



Forwarding Armenian Statistics Through Twinning

AM09/ENP-PCA/TP/04

MISSION REPORT

on

EXHAUSTIVENESS OF GDP ESTIMATES

ACTIVITY C.4 IMPLEMENTATION ASSISTANCE

Mission carried out by

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List of Abbreviations

BR	Business Register
SD	Statistics Denmark
ESA	European System of Accounts
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
NA	National Accounts
NACE	Nomenclature generale des Activitiés économique dans les Communautés Européennes (the industry classification of European Union)
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSSRA	National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia
SNA93	System of National Accounts 1993 (United Nations)
SNA2008	System of National Accounts 2008 (United Nations)
TAE	Tabular Approach of Eurostat

1. General comments

The main purpose of the mission was to discuss new and improved estimates for exhaustiveness adjustments for N2 (illegal activity), N6 (hidden activity) and N7 (other statistical deficiencies) and to evaluate the draft Tables 1B, 2B and 3B (GDP expenditure approach). In particular the treatment of the “Social Package” for government employees was discussed in relation to N7. There was also a discussion of the questionnaire on fixed assets. Finally the need for a revision plan for the implementation of improved estimates was discussed.

On the basis of information that had been prepared before the mission by the BC experts and MS experts, good and detailed discussions took place and a mutual understanding of the way forward was reached.

The MS Experts would like to express their thanks to all officials and individuals met for the kind support and valuable information, which was received during the stay in Armenia, and which highly facilitated the work.

The views and observations stated in this report are those of the MS Experts, and do not necessarily correspond to the views of Statistics Denmark and Federal Statistical Office Germany.

2. Assessment and results

Based on information exchanged before the mission, final discussions on the B-tables took place, which implied, that the A-tables were also briefly touched upon. The other important issue that was discussed was the improved estimates for exhaustiveness adjustment. It related to *N2 illegal activity* where first estimates have been made for the production of and trade in drugs, *N6 misreporting* by the producer where new methodology for output estimates was discussed, *N7 Statistical deficiencies in the data* where first estimates for tips in hotels and restaurants and methodology for implementation of the social package for government employees were discussed. The following assessments were made:

Tables 1B, 2B and 3B (GDP expenditure approach)

The starting point was a discussion on the open points of the Tabular Approach of exhaustiveness (TAE) for the output and the expenditure side. According to the information of the BC experts the B tables for the expenditure approach were difficult to fill in and therefore they benchmarked the exhaustiveness additions on the amounts which result from the output approach. In order to receive reliable information for at least one of the approaches and because the Eurostat-guidelines for the Tabular Approach focus very much on the sight of the producers, the MS experts recommended to concentrate first and foremost on the amendment of the output side of the TAE. This was also supported by the BC experts.

Already during the last mission the subject of imputed rents for owner occupied dwellings, which were recorded as an exhaustiveness adjustment, was discussed. This was captured again and it was explained that it is a NA convention to calculate this fictitious adjustment by modelling, for example by a stratification method. But even if the calculation method is not based on a survey this is no reason for treating it as an exhaustiveness adjustment in the national accounts. Apart from the calculation method it is a part the formal economy and should be recorded as such. Upon this there was already reached an agreement with the BC-experts. They decided to take it into account when the TAE will be revised again.

(1) N4 Registered legal units not included in the scope of statistics

A similar case seems to be with the value added of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH). The MS experts explained that although the value added of NPISH is calculated by NA convention by summing up the costs it can still be seen as a part of the formal economy. But this case approved to be different from the former example. BC experts explained that there was only once a survey on the NPISH. It was in 2002 for the year 2001. Since this time there is no information for the

positions that sum up to the costs of these NPISH. For this reason the MS experts admitted that it is a convincing treatment to record it as a category of exhaustiveness, although it is not known any country which does it in that way. In this context the BC experts expressed that there is an urgent need for a new survey for NIPSH, in order to improve the extrapolations that have to be done by estimations only.

