

Relationships With Other Data Systems

While government finance statistics are designed to present the most appropriate measurements for the conduct of government, the operations of government are reflected also in other data systems, measuring the economy from other points of view. Thus, government operations are reflected also in money and banking statistics measuring financial institution activities, in balance of payments statistics measuring residents' payments to and from the rest of the world, and in national accounts measuring production, income, consumption, saving, capital accumulation, and finance in the national economy as a whole.

Because each data system is concerned primarily with a different aspect of economic life, its perspective of government operations differs in some respects from the others. The relationships between government finance statistics and the statistics on government operations included in these other data systems are examined briefly in this chapter.

V.A. Relationship With Money and Banking Statistics

Money and banking statistics measure the magnitude and composition of financial institutions' financial assets and liabilities for the insight they provide into the liquidity of the domestic economy and monetary relations with the rest of the world.¹ Transactions with government play a key role in money and banking statistics. Because the liquidity needs and motivations of government, and particularly central government, are dissimilar to those of other sectors, separate classification of financial institutions' claims and liabilities vis-à-vis government constitutes a prime distinction in money and banking statistics. Central government holdings of currency and demand deposits, for example, are excluded from the measure of money. In government finance statistics, similarly, because financial institutions, and particularly monetary authorities and deposit money banks, are the creators of liquidity in the economy, government financing transactions with them are classified separately. In consequence of this mutual importance of central government/financial institution transactions to the statistics of both sectors, considerable effort is devoted to making entries in money and banking statistics and government finance statistics correspond as closely as possible to each other. Where differences arise, they usually reflect the practical problems involved in reconciling data drawn from different sources. The correspondence between money and banking statistics and government finance statistics and possible differences between them are described in this section.

Because the government and financial institutions sectors perform distinctly different functions in the economy, it is particularly important that any overlap of functions be reassigned to the appropriate sector in both sets of statistics. Parallel adjustments are consequently carried out in both money and banking statistics and government finance statistics to remove any financial institution functions from the statistics for government and any agency transactions carried out for government from the statistics for financial institutions. The appropriate adjustments are described below.

A number of similarities and differences may be noted in the organization and procedures of money and banking statistics and government finance statistics. Both data systems are on a cash basis, with unpaid accruals excluded from government finance statistics and relegated to the capital accounts, in other items (net), in money and banking statistics. While government finance statistics, other than for debt, report flows, or transactions, during a given period, money and banking statistics report outstanding balances on a given date. Government finance statistics are organized in a single account, with the difference between revenue plus grants and expenditures plus lending minus

¹Reference is primarily to the money and banking statistics published in *International Financial Statistics* but also, with some modifications, to the money and banking statistics compiled and published in most countries.

repayments equal to the deficit/surplus and, with the opposite sign, financing. Money and banking statistics are organized into accounts for monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other, nonmonetary, financial institutions, both separately and in combination, and showing consolidated assets and liabilities for each (see Chart 11).

Government finance statistics classify financing by both type of debt holder and type of debt instrument, when data are available. Money and banking statistics classify financial institutions' claims primarily by sector of debtor, that is, nonresidents, central government, other financial institutions, state and local governments, nonfinancial public enterprises, nonfinancial private enterprises, and households and private nonprofit organizations. They classify financial institutions' liabilities primarily by their liquidity, that is, currency, demand deposits, quasi-monetary liabilities, bonds, and restricted deposits, such as import deposits. Both money and banking statistics and government finance statistics classify liabilities by their ultimate obligor or holder, with the exception of monetary authorities' rediscounts of securities for banks, which are classified as separate bank liabilities against the collateral of the underlying securities. Neither data system classifies government-guaranteed debt as government debt.

Money and banking statistics recognize that debtors and creditors may place different valuations on a financial instrument, creditors focusing on present value and debtors on eventual cost. Market price or acquisition cost valuation, whichever is lower, is accepted for financial assets, therefore, and face value for liabilities. While face value of government debt may occasionally include future interest payments in government finance statistics, however, money and banking statistics call for the separate reporting of accrued interest in the capital accounts, as a part of other items (net).

Like government finance statistics, money and banking statistics do not focus on questions of profitability or net worth, incorporating such items in the other items (net) category as only incidental to financial institutions' function as financial transactors transforming the kinds of liabilities debtors are willing to incur into the kinds of assets creditors are willing to hold.

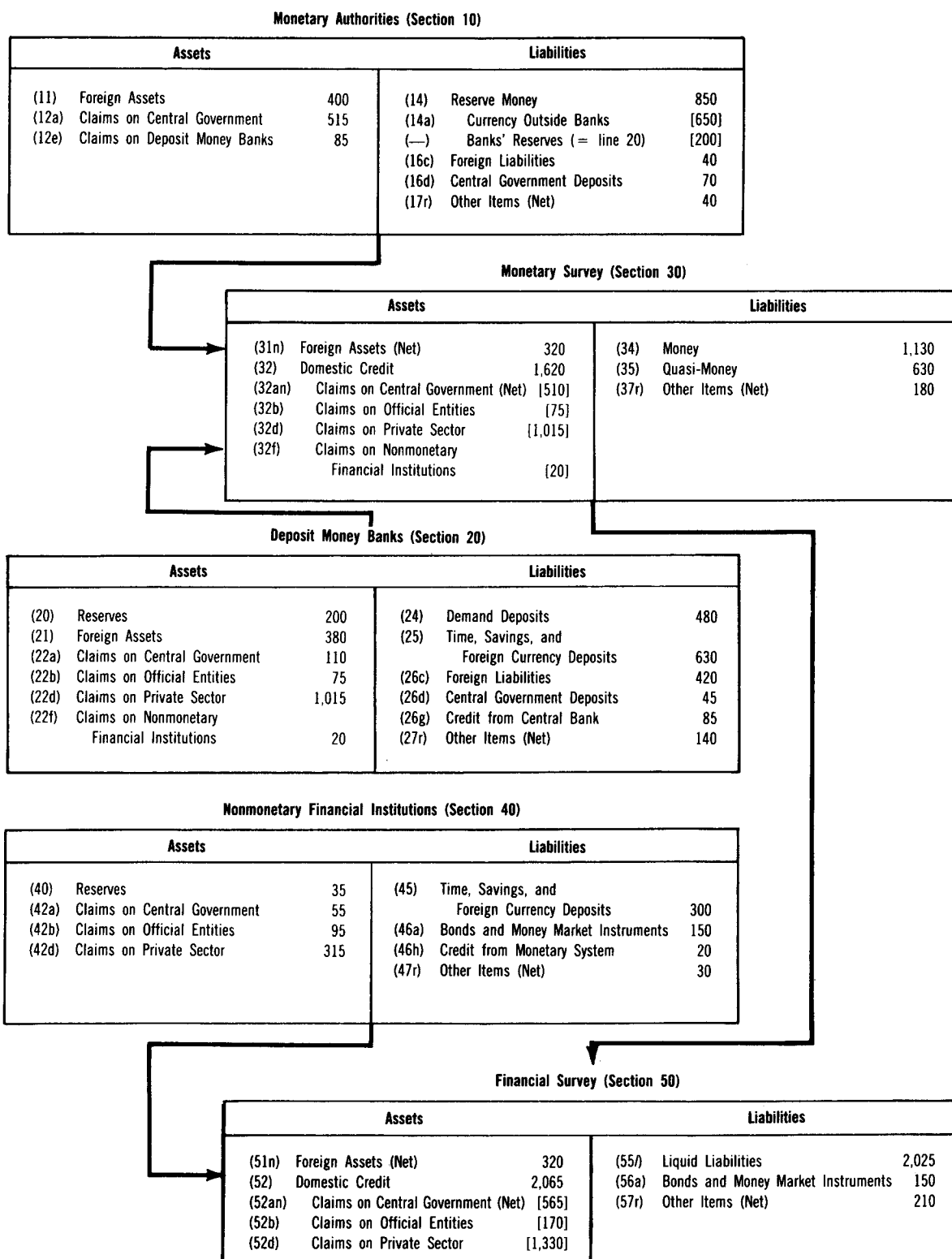
There are numerous similarities, consequently, between government finance statistics and money and banking statistics as regards the definition of sectors, the basis for reporting data, and the classification of transactions. Differences may arise, however, from a number of causes, such as the valuation of banks' claims on government, the timing of transactions, reflected mainly in government deposits, and the proper attribution to government of its various agencies' and departments' accounts. Other questions may arise with respect to classification of claims on government, government lending funds provided to financial institutions, and adjustments for government performance of financial institutions sector functions. These are discussed below.

(1) *Valuation.* Valuation differences may arise between changes in deposit money banks' claims on central government (*IFS* line 22a) and the government's entry for net borrowing from deposit money banks (Table D, item 3.1), for example, when such claims are in the form of negotiable securities traded in the capital market. While the government's valuation of its liability is at face value (the amount it must eventually repay) the bank's valuation will usually be at acquisition cost or market value, whichever is lower. This valuation discrepancy will persist when government data are derived from an official debt register and market price differs significantly from face value. In the absence of debt register data, as noted in Section IV.C, it may be necessary to utilize debt holders' balance sheet data to measure changes in their holdings of government securities. In this case the valuation difference will appear as a discrepancy between government valuation of its total financing and the debt holders' balance sheet valuation of its parts.

Valuation differences are less likely to be prevalent between money and banking statistics and government finance statistics for government deposits. Discrepancies may arise, however, from differing valuations of government deposits with the central bank representing government foreign exchange holdings.

(2) *Timing.* A common problem of reconciliation with money and banking statistics relates to the timing of transactions affecting particularly central government deposits at the central bank (*IFS* line 16d and Table D, item 2.2). This difference usually arises from items in transit—that is, checks in the course of collection—and may reflect the maintenance of government accounts on a checks-issued rather than checks-paid basis. Procedures for the maintenance of many government accounts provide for regular reconciliation with the bank statement, usually daily. When the change

Chart 11. IFS Money and Banking Sections for a Prototype Economy
 (IFS line numbers in parentheses; hypothetical values as of a given date to right of time series descriptor)



in float of unpaid checks is identified it should be entered as an adjustment item to expenditure in government finance statistics.

