

Classification of Sectors 2012

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Foreword

Statistics Finland publishes the Classification of Sectors 2012 standard. The Classification of Sectors 2012 replaces the Classification of Sectors 2000. The Classification of Sectors 2012 will also be confirmed as a public administration recommendation included in the system of Public Administration Recommendations (JHS-recommendations). In addition to the national statistical service, the Classification of Sectors 2012 is recommended to be used in other information systems as well.

Statistics Finland's Economic Statistics Department is in charge of the content of the Classi-

fication of Sectors and the Statistical Methods and IT Department is responsible for its editing. The Classification of Sectors 2012 is published only as an electronic pdf publication in three languages (Finnish, Swedish, English) on Statistics Finland's Classifications pages: http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/meta/luokitukset/index_en.html.

Inquiries and ideas for further development relating to the Classification of Sectors and this publication can be directed to Matti Okko, tel. +358 9 17341.

Helsinki, Statistics Finland in September 2012

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1 *Background of the Classification of Sectors*

The Classification of Sectors 2012 replaces the Classification of Sectors 2000. The need to review the Classification of Sectors is based on the revision of the European System of Accounts (ESA2010)¹, which is uniform with the global reform of the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008)².

The Classification of Sectors is a basic classification applied to economic and social statistics for the classification of the activities, financing modes, owner types and legal forms of decision-making units into equivalent categories. The sectors (non-financial corporations, general government, households, etc.) formed with the help of the classification are sufficiently similar in their economic behaviour for national economic monitoring and analysis.

In the Classification of Sectors, the units are divided into different sectors on the basis of owners, purpose of activity and financing mode. In the Standard Industrial Classification, the units are grouped under one main industry irrespective of the owner or the purpose of activity. For example, units producing educational services, which are classified into one main industry in the Standard Industrial Classification, are divided by owner, legal form or nature of activity into non-financial corporations, general government and non-profit institutions serving households in the Classification of Sectors. On the other hand, a unit belonging to

one sector may be engaged in economic activities in several industries, for example, a municipality has units belonging to the economic activities of public administration, education and health and social services.

The sector level is needed as the main summation level between the economic units and the entire national economy when describing output, income formation, secondary distribution of income, accumulation, and financing. The monitoring of the Growth and Stability Pact of the European Economic and Monetary Union (general government deficit and debt) requires close application of the Classification of Sectors when defining general government.

This national classification is compiled as uniformly as possible with the structure and codes of the Classification of Institutional Sectors of ESA 2010. Additional classifications required by national information needs and special economic features are adjusted to this basic hierarchy. The determination bases of sectors have been supplemented in ESA 2010 and instructions are given on handling of units in special cases. Of the main sectors the most changes caused by the ESA concern financial institutions, as there the number of categories grows from five to nine. On the other hand, some national further specifications were left out from the previous version of the Classification of Sectors (Classification of Sectors 2000).

1 The Commission proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union on 20 December 2010.

2 United Nations, European Commission, OECD, IMF, World Bank: System of National Accounts 2008.

2 Definition of the national economy

2.1 Economic territory of Finland

The economic territory of Finland, or the national economy is formed of units that have a *centre of predominant economic interest* in that territory. The centre of economic interest is a production or residential location situated in the economic territory of the country, where the unit carries out economic activities generally for a year or more. The economic territory of Finland does not necessarily follow national boundaries and the units belonging to it are not required to have legal independence or the nationality of the country. If the unit is engaged in economic activities in the economic territory of several countries, it has a centre of economic interest in each of these territories. Finnish institutional units are legal units and households as well as notional units situated in the economic territory of Finland.

The economic territory of Finland comprises:

- Finland's geographic area and free zones (e.g. bonded warehouses);
- Finland's national air-space and territorial waters, vessels, aircraft and other mobile equipment, when the operator is domiciled in Finland;
- Finland's territorial enclaves situated in the rest of the world (embassies, consulates, scientific bases, etc.).

The units operating in the economic territory of Finland can be divided by their features into three main groups.

Units engaged in production

- Only legal units operating in the economic territory of Finland.
- Of units operating in the territories of several countries the part that has a centre of economic interest in the territory of Finland:
 - A Finnish legal unit without economic activity abroad for a year or more (e.g. a branch of a Finnish enterprise abroad);

- A notional resident unit in respect of such economic activity that a foreign legal unit conducts in Finland for a year or more (e.g. a branch of a foreign enterprise in Finland).³

In the absence of any physical dimension to an enterprise, its residence is determined according to the economic territory under whose laws the enterprise is incorporated or registered.

Units principally engaged in consumption in their transactions

Households resident in Finland. The residence of a person is determined according to the residence of his/her household.

Finnish households include, for example:

- Finnish border and seasonal workers working abroad for less than a year;
- Finnish officials, business people, artists and tourists living or working abroad for less than a year;
- Crew members of Finnish mobile fleet (vessels, aircraft, etc.);
- Finns studying abroad regardless of the length of studies;
- Locally recruited staff working in foreign embassies, consulates, etc. situated in Finland;
- The entire staff of supranational organisations (EU institutions) and international organisations located in Finland;
- Finnish official, civilian and military representatives and their households established in Finnish extraterritorial enclaves.⁴

Households are also Finnish economic units during their activities abroad of less than one year. When a member of a household moves abroad permanently, he or she becomes a household or a member of a household of the country of residence after living there for a year or more. This one-year criterion is not applied to Finns studying abroad, but they belong to Finnish households regardless of the length of their studies.

³ If the activity of a non-resident unit in Finland lasting longer than a year is insignificant or if it is a question of short-term building or installation of equipment by a non-resident unit in Finland, these activities are recorded as that of the producing non-resident institutional unit and not of the notional resident unit.

⁴ The territories used by the Institutions of the European Union and international organisations are classified into their own group. The group is characterised by that the only residents there are the institutions themselves.

All units in their capacity as owners of land or buildings

The units owning land or buildings in Finland are Finnish economic units in respect of their ownership, with the exception of land or buildings owned by extraterritorial enclaves, supranational or international organisations situated in Finland.

2.2 Rest of the world

The rest of the world comprises the economic territory of countries outside Finland, supranational and international organisations. Foreign extraterritorial enclaves in Finland are embassies and consulates of foreign countries and units of

the European Union and international organisations including land area and buildings owned by them.

The households of the foreign economic territory include such as:

- Foreign border and seasonal workers working for less than a year in Finland;
- Foreign officials, business people, artists and tourists living and working in Finland for less than a year;
- Crew members of foreign mobile fleet (vessels, aircraft, etc.);
- Foreign students regardless of the length of studies;
- Foreign official civilian and military representatives and their households established in extraterritorial enclaves (embassies, consulates) situated in Finland.