The discussions on two types of N7 adjustments, which were already discussed during former missions were addressed again and developed: tips and wages and salaries in kind. The former suggestion of MS experts to calculate tips as a percentage to the output for restaurants and hotels was investigated by the BC experts. The topic of benefits in kind was raised in the context of the “Social Package” which was introduced in 2012 in Armenia and has to be recorded in NA.

(2) Adjustments for N7 – Tips in hotels and restaurants

The BC experts had made and sent experimental calculations to the MS experts before the mission. In hotels and restaurant (NACE H) tips are paid in hotels, restaurants and nightclubs. The estimates are based on expert judgement and the size of tips varies significantly between the three types. For example tips account for far the largest part of wages and salaries in nightclubs while they play a minor role in hotels. In order to get an average percentage, information from other countries has been used. This has led to an average of 12.3 percent of wages and salaries in the industry, which again implies that output is increased by approximately 3.5 percent and value added by approximately 7 percent. The methodology and results were discussed during the mission and it was agreed that they are sound and appropriate for implementation in the national accounts.

The existence of tips in other industries was also briefly touched upon, and it seems that tips would also be relevant for taxis in the transport industry (NACE I) and hairdressers in the personal services industry (NACE O). However, for taxis tips may already be included.

(3) N7 Statistical deficiencies in the data – wages and salaries in kind

Before the C4 mission in Armenia the BC experts have sent the resolution N 1923 dated 29/12/2011 (see Annex 4), which informed about the introduction and the configuration of the social package and asked on how to deal with it in the national accounts. During the mission some details on the different services included in the package were clarified and explained by the BC experts. Especially the fact that there was a compulsory fee for health insurance which could be increased on a voluntary basis lead to intensive discussion on the recording in NA. The MS experts proposed that the compulsory fee for health insurance which equals to 52000 AMD should be recorded as an employers’ social contribution, whereas all the other components of the package including the voluntary health insurance should be treated as wages and salaries in kind. The BC experts followed the argumentation of the MS experts and decided to record the social package in the proposed manner, which was illustrated in an Excel-sheet (see Annex 5). The information on the different types of services included in the package and the respective demands in a period are provided by the Ministry of Finance.

(4) N6 Misreporting by producer – hidden activities

For this adjustment type the general questions according to the methods were raised again. Three main things were addressed and they are general for most industries.

- Is the labour productivity the same in the hidden economy as in the formal part of the economy and how can this be used for estimating production for the hidden part.
- Is the input-percentage for intermediate consumption in the hidden economy the same as in the formal part of the economy or is there any tax advantage to consider intermediate consumption for the “hidden” input being transferred in the formal business accounts. The different input structures in smaller versus larger enterprises were also raised.
- How can the information about labour and hours worked in the Labour Force Survey be used for N6 adjustments in the National Accounts and should this be done.

A comparative analysis to the BC experts was presented during the mission C5 in June. Different possibilities for the estimation of hidden activities in the formal economy were presented of which respec-

tively the first method for measuring output and intermediate consumption is currently used in the Armenia NA-calculations (see also annex 6):

- Output estimation by using productivity per person engaged in the formal economy
- Output estimation by using productivity per hours worked in the formal economy
- Output estimation by using productivity per person engaged in the informal economy
- Output estimation by using productivity per hours worked in the informal economy
- Input estimation by using the intermediate consumption / output ratio in the formal economy
- Input estimation by using the intermediate consumption / output ratio in the informal economy

The BC experts had a close look on this comparative analysis and decided that the productivity per hours worked in the formal economy is an appropriate indicator for the estimation of output in the hidden economy.

Concerning the estimations for intermediate consumption the BC experts followed the argumentations of the MS experts, that the intermediate consumption output ratios in hidden economy could be assumed to be lower than in the formal economy. For the time being the BC experts explained that not fully equal ratios as in the legal economy are used. Some corrections have already been made especially for the biggest industry, manufacturing. The BC experts have decided to have a further look at the data for manufacturing which are provided by the subject matter unit.

