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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 04 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY,
GAS AND OTHER FUELS**

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 04

1. Comments received

- 70.5% of the countries are in favour of move fitted carpets, linoleum, door fittings, power sockets, and wiring from Division 05 to 04.
- 58.3% agree or strongly agree in general with the proposed new structure for this division and 54.4% consider this proposal with the right level of detail.
- Areas where the classification is considered too detailed or without the appropriate detail:
 - o Not enough detail for 04.3.2.0 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (Belgium, Denmark)
 - o Too detailed: 04.4.1 (no detail by mode of providing water), 04.4.2, 04.4.3 (no detail by sewer systems) , 04.4.4 (charges for caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, etc. are usually included in rentals and not paid separately) (Lithuania, Poland)
 - o 04.5.4 Solid fuels are considered too detailed. Many countries complained and made counter proposals
 - only coal and wood
 - (coal, coal briquettes and peat and other
 - Vegetal Coal, coal briquettes, peat and Charcoal/ Wood fuel, Wood pellets and wood briquettes / Other solid fuels
 - Merge 04.5.4.2 and 04.5.4.3
(Colombia, Poland, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Spain, Chile, Eurostat)
 - o 04.3.1. Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling could be further disaggregated. (ILO, Denmark)
 - o So far, a breakdown of 4.4.1 water supply into 4.4.1.1 and 4.4.1.2 has not been planned and would have to be introduced in Germany. The same applies to 4.4.3 sewage collection. It will probably only be possible, however, to provide data for one category each. (Germany)
 - o Too detailed 04.1, 04.2, 04.3; expecting challenges with more detailed level 04.1, 04.2 (Russian Federation)
- The following goods or services within this division were proposed to be moved to a different division:
 - o Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling are in Division 04 (04.3.1) and small non-motorized tools and miscellaneous accessories are in division 05 (05.5.2). Since both are used for housing maintenance and repairing the dwelling, can it be merged into a single category? (Indonesia)
 - o Wondering whether rental of land is final consumption (World Bank)
 - o Fitted carpets and linoleum from 04.3.1.0 to 05.1.2 (Slovak Republic, Portugal, India, Philippines, Czech Republic)
 - o '04.4.1.2 Water Supply through basic systems' and '04.4.3.2 Sewage collection through basic sanitation systems' should be moved to '15 INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT'. (Republic of Korea)

- 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:
 - o Landscaping and cleaning of grounds surrounding a cottage, cleaning of a stovepipe in a cottage (Belarus)
 - o Screws, nails and other materials in groups 5.5 or 5.6 are frequently in the description of expenses related to the repair of housing (Chile)
 - o Often electricity and gas are combined on a bill and we will perhaps need to include this bundling (New Zealand)
 - o Heat pumps (a device that transfers heat from a colder area to a hotter area by using mechanical energy) should be classified in 04.5.5.0 (Switzerland)

- The terminology used is in general considered understandable by the average household by 91.3% of the countries. The following terms were considered needing clarifications:
 - o Secondary residence in Rentals actually paid for secondary residences (Armenia)
 - o Difference between Actual and Imputed Rental (Australia)
 - o Should the term Rent or Rentals be used? SNA defines:
 - Rent as income receivable by owner of natural resource (the lessor or landlord) for putting the natural resource at the disposal of another institutional unit (a lessee or tenant) for use of the natural resource in production.
 - Rental is the amount payable by the user of a fixed asset to its owner, under an operating lease or similar contract, for the right to use that asset in production for a specified period of time.
 Basically Rent is a form of property income and Rentals are treated as sales of services (Australia)
 - o Rentals of land in the context of household expenditures? (Poland)
 - o Refer to the paragraph 9.57 of SNA2008, "Expenditure that owners, including owner-occupiers, incur on the decoration, minor repairs and maintenance of the dwelling that would normally be seen as the responsibility of a landlord should not be treated as household final consumption expenditure but as intermediate expenditure incurred in the production of housing services", has different explanation compared with the paragraph of 04.3 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING "only expenditures which tenants and owner-occupiers, incur on materials and services for minor maintenance and repair are part of individual consumption expenditure of households". (Macao)
 - o Sewer systems vs basic sanitation systems, Hydrocarbons, butane, propane, briquettes, peat, pellets (Singapore)
 - o The housing terminology could be changed to e.g.: o "Housing services to tenants" o "Housing services to owner-occupiers" This avoids the term "imputed rentals" which has a specific connotation in national accounts. The classification in itself is independent of the method used to estimate the housing services to owner-occupiers (Eurostat)