3 Institutional units

3.1 General definition of institutional units

An institutional unit is an economic entity characterised by decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its principal function. An institutional unit keeps a complete set of accounts or is able to compile a complete set of accounts.

An institutional unit has autonomy of decision in respect of its principal function, a unit is:

- Entitled to own goods and assets in its own right; it will be able to exchange the ownership of goods and assets in transactions with other institutional units;
- Able to take economic decisions and engage in economic activities for which it is responsible and accountable at law;
- Able to incur liabilities on its own behalf, to take on other obligations or further commitments and to enter into contracts;
- Able to draw up a complete set of accounts: a profit and loss account and a balance sheet of assets and liabilities.

The following principles apply whenever entities do not possess the characteristics of an institutional unit:

- Households are deemed to enjoy autonomy of decision, even though they do not keep a complete set of accounts;
- Entities forming part of a group of units engaged in production and keeping a complete set of accounts are deemed to be institutional units even if they have partially surrendered their autonomy of decision to the central body (the head office), which is treated a separate institutional unit;
- Quasi-corporations are entities which keep a complete set of accounts and have no legal status. They have an economic and financial behaviour that is different from that of their owners and they are deemed to have autonomy of decision.

The following are not institutional units:

- Entities which do not keep a complete set of accounts, and are not able to compile a complete set of accounts if required;
- Entities which, while keeping a complete set of accounts, have no autonomy of decision, are part of the units which control them.

3.2 Special cases

Head offices

Head offices are institutional units. Head offices are classified in the main sector (non-financial or financial corporations) to which the majority of their subsidiaries belong. Where there is a mixture of non-financial and financial subsidiaries, then the predominant share by value added determines the sector classification. Head offices of financial corporations are financial corporations, in which case they are treated as financial auxiliaries (S.126).

The activity of head offices is described in Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008), Section M, class 70100 as follows:

This class includes the overseeing and managing of other units of the company or enterprise; undertaking strategic or organisational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise; exercising operational control and managing the day-to-day operation of their related units.

Holding companies

Holding companies hold the assets of subsidiary corporations but do not undertake any management activities or provide any other services for the corporations they own. They are described in Standard Industrial Classification (TOL 2008), Section K, class 64200 as follows:

This class includes the activities of holding companies, i.e. units that hold the assets (owning controlling-levels of equity) of a group of subsidiary corporations and whose principal activity is owning the group. The holding companies in this class do not provide any other service to the businesses in which the equity is held, i.e. they do not administer or manage other units.

Such corporations that do not satisfy the general definition of an institutional unit and are not able to operate independently from their parent are regarded as artificial subsidiaries. They are treated as fixed parts of the parent unless the holding company is resident in an economy different from that of its parent. Only these foreign controlled pure holding companies are classified as financial corporations (S.127).

Groups of corporations

Large groups of corporations are created when a parent controls several subsidiaries, who may in turn control their own subsidiaries, and so on. Each member of the group is treated as a separate institutional unit if it satisfies the definition of an institutional unit.

Groups of corporations cannot be treated as single institutional units as groups are often too unstable for basic observation and analysing units, as their size and composition, for example, can change as a result of mergers and take-overs.

Special Purpose Entities (SPE)

A special purpose entity (SPE) or a special purpose vehicle (SPV) is usually a limited company or, a limited partnership, created to fulfil narrow, specific or temporary objectives, to isolate a financial risk, a specific taxation or a regulatory risk.

The following characteristics are typical of a Special Purpose Entity (SPE):

- They have no employees and no non-financial assets;
- They have little physical presence beyond a 'brass plate' confirming their place of registration;
- They are always related to another corporation, often as a subsidiary;
- They are resident in a different territory from the territory of residence of the related corporations;
- They are managed by employees of another corporation which may or may not be a related one. The SPE pays fees for services rendered to it and in turn charges its parent or other related corporation a fee to cover these costs. This is the only production the SPE is involved in, although it will often incur liabilities on behalf of its owner and will usually receive investment income and holding gains on the assets it holds.

If a SPE is not independent, it is treated as an artificial subsidiary, whereby its sector and industry are allocated according to the principal activity of its controlling body.

The exception occurs when they are non-resident, when they are recognised separately from their controlling body. Foreign controlled SPEs are grouped under sector S.127. If the SPE is controlled by general government, the activities of the unit should be reflected in the government accounts.

Captive financial institutions

Captive financial institutions belong to the financial corporations sector (S.127) if they are independent institutional units. The degree of independence of a unit belonging to financial corporations from its parent may be demonstrated by exercising some substantive control over its assets and liabilities to the extent of carrying the risks and reaping the rewards associated with the assets and liabilities.

In case an entity cannot act independently of its parent but is simply a passive holder of assets and liabilities, it is not treated as a separate institutional unit but as an artificial subsidiary. An exception to this main rule occurs when the entity is resident in an economy different from that of its parent. Such foreign controlled holding companies and SPEs are classified in sector S.127.

Artificial subsidiaries

A subsidiary, wholly owned by a parent corporation, may be created to provide services to the parent corporation, or other corporations in the same group, in order to avoid taxes, or to secure other advantages under the tax or corporation legislation in force.

These sorts of entities do not satisfy the definition of an institutional unit because they lack the ability to act independently from their parent corporation: their level of output and the price they receive for it are determined by the parent that (possibly with other corporations in the same group) is their sole client. They are thus treated as an integral part of the parent and their accounts are consolidated with those of the parent, unless they are resident in an economy different from that where the parent is resident.

Special purpose units of general government

General government may also set up special units, with characteristics and functions similar to the SPE types of artificial subsidiaries. Such resident units are treated as an integral part of general government and the corresponding non-resident units as separate units. Any transactions carried out by special purpose units of general government abroad should be reflected in corresponding transactions with government. Thus a unit that borrows abroad is then regarded as lending the same amount to general government, and on the same terms, as the original borrowing.

Notional resident units

Notional resident units include:

- Those parts of non-resident economic units which have a centre of predominant economic interest (that is, in most cases which engage in economic production for a year or more) on the economic territory of the country;⁵
- Non-resident economic units in their capacity as owners of land or buildings on the economic territory of the country, but only in respect of transactions affecting such land or buildings.

Notional resident units, irrespective of only keeping partial accounts and irrespective of autonomy of decision, are treated as institutional units.

3.3 Main types of institutional units

Resident institutional units can be grouped into four main categories on the basis of the scope of the accounts and of autonomy of decision.

Units which have a complete set of accounts and autonomy of decision.

- Private and public corporations;
- Cooperatives or partnerships which are independent legal entities;

- Public producers which by virtue of special legislation are independent legal entities;
- Non-profit institutions which are independent legal entities;
- Agencies of general government.