(5) Adjustments for N2 Illegal activity – drugs

The BC-experts had made and sent experimental calculations for value added of drugs to the MS experts before the mission. As a starting point, the BC experts had searched for information on the internet, which has resulted in various data and information on number of drug users, drug users that apply for help, prices, seizures, production of green grass and tulips in Armenia etc. Overall it seems that sufficient sources are available for making estimates on drugs, although the development in some of them needs to be verified. Experimental estimates for value added broken down by five types of drugs have been made for the years 2000-2011 using seized volumes (supply side estimates). However the result is rather volatile. Generally estimates from the demand side (using the number of drug users combined with assumptions on types and amounts of drugs used) give more stable and reliable results.

The methodology for making estimates from the demand side was discussed, and also the issues of import and export of drugs. GDP will be affected by output (production and value added from trade in drugs), final consumption of drugs and import and export. Output and final consumption can be estimated from the sources available whereas import and export will mainly have to be estimated based on assumptions. The inclusion of import and export of drugs in the balance of payments needs to be addressed with the Central Bank when it is decided to include the estimates in the national accounts.

(6) Questionnaire on fixed assets

The questionnaire on fixed assets was discussed focussing on the needs of the national accounts. The questionnaire is very comprehensive and detailed and the possibility of reducing the extent of the questions was discussed. The national accounts use several variables, e.g. fixed assets at the beginning and the end of the year, investments and depreciation. These variables are shown by different categories of capital. The same questionnaire is intended to be sent to all respondents irrespective of their industry.

(7) Revision and implementation plan and documentation of component results

The importance of making a plan for the implementation of the improved estimates was discussed. Ideally the implementation should take place at a major revision of the national accounts in order to avoid interruptions in the national accounts time series. The introduction of SNA2008, the implementation of NACE rev. 2 for years before 2010 and the implementation of results from the agricultural census (available in 2016) should therefore be taken into consideration. The issue of back data should also be considered. Finally the communication of major revisions to users was discussed.

In addition it was briefly discussed how the final documentation of the results, in particular the improved exhaustiveness adjustments, of the component should be made. It was agreed that a table with relevant information is a suitable tool and should be developed.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

3.1 Summary conclusions

Based on the above findings and assessments the following conclusions were reached:

(1) It was concluded, that it is appropriate to treat value added of NPISH as an N4 exhaustiveness adjustment in the TAE as long as there is no further survey information available for the output, which is the sum of the costs of these NPISH.

(2) The estimates of tips in hotels and restaurants are sound and appropriate for implementation in the national accounts.

(3) It was analysed how to deal with the new “Social Package” in the scope of NA. It was concluded that apart from the compulsory health insurance fees all elements of the package have to be recorded as wages and salaries in kind..

(4) It was concluded, that the productivity per hours worked in the formal economy is an appropriate indicator for the estimation of output in the hidden economy. This would amend the current estimations for N6 in the TAE for many industries. Concerning the estimation of the appropriate intermediate consumption / output ratios it was concluded, that they should be lower than in the formal economy. This is already the case for those in manufacturing, but it could be considered to lower them also in other industries.

(5) Sufficient sources are available for making estimates on drugs, although the development in some of them needs to be verified. Value added compiled using seized volumes leads to volatile results and therefore estimates from the demand side should be made. In order to have the full effect in the national accounts, estimates should be made for output (production and value added from trade in drugs), final consumption of drugs and import and export. In order to evaluate the estimates, the effect on household consumption, import and export and GDP should be estimated.

(6) The questionnaire on fixed assets contains very comprehensive and detailed information and the possibility of reducing it could be considered taking into account all the needs of the information. Another consideration could be to split the questionnaire into two: one for agriculture and one for other industries.

(7) A plan for the implementation of the improved estimates should be made. The implementation should take place at a major revision of the national accounts and also take other upcoming revisions into account, like the introduction of SNA2008, the implementation of NACE rev. 2 for years before 2010 and the implementation of results from the agricultural census (available in 2016). The issue of back data should also be considered. For the documentation of the results of the component a table with relevant information is a suitable tool and should be developed.

3.2 Recommendations

(1) Due to the growing importance of NPISHs in Armenia, amongst others because of an increasing engagement of non government organisations it could be considered to repeat the survey on NPISHs at certain intervals to take account of any changes in the structure of this sector. N4 exhaustiveness additions in the TA could be lowered, if survey information for the positions that sum up to the costs of these NPISH were available.