Timing differences may arise also with respect to claims on government, as when a central bank records an advance to government in its books at a time different from registration of the advance in the government accounts. Discrepancies would then appear between monetary authorities' claims on central government (*IFS* line 12a) and central government net borrowing from the monetary authorities (Table D, line 2.1). Discrepancies may also result from delays in entering changes in the government debt registry after the completion of transactions in government securities between banks and other sectors.

(3) *Attribution to government accounts.* While no conceptual differences should exist between the coverage of government defined in government finance statistics and in money and banking statistics, there may sometimes be differences with the coverage of government defined in the reporting instructions to banks. Money and banking statistics resulting from such reporting instructions, in consequence, may fail to attribute to government the accounts of government departments, agencies, and other units operating separately from the treasury or may mistakenly attribute to government the accounts of nonfinancial public enterprises. Alignment of reporting instructions with the requirements of money and banking statistics, accuracy of reporting by banks, and effective supervision of data collection by central banks or other bank supervisory authorities may substantially assist efforts to reconcile government finance statistics and money and banking statistics.

(4) *Classification of claims on government.* Differences between money and banking statistics and government finance data for banks' claims on government may result also from variations in the classification of government securities holdings. As a rule, in money and banking statistics assets and liabilities are classified by the sector to or from which the claim is due, so that holdings of government securities should show up as claims on government. An exception exists, however, in the case of securities rediscounted at the central bank for the deposit money banks. Such rediscounts are classified in money and banking statistics not as an outright sale of the securities but as a loan by the central bank to deposit money banks secured by the pledge of the government securities. This procedure yields data on the magnitude of deposit money bank rediscounts at the central bank. So long as deposit money banks continue to show such securities as their claims on government, no discrepancy with government finance statistics need arise. However, when such rediscounted securities are shown by deposit money banks as sales of the government securities generating deposits with the central bank, as sometimes occurs, a source of error is generated.

In some instances banks' claims on government may include debt instruments that are reported in government statistics for financing or debt only as memorandum items. Suppliers' unpaid claims on government, for example, may be discounted by banks and reported as claims on government in money and banking statistics while reflected in government finance statistics only in a memorandum item for the floating debt of unpaid bills (Table C, item 17, and Table D, item 14). Included in government statistics as financing from the monetary authorities, on the other hand, but not in government debt or in money and banking statistics on claims on government, would be any transfer to government of unrealized profits or losses on revaluation of foreign exchange holdings.

Another discrepancy between the classification of government securities holdings in money and banking statistics and in the government's debt registry may center on securities held in the trust accounts of banks or on behalf of others. While such holdings would not be included in money and banking statistics as bank claims on government, they may be thus assigned in the government debt registry because of their registration in the bank's name.

(5) *Government lending funds.* When government funds are provided to financial institutions to encourage increased lending for particular activities the government wishes to promote, they are shown in money and banking statistics as financial institutions' liabilities to government in a category called government lending funds and in government finance statistics as lending to financial institutions. Loans made by financial institutions with such resources are reported as financial institution lending. When lending is administered by financial institutions for the government's account, however, and they act as agents for the government, the loans are classified as government lending to the ultimate debtors with no intervening financial institution entries in money and banking statistics for government lending fund liabilities or claims on borrowers.

(6) *Adjustments for government performance of financial institutions sector functions.* To remove the performance of financial institutions functions from statistics of government, such func-

tions are attributed to the appropriate financial institutions subsector and an offsetting government transaction with that subsector is entered in the statistics for government to meet that function's deficit or reflect its surplus (Section II.J). This treatment corresponds with the practice followed in the compilation of money and banking statistics, so that discrepancy is avoided.

In the incorporation of government time or savings deposit functions into the other financial institutions subsector, that subsector would increase its time and savings deposit liabilities to the public (*IFS* line 45) and its claims on central government (*IFS* line 42a) while the statistics for government would show government net borrowing from other financial institutions (Table D, item 4.1.1) rather than from others.

Attribution of government demand deposit functions to the deposit money banks subsector would involve an increase in the subsector's demand deposit liabilities to the public (*IFS* line 24) and in its claims on central government (*IFS* line 22a) while statistics for government would show an increase in net borrowing from deposit money banks (Table D, item 3.1).

Attribution of government monetary authorities' functions to the monetary authorities subsector may involve several types of transactions: government issue of currency, government dealings in foreign assets and gold, government transactions with the International Monetary Fund, including its Trust Fund, and, in reserve currency countries, government placement of securities with foreign monetary authorities to be held as international reserves. All such monetary authorities' function transactions are removed from statistics for government, with any net flow to government reflected in an increase in government net borrowing from the monetary authorities or in use of deposits with the monetary authorities and any net outflow from government reflected in a decrease in such borrowing or a build-up of government deposits with the monetary authorities (Section II.J.1). In money and banking statistics, absorption of such transactions entails the construction of a consolidated monetary authorities' account, as published in *IFS*, incorporating existing entries for the central bank plus two, offsetting, entries for each transaction absorbed from government. This is shown in Chart 12.

The entries for the central bank in each line of assets and liabilities are shown at the left, followed by three columns for various types of monetary authorities' transactions carried out by government—government issue of currency, government dealings in foreign exchange and gold, and government transactions with the International Monetary Fund. In the final column on the right, the combined results of the other columns are shown for the consolidated monetary authorities' account. The horizontal rows begin at the top with monetary authorities' assets, including gold and foreign exchange holdings, claims on central government, claims on deposit money banks, and claims on other domestic sectors. Monetary authorities' liabilities lines follow for reserve money, central government deposits, foreign liabilities, and other items (net). For each column or type of government monetary authorities' transaction, the type of entry and offset entry to be recorded in the monetary authorities' account is shown in the appropriate line. Alternative offset entries are shown in some cases, and, in the case of government transactions with the International Monetary Fund, different treatment for positive or negative figures.

In general, the offsetting transaction in the monetary accounts is made in the monetary authorities' claims on central government, regardless of whether an addition to such claims is involved—offsetting assignment to the monetary authorities of liabilities for an issue of currency—or a subtraction, which offsets an increase in foreign assets holdings, for example. This may be viewed as representing the increased, or decreased, government recourse to the central bank which would have been necessary in the absence of the direct inflow to, or outflow from, government from the issue of currency or the increase in foreign asset holdings, respectively. Assignment of such activities to the monetary authorities subsector rather than government serves to measure both the government and monetary authorities' functions more appropriately and to maintain consistency between the figures for government shown in the money and banking statistics, and in the statistics for government. When there are no monetary authorities' claims on government the offsetting transaction is shown in government deposits, to avoid presentation of a negative figure for claims on central government.

Both money and banking statistics and government finance statistics classify as activities of the monetary authorities any interposition for balance of payments purposes between domestic debtors and external creditors, including, for example, the establishment of special deposit accounts for subsequent repayment of external liabilities or the assumption of the external debts of other domestic debtors under rescheduling agreements with foreign creditors.

Chart 12. Inclusion of Government Monetary Authorities' Transactions in Consolidated Monetary Authorities' Account

Central Bank Account (a)	Government issue of Currency (b)	Government Foreign Assets ¹ (c)	Treasury IMF Accounts ² (d)	Consolidated Monetary Authorities' Account (e)
Gold and foreign exchange		Government foreign assets	Treasury IMF accounts (positive figure)	Gold and foreign exchange + Government foreign assets + Treasury IMF accounts (positive figure)
Claims on central government	Government issue of currency (offset entry)	Government assets (offset entry)	Treasury IMF accounts (positive or negative figures) (offset entry)	Claims on central government + Government issue of currency – Government foreign assets – Treasury IMF accounts (positive figure) or + Treasury IMF accounts (negative figure)
Claims on deposit money banks				Claims on deposit money banks
Claims on other domestic sectors				Claims on other domestic sectors
Reserve money: Currency with private sector Currency with banks Bankers' deposits Private sector deposits	Government issue of currency			Reserve money + Government issue of currency
Central government deposits		Government foreign assets (alternative offset entry) ³	Treasury IMF accounts (positive figure) (alternative offset entry) ³	Central government deposits + Government foreign assets + Treasury IMF accounts (positive figure)] ³
Foreign liabilities			Treasury IMF accounts (negative figure)	Foreign liabilities + Treasury IMF accounts (negative figure)
Other items (net)				Other items (net)

¹Excluding working balances.²Equivalent to the net Fund position.³Alternative adjustment made when claims on governments are nil.

V.B. Relationship With Balance of Payments Accounts

Balance of payments accounts² primarily portray transactions between resident economic units and the rest of the world, whereas government finance statistics portray transactions between the government and the rest of the economy and the world. Government transactions with nonresidents—that is, the rest of the world—are therefore measured in both data systems.

Parallels and differences exist between the measurement of these flows in the two systems, as the nature of predominant activities and bookkeeping practices in each is reflected in their choices of significant distinctions and recording procedures. Recognition of the basic similarities and differences between the two data systems can permit a number of entries compiled for one data system to be used, with appropriate adjustment, for assembly of, or comparison with, the other. These similarities and differences may be delineated with respect to basis, organization, coverage, and classification.

(1) *Basis of recording.* Both balance of payments accounts and government finance statistics measure flows, or transactions, rather than changes in stocks. Both, for example, exclude the recording of unrealized valuation profits or losses, except as supplementary or memorandum items, and generally record realized profits or losses only as an integral, undistinguished, part of the gross flow. Though both data systems include entries for flows of enterprise profits, neither system is designed to compare receipts with costs so as to calculate profits or losses. While government finance statistics record only flows of payments, however, balance of payments accounts record flows of resources, payments, and liabilities, at the time that ownership passes between resident and nonresident or, for investment income that is not reinvested and for unrequited transfers that are imposed by one party on another, such as taxes, at the time that they become due for payment without penalty. A contractual obligation of any sort, such as the payment of interest or principal on a loan, that is not settled when it falls due is nonetheless recorded in the balance of payments accounts in the period when it falls due. A new obligation, possibly with different characteristics, is recorded as having been created to take the place of the old obligation that was not settled. When payment coincides with the change in ownership of the resources for which payment is made, or with the due date of an unrequited transfer, or represents an unrequited transfer without a due date, the recording in both data systems should be identical.

