Andrew, NZ: Need a clear distinction on the purpose as not all boats are for recreation

Vera, PH: In developing countries, still being used mainly as transport.

Kate, AU: we applied the predominate purpose principle here, but from a developed country perspective. Perhaps they should be moved to Div 7 Transport. Should we also do the same for horses?

14 - There are other transportation options that are not covered (boat/motor boat, Segway etc). May need to add an 'other' category (07.1.9 Other vehicles nec)?

Ana, Eurostat: I agree

Alexander, UNSD: No. Segways and boats which are classified in 09 are multi-purpose goods (see above).

Andrew, NZ: Agree – what about jetskis?

Kate, AU: agree we need to consider moving boats back to Div 7 – see 13. But suggest as segways are a new invention their primary purpose is for recreation so they should stay in Div 09.

15 - Food, veterinary and hosting services for animals used for transportation

Ana, Eurostat: Logically these should be here because it is like fuel and maintenance for other vehicles. 2 new classes should be added?

Alana, NZ: Not sure I agree. The animal boarding costs are separate from transit costs.

Kate, AU: given the multi-purpose goods and services principle, animals should only be categorised in one place – the predominant Div. The same principle should apply to food for animals, vet, lodging expenses, etc. Don't think food for animals should be in Div 01, or vet bills in Div 06 though as they relate to humans!

16 – What is the difference between "roadworthiness test" in 07.2.4.3 and "technical inspection" in 07.2.3.0?

Ana, Eurostat: I'm not sure... if they are the same we have to choose one place.

Alexander, UNSD: Not the same thing. Roadworthiness tests are official obligatory test without which no car is allowed to circulate. A technical inspection seems to be an inspection of the car suggested by the car manufacturer.

Andrew, NZ: Could the distinction be that the technical inspection is when you take a vehicle to a single location to ensure that the vehicle has all the right parts in all the right conditions and in all the right places but it is not driven as part of the inspection, whereas the roadworthiness test is actually taking the vehicle onto the road to ensure that it can actual do what it is supposed to

Alana, NZ: It is my understanding that a 'roadworthiness' test is conducted annually and is legally required to drive your vehicle on the road. A 'technical inspection' is an inspection before you buy a second-hand vehicle.

Kate, AU: I think the technical inspection is the safety inspections that vehicles servicing businesses offer, especially around peak holiday periods. Perhaps the include should read "general vehicle servicing inspections".

17 –The sub class "Postal services" is wider in coverage than the standard postal services (it includes express delivery, courier and shipping services of providers other than the POST. Therefore the term "postal services" may be too restrictive.

Ana, Eurostat: I agree. Would courier services be better?

Alexander, UNSD: Some classifications differentiate between courier and postal services (e.g. the HS). I would probably simply call it “postal and courier services”.

Andrew, NZ: Postal services is a declining concept with the use of social media, email etc. Effectively postal services are for parcels and packages so perhaps courier is a better option

Kate, AU: looks like we are moving 07.4.1 .1 Letter handling services to Div 08, so need to change and possibly combine 7.4.1 and 7.4.9.

18 - 07.2.4.1 Hire of garages, parking spaces should include parking meters as they are method of paying for a parking space not providing parking in connection with the dwelling.

Ana, Eurostat: It makes sense. At least it is more logic than having parking meters with Toll facilities

Alexander, UNSD: Hire in 07.2.4.1 is long-term e.g. monthly parking rentals. Parking in 07.2.4.2 is short-term (per day, per hour, etc.).

Kate, AU: agree, but is having 07.2.4.1 and 07.2.4.2 separate really necessary? Too detailed?

19 - 07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver split further - 07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and 07.3.2.3 Ridesharing and hired car with driver

Ana, Eurostat: I agree

Alexander, UNSD: Why should we split? Hired car with driver and taxis serve the exact same purpose. Uber and normal taxis are nowadays considered to be roughly the same. So the proposed split does not make sense.

Andrew, NZ: Where does Uber go?

Kate, AU: may be too detailed and difficult to collect. Would uber be considered a taxi or hire car with driver?