(2) It is recommended that the estimates for tips in hotels and restaurants are implemented in the national accounts. However, the timing of the implementation should be considered. As the inclusion of tips is a methodological change, it is recommended to introduce the estimates as part of a major revision.

(3) Since there was a consensus on recording the new “Social Package” in NA between the BC and MS experts, it is recommended to include the components of the social package in the documented manner (see Annex 5). The information on the different types of services included in the package and the respective demands in a period are available from the Armenian Ministry of Finance.

(4) Concerning the estimations for the output of the hidden economy it is recommended that information from the LFS is used to adjust the number of employees for actual hours worked.

(5) It is recommended to investigate the estimation of the appropriate intermediate consumption / output ratios for the hidden economy. It is possible that they are lower than in the formal economy. In NA calculations it is already lower in manufacturing, but it may also be relevant in other industries.

(6) It is recommended that the estimates of value added of trade in drugs are made from the demand side. In addition the estimates should be taken further and also include household consumption expenditure and import and export. In order to evaluate the estimates, the effect on household consumption, import and export and GDP should be estimated.

(7) It is recommended that the possibility of reducing the questionnaire on fixed assets is considered taking into account all the needs of the information. It is also recommended to consider splitting the questionnaire into two: one for agriculture and one for other industries.

(8) It is recommended that a plan for the implementation of the improved estimates should be made, taking other upcoming revisions like the introduction of SNA2008, the implementation of NACE rev. 2 for years before 2010 and the implementation of results from the agricultural census (available in 2016) into account. The issue of back data should also be part of the plan. The revision plans should be discussed further at the mission in December (C6).

Other recommendations

The informal sector survey is an important source for adjustments. It could be considered to repeat the survey at certain intervals.

Other one-off surveys that are used as benchmarks could also be considered repeated in order to achieve updated benchmarks.

The business register includes corporations and some unincorporated enterprises that are registered. A better coverage of unincorporated enterprises in the business register will allow for these enterprises to be included in the business statistics survey.

When compiling GDP from the output side, the compilation of gross value added accounts for by far the largest part of GDP. Using one source for output and another source for intermediate consumption, can however create consistency problems. It should be considered to include relevant information on intermediate consumption in the business statistics survey in order to get this information from the same source.

4. Actions before next activity (C.6)

The next activity (C.6) will take place in Yerevan in December 2012. Preliminary dates from 11th – 14th December have been agreed upon. For the preparation of this mission it has been agreed that:

The BC experts will make improved estimates on production and trade in drugs based on the number of drug users (demand side). In addition estimates on household consumption and import and export will be made and the effect on existing household consumption, import and export and GDP will be made. These estimates will be sent to the MS experts no later than 10 November 2012. The MS experts will comment on the improved estimates before 20 November 2012.

The BC experts will send improved estimates based on the agreed methodology for hidden activities in the formal economy. These estimates will be sent to the MS experts no later than two weeks before the mission.

The BC experts will send a draft revision policy for the Armenian national accounts to the MS Experts no later than 10 November 2012. The MS Experts will comment on this draft before 20 November 2012. The MS Experts will, before 15 October 2012, as possible inspiration for the BC Experts, provide examples of the revision policies of the MS countries, i.e. the recommendations from Eurostat and the actual practice of Germany (Destatis).

Purposes of activity (C.6):

1. To discuss and evaluate the improved estimates for production and trade in drugs (adjustments for N2 Illegal activity).
2. To discuss and evaluate the improved estimates (adjusted for hours worked) for hidden activity in industries NACE A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, O.
3. To make a plan for the implementation of the improved estimates. The plan should be made with a view to the introduction of SNA2008, the implementation of Nace rev. 2 for years before 2010, implementation of results from the agricultural census (available in 2016). The issue of backdata should also be taken into consideration.
4. To meet with the component stakeholders and introduce the draft revision policy for the Armenian national accounts, and give information on the coming revisions of the national accounts, including plans for back-data.
5. To implement a meeting with the component stakeholders to introduce the revision plan for the Armenian national accounts.
6. Documentation of the results from the component.