Conversion of values in each transaction currency to a single currency unit of account, while a major element in the compilation of balance of payments accounts, is generally of lesser proportions in government finance statistics, where it concerns mainly conversion to the national currency of financing transactions and outstanding debts denominated in foreign currencies. For both balance of payments and government finance statistics it is recommended that conversion of data on transactions and on stocks outstanding should be made at the average exchange market rate of the transaction currency against the currency unit of account prevailing at the time of the transaction or at the time the stocks were outstanding, respectively. When a multiple exchange rate system is in effect, conversion at the applicable rate or at a realistic unitary rate, if it can be determined, is preferable.

To employ a uniform system for pricing transactions in real resources and financial claims in the data for both transactors, balance of payments accounts value flows, where possible, at market price, “conceived as the amount of money that a willing buyer pays to acquire something from a willing seller, when such an exchange is one between independent parties into which nothing but commercial considerations enter.” (*Balance of Payments Manual*, paragraph 76). Valuation problems do not arise in the recording of payments in government finance statistics but are encountered in the recording of grants in kind and transfers in kind as memorandum items. In the absence of market price for such transactions, recording on the basis of the values assigned by the donor is recommended by both the *Balance of Payments Manual* and this Manual.

(2) *Organization of data.* Both government finance statistics and balance of payments accounts organize their data in standard components or building blocks which can be rearranged to calculate balances appropriate for different analytical purposes, with components above any selected deficit/surplus “line” equal to those below (see Section III.G). To record all flows of resources,

²International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Manual*, Fourth Edition (Washington, 1977).

Chart 13. Standard Components of the Balance of Payments¹**I. CURRENT ACCOUNT**

	Credit	Debit
A. Goods, Services, and Income		
Merchandise		
Shipment		
Other Transportation		
Passenger services		
Port services, etc.		
Travel		
Investment Income		
Direct investment income		
Reinvested earnings		
Distributed earnings		
Other		
Resident official, including interofficial		
Foreign official, excluding interofficial		
Private		
Other Goods, Services, and Income		
Official		
Interofficial		
Other, resident official		
Other, foreign official		
Private		
Labor income, not included elsewhere		
Property income, not included elsewhere		
Other		
B. Unrequited Transfers		
Private		
Migrants' transfers		
Workers' remittances		
Other		
Official		
Interofficial		
Other, resident official		
Other, foreign official		

II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Credit	Debit
A. Capital, Excluding Reserves		
Direct Investment		
Abroad		
Equity capital		
Reinvestment of earnings		
Other long-term capital		
Short-term capital		
In reporting economy		
Equity capital		
Reinvestment of earnings		
Other long-term capital		
Short-term capital		
Portfolio Investment		
Public sector bonds		
Assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves		
Other liabilities		
Corporate equities		
Assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves		
Other liabilities		

Chart 13 (concluded). Standard Components of the Balance of Payments¹**II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT (concluded)**

	Credit	Debit
Other Capital		
Long-term capital		
Resident official sector		
Drawings and repayments on loans extended		
Other assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves		
Drawings and repayments on other loans received		
Other liabilities		
Deposit money banks		
Drawings and repayments on loans extended		
Other assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:		
denominated in national currency		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:		
denominated in foreign currency		
Drawings and repayments on loans received		
Other liabilities		
Other sectors		
Drawings and repayments on loans extended		
Other assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves		
Drawings and repayments on other loans received		
Other liabilities		
Short-term capital		
Resident official sector		
Loans extended		
Other assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves		
Other loans received		
Other liabilities		
Deposit money banks		
Assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:		
denominated in national currency		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:		
denominated in foreign currency		
Other liabilities		
Other sectors		
Loans extended		
Other assets		
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves		
Other loans received		
Other liabilities		
B. Reserves		
Monetary Gold		
Total change in holdings		
Counterpart to monetization/demonetization		
Counterpart to valuation changes		
SDRs		
Total change in holdings		
Counterpart to allocation/cancellation		
Counterpart to valuation changes		
Reserve Position in the Fund		
Total change in holdings		
Counterpart to valuation changes		
Foreign Exchange Assets		
Total change in holdings		
Counterpart to valuation changes		
Other Claims		
Total change in holdings		
Counterpart to valuation changes		
Use of Fund Credit		
Total change in holdings		
Counterpart to valuation changes		

¹International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Manual*, Fourth Edition (Washington, 1977), pp. 66-69.

Chart 14. Relationship Between Government Finance Statistics Classifications and Balance of Payments Accounts¹

Government Finance Statistics Classification	Relevant Balance of Payments Item
<i>Table A. Revenue and Grants</i> (payments by nonresidents)	<i>Standard Components of the Balance of Payments</i>
Item 1. Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	Unrequited transfers—other resident official (credit)
Item 2. Social security contributions	Unrequited transfers—other resident official (credit)
Item 4. Taxes on property	Unrequited transfers—other resident official (credit)
Item 5. Domestic taxes on goods and services	Merchandise (credit) Travel (credit) Shipment (credit) Other transportation (credit) Other goods, services, and income (credit)
Item 6.2. Export duties	Merchandise (credit)
Item 6.3. Profits of export or import monopolies	Merchandise (credit)
Item 6.5. Exchange taxes	Unrequited transfers—other resident official (credit)
Item 7.2. Stamp taxes	Merchandise (credit) Travel (credit) Other goods, services, and income (credit)
Item 8.3. Other property income	Investment income (credit)
Item 9. Administrative fees and charges, nonindustrial and incidental sales	Travel (credit)
Item 10. Fines and forfeits	Travel (credit)
Item 11. Contributions to government employee pension and welfare funds within government	Offset to labor income (debit)
Item 13. Sales of fixed capital assets	Merchandise (credit)
Item 14. Sales of stocks	Merchandise (credit)
Item 15. Sales of land and intangible assets	Direct investment—equity capital (credit)
Item 16.2. Capital transfers from nongovernmental sources—from abroad	Unrequited transfers—other resident official (credit)
Item 17. Grants from abroad	Unrequited transfers—interofficial (credit)
Item 19. Grants from supranational authorities	Unrequited transfers—interofficial (credit)
<i>Table C. Economic Classification of Government Expenditure</i> (payments to nonresidents)	<i>Standard Components of the Balance of Payments</i>
Item 1.1. Wages and salaries	Labor income, not included elsewhere (debit)
Item 1.3. Other purchases of goods and services	Merchandise (debit) Shipment (debit) Other transportation (debit) Travel (debit) Other goods, services, and income (debit)
Item 2. Interest payments	Investment income (debit)
Item 3. Subsidies and other current transfers	Unrequited transfers—interofficial and other resident official (debit)
Item 4. Acquisition of fixed capital assets	Merchandise (debit) Shipment (debit)
Item 5. Purchases of stocks	Merchandise (debit) Shipment (debit)
Item 6. Purchases of land and intangible assets	Direct investment (debit)
Item 7.2. Capital transfers abroad	Unrequited transfers—interofficial and other resident official (debit)
Item 9. Lending minus repayments abroad	Direct investment—assets (debit less credit) Portfolio investment—assets (debit less credit) Other capital—assets (debit less credit)

Chart 14 (concluded). Relationship Between Government Finance Statistics Classifications and Balance of Payments Accounts¹

Government Finance Statistics Classification	Relevant Balance of Payments Item
<p><i>Table E. Financing by Type of Debt Instrument (financing abroad)</i></p> <p>Item 7.1. Long-term bonds</p> <p>Item 9. Long-term loans not elsewhere classified</p>	<p><i>Standard Components of the Balance of Payments</i></p> <p>Portfolio investment—public sector bonds—liabilities</p> <p>Long-term capital—resident official sector—liabilities</p>
<p>Item 8. Short-term bonds and bills</p> <p>Item 10. Short-term loans and advances not elsewhere classified</p>	<p>Short-term capital—resident official sector—liabilities</p>
<p>Item 12. Changes in cash, deposits, and securities held for liquidity purposes</p>	<p>Short-term capital—resident official sector—assets</p>

¹International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Manual*, Fourth Edition (Washington, 1977).

payments, and liabilities, however, balance of payments accounts employ a double entry system, recording entries for both flows of each transaction and inserting counterpart entries for unrequited transfers for which nothing flows in the opposite direction. For government finance statistics, only a single entry is recorded, covering the payment side of each transaction, but balance is maintained by the corresponding change in government cash holdings.

Because of the basic similarity between flows to and from nonresidents, balance of payments entries are organized in a single list of basic components, with the direction of flow distinguished as a debit or a credit. Flows to and from government, however, are basically dissimilar, so that government finance statistics entries are organized in separately classified categories for revenues and expenditures, with revenues classified by type of tax or nontax and expenditures by function and economic characteristic.

A number of the characteristics distinguished in government finance statistics classifications—for example, unrequited transfers, transactions with governments abroad, property income, lending as opposed to borrowing—parallel distinctions employed in balance of payments accounts. The major distinction in balance of payments accounts is between flows of resources and payments, comprising the current account, and flows of financial claims, monetary gold, and SDRs, making up the capital account. This balance of payments distinction between current and capital accounts differs from that in this Manual, which defines capital payments as those involving nonfinancial assets to be used for constructive purposes for more than one year, a distinction not utilized in balance of payments accounts.

(3) *Coverage.* Definition of resident and nonresident institutions is identical in government finance statistics and balance of payments accounts. A number of distinctions between resident institutions that are essential to the analysis of government in relation to the rest of the economy, however, play a less significant role in the analysis of relations between residents and nonresidents. Thus, balance of payments includes the central bank with general government in a single “official” sector and groups general government with nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions as issuers of “public sector bonds.” No distinction is drawn in balance of payments accounts between central, state, and local governments.

The term general government as used in this Manual differs from usage in the *Balance of Payments Manual* in including the activities within each member country of supranational authorities. While following the classification of supranational authorities as nonresident institutions, distinguished accordingly from national government, this Manual routes transactions between supranational authorities and residents through a supranational authorities subsector of general government in each member country. This permits incorporation of supranational authorities’ taxes collected and expenditure made in the totals for all government operations within each member country (see Section I.G).

(4) *Classification.* The standard components of the balance of payments are shown in Chart 13. The appropriate classification in the balance of payments accounts of government transactions with nonresidents falling into various government finance statistics categories is shown in Chart 14.