20 - 07.3.6.2 ("luggage-forwarding and left-luggage") should be included in 07.4

Ana, Eurostat: I agree, it would make more sense

Alexander, UNSD: No, because 07.3.6.2 also includes services of porters and left-luggage.

Kate, AU: agree. This would mean removing 07.3.6.2 entirely.

21 - As only parcels delivery services (part of postal services) are moved to Division 7, then group of transport services goods doesn't need subclass level. It is proposed that "removal and storage services (07.4.9.1) and "delivery of goods" (07.4.9.2) become class level.

Ana, Eurostat: I agree

Kate, AU: agree

Alexander, UNSD: No, as I suggest to keep the postal services here.

07 TRANSPORT

07.1 PURCHASE OF VEHICLES

Purchases of recreational vehicles such as camper vans, caravans, trailers, aeroplanes and boats are covered by (09.1.2).

07.1.1 Motor cars

Includes:

- motor cars, passenger vans, station wagons, estate cars and the like with either two-wheel drive or four-wheel drive.

Excludes: invalid carriages (06.1.3); camper vans (09.1.2); golf carts (09.1.2).

07.1.1.1 New motor cars

Includes:

- new motor cars, passenger vans, station wagons, estate cars and the like with either two wheel drive or four-wheel drive

07.1.1.2 Second-hand motor cars

Includes:

- second-hand motor cars, passenger vans, station wagons, estate cars and the like with either two wheel drive or four-wheel drive

Note: Vehicles are considered second-hand when they are older than one year at the moment of purchase.

07.1.2 Motor cycles

Includes:

- motor cycles of all types, motor scooters and motorized bicycles with combustion engines.

Also includes:

- sidecars; snowmobiles.

Excludes: invalid carriages (06.1.3); golf carts (09.1.2).

07.1.2.0 Motor cycles

Includes:

- motor cycles of all types, scooters and motorized bicycles with combustion engines

Also includes:

- sidecars

- snowmobiles

Excludes:

- invalid carriages (06.1.3.3)

- golf carts (09.1.2.9)

07.1.3 Bicycles

Includes:

- bicycles and tricycles of all types.

- rickshaws

- ebikes

Excludes:

- motorized bicycles with combustion engines (07.1.2)

- toy bicycles and tricycles (09.2.1).

07.1.3.0 Bicycles

Includes:

- bicycles and tricycles of all types

- rickshaws
 - ebikes
- Excludes:
- motorized bicycles with combustion engines (07.1.2.0)
 - toy bicycles and tricycles (09.2.1.2)

07.1.4 Animal drawn vehicles

Includes:

- animal drawn vehicles.
- animals required to draw the vehicles and related equipment (yokes, collars, harnesses, bridles, reins, etc.).

Excludes: horses and ponies, horse or pony-drawn vehicles and related equipment purchased for recreational purposes (09.1.2).

07.1.4.0 Animal drawn vehicles

Includes:

- animal drawn vehicles

Also includes:

- animals required to draw the vehicles and related equipment (yokes, collars, harnesses, bridles, reins, etc.)

Excludes:

- horses and ponies, horse or pony-drawn vehicles, camels and dromedaries, and related equipment, purchased for recreational purposes (09.1.2.4)

07.2 OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Purchases of parts, accessories or lubricants made by households with the intention of undertaking the maintenance, repair or intervention themselves should be shown under (07.2.1) or (07.2.2). If households pay an enterprise to carry out the maintenance, repair or fitting, the total value of the service, including the costs of the materials used, should be shown under (07.2.3).

07.2.1 Parts and accessories for personal transport equipment

Includes:

- tyres (new, used or re-treaded), inner tubes, spark plugs, batteries, shock absorbers, filters, pumps and other spare parts or accessories for personal transport equipment, crash helmets for motorcycles and bicycles.
- fire extinguishers for transport equipment; products specifically for the cleaning and maintenance of transport equipment such as paints, chrome cleaners, sealing compounds and bodywork polishes; covers for motor cars, motorcycles, etc.

Excludes: non-specific products for cleaning and maintenance such as distilled water, household sponges, chamois leathers, detergents, etc. (05.6.1); charges for the fitting of spare parts and accessories and for the painting, washing and polishing of bodywork (07.2.3); radiotelephones (08.1.1); car radios (08.1.5); baby seats for cars (13.2.2).