- It is not clear what solid fuels for barbecue should be in 04.5.4.9 Other solid fuels as Charcoal, wood pellets and wood chips are already identified in other sub-classes. (Eurostat)
 - Imputed rentals, (OECD, New Zealand, Barbados)
 - intermediate consumption (Barbados)
 - capital formation (Barbados)
 - 04.3.2 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling – clarification is needed: should we classify here only the costs of the service or the total value of the service, including the materials? (Poland)
 - What are "charges of self-produced solar energy"? We need a better explanation and does this include such charges only for electricity? (Austria)
- Other relevant comments are:
- Add substitute for firewood to 04.5.4 Solid fuels. (Myanmar)
 - Gas need to be added to 04.5.3 Liquid fuels. (Myanmar)
 - 04.4.4.9 Other services related to dwelling has different code (04.4.4.3) in the correspondence table (Latvia)
 - Modify 04.1.2.2 Garage rentals and other rentals paid by tenants to Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking and storage in connection with the dwelling. The garage or storage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling, nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord. (United Kingdom)
 - Delivery fees for 04.5.2.2 Liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane, etc.) should be excluded from the class (Belize)
 - In 04.1.1 add the exclusion of garage rentals (04.1.2.2); accommodation services of educational establishments and hostels (11.2.0.9); retirement homes for elderly persons (13.3.0.2); rentals of one month or less (11.2.0.1). (Costa Rica)
 - Modify 04.1.2.2 Garage rentals and other rentals paid by tenants to Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking and storage in connection with the dwelling. The garage or storage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling, nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord. (Australia)
 - Repairing roofs potentially increases the expected service life of a building - should it be included with 04.3 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING (Australia)
 - Is it possible to split 04.5.1 Electricity into 04.5.1.1 Electricity from mains and 04.5.1.2 Electricity from all other sources to improve environmental collections? (Australia)
 - Security services (04.4.4.2): Why are security services not included in the "domestic services and household services" (05.6.2)? Is it because that household purpose to incur this expense is to secure the house, so it is embedded in the housing (Div. 04)? Do security services lie outside of domestic services boundaries? (Indonesia)
 - Sewage collection through sewer systems (04.4.3.1): This expenditure includes tax to the sanitation or water provider or municipality for the collection. What kind of tax is mentioned in the definition above? Is it tax on product (in relation with consumption expenditure is incurred at purchaser price) or other tax on production

(in relation with tax expense relating with Owner Occupied Dwelling)? If this tax is other tax on production then it shouldn't be considered as consumption expenditure but as other taxes on production of the house owner. (Indonesia)

- Where would a combined service(04.4.4.1 ;04.4.4.2 ;04.4.4.9) be classified? maybe have an additional subclass to accommodate the above. (South Africa)
- Can an Armed response services be classified under 04.4.4.2 ? (South Africa)
- Where can improvements of the dwelling (fitting of cupboard, or putting new floor I.e items that changes the value of the property) be classified ? (South Africa)

2 - Issues not needing discussion

1 – Include landscaping and cleaning of grounds surrounding a cottage, cleaning of a stovepipe in a cottage in 04.4.4

Ana, Eurostat: These services are household services. They should be in Division 05.

Alexander, UNSD: A stovepipe is the same thing as chimney. So stovepipe cleaning like chimney sweeping should be in 04.4.4.9 Other services related to dwelling. Gardeners are in 05.6.2 Domestic services and household services and therefore landscaping should be in Division 05.

Andrew, NZ: This does seem logical

Kate, AU: agree these should be in Div 05. Also think “chimney sweeping” should be in Div 05.6.2 with other cleaning.

2 – Heat pumps (a device that transfers heat from a colder area to a hotter area by using mechanical energy) should be classified in 04.5.5.0

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Kate, AU: agree

Alexander, UNSD: A heat pump is not a source of energy / heat itself. It should rather be seen as a conventional heating device like an oil-fired heating. Therefore, I think a heatpump is an integral part of the dwelling itself which is put during the construction of the dwelling and therefore it is out of scope of COICOP.

Andrew, NZ: Heat pumps are not a form of fuel, they are an appliance that uses generally electricity, sometimes but rarely natural gas, to heat or cool a dwelling. They are effectively an HVAC unit on the interior wall of a house that is design to heat or cool and is no different from a stand-alone electric heat or fan. So should be with other appliances and not in Divi 4.

Aimee, IMF: Do not agree. Heat pumps is not a source of energy.

3 – Move screws, nails and other materials in groups 5.5 or 5.6 to 04.3.1.0

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Cindia, CH: No, these products are not only used for the maintenance of the housing

Alexander, UNSD: No, because they can also be used for other things than dwelling, e.g. for machines, vehicles, carpentry, etc.

Francette, OECD: No can be used for other purposes

Kate, AU: screws and nails can be used for other purposes than household maintenance. However, perhaps they are predominately used in household maintenance and this is justification for including them in here – we need to articulate where they should go and why. It is not clear what is covered by “other materials”.

4 - Add substitute for firewood to 04.5.4 Solid fuels

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Kate, AU: agree

Alexander, UNSD: Needs more information. What would be an example of a substitute for firewood?

5 – The following terms should be better explained: Sewer systems vs basic sanitation systems, Hydrocarbons, butane, propane, briquettes, peat, pellets

Ana, Eurostat: WHO could provide a definition for Sewer systems vs basic sanitation systems.

A briquette (or briquet) is a compressed block of coal dust or other combustible biomass material such as charcoal, sawdust, wood chips, peat, or paper used for fuel and kindling to start a fire.

A pellet is a small hard ball or tube-shaped piece of any substance.

Hydrocarbons is a generic term to designate an organic compound consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon; butane and propane are types of hydrocarbons.

Alexander, UNSD: IMHO the difference between sewer systems vs basic sanitation systems is clear. But agree with Ana, Eurostat: WHO should provide definitions.

We should be consistent with or using the definitions from UNSD energy statistics for fuels:

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/ires/IRES_edited2.pdf

(Note from Ana, Eurostat: Briquette, Pellet and Hydrocarbons are mentioned several times in the document but not defined)

Andrew, NZ: Is it useful to ensure that the definitions within SIEC are used here

Alana, NZ: Use standardised definitions where possible, so comparable to other classifications.