V.C. Relationship With National Accounts

The *System of National Accounts* (SNA) constitutes a guide for the compilation of statistics measuring the product, income, consumption, saving, capital accumulation, and finance of a national economy as a whole and of its separate sectors, including government. To measure these activities and reach overall totals for the economy, the SNA combines the data for all sectors in a single basic format resembling in some respects the accounts of enterprises. This format differs somewhat from government finance statistics, which focus on the measurement of government activities with statistics best suited for the conduct of government. While a great many basic similarities exist between the two data systems, the difference in their objectives gives rise to a number of differences requiring adjustment of some government finance statistics before subsequent incorporation in the national accounts.

(1) *Basis for reporting.* The SNA finds it necessary to adopt an accrual basis, not unlike that of an enterprise, and to impute a number of transactions that may not actually take place, or for which payment was made in the past—for example, consumption of fixed capital—or will be made in the

future—for example, imputed contributions to unfunded pension schemes. Government finance statistics, and most government accounts, are compiled primarily on a cash basis and generally avoid the imputation of transactions.

(2) *Consolidation.* To calculate production, income, consumption, saving, capital accumulation, and finance, the SNA is organized into three separate, though interrelated, balanced accounts (Chart 1). Government finance statistics presented in this Manual are organized into a single balanced account in which all receipts and payments are shown only once, in addition to their effect on government cash balances. The rules for the elimination of transactions between parts of government being consolidated differ therefore. Government finance statistics eliminate all transactions between the parts of government being consolidated while the SNA eliminates such transactions only if they appear in the same account for the two parties to the transaction.

The SNA rule affects mainly entries in the SNA production account, including (1) indirect taxes and employers' contributions for social security, which appear as outlays in the production account of one governmental unit and as receipts in the income and outlay account of another, and (2) subsidies, which appear as receipts in the production account of one unit and as outlays in the income and outlay account of another. Similarly, items that are carried from one account to another of a single unit are retained in the SNA. These include (1) consumption of fixed capital, which appears as a cost in the production account and a financing item in the capital accumulation account, (2) own-account fixed capital formation, which is in gross output in the production account and in capital accumulation in the capital accumulation account, and (3) services produced for own use, which is in gross output in the production account and appears as final consumption expenditure in the income and outlay account. The purpose of this SNA convention is to facilitate the measurement of gross output. In all other instances, when the object of the analysis is the relationships between government and the rest of the economy, the SNA recognizes that further consolidation may be warranted. This may be the case, for instance, for payments and receipts of taxes and subsidies between government units.

(3) *Coverage.* Both this Manual and the SNA adhere to the principle of overriding any legal distinctions and including in government those bodies and units that perform governmental functions. Definition of the government sector is basically the same for government finance statistics and the SNA, though, to stress the full separation between the functions of government and of financial institutions, government finance statistics exclude from government any performance of monetary authorities' functions or acceptance of demand, time, and savings deposit liabilities. Both data systems consider social security funds to be a part of government, but government finance statistics consolidate them with the level of government at which they operate, while the SNA treats separately organized social security funds as a separate level or subsector of government.

(4) *Classification.* To compile symmetrical statistics measuring all sectors of the economy similarly, the SNA generally classifies government operations like those of other sectors. While government finance statistics considers that government, having access to central bank financing, can acquire financial claims for the pursuit of policy objectives rather than exclusively as a means of managing liquidity or earning a profit, the SNA treats government in this respect like other sectors, classifying all government acquisition of financial claims symmetrically with government incurrence of liabilities. As a result, the SNA draws a balance between government income, outlay, and capital transactions excluding the acquisition of all financial assets and calls the balance net lending, while government finance statistics draws the balance including the acquisition of financial assets for policy purposes alongside outright expenditure and refers to this balance as the surplus or deficit.

To measure product both with and without taxes and subsidies incorporated in market price, the SNA classifies taxes primarily by whether or not they are incurred in the course of production and consequently are involved in the direct setting of market price. Government finance statistics classifies taxes by their base, without regard to whether they are incurred in the course of production. The SNA does not consider social security contributions to be taxes, as this Manual does. The SNA considers only the profits of fiscal monopolies above a normal profit to be taxes, if a normal profit can be separately estimated, whereas this Manual considers all the profits of fiscal monopolies remitted to government to be taxes. The SNA classifies estate, inheritance, and gift taxes and other nonre-current taxes on property as capital transfers, whereas this Manual classifies them as taxes.

The functional classification of government expenditure is identical in this Manual and the SNA. The economic classification of expenditure in this Manual generally parallels SNA classifica-

tion, as detailed in Section V.C.1. below, but may differ in individual items as a result of its cash basis, consolidation rules, and avoidance of imputed transactions and of distinctions not readily drawn from a government's accounts.

Many theoretical differences between government finance statistics and the SNA may not apply in practice, however, since both systems often must rely on data sources available in only one form. In some instances, differences may be caused by the way the data are aggregated or combined, rather than by variations in the basic building blocks.

The optimal relationship between government administrative accounts, government finance statistics, and national accounts is a sequential one, with the compilation process yielding government finance statistics derived from the government accounts as its first product and the national accounts as a further development. Compilers of the national accounts for government must usually take the building blocks used for government finance statistics as their basic source, reclassifying and supplementing them as necessary to obtain the SNA concepts, and adjusting them to an accrual basis to correspond with data for other sectors. While the national accounts for government may appear quite different from government finance statistics, the underlying building blocks included in both systems should agree.

To facilitate the compilation of national accounts for government from government finance statistics, detailed "bridge tables" between the two data systems are presented in the following section and in the volume of the *Handbook of National Accounting* dealing with public sector statistics to be published by the United Nations Statistical Office.

V.C.1. Government Finance Statistics–National Accounts Bridge Tables

The relationship between government finance statistics and the United Nations System of National Accounts is set out in detail in a set of "bridge tables" included in this section. These relate the relevant items included in this Manual with those recommended in the volume of the United Nations *Handbook of National Accounting* dealing with public sector statistics (PSS).

The bridge tables provide (1) a listing of the items contained in this Manual's Tables A, C, and E (which are those relevant for this purpose), showing the PSS items in PSS Part 5, Tables 5.1.1 through 5.1.4 to which they are related, and (2) a listing of the items contained in those PSS tables showing the derivation of the PSS items from the items in this Manual and from additional items.

Bridge Table I contains the listing of government finance statistics items in the left-hand column. In addition to the items recommended for government finance statistics purposes, it shows subdivisions of such items needed for deriving PSS Tables 5.1.1 through 5.1.4 (indented items with asterisks). These recommended further breakdowns in government finance statistics items should be made in accordance with SNA criteria. The right-hand column of Table I shows the PSS item to which the government finance statistics item or subcategory is related.

Bridge Table II contains the listing of PSS items in the left-hand column. The right-hand column shows all government finance statistics items or subdivisions from which the PSS item is derived, together with any additional items required, indicated by NI to show they are not included in the government finance statistics list.

In Table II more than one government finance statistics item may enter into a single PSS item. The reverse, however, does not apply as the government finance statistics categories have been further subdivided to provide the necessary detail for the PSS categories. In Table I, therefore, only the PSS item to which the single government finance statistics item or subcategory relates is shown. The right-hand column of Table I serves primarily as an index or pointer, indicating for each government finance statistics item the related PSS item. Throughout the presentation, parentheses indicate that the item is to be subtracted.

Table II shows what is necessary to derive the PSS tables from government finance statistics and additional data, together with the required adjustments of basis and timing discussed in the text. (These adjustments involve conversion from fiscal to calendar year where the two differ and from cash to accrual accounting.)

As only indirect taxes and subsidies of supranational authorities are routed through the general government sector by the SNA, other supranational authorities' transactions with nongovernmental units are not recorded in the government accounts of the SNA.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND GRANTS

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
I	Total revenue and grants (II+VII)		—
II	Total revenue (III+VI)		—
III	Current revenue (IV+V)		—
IV	Tax revenue		—
1	Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	5.1.2.14	Direct taxes on income
1.1	Individual		—
1.2	Corporate		—
1.3	Other unallocable taxes on income, profits, and capital gains		—
2	Social security contributions	5.1.2.16	Social security contributions
2.1	Employees		—
2.2	Employers		—
2.3	Self-employed or nonemployed		—
2.4	Other unallocable social security contributions		—
3	Taxes on payroll and work force	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
4	Taxes on property		—
4.1	Recurrent taxes on immovable property		—
	4.1.1* Payments by business of recurrent taxes on immovable property	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	4.1.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of recurrent taxes on immovable property	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
4.2	Recurrent taxes on net wealth	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
4.2.1	Individual		—
4.2.2	Corporate		—
4.3	Estate, inheritance, and gift taxes	5.1.3.7	Capital transfers from other residents, estate and gift taxes
4.4	Taxes on financial and capital transactions	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
4.5	Nonrecurrent taxes on property	5.1.3.8	Capital transfers from other residents, other
4.6	Other recurrent taxes on property		—
	4.6.1* Payments by business of other recurrent taxes on property	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	4.6.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other recurrent taxes on property	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
5	Domestic taxes on goods and services		—
5.1	General sales, turnover, or value-added taxes	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
5.2	Excises	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
5.3	Profits of fiscal monopolies	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
5.4	Taxes on specific services	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
5.5	Taxes on use of goods or on permission to use goods or to perform activities		—
5.5.1	Business and professional licenses	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
5.5.2	Motor vehicle taxes		—
	5.5.2.1* Payments by business of motor vehicle taxes	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	5.5.2.2* Payment by nonbusiness units of motor vehicle taxes	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
5.5.3	Other taxes on use of goods, etc.		—
	5.5.3.1* Payments by business of other taxes on use of goods, etc.	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	5.5.3.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes on use of goods, etc.	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND GRANTS (continued)