07.2.1.1 Tyres

Includes:

- new, used or re-treaded, including inner tubes for car, bicycles, motorcycles etc.

07.2.1.2 Parts for personal transport equipment

Includes:

- spark plugs, batteries, shock absorbers, filters, pumps and other spare parts for personal transport equipment
- rims

07.2.1.3 Accessories for personal transport equipment

Includes:

- accessories for personal transport equipment but bought separately
- fire extinguishers for transport equipment;
- products specifically for the cleaning and maintenance of transport equipment such as paints, chrome cleaners, sealing compounds and bodywork polishes; covers for motor cars, motorcycles, etc.
- hubcaps, if bought separately
- crash helmets for motorcycles and bicycles

Includes also: Crash helmets with cameras incorporated

07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment

Includes:

- petrol and other fuels such as diesel, liquid petroleum gas, alcohol and two-stroke mixtures;
- lubricants, brake and transmission fluids, coolants and additives.
- fuel for major tools and equipment covered under (05.5.1) and recreational vehicles covered under (09.1.2).

Excludes: charges for oil changes and greasing (07.2.3).

07.2.2.1 Diesel

Includes:

- diésel

07.2.2.2 Petrol

Includes:

- petrol / gasoline

Excludes:

- two-stroke mixtures (07.2.2.3)

07.2.2.3 Other fuels for personal transport equipment

Includes:

- liquid petroleum gas (LPG), natural gas (CNG, LNG), alcohol, biofuels (ethanol, methanol), methane and two-stroke mixtures
- electricity as fuel for cars when separately priced from other electricity.
- hydrogen

07.2.2.4 Lubricants

Includes:

- lubricants, brake and transmission fluids, coolants and additives

Excludes:

- charges for oil change and greasing service (07.2.3.0)

07.2.3 Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment

Includes:

- services purchased for the maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment such as fitting of parts and accessories, wheel balancing, technical inspection, breakdown services, oil changes, greasing and washing.

Excludes: separate purchases of spare parts, accessories or lubricants made by households with the intention of undertaking the maintenance or repair themselves (07.2.1) or (07.2.2); roadworthiness tests (07.2.4).

07.2.3.0 Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment

Includes:

- services purchased for the maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment such as fitting of parts and accessories, wheel balancing, technical inspection, breakdown services, oil changes, greasing and washing

Excludes:

- separate purchases of spare parts, accessories or lubricants made by households with the intention of undertaking the maintenance or repair themselves (07.2.1) or (07.2.2)
- roadworthiness tests (07.2.4.3)

07.2.4 Other services in respect of personal transport equipment

Includes:

- hire of garages or parking spaces not providing parking in connection with the dwelling;
- tolls (bridges, tunnels, shuttle ferries, motorways) and parking meters;
- driving lessons, driving tests and driving licences;
- roadworthiness tests;
- hire of personal transport equipment without drivers.

Excludes: hire of a car with driver (07.3.2); service charges for insurance in respect of personal transport equipment (12.1.4).

07.2.4.1 Hire of garages, parking spaces

Includes:

- hire of garages or parking spaces not providing parking in connection with the dwelling

Excludes:

- Rental of a garage or parking space to provide parking in connection with the dwelling (04.1.2.2)

07.2.4.2 Toll facilities and parking meters

Includes:

- tolls (bridges, tunnels, shuttle ferries, motorways) and parking meters
- charges for rental or purchase of electronic tags and toll devices.
- charges for a parking place in parking garage such as those in shopping centres that you "hire" for a few hours or less (including valet service).

07.2.4.3 Driving lessons, tests, licences and road worthiness tests

Includes:

- driving lessons, tests, licences and roadworthiness tests

07.2.4.4 Hire of personal transport equipment without driver

Includes:

- hire of personal transport equipment without driver (e.g. car rental)
- fees for the participation in "Car-sharing" or "bike-sharing" schemes

Excludes:

- service charges for insurance in respect of personal transport equipment (12.1.4.1)
- payments for private arrangements of sharing a means of transport (carpooling, dynamic ridesharing) (07.3.2.2)

07.3 PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Purchases of transport services are generally classified by mode of transport. When a ticket covers two or more modes of transport - for example, intra-urban bus and underground or inter-urban train and ferry - and the expenditure cannot be apportioned between them, then such purchases should be classified in (07.3.5).