Units which have a complete set of accounts and which are deemed to have autonomy of decision:

- Quasi-corporations (no independent legal status, activity similar to that of corporations and distinct from that of their owners).

Units which do not necessarily keep a complete set of accounts, but which are deemed to have autonomy of decision:

- Households
- Notional resident units.

⁵ If the activity of a non-resident unit in Finland lasting longer than a year is insignificant or if it is a question of short-term building or installation of equipment in Finland by a non-resident unit, these activities are recorded as that of the producing non-resident institutional unit and not of the notional resident unit.

4 Determination bases of the sector category

The sector category of institutional units is based on the determination of the type of producer, principal activity and control for the units.

4.1 Type of producer and principal activity

When the principal activity of an institutional unit is the production of goods and services, the type of producer is defined first for determining the sector category of the units. Units are divided by type of producer into:

- Market producers;
- Producers for own final use; and
- Non-market producers.

The output of market producers is mostly market output. It is sold or meant to be sold on the market at an economically significant price, which has an effect on the amounts of goods provided by producers and wanted by purchasers. An economically significant price is defined by qualitative criteria as a price,

- By which the producer tries to adapt his or her supply to gain profit in the longer term or at least to cover the production costs;
- By which purchasers have the right either to buy or not to buy.

In the case of a public producer it also needs to be examined which services are produced, to whom the output is sold, and whether there is competition with private producers. For example, if the producer sells auxiliary activities (maintenance services, etc.) only to its parent, it is not a separate institutional unit but it is combined to

its parent unit. If the producer sells only to general government and is the only provider of the services in question, it is assumed to be a non-market producer unless it competes with private producers.

Economically significant prices are also checked by means of a quantitative criterion (50 per cent criterion), by which a market producer unit must cover with sales proceeds at least 50 per cent of its production costs in the longer term.

Producers for own final use are institutional units of whose output the majority is production for the final use of the same unit. All sectors can produce goods for their own capital formation but only the households sector for its own consumption.

Non-market producers are institutional units of whose output the majority is provided free of charge or at economically insignificant prices.

Table 1 presents the type of producer and the principal activity characteristic of each sector:

The corresponding types are not suited for non-resident units, because only transaction flows between resident and non-resident units and stocks of financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the rest of the world sector (S.2). The purpose of the rest of the world sector is to give an overall image of the economic relationships that combine the national economy to the rest of the world.

4.2 Control

In addition to type of producer and principal activity, the control relationship over the unit has an effect on its sector category. Control refers to the ability to determine the general corporate policy

Table 1
Type of producer and principal activity

Type of producer	Principal activity	Sector
Market producer	Production of market goods and non-financial services	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
Market producer	Financial intermediation including insurance Auxiliary financial activities	Financial corporations (S.12)
Public non-market producer	Production and supply of other non-market output for collective and individual consumption, and carrying out transactions intended to redistribute national income and wealth	General government (S.13)
Market producer or private producer for own final use	Consumption Production of market output and output for own final use	Households (S.14) As consumers Households (S.14) As entrepreneurs
Private non-market producer	Production and supply of other non-market output for individual consumption	Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)

of a financial or non-financial corporation. A single institutional unit (another corporation, household or general government) secures control over a corporation by owning more than half the voting shares or otherwise controlling more than half the shareholders' voting power.

General government secures control over a corporation as a result of special legislation, decree or regulation which empowers general government to determine corporate policy.

The following indicators are the main factors to consider in deciding whether a corporation is controlled by government:

- Government ownership of the majority of the voting interest;
- Government control of the board or governing body;
- Government control of the appointment and removal of key personnel;
- Government control of key committees in the entity;
- Special regulations;
- Government as a dominant customer;
- Borrowing from government.

For non-profit institutions recognised as independent legal entities, the five indicators of control to be considered are:

- The appointment of officers;
- The provisions of enabling instruments;
- Contractual agreements;
- The degree of financing;
- The degree of government risk exposure.

5 Institutional sectors

For macro-economic analysis, institutional units are compiled into institutional sectors. Each sector is comprised of those institutional units which have a similar type of economic behaviour.

The sector is divided into sub-sectors according to the criteria relevant to that sector, which permits a closer description of the economic behaviour of the units. Each institutional unit belongs to only one sector or sub-sector.

The Classification of Sectors is applied according to the ESA for allocating resident institutional units to sectors.

5.1 Classification of Sectors

The following table shows the headings of the Classification of Sectors in the classification structure. The classification follows the Classification of Sectors of ESA 2010 in that national additional specifications have been adapted to the ESA classification hierarchy. At the same time, some national categories of the 2000 Classification were removed from the sectors of non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households.

Table 2
Structure of the Classification of Sectors

Sectors and sub-sectors				Public	National private	Foreign controlled	
Non-financial corporations (S.11)	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations			S.111	S.11101	S.11102	S.11103
	Housing corporations (S.112)	Housing companies		S.1121	S.11211	S.11212	S.11213
		Other housing corporations		S.1122	S.11221	S.11222	S.11223
Financial and insurance corporations (S.12)	Monetary financial institutions (S.121–S.123)	Central bank		S.121			
		Other monetary financial institutions (S.122)	Deposit banks	S.1221	S.12211	S.12212	S.12213
			Other credit institutions	S.1222	S.12221	S.12222	S.12223
			Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions	S.1223	S.12231	S.12232	S.12233
		Money market funds (MMF)		S.123			
		Other financial corporations (S.124–S.127)	Collective investment schemes, excl. money market funds (S.124)	Investment funds (UCITS) ⁶	S.1241		
	Other collective investment schemes			S.1242			
	Other financial intermediaries		S.125	S.12501	S.12502	S.12503	
	Financial auxiliaries		S.126	S.12601	S.12602	S.12603	
	Captive financial institutions and money lenders		S.127	S.12701	S.12702	S.12703	
	Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128–S.129)	Insurance corporations		S.128	S.12801	S.12802	S.12803
Pension funds		S.129					
General government (S.13)	Central government (S.1311)		Budget economy of central government	S.13111			
			Other units of central government	S.13119			
	State government (not used in Finland)			S.1312			
	Local government (S.1313)	Municipalities		S.13131			
		Joint municipal authorities		S.13132			
		The Åland Government		S.13133			
		Other units of local government		S.13139			
	Social security funds (S.1314)	Employment pension schemes		S.13141			
		Other social security funds		S.13149			
	Households (S.14)	Employers and own-account workers		S.141			
Employees		S.143					
Recipients of property and transfer income (S.144)		Recipients of property income		S.1441			
		Recipients of pensions		S.1442			
	Recipients of other transfers		S.1443				
Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15)							
Rest of the world (S.2)	Member States and Institutions and Bodies of the European Union (S.21)	Member States of the European Union (S.211)		Member States of the Euro Area	S.2111		
				Member States outside the Euro Area	S.2112		
		Institutions and Bodies of the European Union (S.212)		The European Central Bank (ECB)	S.2121		
				European Institutions and Bodies, except the ECB	S.2122		
Non-member countries and international organisations non-resident of the EU			S.22				

⁶ UCITS = Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities.