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
5.6	Other taxes on goods and services		—
	5.6.1* Payments by business of other taxes on goods and services	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	5.6.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes on goods and services	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
6	Taxes on international trade and transactions		—
6.1	Import duties	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
6.1.1	Customs duties		—
6.1.2	Other import charges		—
6.2	Export duties	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
6.3	Profits of export or import monopolies	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
6.4	Exchange profits	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
6.5	Exchange taxes	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
6.6	Other taxes on international trade and transactions		—
	6.6.1* Payments by business of other taxes on international trade and transactions	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	6.6.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes on international trade and transactions	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
7	Other taxes		—
7.1	Poll taxes	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
7.2	Stamp taxes	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
7.3	Other taxes n.e.c.		—
	7.3.1* Payments by business of other taxes n.e.c.	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	7.3.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes n.e.c.	5.1.2.15	Direct taxes, other
V	Nontax revenue		—
8	Entrepreneurial and property income		—
8.1	Cash operating surpluses of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus (see A 24)	5.1.1.14	Operating surplus of departmental enterprises
8.2	From nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions		—
	8.2.1* Interest	5.1.2.5	Interest from public enterprises
	8.2.2* Land rent and royalties	5.1.2.10	Net land rent and royalties
	8.2.3* Profits		—
	8.2.3.1* Dividends	5.1.2.8	Dividends from public corporations
	8.2.3.2* Withdrawals from entrepreneurial income of quasi-corporate public enterprises	5.1.2.3	Withdrawals from public quasi-corporations
8.3	Other property income		—
	8.3.1* Interest	5.1.2.6	Interest, other
	8.3.2* Land rent and royalties	5.1.2.10	Net land rent and royalties
	8.3.3* Dividends	5.1.2.9	Dividends, other
9	Administrative fees and charges, nonindustrial and incidental sales		—
	9.1* Sales	5.1.1.1	Sales
	9.2* Administrative fees and charges		—
	9.2.1* Paid by business	5.1.2.12	Indirect taxes
	9.2.2* Paid by nonbusiness	5.1.2.17	Fees, fines and penalties
10	Fines and forfeits	5.1.2.17	Fees, fines and penalties
11	Contributions to government employee pension and welfare funds within government		—

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates “other than between supranational authorities and member countries”; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND GRANTS (continued)

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
11.1	Employees		—
	11.1.1* Service charges (imputed)	5.1.1.1	Sales
	11.1.2* Net casualty insurance premiums	5.1.2.22	Other transfers, except imputed
	11.1.3* Net pension fund premiums	5.1.4.28	Change in other liabilities
11.2	Employer contributions from other levels of government†		—
	11.2.1* Service charges (imputed)	5.1.1.1	Sales
	11.2.2* Net casualty insurance premiums	5.1.2.22	Other transfers, except imputed
	11.2.3* Net pension fund premiums	5.1.4.28	Change in other liabilities
12	Other nontax revenue		—
	12.1* Casualty insurance claims	5.1.2.18	Casualty insurance claims
	12.2* Voluntary social security contributions	5.1.2.16	Social security contributions
	12.3* Sales of used goods, scraps and wastes	(5.1.1.5)	Intermediate consumption
	12.4* Other nontax revenue	5.1.2.22	Other transfers, except imputed
VI	Capital revenue		—
13	Sales of fixed capital assets	(5.1.3.15)	Other gross fixed capital formation
14	Sales of stocks	(5.1.3.12)	Increase in stocks
15	Sales of land and intangible assets		—
	15.1* Land	(5.1.3.16)	Purchases of land, net
	15.2* Intangible assets	(5.1.3.17)	Purchases of intangible assets, net
16	Capital transfers from nongovernmental sources		—
16.1	From residents	5.1.3.8	Capital transfers from other residents, other
16.2	From abroad	5.1.3.9	Capital transfers from the rest of the world
VII	Grants		—
17	From abroad§		—
17.1	Current	5.1.2.21	Transfers from the rest of the world
17.2	Capital	5.1.3.9	Capital transfers from the rest of the world
18	From other levels of national government†		—
18.1	Current	5.1.2.20	Transfers from other government subsectors
18.2	Capital	5.1.3.5	Capital transfers from other government subsectors
19	From supranational authorities‡		—
19.1	Current	5.1.2.21	Transfers from the rest of the world
19.2	Capital	5.1.3.9	Capital transfers from the rest of the world
20	To supranational authorities from their headquarters		—
20.1	Current		—
20.2	Capital		—
	<i>Memorandum items:</i>		
21	Revenue from principal exports		—
22	Domestic taxes on goods collected at import		—
23	Revenue from abroad (other than grants)		—
24	Cash operating surpluses of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus (same as A 8.1)	5.1.1.14	Operating surplus of departmental enterprises

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates “other than between supranational authorities and member countries”; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND GRANTS (continued)

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
24.1	Operating revenue of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus	5.1.1.1	Sales
24.2	Less: Operating expenditure of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus		—
	24.2.1* Purchases of goods and services	5.1.1.5	Intermediate consumption
	24.2.2* Wages and salaries	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	24.2.3* Employer contributions to social security schemes at other levels of government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	24.2.4* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes outside government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	24.2.5* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
25	Receipts of government employer contributions to social security from the same level of government (not included above, same as C 12)	5.1.2.16	Social security contributions
26	Taxes collected as agents for other governments (not included above)		—
27	Taxes collected by other governments as agents (included above)		—
28	Grants in kind received (not included above)		—
28.1	Grants in kind from abroad§		—
28.1.1	Current	5.1.2.21	Transfers from the rest of the world
28.1.2	Capital	5.1.3.9	Capital transfers from the rest of the world
28.2	Grants in kind from other levels of national government†		—
28.2.1	Current	5.1.2.20	Transfers from other government subsectors
28.2.2	Capital	5.1.3.5	Capital transfers from other government subsectors
28.3	Grants in kind from supranational authorities‡		—
28.3.1	Current	5.1.2.21	Transfers from the rest of the world
28.3.2	Capital	5.1.3.9	Capital transfers from the rest of the world
28.4	Grants in kind to supranational authorities from their headquarters		—
28.4.1	Current		—
28.4.2	Capital		—
29	Transfers in kind from nongovernmental sources (not included above)		—
29.1	From residents		—
29.1.1	Current	5.1.2.22	Other transfers, except imputed
29.1.2	Capital	5.1.3.8	Capital transfers from other residents, other
29.2	From abroad		—
29.2.1	Current	5.1.2.21	Transfers from the rest of the world
29.2.2	Capital	5.1.3.9	Capital transfers from the rest of the world
30	Total grants received in cash and in kind (VII+28)		—
30.1	Total grants from abroad (17+28.1)§		—
30.1.1	Current		—
30.1.2	Capital		—
30.2	Total grants from other levels of national government (18+28.2)†		—
30.2.1	Current		—
30.2.2	Capital		—

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Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
A. GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND GRANTS (concluded)

GFS Categories	PSS Table and Line
30.3 Total grants from supranational authorities (19+28.3)‡	—
30.3.1 Current	—
30.3.2 Capital	—
30.4 Total grants to supranational authorities from their headquarters (20+28.4)	—
30.4.1 Current	—
30.4.2 Capital	—
31 Total revenue, grants received in cash and grants received in kind (1+28)	—

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
C. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND LENDING
MINUS REPAYMENTS

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
I	Total expenditure and lending minus repayments (II + V)		—
II	Total expenditure (III + IV)		—
III	Current expenditure		—
1	Expenditure on goods and services		—
1.1	Wages and salaries	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
1.2	Employer contributions		—
1.2.1	To social security schemes at other levels of government†	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
1.2.2	To pension and welfare schemes outside government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
1.2.3	To pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government††	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
1.3	Other purchases of goods and services		—
1.3.1*	Casualty insurance premiums		—
1.3.1.1*	Casualty insurance service charges (imputed)	5.1.1.5	Intermediate consumption
1.3.1.2*	Net casualty insurance premiums	5.1.2.30	Casualty insurance premiums, net
1.3.2*	Rent on leased or rental lands	5.1.2.28	Net land rent and royalties
1.3.3*	Other ¹	5.1.1.5	Intermediate consumption
2	Interest payments	5.1.2.27	Interest
2.1	To other levels of national government†		—
2.2	Other domestic		—
2.3	Abroad		—
3	Subsidies and other current transfers		—
3.1	Subsidies		—
3.1.1	To nonfinancial public enterprises	5.1.2.29	Subsidies
3.1.2	To financial institutions	5.1.2.29	Subsidies
3.1.3	Cash operating deficits of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit (see C 14)	(5.1.1.14)	Operating surplus of departmental enterprises
3.1.4	To other enterprises	5.1.2.29	Subsidies
3.2	Transfers to other levels of national government†	5.1.2.32	Transfers to other government subsectors
3.3	Transfers to nonprofit institutions	5.1.2.38	Transfers to private nonprofit institutions
3.4	Transfers to households ¹		—
3.4.1*	Social security benefits	5.1.2.34	Social security benefits
3.4.2*	Social assistance	5.1.2.35	Social assistance grants
3.4.3*	Funded employee pension benefits	(5.1.4.28)	Change in other liabilities
3.4.4*	Funded employee welfare benefits	5.1.2.37	Other transfers to households
3.4.5*	Unfunded employee pension and welfare benefits	5.1.2.36	Unfunded employee pension and welfare benefits
3.5	Transfers abroad		—
3.5.1	To governments and international organizations§	5.1.2.39	Transfers to the rest of the world
3.5.2	To supranational authorities†	5.1.2.39	Transfers to the rest of the world
3.5.3	From supranational authorities to their headquarters		—
3.5.4	Other transfers abroad	5.1.2.39	Transfers to the rest of the world

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
C. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND LENDING
MINUS REPAYMENTS (continued)