Costs of meals, snacks, drinks, refreshments or accommodation services have to be included if covered by the fare and not separately priced. If separately priced, these costs have to be classified in Division 11.

School transport services are included, but ambulance services are excluded (06.4.2).

07.3.1 Passenger transport by railway

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by train, high speed trains, maglevs, light-rail, tram and underground.
- accompanied transport of private vehicles.

Excludes: funicular transport (07.3.6).

07.3.1.1 Passenger transport by train

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by train, high speed trains, maglevs

07.3.1.2 Passenger transport by rapid transit and tram

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by rapid transit, light-rail, underground, rubber-tyred metros
- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by tram

07.3.2 Passenger transport by road

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by bus, trolleybus, coach, taxi and hired car with driver, share taxis.

07.3.2.1 Passenger transport by bus and coach

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by bus, trolleybus, and coach
- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by share taxis

07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by taxi and hired car with driver
- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage through private arrangements like carpooling and ridesharing

07.3.3 Passenger transport by air

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by aeroplane and helicopter. It includes also passenger drones and multicopters.

07.3.3.0 Passenger transport by air

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by aeroplane and helicopter.
- passenger drones and multicopters

07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by ship, boat, ferry, hovercraft and hydrofoil.
- accompanied transport of private vehicles.
- water taxis

07.3.4.0 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by ship, boat, ferry, hovercraft and hydrofoil.
- accompanied transport of private vehicles.
- water taxis

07.3.5 Combined passenger transport

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by two or more modes of transport when the expenditure cannot be apportioned between them.
- accompanied transport of private vehicles.

Excludes: package holidays (09.7.0).

07.3.5.0 Combined passenger transport

Includes:

- transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by two or more modes of transport when the expenditure cannot be apportioned between them
- accompanied transport of private vehicles

Excludes:

- package holidays (09.7.0)

07.3.6 Other purchased transport services

Includes:

- funicular, elevator, cable-car and chairlift transport;
- services of porters and left-luggage and luggage-forwarding offices;
- travel agents' commissions, if separately priced.
- transporter bridges, Elevators, Incline Elevators, Schmid-Peoplemovers

Excludes: cable-car and chairlift transport at ski resorts and holiday centres (09.4.6).

07.3.6.1 Funicular, elevator, cable-car and chair-lift transport

Includes:

- funiculars
- cable-cars, chair lifts
- transporter bridges, Schmid-Peoplemovers
- elevators, incline elevators
- escalators / moving walkways

Excludes:

- cable-car and chair-lift transport at ski resorts and holiday centres (09.4.6.2)

07.3.6.2 Luggage-forwarding and left-luggage

Includes:

- services of porters and left-luggage and luggage-forwarding offices

07.3.6.9 Other purchased transport services n.e.c.

Includes:

- travel agents' commissions for transports, if separately priced

07.4 Transport services of goods

07.4.1 Postal services

Includes:

- payments for the delivery of letters, postcards and parcels
- private mail and parcel delivery

Also includes:

- all purchases of new postage stamps, pre-franked postcards and aerogrammes

Excludes:

- purchase of used or cancelled postage stamps (09.2.1)
- financial services of post offices (12.2.9)

07.4.1.1 Letter handling services

Includes:

- postcards and all purchases of new postage stamps, pre-franked postcards and aerogrammes

07.4.1.2 Parcels delivery services

Includes:

- parcels delivery services (incoming and out coming - parcels sent and delivery of parcels at home)
- services of delivery of goods like furniture, supermarket shopping when charged separately

07.4.9 Other transport of goods

Includes:

- Removal and storage services of furniture

07.4.9.1 Removal and storage services

Includes:

- removal and storage services of furniture

Excludes:

- self-storage units (04.1.2.2)
- services of porters and left-luggage and luggage-forwarding offices (07.3.6.2)

07.4.9.2 Delivery of goods

Includes:

- services of delivery of goods like furniture, supermarket shopping when charged separately