5.2 Definition of units' sector category in stages

Figure 1 shows the definition of an institutional unit's sector category by stage with the help of special inference rules.

5.3 Public and private sector

The national economy, or resident units are classified into two main groups: the public and private sector based on whether the unit is controlled by government units or not. The public sector is formed of all such resident institutional units that are controlled by general government. All other resident units are included in the private sector.

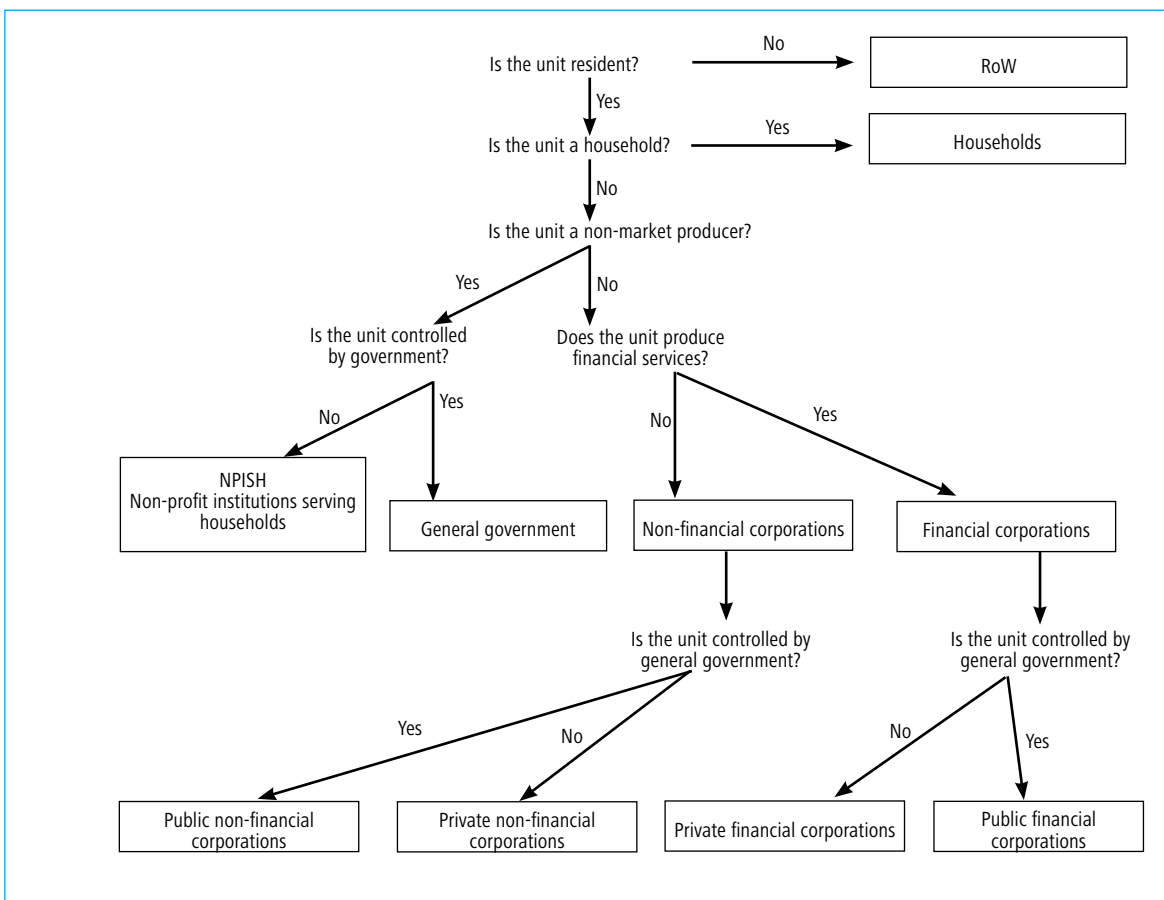
Table 3 shows the criteria by which:

- Distinction is made between the public and private sectors; and
- Further based on the principal output type:
 - In the public sector, government units are separated from public corporations, and
 - In the private sector, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) are separated from the rest of the private sector.

Table 3
Public and private sectors

Criterion	Controlled by general government (public sector)	Controlled by private units (private sector)
Non-market output	General government	Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)
Market output	Public corporations	Private corporations Households

Figure 1
Allocation of units to sectors



6 *Classification of sectors and its definitions*

S.11 Non-financial corporations

The non-financial corporations sector includes corporations and housing corporations except for financial and insurance corporations.

S.111 Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations

The sector non-financial corporations consists of institutional units that can be regarded as independent legal entities and which are market producers and whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services. The non-financial corporations sector also includes non-financial quasi-corporations.

The sector non-financial corporations covers the following institutional units:

- Private and public corporations, co-operatives, partnerships and public producers that are principally market producers engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services;
- Non-profit institutions or associations serving non-financial corporations and household's business activities, which are recognised as independent legal entities;
- Head offices controlling a group of corporations where the predominant type of activity of the whole group – measured on the basis of value added – is the production of goods and non-financial services;
- Special Purpose Entities (SPEs), whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services;
- Private and public quasi-corporations which are market producers principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial services. Non-financial quasi-corporations must keep enough information to enable a complete set of accounts to be drawn up and they are operated as if they were corporations. The de facto relation to their owner is that of a corporation to their shareholders.
- Notional resident units that are treated as quasi-corporations. Notional resident units include:
 - Those parts of a non-resident economic unit which have a centre of predominant economic interest (that is, in most cases

which engage in economic production for a year or more) on the economic territory of the country;

- Non-resident economic units in their capacity as owners of land or buildings on the economic territory of the country, but only in respect of transactions affecting such land or buildings.

S.11101 Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations, public

The sub-sector public non-financial corporations consists of all non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are recognised as independent legal entities and that are subject to control by government units.

The main factors to be considered when deciding whether a corporation is controlled by government are given in section 4.2.

A single factor may be a sufficient to establish control, and sometimes a number of separate factors may collectively indicate control.

Public quasi-corporations are quasi-corporations owned directly by government units, such as public departmental enterprises.

S.11102 Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations, national private

The sub-sector national private non-financial corporations consists of all non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations recognised as independent legal entities that are not controlled by government units or by non-resident institutional units. This sector also includes all non-profit institutions serving enterprises and households' business activities, such as employer and business organisations.