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
IV	Capital expenditure		—
4	Acquisition of fixed capital assets		—
	4.1* Purchases of fixed assets outside government	5.1.3.15	Other gross fixed capital formation
	4.2* Fixed assets constructed on own account		—
	4.2.1* Purchases of goods and services	5.1.1.5	Intermediate consumption
	4.2.2* Wages and salaries	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	4.2.3* Employer contributions to social security schemes at other levels of government†	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	4.2.4* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes outside government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	4.2.5* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government†	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
5	Purchases of stocks	5.1.3.12	Increase in stocks
6	Purchases of land and intangible assets		—
	6.1* Purchases of land	5.1.3.16	Purchases of land, net
	6.2* Purchases of intangible assets	5.1.3.17	Purchases of intangible assets, net
7	Capital transfers		—
7.1	Domestic		—
7.1.1	To other levels of national government†	5.1.3.19	Capital transfers to other government subsectors
7.1.2	To nonfinancial public enterprises	5.1.3.20	Capital transfers to other resident sectors
7.1.3	To financial institutions	5.1.3.20	Capital transfers to other resident sectors
7.1.4	To other enterprises	5.1.3.20	Capital transfers to other resident sectors
7.1.5	Other domestic capital transfers	5.1.3.20	Capital transfers to other resident sectors
7.2	Abroad		—
7.2.1	To governments and international organizations§	5.1.3.21	Capital transfers to the rest of the world
7.2.2	To supranational authorities‡	5.1.3.21	Capital transfers to the rest of the world
7.2.3	From supranational authorities to their headquarters		—
7.2.4	Other capital transfers abroad	5.1.3.21	Capital transfers to the rest of the world
V	Lending minus repayments (see C 15 and C 18*)		—
8	Domestic (see C 15.1)		—
8.1	To other levels of national government†		—
8.2	To nonfinancial public enterprises		—
8.3	To financial institutions		—
8.4	Other domestic lending minus repayments		—
9	Abroad (see C 15.2)		—
9.1	To governments and international organizations§		—
9.2	To supranational authorities‡		—
9.3	Other lending minus repayments abroad		—
	<i>Memorandum items:</i>		
10	Expenditure abroad (excluding interest and transfers)		—

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
C. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND LENDING
MINUS REPAYMENTS (continued)

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
11	Total wages and salaries		—
11.1	Current (same as C 1.1)		—
11.2	Capital (same as C 4.2.2*)		—
12	Employer contributions to social security schemes at the same level of government (not included above; same as A 25)	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
13	Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes, other than social security, within the same level of government (not included above)	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
14	Cash operating deficits of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit (same as C 3.1.3)	(5.1.1.14)	Operating surplus of departmental enterprises
14.1	Operating revenue of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit	5.1.1.1	Sales
14.2	Less: Operating expenditure of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit		—
	14.2.1* Purchases of goods and services	5.1.1.5	Intermediate consumption
	14.2.2* Wages and salaries	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	14.2.3* Employer contributions to social security schemes at other levels of government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	14.2.4* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes outside government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
	14.2.5* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government	5.1.1.11	Compensation of employees
15	Lending minus repayments by gross flows (same as C V)		—
15.1	Domestic lending minus repayments (same as C 8)		—
15.1.1	Domestic new loans and acquisition of equities		—
15.1.2	Domestic repayments and sales of equities		—
15.2	Lending minus repayments abroad (same as C 9)		—
15.2.1	New loans and acquisition of equities abroad		—
15.2.2	Repayments and sales of equities abroad		—
16	Expenditure in kind		—
16.1	Transfers in kind to other levels of national government†		—
16.1.1	Current	5.1.2.32	Transfers to other government subsectors
16.1.2	Capital	5.1.3.19	Capital transfers to other government subsectors
16.2	Transfers in kind abroad		—
16.2.1	To governments and international organizations§		—
16.2.1.1	Current	5.1.2.39	Transfers to the rest of the world
16.2.1.2	Capital	5.1.3.21	Capital transfers to the rest of the world
16.2.2	To supranational authorities‡		—
16.2.2.1	Current	5.1.2.39	Transfers to the rest of the world
16.2.2.2	Capital	5.1.3.21	Capital transfers to the rest of the world

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates “other than between supranational authorities and member countries”; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
C. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND LENDING
MINUS REPAYMENTS (concluded)

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
16.2.3	From supranational authorities to their headquarters		—
16.2.3.1	Current		—
16.2.3.2	Capital		—
16.2.4	To others abroad		—
16.2.4.1	Current	5.1.2.39	Transfers to the rest of the world
16.2.4.2	Capital	5.1.3.21	Capital transfers to the rest of the world
17	Change in floating debt of unpaid obligations (not included above)		—
	18* Lending minus repayments by type of debt instrument (same as C V)		—
	18.1* Short-term loans	5.1.4.13	Change in assets, short-term loans n.e.c.
	18.2* Long-term loans	5.1.4.14	Change in assets, long-term loans n.e.c.
	18.3* Long-term bonds	5.1.4.9	Change in assets, long-term bonds
	18.4* Short-term bonds and bills	5.1.4.5	Change in assets, bills and bonds, short-term
	18.5* Corporate equities	5.1.4.19	Change in assets, corporate equity securities
	18.6* Quasi-corporate equities	5.1.4.20	Proprietors' net additions to the accumulation of quasi-corporate enterprises
	18.7* Other lending minus repayments	5.1.4.17	Change in other fixed claim assets

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of national government and general government; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; and parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted.

¹It may also be noted that the SNA recommends classifying both government payments to suppliers for goods and services they provide to households and reimbursements to households for their payments to suppliers as transfers to households if they are free to choose and as government intermediate consumption if they are not.

Bridge Table I
Government Finance Statistics Tables and Related Public Sector Statistics Items
E. FINANCING BY TYPE OF DEBT INSTRUMENT

GFS Categories		PSS Table and Line	
I	Total financing (II + III)		—
II	Domestic financing		—
1	Long-term bonds	5.1.4.25	Bonds, long-term (liability)
1.1	Issues		—
1.2	Amortization		—
2	Short-term bonds and bills	5.1.4.24	Bills and bonds, short-term (liability)
3	Long-term loans n.e.c.	5.1.4.27	Long-term loans n.e.c. (liability)
3.1	Drawings		—
3.2	Amortization		—
4	Short-term loans and advances n.e.c.	5.1.4.26	Short-term loans n.e.c. (liability)
5	Other liabilities		—
	5.1* Deposits other than time, demand, and savings deposits	5.1.4.23	Other deposits (liability)
	5.2* Liabilities arising from units of government that are authorized to both incur liabilities and acquire assets in the capital market	5.1.4.28	Other liabilities
	5.3* Liabilities (net) arising from other units of government that accept time, demand, or savings deposit liabilities or perform monetary authorities' functions		—
	5.3.1* Currency issued by the treasury and transferable deposits (liability)	5.1.4.22	Currency issued by the treasury and transferable deposits (liability)
	5.3.2* Other deposits (liability)	5.1.4.23	Other deposits (liability)
	5.3.3* Other liabilities	5.1.4.28	Other liabilities
	5.3.4* Less: Gold and SDR holdings (assets)	5.1.4.1	Gold and SDRs
	5.3.5* Less: Currency and transferable deposits (assets)	5.1.4.3	Currency and transferable deposits (assets)
	5.3.6* Less: Other deposits (assets)	5.1.4.4	Other deposits (assets)
	5.3.7* Less: Short-term bonds and bills (assets)	5.1.4.5	Bills and bonds, short-term (assets)
	5.3.8* Less: Long-term bonds (assets)	5.1.4.9	Bonds, long-term (assets)
	5.3.9* Less: Other financial assets	5.1.4.17	Other fixed claim assets
	5.4* Other liabilities n.e.c.	5.1.4.28	Other liabilities
6	Changes in cash, deposits, and securities held for liquidity purposes		—
	6.1* Currency and transferable deposits	5.1.4.3	Currency and transferable deposits (assets)
	6.2* Other deposits	5.1.4.4	Other deposits (assets)
	6.3* Short-term bonds and bills	5.1.4.5	Bills and bonds, short-term (assets)
	6.4* Long-term bonds	5.1.4.9	Bonds, long-term (assets)
	6.5* Other assets held for liquidity purposes	5.1.4.17	Other fixed claim assets
III	Financing abroad		—
7	Long-term bonds	5.1.4.25	Long-term bonds (liability)
7.1	Issues		—
7.2	Amortization		—
8	Short-term bonds and bills	5.1.4.24	Bills and bonds, short-term (liability)
9	Long-term loans n.e.c.	5.1.4.27	Long-term loans n.e.c. (liability)
9.1	Drawings		—
9.2	Amortization		—
10	Short-term loans and advances n.e.c.	5.1.4.26	Short-term loans n.e.c. (liability)
11	Other liabilities		—
	11.1* Deposits other than time, demand, and savings deposits	5.1.4.23	Other deposits (liability)
	11.2* Other liabilities n.e.c.	5.1.4.28	Other liabilities
12	Change in cash, deposits, and securities held for liquidity purposes		—
	12.1* Currency and transferable deposits (assets)	5.1.4.3	Currency and transferable deposits (assets)
	12.2* Other deposits	5.1.4.4	Other deposits (assets)
	12.3* Short-term bonds and bills	5.1.4.5	Bills and bonds, short-term (assets)
	12.4* Long-term bonds	5.1.4.9	Bonds, long-term (assets)
	12.5* Other assets held for liquidity purposes	5.1.4.17	Other fixed claim assets

Note: Throughout Bridge Table I, a dash (—) indicates no entry, and an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items.

Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines
1	Sales
	A9.1* Sales
	A11.1.1* Service charge component (imputed) of government employee contributions to pension and welfare funds within government
	A11.2.1* Service charge component (imputed) of employer contributions from other levels of government to pension and welfare funds within government
	A24.1 Operating revenue of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus
	C14.1 Operating revenue of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit
	NI Service charge component (imputed) of government employer contributions to pension and welfare funds within the same level of government
2	Services produced for own use
	NI Goods and services distributed as transfers in kind
	— Residual; transferred to Table 5.1.2 as Line 25, Final consumption expenditure
3	Own account capital formation
	NI Fixed assets constructed on own account
	NI Increase in departmental enterprises' stocks of finished goods and work in progress
4	Gross output
	— Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.1.1, 5.1.1.2, and 5.1.1.3
	Equals PSS Line 5.1.1.15
5	Intermediate consumption
	(A12.3*) Less: Sales of used goods, scraps, and wastes
	A24.2.1* Purchases of goods and services for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus
	C1.3.1.1* Casualty insurance service charges (imputed)
	C1.3.3* Other purchases of goods and services ¹
	C4.2.1* Purchases of goods and services for construction of fixed assets on own account
	C14.2.1* Purchases of goods and services for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit
	NI Intermediate consumption of transfers in kind
	NI Maintenance component of land rent paid
	(NI) Less: Maintenance component of land rent received
	(NI) Less: Current transfers in kind
	(NI) Less: Increase in stocks of materials and supplies of departmental enterprises
6	Value added
	— Equals PSS Line 5.1.1.15 minus PSS Line 5.1.1.5
7	Indirect taxes, net
	— Equals PSS Line 5.1.1.8 minus PSS Line 5.1.1.9
8	Indirect taxes
	NI Indirect taxes, paid
	NI Property tax component of land rent paid
9	Less: Subsidies
	(NI) Less: Subsidies, received
10	Consumption of fixed capital
	NI Consumption of fixed capital
11	Compensation of employees
	— Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.1.12 and 5.1.1.13
	A24.2.2* Wages and salaries for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus
	A24.2.3* Employer contributions to social security schemes at other levels of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus
	A24.2.4* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes outside government for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus
	A24.2.5* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus
	C1.1 Wages and salaries

Note: Throughout Bridge Table II, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted; and NI indicates that the item is not included in the government finance statistics list.

Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION ACCOUNT (continued)

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines
	C1.2.1 Employer contributions to social security schemes at other levels of government
	C1.2.2 Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes outside government
	C1.2.3 Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government
	C4.2.2* Wages and salaries for construction of fixed assets on own account
	C4.2.3* Employer contributions to social security schemes at other levels of government for fixed assets constructed on own account
	C4.2.4* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes outside government for fixed assets constructed on own account
	C4.2.5* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government for fixed assets constructed on own account
	C12 Employer contributions to social security schemes at the same level of government
	C13 Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes, other than social security, within the same level of government
	C14.2.2* Wages and salaries for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit
	C14.2.3* Employer contributions to social security schemes at other levels of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit
	C14.2.4* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes outside government for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit
	C14.2.5* Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes at other levels of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit
	NI Employer contributions imputed in respect of unfunded employee pension and welfare benefits
	NI Employer contributions to social security schemes at the same level of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public
	NI Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes within the same level of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public
	NI Wages and salaries in kind
12 To residents	NI Wages and salaries, paid to residents
	NI Employer contributions to social security schemes for residents
	NI Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes for residents
13 To rest of the world	NI Wages and salaries, paid to nonresidents
	NI Employer contributions to social security schemes for nonresidents
	NI Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes for nonresidents
14 Operating surplus	A8.1 Cash operating surpluses of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a surplus
	(C3.1.3) Less: Cash operating deficits of departmental enterprise sales to the public with a deficit
	NI Increase in stocks of departmental enterprise sales to the public

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Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT PRODUCTION ACCOUNT (concluded)

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines	
	NI	Subsidies received on departmental enterprise sales to the public
	(NI)	Less: Indirect taxes paid in connection with departmental enterprise sales to the public
	(NI)	Less: Capital consumption of departmental enterprise sales to the public
	(NI)	Less: Employer contributions to social security schemes at the same level of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public
	(NI)	Less: Employer contributions to pension and welfare schemes, other than social security, within the same level of government for departmental enterprise sales to the public
	(NI)	Less: Employer contributions imputed in respect of unfunded employee pension and welfare benefits paid in connection with departmental enterprise sales to the public
	(NI)	Less: Wages in kind of departmental enterprise sales to the public
15	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.1.5, 5.1.1.7, 5.1.1.10, 5.1.1.11, and 5.1.1.14

Note: Throughout Bridge Table II, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted; and NI indicates that the item is not included in the government finance statistics list.

¹It may also be noted that the SNA recommends classifying both government payments to suppliers for goods and services they provide to households and reimbursements to households for their payments to suppliers as transfers to households if they are free to choose and as government intermediate consumption if they are not.

Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines
1	Property and entrepreneurial income — Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.2, 5.1.2.3, 5.1.2.4, 5.1.2.7, and 5.1.2.10
2	Operating surplus — Transferred from PSS Table 5.1.1, Line 14
3	Withdrawals from public quasi-corporations A8.2.3.2* Withdrawals from entrepreneurial income of quasi-corporate public enterprises
4	Interest — Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.5 and 5.1.2.6
5	From public enterprises A8.2.1* Interest from nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions
6	Other A8.3.1* Interest, other
7	Dividends — Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.8 and 5.1.2.9
8	From public corporations A8.2.3.1* Dividends from nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions
9	From private corporations A8.3.3* Dividends, other
10	Net land rent and royalties A8.2.2* Land rent and royalties from nonfinancial public enterprises and public financial institutions
	A8.3.2* Land rent and royalties, other
	(NI) Less: Maintenance component of land rent received
11	Taxes, fees, and contributions — Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.12, 5.1.2.13, 5.1.2.16, and 5.1.2.17
12	Indirect taxes A3 Taxes on payroll and work force
	A4.1.1* Payments by business of recurrent taxes on immovable property
	A4.4 Taxes on financial and capital transactions
	A4.6.1* Payments by business of other recurrent taxes on property
	A5.1 General sales, turnover, or value-added taxes
	A5.2 Excises
	A5.3 Profits of fiscal monopolies
	A5.4 Taxes on specific services
	A5.5.1 Business and professional licenses
	A5.5.2.1* Payments by business of motor vehicle taxes
	A5.5.3.1* Payments by business of other taxes on use of goods, etc.
	A5.6.1* Payments by business of other taxes on goods and services
	A6.1 Import duties
	A6.2 Export duties
	A6.3 Profits of export or import monopolies
	A6.4 Exchange profits
	A6.5 Exchange taxes
	A6.6.1* Payments by business of other taxes on international trade and transactions
	A7.2 Stamp taxes
	A7.3.1* Payments by business of other taxes not elsewhere classified
	A9.2.1* Payments by business of administrative fees and charges
	NI Indirect taxes collected from government producers not included above
13	Direct taxes — Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.14 and 5.1.2.15
14	On income A1 Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains
15	Other A4.1.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of recurrent taxes on immovable property
	A4.2 Recurrent taxes on net wealth
	A4.6.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other recurrent taxes on property
	A5.5.2.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of motor vehicle taxes
	A5.5.3.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes on use of goods, etc.
	A5.6.2* Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes on goods and services

Note: Throughout Bridge Table II, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted; and NI indicates that the item is not included in the government finance statistics list.

Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT (continued)

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines	
	A6.6.2*	Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes on international trade and transactions
	A7.1	Poll taxes
	A7.3.2*	Payments by nonbusiness units of other taxes n.e.c.
16	A2	Social security contributions
	A12.2*	Voluntary social security contributions
	A25	Receipts of government employer contributions to social security from the same level of government (not included above)
17	A9.2.2*	Payments by nonbusiness units of administrative fees and charges
	A10	Fines and forfeits
18	A12.1*	Casualty insurance claims
19	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.20, 5.1.2.21, 5.1.2.22, and 5.1.2.23
20	NI	Cancellation of government debt to other levels of government
	A18.1	Grants from other levels of national government, current
	A28.2.1	Grants in kind from other levels of national government, current
21		Transfers from the rest of the world
	A17.1	Grants from abroad, current§
	A19.1	Grants from supranational authorities, current
	A28.1.1	Grants in kind from abroad, current§
	A28.3.1	Grants in kind from supranational authorities, current
	A29.2.1	Transfers in kind from nongovernmental sources abroad, current
	NI	Cancellation of government debt to nonresidents
	NI	Subsidies from supranational authorities
22	A11.1.2*	Net casualty insurance premium component of government employee contributions to employee welfare funds within government
	A11.2.2*	Net casualty insurance premium component of employer contributions from other levels of government to employee welfare funds within government
	A12.4*	Other nontax revenue
	A29.1.1	Transfers in kind from resident nongovernmental sources, current
	NI	Net casualty insurance premium component of government employer contributions to employee welfare funds within the same level of government
	NI	Cancellation of government debt to residents
23		Imputed unfunded employee pension and welfare contributions
	NI	Unfunded employee welfare contributions, imputed
24	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.1, 5.1.2.11, 5.1.2.18, and 5.1.2.19
25	—	Transferred from PSS Table 5.1.1, Line 2
26	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.27 and 5.1.2.28
27	C2	Interest payments
	NI	Imputed interest in respect of household equity in employee pension fund reserves within government
28	C1.3.2*	Rent on leased or rental lands
	(NI)	Less: Maintenance component of land rent paid
	(NI)	Less: Property tax component of land rent paid

Note: Throughout Bridge Table II, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a double dagger (‡) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted; and NI indicates that the item is not included in the government finance statistics list.

Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT (concluded)

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines	
29	Subsidies	C3.1.1 Subsidies to nonfinancial public enterprises C3.1.2 Subsidies to financial institutions C3.1.4 Subsidies to other enterprises NI Subsidies in kind NI Subsidies paid to government producers not included above
30	Casualty insurance premiums, net	C1.3.1.2* Net casualty insurance premiums
31	Other current transfers	— Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.32, 5.1.2.33, 5.1.2.38, and 5.1.2.39
32	Transfers to other government subsectors†	C3.2 Transfers to other levels of national government C16.1.1 Current transfers in kind to other levels of national government NI Cancellation of debt of other levels of government
33	Transfers to households	— Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.2.34, 5.1.2.35, 5.1.2.36, and 5.1.2.37
34	Social security benefits	C3.4.1* Social security benefits ¹ NI Social security benefits in kind
35	Social assistance grants	C3.4.2* Social assistance ¹ NI Social assistance grants in kind
36	Unfunded employee pension and welfare benefits	C3.4.5* Unfunded employee pension and welfare benefits ¹ NI Unfunded employee pension and welfare benefits in kind
37	Other	C3.4.4* Funded employee welfare benefits ¹ NI Funded employee welfare benefits in kind NI Cancellation of debt of households
38	Transfers to private nonprofit institutions serving households	C3.3 Current transfers to nonprofit institutions NI Current transfers to private nonprofit institutions in kind NI Cancellation of debt of private nonprofit institutions serving households
39	Transfers to the rest of the world	C.3.5.1 Current transfers to governments and international organizations abroad§ C.3.5.2 Current transfers to supranational authorities C.3.5.4 Current transfers to others abroad C16.2.1.1 Current transfers in kind abroad to governments and international organizations§ C16.2.2.1 Current transfers in kind to supranational authorities C16.2.4.1 Current transfers in kind to others abroad NI Cancellation of debt of nonresidents to government NI Indirect taxes for supranational authorities
40	Net saving	— Residual; transferred to PSS Table 5.1.3, Line 3
41	Total current disbursements and saving	— Equals PSS Line 5.1.2.24

Note: Throughout Bridge Table II, a dash (—) indicates no entry; an asterisk (*) indicates a subdivision of a GFS item needed for derivation of PSS items; a double dagger (†) indicates an item to be eliminated in consolidation of general government; a section mark (§) indicates "other than between supranational authorities and member countries"; parentheses — () — indicate that an item is to be subtracted; and NI indicates that the item is not included in the government finance statistics list.