Kate, AU: great

6 - It is not clear what solid fuels for barbecue should be in 04.5.4.9 Other solid fuels as Charcoal, wood pellets and wood chips are already identified in other sub-classes.

Ana, Eurostat: I don't see any other solid fuels for the barbecue. This line should be suppressed in the list of examples for other solid fuels because it can be misleading.

Valentina, ILO: Fully agree

Alexander, UNSD: They probably mean some forms of briquettes. But I agree with Ana.

Andrew, NZ: Can't think of any other solid fuels but also most barbecues are gas operated rather than solid fuel based

Kate, AU: agree

Alice, STATCAN: I agree if the inclusions are added.

04.5.4.4 Charcoal

Includes:

Charcoal briquettes for barbeque

In 04.5.4.9

wood charcoal briquettes of bamboo???

7 – 04.3.2 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling – clarification is needed: should we classify here only the costs of the service or the total value of the service, including the materials?

Ana, Eurostat: The clarification is already under 04.3: If tenants or owner occupiers pay an enterprise to carry out the maintenance or repair, the total value of the service, including the costs of the materials used, should be shown under (04.3.2).

Andrew, NZ: Think this is sufficient

Kate, AU: agree, however suggest it is worthwhile to reiterate this conceptual basis under 04.3.1, 04.3.2 and their subclasses. We copy down the includes, so why not the conceptual basis?

8 - Clarify what are the charges of self-produced solar energy?

Ana, Eurostat: The charges of self-produced solar energy are charges of stocking of electricity produced by solar panels and not consumed. When the household produces more energy than what it can consume it can sell it to the electricity provider. When their production will be inferior to consumption they can buy the stocked electricity with an additional charge to pay the stocking.

Kate, AU: suggest these charges are moved to 04.5.1.0 Electricity from all sources with associated expenditure which also include charges e.g. meter reading, standing charges. Should batteries for storage of self-produced solar energy be added to 04.5.1.0? Suggest adding examples of electricity sources “coal, solar, hydro”

10 - Modify 04.1.2.2 Garage rentals and other rentals paid by tenants to "Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking and storage in connection with the dwelling. The garage or storage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling, nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord."

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Cindia, CH: We are not sure to understand correctly, but "Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking and storage in connection with the dwelling. The garage or storage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling, nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord." is too long as a title. And it is already in the explanatory notes.

Andrew, NZ: Only issue with garage rentals is that after the Christchurch earthquakes people moved into their garages, in some instances, and in some instances these were a rental. Is an exceptional scenario but does 04122 need to make a statement on a garage as a dwelling?

Kate, AU: agree

11 - Delivery fees for 04.5.2.2 Liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane, etc.) should be excluded from the class

Ana, Eurostat: True. Unless they are included in the price.

Kate, AU: agree. Need to refer to SNA08 treatment of transport margins to explain.

12 - In 04.1.1 add the exclusion of garage rentals (04.1.2.2); accommodation services of educational establishments and hostels (11.2.0.9); retirement homes for elderly persons (13.3.0.2); rentals of one month or less (11.2.0.1).

Ana, Eurostat: Ok

Alexander, UNSD: Garage AND STORAGE rentals. Furthermore, also add 04.1.2.1 to exclusions if we add 04.1.2.2 Maybe we should simply exclude 04.1.2 Other actual rentals.

Kate, AU: agree

13 - Repairing roofs potentially increases the expected service life of a building - should it be included with 04.3 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING

Ana, Eurostat: I think that we are talking here about small reparations and not the complete change of the roof which indeed would be out of the scope of COICOP.

Alana, NZ: Agree. Depends on the extent of job.

Kate, AU: agree

14 - Security services (04.4.4.2): Why are security services not included in the "domestic services and household services" (05.6.2)? Is it because that household purpose to incur this expense is to secure the house, so it is embedded in the housing (Div. 04)? Do security services lie outside of domestic services boundaries?

Ana, Eurostat: The security services referred here are for the dwelling and common for all the households leaving on that dwelling. Those contracted for the household should be coded in Division 05.

Alexander, UNSD: IMHO the explanation is probably a different one: Security services in Division 04 are meant to secure the house itself and prevents intrusion. The services often use devices that are permanently attached to the building and are hence directly linked to the dwelling. I would never put them in Division 05.

Alana, NZ: Agree 04.4.4.2 for multi-occupied buildings and div 5 for single household dwellings.

Kate, AU: I don't think the conceptual basis for 04.4.2 Security services being in Div 04, rather than Div 05, is clear. If it is because it relates to the security of the dwelling and the objects contained in it, then shouldn't services such as cleaning of the objects contained in the dwelling also be included in Div 04? Similar argument for gardening, fumigation and pest extermination.

Security services can also be provided in multi-occupied buildings. Suggest we need to more clearly articulate the “co-proprietor charges” conceptual basis for 04.4.4.1.

Chimney sweeping is similar to other cleaning services so should be in Div 05.

Should “road and sidewalk cleaning” be “driveway and sidewalk snow removal or cleaning” to relate more to the dwelling. How is cleaning different to snow removal? Isn’t road cleaning covered by rates?