Quasi-corporations include own-account workers whose activity is relatively large and similar to corporations. They generally keep double-entry accounts on their activities. Regardless of the accounting method, the agreed criterion for the corporation type of activity is that own-account workers employing at least two persons, on average, are recorded as national private non-financial corporations.

A single institutional unit – another corporation, a household or a non-profit institution – secures control over a corporation or a quasi-corporation by owning more than one half the voting shares or otherwise controlling more than half the shareholders' voting power.

This sub-sector includes corporate and quasi-corporate direct foreign investment units not classified in the sub-sector foreign controlled non-financial corporations (S.11103).

S.11103 Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations, foreign controlled

The sub-sector foreign-controlled non-financial corporations consists of all non-financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are controlled by non-resident institutional units.

This sub-sector includes:

- Subsidiaries of non-resident corporations;
- Corporations controlled by a foreign government or a group of non-resident units;
- Branches or other unincorporated agencies of non-resident corporations (notional resident units).

This group does not include such non-financial corporations where the share of ownership of a single non-resident unit is under 50 per cent, although the combined non-resident owner base would exceed this limit.

S.112 Housing corporations

The sector includes all corporation forms of housing units: housing companies, housing co-operatives, residential real estate companies, right of occupancy associations and other housing corporations.

S.1121 Housing companies

S.11211 Housing companies, public

S.11212 Housing companies, national private

S.11213 Housing companies, foreign controlled

S.1122 Other housing corporations

S.11221 Other housing corporations, public

S.11222 Other housing corporations, national private

S.11223 Other housing corporations, foreign controlled

S.12 Financial and insurance corporations

The sector financial corporations consists of institutional units that are recognised as independent legal entities and which are market producers, and whose principal activity is the production of financial services. Financial institutions are all resident corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and/or in auxiliary financial activities.

The financial corporations sector also includes such head offices and non-profit institutions that primarily serve financial corporations (S.126). In addition, the sector financial corporations includes captive financial institutions if they are independent institutional units (S.127). Foreign controlled pure holding companies are also financial corporations regardless of the sector to which the units they own belong (S.127).

The head office activity implies supervision and control of a group of companies and refers to operative day-to-day management. Head offices are classified in the main sector (non-financial corporations, financial corporations) to which the majority of the corporations they control belong. Holding companies that are in no way engaged in the management of the corporation group but act only as entirely passive owners are treated as a rule as artificial subsidiaries (see Chapter 3.2). As an exception to this, foreign controlled pure holding companies are classified as financial corporations in sector S.127.

The sector does not include real estate companies or investment companies engaged in owning and operation of real estate. They belong to group S.111 Non-financial corporations.

S.121–S.123 Monetary financial institutions

The group of sectors consists of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) as defined by the ECB (European Central Bank). An up-to-date list of monetary financial institutions can be found on the Bank of Finland's web site at <http://www.suomenpankki.fi/en>.

In addition to the Central Bank, monetary financial institutions are such financial corporations and quasi-corporations, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by receiving deposits or issuing bonds and granting loans. They can also be engaged in securities trading on their own account.

S.121 Central bank

The sector consists of the Bank of Finland.

S.122 Other monetary financial institutions

The sector consists of all Finnish monetary financial institutions (MFIs) as defined by the European Central Bank, excluding the central bank and money market funds.

Monetary financial institutions are units that are engaged in banking, financial corporation, mortgage banking or credit card company activities and issuance of electronic money. They are subject to financial supervision

Sector S.122 is divided into three sub-sectors:

S.1221 Deposit banks

The sub-sector includes agents that have obtained the deposit bank authorisation granted by the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority and that are subject to the ECB's minimum reserve obligation. Deposit banks are divided into sub-sectors:

S.12211 Deposit banks, public

S.12212 Deposit banks, national private

S.12213 Deposit banks, foreign controlled

S.1222 Other credit institutions

The sub-sector includes credit institutions according to the list of MFIs, subject to the ECB's minimum reserve obligation, and which are not deposit banks. Other financial institutions are divided into sub-sectors:

S.12221 Other credit institutions, public

S.12222 Other credit institutions, national private

S.12223 Other credit institutions, foreign controlled

S.1223 Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions

The sub-sector includes all other monetary financial institutions apart from the central bank, credit institutions and money market funds. These include, for instance, issuers of electronic money. Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions are divided into sub-sectors:

S.12231 Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, public

S.12232 Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, national private

S.12233 Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, foreign controlled

S.123 Money market funds (MMF)

The objective of a money market fund is to preserve the value of the fund and to generate a return corresponding to interests on bank deposits. The assets are invested in liquid receivables with a high-quality credit classification, such as money market instruments, deposits or money market fund shares. The average maturity of the investments held by the fund cannot exceed 12 months.

S.124–S.127 Other financial corporations

S.124 Collective investment schemes, excl. money market funds

The sector consists of investment funds and other collective investment schemes. The sector does not include money market funds (S.123). The sector is divided into two sub-sectors:

S.1241 Investment funds (UCITS)

The sub-sector includes investment funds that invest their assets in transferable securities with consideration to the restrictions set by the directive on UCITS (undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities) investment funds (2009/65/EC). In practice, this refers to ordinary investment funds marketed to non-professional investors such as households. Money market funds do not belong to this sub-sector but to sector S.123.

S.1242 Other collective investment schemes

This sub-sector consists of collective investment schemes that do not operate under the UCITS directive. The operation of these alternative funds is regulated (e.g. the AIFM⁷ directive) but they can invest assets more freely than the investment funds in sub-sector S.1241. The sub-sector includes, for instance, special mutual funds, venture capital funds and development capital companies.

⁷ AIFM = Alternative Investment Fund Manager.

S.125 Other financial intermediaries

Regarding financial intermediaries, it is typical that financial instruments on both the asset and liability side of their balance sheet are traded on the open market. Sector S.125 consists of corporations and quasi-corporations that engage in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits or investment fund shares. Financial intermediaries in sector S.125 are principally engaged in long-term financing, which distinguishes this sector from units classified in the monetary financial institutions sub-sector (S.122). Insurance corporations (S.128) and pension funds (S.129) are not included in this sector.

Examples of units belonging to sector S.125:

- Financial vehicle corporations (FCV) engaged in securitisation transactions if they are independent institutional units;
- Security and derivative dealers that trade on their own account if they are independent institutional units;
- Financial corporations engaged in lending, such as those providing factoring, hire purchase and financial leasing services (if they are not credit institutions (S.122));
- Specialised financial corporations such as venture and development capital companies, export/import financing companies.