Annex 1. Terms of Reference

Activity C.4 Correction methodologies

Component mandatory result (cf. contract): *Full tabular exercise completed; better estimates achieved for at least half of the tables; specific improvement plans for the remainder formulated.*

Activity benchmark (cf. contract): *Workshop conducted with focus on remedies for under-coverage.*

1. Purpose of activity

The main purpose of the activity is for the MS Experts to instruct on the correction methodologies and to discuss the developed correction methodologies concerning the under-coverage of GDP and the consequences for the future development of the national accounts.

2. Expected output of the activity

The expected output of the activity is:

- To discuss and finalize tables 1B, 2B and 3B;
- To develop estimates for one or more illegal activities;
- To develop improved estimates for N6 (misreporting by producer) for one or more industries in NACE groups A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K and O;
- To develop estimates for tips and possible fringe benefits in order to improve adjustments for N7 (missing data);
- To discuss selected issues on SNA2008 (ESA2010) or other concrete topics.

According to agreements made during the study visit in June (C.5), the BC Experts should *one week before the C.4 mission* provide the following documents to the MS Experts:

Data and preliminary estimates for N2 (illegal activities)

First preliminary estimates for N6 (misreporting) on adjustments for hours worked

Updated tables, 1B, 2B and 3B.

Also, the BC Experts should request to the MS Experts two weeks before the study visit on possible supplementary topics to be discussed during the mission.

3. Project Participants

Ms Lilit Petrosyan, Member of State Council on Statistics (*BC Component Leader*)

Ms Lusya Khachatryan, Head of National Accounts and Macroeconomic Indicators Division;

Ms Nadezda Astvatsaturova, Main Specialist of National Accounts and Macroeconomic Indicators;

Ms Susanna Khachatryan, Main Specialist of National Accounts and Macroeconomic Indicators;

Ms Annette Thomsen, Deputy Head of Government Finances Division, Statistics Denmark;

Ms Veronika Spies, Head of Section, National Accounts Division, Destatis.

Annex 2 Programme for the mission 24–28 September 2012

Time	Place	Event	Purpose / detail
Monday, 24 Sept. Morning	Congress Hotel	Meeting with RTA	To discuss the programme of the week
Afternoon	NSSRA	Meeting with BC Experts	Current status. Developments since last activities (C3 and C5). Plans for the week.
Tuesday, 25 Sept. Morning	NSSRA	Meeting with BC Experts	In depth discussion of table 1B, 2B and 3B of the tabular approach in relation to the National Accounts of Armenia. Further discussion of table 1A, 2A, 3A
Afternoon	NSSRA	Meeting with BC-experts?	Discussion of adjustment methodologies for fringe benefits (social package), tips
Wednesday, 26 Sept. Morning	NSSRA	Meeting with BC Experts	Discussion of already implemented or possible adjustments. Hidden activity, illegal activity
Afternoon	NSSRA	Meeting with BC Experts	Continuation of morning programme
	NSSRA	Meeting with BC Experts	MS Expert presentation on a specific topic (fixed assets = account statistics)
	NSSRA	Meeting with BC Experts	Discussions on implementation of adjustments. Revision plan
Thursday, 27 Sept. Morning	NSSRA	Ad-hoc meetings	Drafting of mission report. Further planning on implementation of revisions.
Afternoon	NSSRA	Ad-hoc meetings	Further drafting of mission report, preparation of presentation on conclusions, recommendations and actions to be taken before the next mission
Friday, 28 Sept. Morning	NSSRA	Meeting with BC Experts	Discussion of preliminary report and agreement on conclusions.
Afternoon	NSSRA	Debriefing with BC Project Leader	Conclusions and recommendations. Consequences of decisions made: deliverances before the final mission, C6, and the implied work programme

Annex 3. Persons met

Stepan Mnatsakanyan, President of NSSRA (BC Project Leader)

Lilit Petrosyan, Member of State Statistical Council (BC Component Leader)

Anahit Safyan, Head of International Statistical Cooperation Division,

Lusya Khachatryan, Head of Macroeconomic indicators and National accounts statistics division