Valentina, ILO: My understanding is that Div.4.3 includes all goods and services related to the proper functioning of the dwelling while Div.5 includes all goods and services that facilitate the use of the dwelling.

Alice, STATCAN: I am not sure what you are saying. Is 04.4.4.2:

Residential building security system monitoring services

Monitoring of residential building alarm and security systems to detect intrusions and other problems. The response to an activated alarm may be notification of official agencies and/or a physical response by the monitoring service. Security systems may monitor for conditions such as fire and flooding, or the status of industrial equipment.

Inclusion(s)

- remote monitoring services by video camera, for residential buildings

Illustrative example(s)

- maintenance of residential burglar alarm
- monitoring of residential fire alarm
- residential alarm system monitoring services

15 - Sewage collection through sewer systems (04.4.3.1): This expenditure includes tax to the sanitation or water provider or municipality for the collection. What kind of tax is mentioned in the definition above? Is it tax on product (in relation with consumption expenditure is incurred at purchaser price) or other tax on production (in relation with tax expense relating with Owner Occupied Dwelling)? If this tax is other tax on production then it shouldn't be considered as consumption expenditure but as other taxes on production of the house owner.

Ana, Eurostat: In many countries, the Sewage collection services are provided by the local authorities and the payment of these services is made as a tax.

Alexander, UNSD: I would also say, that although it is often called a “tax” it is in fact a fee or charge for a specific service, whereas taxes by definition are not tied to any specific service rendered. Therefore, a “sewage collection tax” is in fact a sewage collection fee. What is different is e.g. a general property tax that is then used to finance some municipal expenditure like street cleaning, street water collection, street lighting, etc.

Vera, PH: It seems they are fees, not tax.

Kate, AU: in Australia sewerage and refuse collection services are provided by the local authority with payment being via rates connected to properties. Think this is tax on production. Our HES asks

if water services is included in council rates and if no ask for water expenses separately. We don't mention tax or rates for water and refuse, so why do we do it for sewerage?

16 – Can an Armed response services be classified under 04.4.4.2 ?

Ana, Eurostat: Yes

Andrew, NZ: So where this an armed response by a tactical law enforcement or protective service group such as Police - does that go here or is more around private security companies patrolling a community or residential area that may have access to weapons.

17 - Where would a combined service (04.4.4.1; 04.4.4.2; 04.4.4.9) be classified? maybe have an additional subclass to accommodate the above.

Ana, Eurostat: No additional subclass is needed; they should be classified in in 04.4.4.

Alexander, UNSD: In my opinion they cannot only be classified under the next higher level. They must also be classifiable as a bundle in one of the sub-classes. In that case I would think that the bundled is classified under the sub-class with the highest share in the bundle?

Kate, AU: is this query about multi-occupancy? If so, it only relates to 04.4.4.1. Also see comments against 14.

Alice, STATCAN: Agreed

18 - Where can improvements of the dwelling (fitting of cupboard, or putting new floor I.e items that changes the value of the property) be classified ?

Ana, Eurostat: They are out of the scope of COICOP.

Alexander, UNSD: Fitting of a cupboard: This is to be classified as furniture. Because it can be removed and taken with you. Or to they mean closets? New floor: This probably depends on the type of floor.

Francette, OECD: Should be checked. Seems to really depend on the type of improvement.

Kate, AU: agree

Valentina: In many developing countries fitting of cupboard or putting new floor does not change the value of the property. If that is the case, should this be reported in Div. 5?

19 - Should COICOP cover rental of land?

Ana, Eurostat: According to my National accounts colleagues, the rent on land is not a final consumption expenditure. It is seen as a property income, similar to interest payments.

Therefore it is out of scope of the COICOP classification.

Alexander, UNSD: Agree with Ana, with the exception of allotment gardens which are within scope.

Vera, PH: Agree

Kate, AU: expenditure on renting land for various purposes is a household expenditure and therefore I think it should be included in COICOP. E.g. renting a paddock to keep a horse on. The horse and associated equipment (e.g. saddle, bridle, carriage) are included in COICOP (Div 9 Recreation), but where does rental of the land go? Other examples could be renting space at an airfield for a plane, or renting a berth at a marina for a boat. Should these be in Div 7 Transport or Div 9 Recreation which is where the plane & boat are? Should these be in 07.1.4.1 Hire of garages, parking spaces? If a boat is someone's primary residence (e.g. houseboats) would renting the berth be in 04.1.1.0? Suggest we need to tidy up includes and excludes around this issue.

Valentina, ILO: Renting land for the production of agricultural products intended for sale, or subsistence agriculture, is outside the scope of COICOP. However, rental of land which is used for gardening or growing food plants as a hobby, for relaxation, and contact with nature should be included in COICOP. Although I do not have strong view on this, it seems more logical to include this type of rentals in Div.9 Recreation.

3 - Issues needing discussion

1 – Shall we introduce more detail on 04.3.2.0 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling?

Ana, Eurostat: I think that the expenditures on this kind of services although they can be important they do not happen very often. Therefore I would keep it aggregated.

Alexander, UNSD: I do not see a need for further detail.