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Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL ACCUMULATION ACCOUNT

PSS Line		GFS Tables and Lines	
1	Gross saving	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.3.2 and 5.1.3.3
2	Consumption of fixed capital	—	Equals PSS 5.1.1.10
3	Net saving	—	Equals PSS 5.1.2.40
4	Capital transfers	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.3.5, 5.1.3.6, and 5.1.3.9
5	Capital transfers From other government subsectors†	A18.2 A28.2.2 NI NI	Capital grants from other levels of national government Capital grants in kind from other levels of national government Assumption of government debt by other levels of government Gifts of financial assets from other levels of government
6	Capital transfers From other resident sectors	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.3.7 and 5.1.3.8
7	Estate and gift taxes	A4.3	Estate, inheritance, and gift taxes
8	Other	A4.5 A16.1 A29.1.2	Nonrecurrent taxes on property Capital transfers from resident nongovernmental sources Capital transfers in kind from resident nongovernmental sources
9	Capital transfers From the rest of the world	A16.2 A17.2 A19.2 A28.1.2 A28.3.2 A29.2.2	Capital transfers from nongovernmental sources abroad Capital grants from abroad§ Capital grants from supranational authorities Capital grants in kind from abroad§ Capital grants in kind from supranational authorities Capital transfers in kind from nongovernmental sources abroad
10	Finance of gross accumulation	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.3.1 and 5.1.3.4
11	Gross capital formation	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.3.12 and 5.1.3.13
12	Increase in stocks	(A14) C5 NI NI NI	Less: Sales of stocks Purchases of stocks Net increase of stocks due to transfers in kind Valuation adjustment Increase in stocks of departmental enterprises
13	Gross fixed capital formation	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.3.14 and 5.1.3.15
14	Own account	NI	Fixed assets constructed on own account
15	Other	(A13) C4.1* NI	Less: Sales of fixed capital assets Purchases of fixed assets outside government Net increase of fixed assets due to transfers in kind
16	Purchases of land, net	(A15.1*) C6.1* NI	Less: Sales of land Purchases of land Net increase of land holdings due to transfers in kind
17	Purchases of intangible assets, net	(A15.2*) C6.2* NI	Less: Sales of intangible assets Purchases of intangible assets Net transfers of intangible assets
18	Capital transfers	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.3.19, 5.1.3.20, and 5.1.3.21
19	To other government subsectors†	C7.1.1 C16.1.2 NI NI	Capital transfers to other levels of national government Capital transfers in kind to other levels of national government Government assumption of debt of other levels of government Gifts of financial assets to other levels of government

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Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL ACCUMULATION ACCOUNT (concluded)

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines	
20	To other resident sectors	C7.1.2 Capital transfers to nonfinancial public enterprises C7.1.3 Capital transfers to financial institutions C7.1.4 Capital transfers to other enterprises C7.1.5 Other domestic capital transfers NI Capital transfers in kind to resident sectors other than government NI Government assumption of debt of residents other than government NI Gifts of financial assets to residents other than government
21	To the rest of the world	C7.2.1 Capital transfers to governments and international organizations abroad§ C7.2.2 Capital transfers to supranational authorities C7.2.4 Other capital transfers abroad C16.2.1.2 Capital transfers in kind to governments and international organizations abroad§ C16.2.2.2 Capital transfers in kind to supranational authorities C16.2.4.2 Capital transfers in kind to others abroad
22	Net lending	— Residual; equals PSS Line 5.1.4.30
23	Gross accumulation	— Equals PSS Line 5.1.3.10

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Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.4 GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL FINANCE ACCOUNT

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines
1 Gold and SDRs	E5.3.4* Gold and SDR holdings of units of government that perform monetary authorities' functions (assets)
2 Fixed claim assets	— Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.4.3, 5.1.4.4, 5.1.4.5, 5.1.4.9, 5.1.4.13, 5.1.4.14, and 5.1.4.17
3 Currency and transferable deposits	E5.3.5* Currency and transferable deposits, held by units of government that accept time, demand, or savings deposit liabilities or perform monetary authorities' functions but are not authorized to both incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the capital market
4 Other deposits	E6.1* Currency and transferable deposits, domestic (assets)
	E12.1* Currency and transferable deposits, abroad (assets)
	E5.3.6* Other deposits, held by units of government that accept time, demand, or savings deposit liabilities or perform monetary authorities' functions but are not authorized to both incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the capital market
5 Bills and bonds, short-term	E6.2* Other deposits, domestic (assets)
	E12.2* Other deposits, abroad (assets)
	— Sum of lines 5.1.4.6, 5.1.4.7, and 5.1.4.8
	C18.4* Lending minus repayments, short-term bonds and bills
	E5.3.7* Short-term bonds and bills held by units of government that perform monetary authorities' functions but are not authorized to incur liabilities in the capital market
6 Corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, resident	E6.3* Short-term bonds and bills held for liquidity purposes, domestic
	E12.3* Short-term bonds and bills held for liquidity purposes, abroad
	NI Bills and bonds, short-term, issued by corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, resident
7 Other government subsectors†	NI Bills and bonds, short-term, issued by other government subsectors
8 Rest of the world	NI Bills and bonds, short-term, issued by the rest of the world
9 Bonds, long-term	— Sum of lines 5.1.4.10, 5.1.4.11, and 5.1.4.12
	C18.3* Lending minus repayments, long-term bonds
	E5.3.8* Long-term bonds held by units of government that perform monetary authorities' functions but are not authorized to incur liabilities in the capital market
	E6.4* Long-term bonds held for liquidity purposes, domestic
	E12.4* Long-term bonds held for liquidity purposes, abroad
10 Corporations	NI Gifts of financial assets (net)
11 Other government subsectors†	(NI) Less: Cancellation of debt to government
12 Rest of the world	NI Bonds, long-term, issued by corporations
13 Short-term loans n.e.c.	NI Bonds, long-term, issued by other government subsectors
14 Long-term loans n.e.c.	NI Bonds, long-term, issued by the rest of the world
	C18.1* Lending minus repayments, short-term loans
	— Sum of lines 5.1.4.15 and 5.1.4.16
	C18.2* Lending minus repayments, long-term loans
	NI Gifts of financial assets (net)
15 Mortgages	(NI) Less: Cancellation of debt to government
16 Other	NI Long-term loans n.e.c., issued as mortgages
	NI Long-term loans n.e.c., other

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Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.4 GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL FINANCE ACCOUNT (continued)

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines		
17	Other fixed claim assets	C18.7* E5.3.9* E6.5* E12.5*	Other lending minus repayments Other financial assets held by units of government that perform monetary authorities' functions but are not authorized to incur liabilities in the capital market Other assets held for liquidity purposes, domestic Other assets held for liquidity purposes, abroad
18	Equities	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.4.19 and 5.1.4.20
19	Corporate equity securities	C18.5*	Lending minus repayments, corporate equities
20	Proprietors' net additions to the accumulation of quasi-corporate enterprises	C18.6*	Lending minus repayments, quasi-corporate equities
21	Acquisition of financial assets	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.4.1, 5.1.4.2, and 5.1.4.18
22	Currency issued by the treasury and transferable deposits (liability)	E5.3.1*	Currency issued by the treasury and transferable deposits (liability) which are liabilities of units of government that are not authorized to acquire financial assets in the capital market
23	Other deposits (liability)	E5.1* E5.3.2* E11.1*	Deposits other than time, demand, and savings deposits, domestic (liability) Other deposits (liability), domestic, which are liabilities of units of government that are not authorized to acquire financial assets in the capital market Deposits other than time, demand, and savings deposits, abroad (liability)
24	Bills and bonds, short-term (liability)	E2 E8	Short-term bonds and bills, domestic (liability) Short-term bonds and bills, abroad (liability)
25	Bonds, long-term (liability)	E1 E7 NI NI (NI)	Long-term bonds, domestic (liability) Long-term bonds, abroad (liability) Assumption of debt (net) Gifts of government debt (net) Less: Cancellation of government debt
26	Short-term loans n.e.c. (liability)	E4 E10	Short-term loans and advances, domestic (liability) Short-term loans and advances, abroad (liability)
27	Long-term loans n.e.c. (liability)	E3 E9 NI NI (NI)	Long-term loans n.e.c., domestic (liability) Long-term loans n.e.c., abroad (liability) Assumption of debt (net) Gifts of government debt (net) Less: Cancellation of government debt
28	Other liabilities	A11.1.3* A11.2.3* (C3.4.3*) E4.2* E5.3.3*	Net pension fund premium component of government employee contributions to pension funds within government Net pension fund premium component of employer contributions from other levels of government to pension funds within government Less: Funded employee pension benefits to households ¹ Other liabilities, domestic, arising from units of government that are authorized to both incur liabilities and acquire assets in the capital market Other liabilities arising from units of government that accept time, demand, or savings deposit liabilities or perform monetary authorities' functions but are not authorized to both incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the capital market

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Bridge Table II
Derivation of Public Sector Statistics Items from Government Finance Statistics Items
5.1.4 GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL FINANCE ACCOUNT (concluded)

PSS Line	GFS Tables and Lines		
	E5.4*	Other liabilities n.e.c, domestic	
	E11.2*	Other liabilities n.e.c, abroad	
	NI	Counterpart to imputed interest in respect of household equity in government employee pension funds	
	NI	Net pension fund premium component of government employer contributions to pension funds within the same level of government	
	(NI)	Less: Counterpart to goods and services distributed as funded employee pension benefits in kind	
29	Incurrence of liabilities	—	Sum of PSS Lines 5.1.4.22 through 5.1.4.28
30	Net lending	—	Residual; equals PSS Line 5.1.3.22
31	Incurrence of liabilities and net lending	—	Equals Line 5.1.4.21

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¹It may also be noted that the SNA recommends classifying both government payments to suppliers for goods and services they provide to households and reimbursements to households for their payments to suppliers as transfers to households if they are free to choose and as government intermediate consumption if they are not.