Other financial intermediaries are divided into sub-sectors:

S.12501 Other financial intermediaries, public

S.12502 Other financial intermediaries, national private

S.12503 Other financial intermediaries, foreign controlled

S.126 Financial auxiliaries

The sector comprises all resident corporations and quasi-corporations which are engaged in activities closely related to financial intermediation, but which are not financial intermediaries themselves. These include:

- Insurance brokers, salvage and average administrators, insurance and pension consultants, etc.;
- Loan brokers, securities brokers, investment advisers, etc.;

- Flotation corporations that manage the issue of securities;
- Corporations whose principal function is to guarantee, by endorsement, bills and similar instruments;
- Corporations which arrange derivative and hedging instruments, such as swaps, options and futures (without issuing them);
- Corporations providing infrastructure for financial markets;
- Central supervisory authorities of financial intermediaries and financial markets if they are separate institutional units;
- Investment fund management companies;
- Corporations providing stock exchange and insurance exchange;
- Non-profit institutions serving financial corporations but which are not themselves engaged in financial intermediation such as lobbyists for financial corporations;
- Payment institutions (facilitating payments between buyer and seller).

This sector also includes head offices that control a group of other institutions belonging to sector S.12, but which cannot be classified under any other sub-sector of S.12 themselves.

The sector also includes non-profit corporations recognised as independent legal entities that serve units belonging to sector S.12 but which are not financial intermediaries themselves. These include, for instance, lobbyists and central organisations of financial and insurance corporations.

Institutions operating as financial auxiliaries are divided into sub-sectors:

S.12601 Financial auxiliaries, public

S.12602 Financial auxiliaries, national private

S.12603 Financial auxiliaries, foreign controlled

S.127 Captive financial institutions and money lenders

Sector S.127 consists of such independent financial corporations and quasi-corporations that are themselves neither engaged in financial intermediation nor in providing financial auxiliary services. In practice, the sector includes such financial institutions that operate in a restricted environment, for instance, within a corporate group. The sector also includes units that lend exclusively their own funds or those of only one client.

In particular, the following financial corporations and quasi-corporations are classified into sector S.127:

- Trusts recognised as legal entities, estates, agencies accounts and brass plate companies;
- Captive financial institutions recognised as separate institutional units that, for instance, raise funds to be used by their parent corporation;
- Foreign controlled pure holding companies that hold owning controlling-levels of equity of a group of subsidiary corporations and whose principal activity is owning the group without providing any other service to the businesses in which the equity is held;
- Units that provide financial services exclusively with own funds, or funds provided by only one sponsor, to a range of clients and incur the financial risk of the debtor defaulting. These include instant loan companies and other money lenders;
- Corporations engaged in lending to students or for foreign trade purposes from funds received from a sponsor such as a government unit or a non-profit institution, and pawnshops that predominantly engage in lending;
- Sovereign wealth funds if they are classified as financial corporations.

Regarding pure holding companies, only foreign controlled units are included in sector S.127. Corresponding resident agents do not fulfil the criterion for an independent institutional unit. Resident pure holding companies and SPE units are treated as artificial subsidiaries.

Captive financial institutions and money lenders are divided into sub-sectors:

S.12701 Captive financial institutions and money lenders, public

S.12702 Captive financial institutions and money lenders, national private

S.12703 Captive financial institutions and money lenders, foreign controlled

S.128–S.129 Insurance corporations and pension funds

S.128 Insurance corporations

This category consists of life and non-life insurance corporations and insurance associations.

The category does not include providers of the statutory earnings-related pension scheme. They belong to category S.13141.

Insurance corporations are divided into sub-sectors:

S.12801 Insurance corporations, public

S.12802 Insurance corporations, national private

S.12803 Insurance corporations, foreign controlled

S.129 Pension funds

The sector consists of corporations engaged in voluntary individual pension insurance, i.e. pension funds and foundations of type A and A divisions of pension funds and foundations of type AB.

This sector does not include providers of the statutory earnings-related pension scheme. They belong to category S.13141.

S.13 General government

General government produces public services, attends to general income distribution and welfare and guarantees the operation of the social and economic system. General government activities are principally financed by taxes.

Sector S.13 includes the following institutional units, for example:

- Units engaged in and financing such activities whose purpose is to produce principally non-market goods and services intended for the benefit of society;
- Corporations or quasi-corporations that are controlled by general government and whose output is mainly non-market;
- Units providing statutory pension insurance;
- Non-profit institutions serving general government, such as employer organisations representing general government.

The sector general government does not include such corporations and quasi-corporations controlled by general government that are market producers. They belong to sector public non-financial corporations or public financial corporations. (See Chapter 3 Institutional units, and Chapter 4 Determination bases of the sector category)

S.1311 Central government

S.13111 Budget economy of central government
The sector consists of State budgetary units: ministries and other agencies and institutions operating in various central government administrative branches.

S. 13119 Other units of central government
The sector consists of other central government units than those belonging to sector S.13111, such as most extra-budgetary funds, and universities operating as institutions and foundations. The sector also contains those limited companies controlled by central government units that are non-market producers.

S.1312 State government (not used in Finland)

S.1313 Local government

S.13131 Municipalities
The sector consists of municipalities and those local government departmental enterprises that are non-market producers.

S.13132 Joint municipal authorities
The sector consists of those joint municipal authorities, business-run local government consortia and joint municipal companies that are non-market producers.

S.13133 The Åland Government
The region of Åland is an autonomous unit in accordance with the Act on the Autonomy of Åland. The sector includes the units belonging to the budgetary finances of regional administration.
Åland's municipalities and joint municipal authorities belong to sectors S.13131 and S.13132.

S. 13139 Other units of local government
The sector consists of other local government units than those belonging to sectors S.13131, S.13132 and S.13133, such as local government central organisations. The sector also includes those limited companies controlled by local government units that are non-market producers.

S.1314 Social security funds
The sector consists of units whose principal activity is to provide social security decreed by the public authority.

S.13141 Employment pension schemes
The sector consists of the authorised providers of the statutory earnings-related pension scheme and the supplementary additional pension system. These include employment pension corpora-

tions, company pension funds, industry-wide pension funds and public institutions, such as units providing pension security for local and central government employees. The sector also includes the Finnish Centre for Pensions and organisations serving the earnings-related pension providers, such as the Finnish Pension Alliance TELA.

S.13149 Other social security funds
The category consists of units providing other social security belonging to the public authority, such as the Social Insurance Institution and the unemployment insurance system.

The category also includes sickness, burial and severance pay funds.

S.14 Households

The households sector consists of individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and market producers, in case households' business activities cannot be separately classified under the non-financial corporations sector. The households sector also includes individuals or groups of individuals as market producers of goods and certain services for own final use.