Andrew, NZ: I think the convergence of the occupations and services such as plumbers and gas fitters, or electricians and technicians makes further aggregation a bit difficult

Kate, AU: HES splits out contractor repair & maintenance costs for 1) repainting, 2) electrical work, 3) plumbing, 4) reroofing and 5) nec. We could align more with ECOICOP by splitting out services of a) plumbers, b) electricians, c) heating /cooling systems, d) painting, e) carpenters and f) other

2 – Shall we keep the detail for 04.4.1 Water Supply (by mode of providing water) and 04.4.3 Sewage collection (by sewer systems)?

Ana, Eurostat: I still think that this is relevant information for developing countries.

Alexander, UNSD: Keep. Agree with Ana. Just because I notice it now: Maybe switch the order of 04.4.3 and 04.4.2. It makes sense to have sewage next to water supply.

Andrew, NZ: Would agree

Kate, AU: agree

3 – In 04.4.4, charges for caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, etc. are usually included in rentals and not paid separately.

Ana, Eurostat: This is not the situation in all countries. But we should however provide some guidance for these situations.

Aimee: Agree

Alexander, UNSD: Not true. And agree to include some guidance.

Andrew, NZ: Definitely need guidance as in some instances rent paid may be mitigated or reduced by a landlord if the tenant maintains the garden for example or does some basic caretaking.

Alana, NZ: Is this a body corporate fee? Would have thought this fee was separate from rent?

Kate, AU: agree

4 – Many countries considered 04.5.4 Solid fuels too detailed. What aggregates should be considered?

Ana, Eurostat: I would propose: Vegetal Coal, coal briquettes, peat and Charcoal/ Wood fuel, Wood pellets and wood briquettes / Other solid fuels

Aimee: Yes, too detailed. Agree with your proposal.

Alexander, UNSD: In principle I agree with Ana, but Charcoal has to be together with wood fuels.

Andrew, NZ: Should align with SIEC perhaps. Assuming Vegetal coal is shell or nut charcoal – not a common term

Valentina, FAO: We want to retain the current proposal because of different final use patterns for proposed wood-based fuels:

04.5.4.2. Wood fuel - used for heating, cooking (worldwide)

04.5.4.3. Wood pellets and briquettes - used for heating (developed countries)

04.5.4.4. Charcoal - used for cooking (developing countries), including barbeque cooking (worldwide)

We proposed more detail because COICOP is being expanded to 5-digit level (countries may always opt to staying at reporting 4-digit level as it is now)

What is “Vegetal coal”? (in Spanish “carbon vegetal” means “charcoal”. Charcoal is biomass, it should not be aggregated with Coal (which is fossil fuel)

Kate, AU: what is “vegetal coal”? Agree with 3 subclasses.

5 – Shall 04.3.1. Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling be further disaggregated?

Ana, Eurostat: It is the same situation as for the services. Significant expenditures but that do not happen very often. I would keep it as it is proposed.

Alana, NZ: Agree. No more detail please.

Kate, AU: Aust HES only splits by paint and other, so tend to agree.

6 – What can we recommend for cases where electricity and gas are combined on a single bill?

Ana, Eurostat: At my knowledge, although they are in the same bill, the consumptions of electricity and gas can still be identified separately. But there should be a general decision on what to do when expenditures cannot be separately identified.

Alexander, UNSD: Agree, we need a solution for those “bundles”. A similar case is question in section 2 above.

Andrew, NZ: Surely the bill would detail the unit rate and enable a split to be identified regardless of whether the final payment was a lump sum. But would help to provide some guidance here.

Kate, AU: agree usually electricity and gas are separately metered and have different measures and prices and therefore are shown separately on invoices even when the same company provides both services.

7 – In this division many National accounts terms were identified as needing clarifications (Actual rent, imputed rentals, intermediate consumption, capital formation). Shall we have a small glossary for these terms?

Ana, Eurostat: The housing terminology could be changed to e.g.: o "Housing services to tenants" o "Housing services to owner-occupiers" This avoids the term "imputed rentals" which has a specific connotation in national accounts. Concerning the other terms it could be good to have a short explanation.

Andrew, NZ: Be good to avoid this term but not sure what a wider, better term is

Alana, NZ: Want to keep data collected comparable/standardised. But also want it to be understood. Are the NA terms not understood?

Kate, AU: a glossary and footnoting of SNA terms would be helpful. Not sure the suggested terminology is that useful, we just need to articulate what "imputed rentals" are as it's not explicitly explained in 04.1.

8 – Should the term Rent or Rentals be used? SNA defines:

- Rent as income receivable by owner of natural resource (the lessor or landlord) for putting the natural resource at the disposal of another institutional unit (a lessee or tenant) for use of the natural resource in production.

- Rental is the amount payable by the user of a fixed asset to its owner, under an operating lease or similar contract, for the right to use that asset in production for a specified period of time.

Basically Rent is a form of property income and Rentals are treated as sales of services

Ana, Eurostat: I think that the word rentals is well used in this context

Aimee, IMF: The correct SNA term is "Rentals".

Andrew, NZ: Can also refer to the physical dwelling/property that is being rented and for which a rent is paid. I live in a rental or rented accommodation and pay a rent to a landlord/owner

Kate, AU: perhaps we should modify the titles as shown below:

04.1 Actual rentals paid by tenants for housing

04.1.1 Actual rentals paid by tenants for primary residences

04.1.1.0 Actual rentals paid by tenants for primary residences

04.1.2 Actual rentals paid by tenants for secondary residences, garages and other rentals

9 – § 9.57 of SNA2008, "Expenditure that owners, including owner-occupiers, incur on the decoration, minor repairs and maintenance of the dwelling that would normally be seen as the responsibility of a landlord should not be treated as household final consumption expenditure but as intermediate expenditure incurred in the production of housing services", has different explanation compared with the paragraph of 04.3 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING " only expenditures which tenants and owner-occupiers, incur on materials and services for minor maintenance and repair are part of individual consumption expenditure of households".