Susanna Khachatryan, Main specialist of Macroeconomic indicators and National accounts statistics division

Nadezhda Astvatsaturova, Main specialist of Macroeconomic indicators and National accounts statistics division

Marlena Khachatryan, Main specialist of Macroeconomic indicators and National accounts statistics division

Naira Baboyan, 1st category specialist of Macroeconomic indicators and National accounts statistics division

Seda Movsisyan, 1st category specialist of Macroeconomic indicators and National accounts statistics division

Annex 4. Resolution on the Social Package

RESOLUTION

N 1923-Ն dated 29/12/2011

The content of social package, list of services, list of service providers, as well as (or) relevant standards

In accordance with RA Government resolution N 1917 dated 29/12/2011, the Government of The Republic of Armenia approves the social package for health, education and other purposes for the employees of state organizations, including education, culture and social protection and their family members.

For 2012 the limit of social package for one person equals to 132000 AMD.

The list of services included in the packages

1. The social package includes the following services:

- 1) Health insurance
- 2) Mortgage loan repayment: The employee has right to use mortgage loan repayment, even if mortgage loan was taken before the social package approval
- 3) Tuition fee
- 4) Recreation (rest) in the Republic of Armenian or Nagorno Karabagh

2. This resolution defines:

- 1) The health insurance is mandatory for state organization employees, while it is optional for their family members. Employee's health insurance package should include basic package of health insurance services (Insurance fee equals to 52000 AMD). In case of deciding using health insurance services from social package, an employee may pick any insurance company that was registered in Central Bank in RA and has license for the implementation of insurance activities.
- 2) An employee may pick any health insurance package and pay the difference if necessary.
- 3) Mortgage loan repayment: An employee or her spouse may use this service if their mortgage conditions are in line with «National Mortgage company» requirements.
- 4) Tuition fee: An employee or family members may use this service. The educational institutions are mentioned the relevant list
- 5) Recreation (rest) for employees and their family members: The tour operators offering tour packages in Republic of Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh according to Law on Tourism and recreational activities. The list of tour operators is available in the official page of Ministry of Economy of RA.

Annex 5. Recording of the Social Package in NA – agreed solution

Effect on General government accounts		
P.1	Output	132.000
P.2	Intermediate consumption	0
B.1g	Gross value added	132.000
D.11	Wages and salaries in kind, paid	-80.000
D.12	Employers actual social contributions	-52.000
B.2g	Gross operating surplus	0
B. 5g	Primary income	0
B.6g	Disposable income	0
P.3	Government consumption expenditure	132.000
B.8g	Gross saving	-132.000
B.9	Net lending	-132.000

Assumptions:

Example: One employee using maximum amount.

1. Mortgage loan interest payment, tuition fees, additional health insurance voluntary and recreation are treated as wages and salaries in kind
2. Health insurance compulsory is treated as social insurance (52.000 of which 2.000 is payment for a service) (See ESA95 Para. 4.88 and 4.89 and annex III para. 2 and 3)
3. 10.000 is used for interest payment for the mortgage loan
4. 60.000 Tuition fee and recreation
5. 9.500 Health insurance voluntary and 500 payment on insurance service

	Period 1	Period 2
Effect on household accounts		
P.1	Output	0
P.2	Intermediate consumption	0
B.1g	Gross value added	0
B.2g	Gross operating surplus	0
D.11	Wages and salaries in kind, received	80.000
D.12	Employers actual social contributions, received	52.000
D.41	Interest paid	-10.000
D.44	Prop. income attr. to insurance pol. Holders	6.000
B.5g	Primary income	122.000
D.611	Actual social contributions to health insurance	-50.000
D.622	Private funded social benefits	50.000
D.71	Net-nonlife insurance premiums	-9.500
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	9.500
B.6g	Disposable income	122.000
P.3	Household consumption expenditure	122.000
	of which:	
	insurance service	2.500
	health services	59.500
	tuition fee and recreation	60.000
B.8g	Gross saving	0
B.9	Net lending	0

Effect on GDP

	output	IC	=	HC	GC
GG	132000				132000
Households				122000	
Corporations	122000				