Households receive wages and salaries, property income and transfers from other sectors and entrepreneurial income from their business activities.

Households as consumers are defined as individuals or groups of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.

The principal income of households consists of:

- Compensation of employees;
- Property income;
- Transfers from other sectors;
- Receipts from the disposal of market products;
- Imputed receipts from the output of products for own final consumption.

The households sector includes:

- Individuals or groups of individuals whose principal economic activity is consumption;
- Persons living permanently in institutions who have little or no autonomy of action or decision in economic matters (e.g. long-term patients in institutions, old people, prisoners, etc.). Such people are treated as a single institutional unit; a single household.
- Individuals or groups of individuals that produce goods and services for exclusively own

final use. These services include only services of owner-occupied dwellings and domestic services produced by paid employees.

- Sole proprietorships and partnerships without independent legal status – other than those treated as quasi-corporations – which are market producers;
- Non-profit institutions serving households, which do not have independent legal status or those which do but are of only minor importance.

The households sector is subdivided into the following sub-sectors:

- Employers and own-account workers (S.141);⁸
- Employees (S.143);
- Recipients of property income (S.1441);
- Recipients of pensions (S.1442);
- Recipients of other transfers (S.1443).

Households are allocated to sub-sectors according to the largest income category (compensation of employees, entrepreneurial income, etc.) received by the household as a whole. If this information is not available, the criterion can be the income of a person or persons defined as a reference person or persons⁹.

S.141 Employers and own-account workers

The sub-sector employers and own-account workers consists of the group of households for which the mixed incomes accruing from their activity as producers of market goods and services are the largest source of income for the household as a whole. Households receive these incomes when they own household unincorporated enterprises that may also have paid employees.

When the household's business activity is significant in scope and it can be separated into an independent unit, it is classified in the non-financial corporations sector. In general, double-entry accounts are kept on such activity. Regardless of the accounting method, the agreed criterion in practice is that own-account workers employing less than two persons, on average, (including the entrepreneur) are classified as households.

S.143 Employees

The sub-sector employees consists of the group of households for which the income accruing from compensation of employees is the largest source of income for the household as a whole.

S.144 Recipients of property and transfer income

The primary income of recipients of property and transfer income is composed of others than wages and salaries or mixed income received by owner entrepreneurs engaged in business activities. The income of these households consists of property income, pensions and other transfer income.

S.1441 Recipients of property income

The sub-sector recipients of property income consists of the group of households for which property income is the largest source of income for the household as a whole.

S.1442 Recipients of pensions

The sub-sector recipients of pensions consists of the group of households for which the income accruing from employment pension and other pensions is the largest source of income for the household as a whole.

S.1443 Recipients of other transfers

The sub-sector recipients of other transfers consists of the group of households for which the income accruing from other current transfers is the largest source of income for the household as a whole. Other current transfers are all other current transfers than property income, pensions and income of persons living permanently in institutions.

If information on the relative contributions of the sources of income of the household as a whole is not available for sectoring purpose, the income of the reference person is used for classifying purposes. The reference person of a household is the one with the largest income.

S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

The sector non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (S.15) consists of non-profit institutions which are separate legal entities and which are private other non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general governments and from property income.

The sector non-profit institutions serving households includes such as the following com-

⁸ Sector code S.141 corresponds to a combination of ESA codes (S.141 + S.142).

⁹ The person with the highest income is the household's reference person.

munities providing non-market goods and services to households:

- Trade unions, professional and learned societies, consumers' associations, political parties, the Evangelical-Lutheran Church and the Orthodox Church and other churches and other religious societies (including those financed but not controlled by governments), and social, cultural, recreational and sports clubs;
- Charities, relief and aid organisations financed by voluntary transfers in cash or in kind from other institutional units.

Where these non-profit institutions serving households are not very important and their transactions are indistinguishable from households, they are included in the households sector.

Non-market non-profit institutions serving households controlled by general government are classified in the general government sector (S.13).

Non-profit institutions serving non-financial corporations, financial corporations or general government belong to main categories S.11, S.12 and S.13 according to the sector whose units they serve. Non-profit institutions serving households' business activities also belong to the non-financial corporations sector (S.11), such as organisations for the promotion of agriculture.

S.2 Rest of the world

The sector rest of the world is outside the national economy of Finland and it examines interactive transactions made with residential units. The sector rest of the world forms a specific set of accounts that are compiled from its perspective.

The rest of the world consists of all institutional units included in the non-resident economic territory, which have transactions, receivables, liabilities or holdings with the sectors of the economic territory of Finland. Non-resident units are also resident corporations' subsidiaries, branches and other notional non-resident units connected to construction, ownership of land or buildings situated abroad. Non-resident foreign economic units situated in Finland are foreign embassies, consulates and units of international organisations. For more details about the definition of non-resident units, see Chapter 2. Definition of the national economy and Chapter 3. Institutional units.

The rest of the world is divided into sub-sectors by the main division: the EU and other countries including international organisations. Within the European Union, the Member States of the Euro Area are separated from the Member States outside the Euro Area, and the European Central

Bank is separated from the institutions and bodies of the European Union into a specific sector. The rest of the world sector can also be divided into sub-sectors in compliance with the resident sector classification in a way that the connection to the primary classification by country group is retained.

S.21 Member States and Institutions and Bodies of the European Union

S.211 Member States of the European Union

S.2111 Member States of the Euro Area

S.2112 Member States outside the Euro Area

S.212 Institutions and Bodies of the European Union

S.2121 The European Central Bank (ECB)

S.2122 European Institutions and Bodies, except the ECB

For example, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, and the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

S.22 Non-member countries and international organisations non-resident of the EU

International organisations are such as the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The Euro Area and the area outside the Euro Area

To form the euro area the following above-mentioned sub-sectors of the rest of the world are grouped as follows:

$S.2i = S.2111 + S.2121$ Member States of the Euro Area and the European Central Bank

$S.2x = S.2112 + S.2122 + S.22$ Countries and international organisations which are not resident units in the Euro Area

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Nomenclature of the Classification of Sectors 2012:
Finnish-Swedish-English*
- Appendix 2 Correspondence of Classification of Sectors 2012 with Classification of
Sectors 2000*
- Appendix 3 Correspondence of Classification of Sectors 2000 with Classification of
Sectors 2012*
- Appendix 4 Correspondence of Classification of Sectors 2012 with Classification of
Sectors ESA2010*