Ana, Eurostat: This should be checked with National accounts experts. Is this something new in the SNA?

Aimee, IMF: Agree. See also paragraph 9.66

“Do-it-yourself” activities of decoration and undertaking minor repairs, often of a routine nature, of a kind that would normally be seen as the responsibility of a tenant are treated as falling outside the production boundary. Purchases of materials used for such decoration or repairs should therefore be treated as final consumption expenditure, as should fees and service charges paid to builders, carpenters, plumbers, etc. Maintenance that is the responsibility of tenants is also treated as final consumption expenditure.

Kate, AU: agree, check with NA

10 – Add Gas to 04.5.3 Liquid fuels

Ana, Eurostat: I think that it is still important to have a separate class for gas that can be provided as Liquefied hydrocarbons or delivered through gas networks

Alexander, UNSD: No. Keep.

Andrew, NZ: Mains gas may be coal sourced, and heating/cooking in a dwelling may be through mains gas or bottled gas such as LPG. Compressed natural gas (CNG) isn't a liquid

Kate, AU: agree

11 - Is it possible to split 04.5.1 Electricity into 04.5.1.1 Electricity from mains and 04.5.1.2 Electricity from all other sources to improve environmental collections?

Ana, Eurostat: I would say no. For the households, the purpose is the same and I'm not sure that they know what is the source of the electricity that they consume.

Kate, AU: agree

Aimee, IMF: Do not agree. Consumers will not know the sources of electricity they are buying.

Alexander, UNSD: No. Unless the household has a contract with a supplier of electricity from renewable resources, there is no way for him to know.

Andrew, NZ: This is too difficult. Electricity may be supplied via an overhead or underground connection to a household. Underground is seen as more environmentally friendly than overhead. Secondly the consumer would not know whether the electricity was sourced from nuclear fuel, gas, coal, wind or hydro-electric. For example in the South Island of NZ most electricity is hydro-electric generated but in the North island it may be coal-fired, gas turbine or wind farms supplemented by hydro-electric from the South Island. So probably easier to not get into the source as that may open up other measurement issues.

12 - Secondary residence should be defined

Ana, Eurostat: I agree but this is not a trivial question. Census, that should be the main source for this information, do not have a clear definition. I couldn't find anything in the OECD glossary either. I found this "non-official" definition that reflects quite well how I would define it: A second home is a residence that you [own and](#) intend to occupy in addition to a primary residence for part of the year. Typically, a second home is used as a vacation home, though it could also be a property that you visit on a regular basis, such as a condo in a city where you frequently conduct business.

Another definition: Any residence that is not the primary residence of the buyer or seller nor will be used as a primary residence by anyone else (such as a tenant). Any seasonal dwelling would fall under secondary residence, as would time-shares. Any vacation property would be a secondary residence. I consider it less clear but it mentions also "time-shares" and I consider them relevant.

Andrew, NZ: We have been dealing with this problem in NZ as we lead up to the 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings. Secondary residence may be exactly that – another residence/property that you live in, in the same town/city or may use as holiday accommodation in another location. It may be defined as a place you live because you are in a split family ie a child that spends time at each parents home when the parents are divorced or separated. It may also be the physical address of a second owned property. But not seen as a property owned and from which you receive rent. You also have the issue of duration of time spent – is it regular or for a fixed period or periodic time. So need to be very clear about the need for this concept and how you define it.

Kate, AU: prefer the first definition. I think the concept of ownership is key here.

04 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS

04.1 ACTUAL RENTALS FOR HOUSING

Rentals normally include payment for the use of the land on which the property stands, the dwelling occupied, the fixtures and fittings for heating, plumbing, lighting, etc., and, in the case of a dwelling let furnished, the furniture.

Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking in connection with the dwelling.

The garage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling; nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord.

Rentals do not include payment for the use of garages or parking spaces not providing parking in connection with the dwelling (07.2.4). Nor do they include charges for water supply (04.4.1), refuse collection (04.4.2) and sewage collection (04.4.3); co-proprietor charges for caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, heating and lighting, maintenance of lifts and refuse disposal chutes, etc. in multi-occupied buildings (04.4.4); charges for electricity (04.5.1) and gas (04.5.2); charges for heating and hot water supplied by district heating plants (04.5.5).

04.1.1 Actual rentals paid by tenants

Includes:

- rentals actually paid by tenants or subtenants occupying unfurnished or furnished premises as their main residence.
- payments by households occupying a room in a hotel or boarding house as their main residence.

Excludes: accommodation services of educational establishments and hostels (11.2.0) and of retirement homes for elderly persons (13.3.0).

04.1.1.0 Actual rentals paid by tenants

Includes:

- rentals actually paid by tenants or subtenants occupying unfurnished or furnished premises as their main residence

Also includes:

- payments by households occupying a room in a hotel or boarding house as their main residence

Excludes:

- garage rentals (04.1.2.2)
- accommodation services of educational establishments and hostels (11.2.0.9)
- retirement homes for elderly persons (13.3.0.2)
- rentals of one month or less (11.2.0.1)

04.1.2 Other actual rentals

Includes:

- rentals actually paid for secondary residences.
- rentals of land, allotment gardens or similar
- rentals of self-storage units
- garage rentals

Excludes: accommodation services of holiday villages and holiday centres (11.2.0).

04.1.2.1 Actual rentals paid by tenants for secondary residences

Includes:

- rentals actually paid for secondary residences

Excludes:

- accommodation services of holiday villages and holiday centres (11.2.0.2)

04.1.2.2 Garage rentals and other rentals paid by tenants

Rentals also include payment for the use of a garage to provide parking in connection with the dwelling. The garage does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling, nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord.

Includes:

- rentals of land, allotment gardens or similar
- rentals of self-storage units. (The self-storage unit does not have to be physically contiguous to the dwelling, nor does it have to be leased from the same landlord.)

Excludes:

- payment for the use of garages or parking spaces not providing parking in connection with the dwelling (07.2.4.1)
- (long-term) storage of furniture and other personal effects (07.4.9.1)

04.2 IMPUTED RENTALS FOR HOUSING

For coverage see note to (04.1) above.

04.2.1 Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers

Includes:

- imputed rentals of owners occupying their main residence.

04.2.1.0 Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers

Includes:

- imputed rentals of owners occupying their main residence

04.2.2 Other imputed rentals

Includes:

- imputed rentals for secondary residences;
- imputed rentals of households paying a reduced rental or housed free.

04.2.2.0 Other imputed rentals

Includes:

- imputed rentals for secondary residences
- imputed rentals of households paying a reduced rental or housed free

04.3 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING

Maintenance and repair of dwellings are distinguished by two features: first, they are activities that have to be undertaken regularly in order to maintain the dwelling in good working order; second, they do not change the dwelling's performance, capacity or expected service life.

There are two types of maintenance and repair of dwellings: those which are minor, such as interior decoration and repairs to fittings, and which are commonly carried out by both tenants and owners; and those which are major, such as replastering walls or repairing roofs, and which are carried out by owners only.

Only expenditures which tenants and owner-occupiers incur on materials and services for minor maintenance and repair are part of individual consumption expenditure of households.

Expenditures which owner-occupiers incur on materials and services for major maintenance and repair are not part of individual consumption expenditure of households.

Purchases of materials made by tenants or owner-occupiers with the intention of undertaking the maintenance or repair themselves should be shown under (04.3.1). If tenants or owner occupiers pay an enterprise to carry out the maintenance or repair, the total value of the service, including the costs of the materials used, should be shown under (04.3.2).

04.3.1 Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling

Includes:

- products and materials, such as paints and varnishes, renderings, wallpapers, fabric wall coverings, window panes, plaster, cement, putty, wallpaper pastes, etc., purchased for minor maintenance and repair of the dwelling.
 - small plumbing items (pipes, taps, joints, etc.), surfacing materials (floorboards, ceramic tiles, etc.) and brushes and scrapers for paint, varnish and wallpaper.
 - fitted carpets and linoleum
 - door fittings, power sockets, wiring flex
- Excludes: hand tools and lamp bulbs (05.5.2); brooms, scrubbing brushes, dusting brushes and cleaning products (05.6.1); products, materials and fixtures used for major maintenance and repair (intermediate consumption) or for extension and conversion of the dwelling (capital formation).

04.3.1.0 Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling

Includes:

- products and materials, such as paints and varnishes, renderings, wallpapers, fabric wall coverings, window panes, plaster, cement, putty, wallpaper pastes, etc., purchased for minor maintenance and repair of the dwelling
- fitted carpets and linoleum
- door fittings, power sockets, wiring flex

Also includes:

- small plumbing items (pipes, taps, joints, etc.), surfacing materials (floorboards, ceramic tiles, etc.) and brushes and scrapers for paint, varnish and wallpaper

Excludes:

- hand tools and lamp bulbs (05.5.2.1, 05.5.2.2)
- brooms, scrubbing brushes, dusting brushes and cleaning products (05.6.1.0)
- products, materials and fixtures used for major maintenance and repair (intermediate consumption) or for extension and conversion of the dwelling (capital formation)

04.3.2 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling

Includes:

- services of plumbers, electricians, carpenters, glaziers, painters, decorators, floor polishers, etc. engaged for minor maintenance and repair of the dwelling.
- service of laying fitted carpets and linoleum

Also includes:

- total value of the service (that is, both the cost of labour and the cost of materials are covered).

Excludes: separate purchases of materials made by households with the intention of undertaking the maintenance or repair themselves (04.3.1); services engaged for major maintenance and repair (intermediate consumption) or for extension and conversion of the dwelling (capital formation).

04.3.2.0 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling

Includes:

- services of plumbers, electricians, carpenters, glaziers, painters, decorators, floor polishers, etc. engaged for minor maintenance and repair of the dwelling
- service of laying fitted carpets and linoleum

Also includes:

- total value of the service (that is, both the cost of labour and the cost of materials are covered)

Excludes:

- separate purchases of materials made by households with the intention of undertaking the maintenance or repair themselves (04.3.1.0)
- services engaged for major maintenance and repair (intermediate consumption) or for extension and conversion of the dwelling (capital formation)

04.4 WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE

DWELLING

04.4.1 Water supply

Includes:

- Water supply.

Also includes:

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.

Excludes:

- drinking water sold in bottles or containers (01.1.3); hot water or steam purchased from district heating plants (04.5.5).

04.4.1.1 Water supply through network systems

Includes:

- all charges usually included in the bills paid by households, including meters installations and renting, volumetric or fix charge for water consumption through mains, except steam and hot water (on a fee and contract basis)

Also includes:

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.

Excludes:

- drinking water sold in bottles or containers (01.1.3.1)
- hot water or steam purchased from district heating plants (04.5.5.0)

04.4.1.2 Water Supply through basic systems

Includes:

- services paid at a public standpost/fountain and to a water vendors (by tanker truck, cart...).

Excludes:

- drinking water sold in bottles or containers (01.1.3.1)

04.4.2 Refuse collection

Includes:

- refuse collection and disposal.
- fees for recycling paid by households

04.4.2.0 Refuse collection

Includes:

- refuse collection and disposal
- fees for recycling paid by households

04.4.3 Sewage collection

Includes:

- Sewage collection, emptying cesspools and disposal.

04.4.3.1 Sewage collection through sewer systems

Includes:

- sewage fee or tax to the sanitation or water provider or municipality for the collection, transport and disposal of sewage through sewer systems

04.4.3.2 Sewage collection through basic sanitation systems

Includes:

- services paid to empty and evacuate liquid waste (excreta and waste water) from onsite sanitation systems (pit latrines, septic tanks and/or soak pits) and clean them
- payments for using communal/commercial collective toilets

04.4.4 Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c.

Includes:

- co-proprietor charges for caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, heating and lighting, maintenance of lifts and refuse disposal chutes, road and sidewalk cleaning, pool cleaning, etc. in multi-occupied buildings;

- security services;

- snow removal and chimney sweeping;

Excludes: household services such as window cleaning, disinfecting, fumigation and pest extermination (05.6.2); bodyguards (13.4.0).

04.4.4.1 Maintenance charges in multi-occupied buildings

Includes:

- co-proprietor charges for caretaking, gardening, stairwell cleaning, heating and lighting, maintenance of lifts and refuse disposal chutes, pool cleaning, etc. in multi-occupied buildings

Excludes:

- household services such as window cleaning, disinfecting, fumigation and pest extermination (05.6.2.9)

- bodyguards (13.4.0.0)

04.4.4.2 Security services

Includes:

- security services

Excludes:

- bodyguards (13.4.0.0)

04.4.4.9 Other services related to dwelling

Includes:

- road and sidewalk cleaning and chimney sweeping

Also includes:

- snow removal

04.5 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS

04.5.1 Electricity

Includes:

- electricity from all sources

Also includes:

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.

04.5.1.0 Electricity from all sources

Includes:

- electricity from all sources

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.

Excludes: Charges for self-produced solar energy (04.5.5.0)

04.5.2 Gas

Includes:

- town gas and natural gas;

- liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane, etc.).

Also includes:

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, rental or purchase of storage containers, standing charges, etc.

04.5.2.1 Natural gas and town gas

Includes:

- natural gas and town gas delivered through gas networks

Includes:

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.

04.5.2.2 Liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane, etc.)

Includes:

- liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane, etc.) delivered in storage containers

- associated expenditure such as rental or purchase of storage containers, standing charges, etc.

Excludes:

- camping gas in cylinder less than 50 kg (09.2.2.2)

04.5.3 Liquid fuels

Includes:

- domestic heating, lighting and cooking fuel oils.

- biofuels for domestic use

- alcohol for fireplaces

Excludes:

- liquids fuels for transportation (07.2.2)

04.5.3.0 Liquid fuels

Includes:

- domestic heating, lighting and cooking fuel oils

- biofuels for domestic use

- alcohol for fireplaces

Excludes:

- *liquids fuels for transportation (07.2.2)*

04.5.4 Solid fuels

Includes:

- coal, coke, briquettes, firewood, charcoal, peat and the like, biomass (wheat, nutshell, etc.) and dry animal dung.

04.5.4.1 Coal, coal briquettes and peat

Includes:

- coal

- coal briquettes

- peat

- peat briquettes

04.5.4.2 Wood fuel

Includes:

- fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms

- wood in chips or particles

- non-agglomerated sawdust and wood waste and scrap

04.5.4.3 Wood pellets and wood briquettes

Includes:

- sawdust and wood waste and scrap agglomerated in briquettes, pellets or similar forms

04.5.4.4 Charcoal

Whether or not agglomerated, in the form of blocks, sticks or in granules or powder, or agglomerated with tar or other substances in briquettes, tablets, balls, etc.

Includes:

- shell or nut charcoal

04.5.4.9 Other solid fuels

Includes:

- coke
- other briquettes
- solid fuels for the barbecue
- biomass (wheat, nutshell, etc.), dry animal dung

04.5.5 Other energy for heating and cooling

Includes:

- hot water and steam purchased from district heating plants.
- charges for self-produced solar energy

Also includes:

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.
- ice used for cooling and refrigeration purposes

04.5.5.0 Other energy for heating and cooling

Includes:

- hot water and steam purchased from district heating plants
- Charges for self-produced solar energy

Also includes:

- associated expenditure such as hire of meters, reading of meters, standing charges, etc.
- ice used for cooling and refrigeration purposes