Appendix 1

Nomenclature of the Classification of Sectors 2012: Finnish-Swedish-English

Sektoriluokituksen nimikkeistö	Sektorindelningens nomenklatur	Nomenclature of the Classification of Sectors
S.1	Koko kansantalous	Total economy
S.11	Yritykset	Non-financial corporations
S.111	Yritykset pl. asuntoyhteisöt	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations
S.11101	Julkiset yritykset pl. asuntoyhteisöt	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations, public
S.11102	Yksityiset kotimaiset yritykset pl. asuntoyhteisöt	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations, national private
S.11103	Ulkomaisomisteiset yritykset pl. asuntoyhteisöt	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations, foreign controlled
S.112	Asuntoyhteisöt	Housing corporations
S.1121	Asunto-osakeyhtiöt	Housing companies
S.11211	Asunto-osakeyhtiöt, julkiset	Housing companies, public
S.11212	Asunto-osakeyhtiöt, yksityiset kotimaiset	Housing companies, national private
S.11213	Asunto-osakeyhtiöt, ulkomaisomisteiset	Housing companies, foreign controlled
S.1122	Muut asuntoyhteisöt	Other housing corporations
S.11221	Muut asuntoyhteisöt, julkiset	Other housing corporations, public
S.11222	Muut asuntoyhteisöt, yksityiset kotimaiset	Other housing corporations, national private
S.11223	Muut asuntoyhteisöt, ulkomaisomisteiset	Other housing corporations, foreign controlled
S.12	Rahoitus- ja vakuutuslaitokset	Financial and insurance corporations
S.121–S.123	Rahalaitokset	Monetary financial institutions
S.121	Keskuspankki	Central bank
S.122	Muut rahalaitokset	Other monetary financial institutions
S.1221	Talletuspankit	Deposit banks
S.12211	Talletuspankit, julkiset	Deposit banks, public
S.12212	Talletuspankit, yksityiset kotimaiset	Deposit banks, national private
S.12213	Talletuspankit, ulkomaisomisteiset	Deposit banks, foreign controlled
S.1222	Muut luottolaitokset	Other credit institutions
S.12221	Muut luottolaitokset, julkiset	Other credit institutions, public
S.12222	Muut luottolaitokset, yksityiset kotimaiset	Other credit institutions, national private
S.12223	Muut luottolaitokset, ulkomaisomisteiset	Other credit institutions, foreign controlled
S.1223	Muut rahalaitokset kuin luottolaitokset	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions
S.12231	Muut rahalaitokset kuin luottolaitokset, julkiset	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, public
S.12232	Muut rahalaitokset kuin luottolaitokset, yksityiset kotimaiset	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, national private
S.12233	Muut rahalaitokset kuin luottolaitokset, ulkomaisomisteiset	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, foreign controlled
S.123	Rahamarkkinarahastot	Money market funds (MMF)
S.124–S.127	Muut rahoituslaitokset	Other financial corporations
S.124	Yhteissijoitusyritykset pl. rahamarkkinarahastot	Collective investment schemes, excl. money market funds
S.1241	Sijoitusrahastot (UCITS)	Investment funds (UCITS)
S.1242	Muut yhteissijoitusyritykset	Other collective investment schemes
S.125	Muut rahoituksen välittäjät	Other financial intermediaries
S.12501	Muut rahoituksen välittäjät, julkiset	Other financial intermediaries, public
S.12502	Muut rahoituksen välittäjät, yksityiset kotimaiset	Other financial intermediaries, national private
S.12503	Muut rahoituksen välittäjät, ulkomaisomisteiset	Other financial intermediaries, foreign controlled
S.126	Rahoituksen ja vakuutuksen välitystä avustavat laitokset	Financial auxiliaries
S.12601	Rahoituksen ja vakuutuksen välitystä avustavat laitokset, julkiset	Financial auxiliaries, public

Appendix 1
continued

Sektoriluokituksen nimikkeistö		Sektorindelningens nomenklatur	Nomenclature of the Classification of Sectors
S.12602	Rahoituksen ja vakuutuksen välitystä avustavat laitokset, yksityiset kotimaiset	Finansiella serviceföretag, nationella privata	Financial auxiliaries, national private
S.12603	Rahoituksen ja vakuutuksen välitystä avustavat laitokset, ulkomaisomisteiset	Finansiella serviceföretag, utlandskontrollerade	Financial auxiliaries, foreign controlled
S.127	Konserninsisäiset rahoitusyksiköt ja rahanlainajaat	Koncerninterna finansinstitut och utlåningsföretag	Captive financial institutions and money lenders
S.12701	Konserninsisäiset rahoitusyksiköt ja rahanlainajaat, julkiset	Koncerninterna finansinstitut och utlåningsföretag, offentliga	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, public
S.12702	Konserninsisäiset rahoitusyksiköt ja rahanlainajaat, yksityiset kotimaiset	Koncerninterna finansinstitut och utlåningsföretag, nationella privata	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, national private
S.12703	Konserninsisäiset rahoitusyksiköt ja rahanlainajaat, ulkomaisomisteiset	Koncerninterna finansinstitut och utlåningsföretag, utlandskontrollerade	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, foreign controlled
S.128-S.129	Vakuutuslaitokset ja eläkerahastot	Försäkringsföretag och pensionsinstitut	Insurance corporations and pension funds
S.128	Vakuutuslaitokset	Försäkringsföretag	Insurance corporations
S.12801	Vakuutuslaitokset, julkiset	Försäkringsföretag, offentliga	Insurance corporations, public
S.12802	Vakuutuslaitokset, yksityiset kotimaiset	Försäkringsföretag, nationella privata	Insurance corporations, national private
S.12803	Vakuutuslaitokset, ulkomaisomisteiset	Försäkringsföretag, utlandskontrollerade	Insurance corporations, foreign controlled
S.129	Eläkerahastot	Pensionsinstitut	Pension funds
S.13	Julkisyhteisöt	Offentlig sektor	General government
S.1311	Valtionhallinto	Staten	Central government
S.13111	Valtion budjettitalous	Statens budgetekonomi	Budget economy of central government
S.13119	Muut valtionhallinnon yksiköt	Övriga enheter hänförliga till staten	Other units of central government
S.1312	Osavaltiohallinto (ei käytössä Suomessa)	Delstatsförvaltning (inte i bruk i Finland)	State government (not used in Finland)
S.1313	Paikallishallinto	Lokalförvaltning	Local government
S.13131	Kunnat	Kommuner	Municipalities
S.13132	Kuntayhtymät	Samkommuner	Joint municipal authorities
S.13133	Ahvenanmaan maakunnan hallitus	Ålands landskapsregering	The Åland Government
S.13139	Muut paikallishallinnon yksiköt	Övriga enheter hänförliga till lokalförvaltning	Other units of local government
S.1314	Sosiaaliturvarahastot	Socialskyddsfonder	Social security funds
S.13141	Työeläkelaitokset	Arbetspensionsanstalter	Employment pension schemes
S.13149	Muut sosiaaliturvarahastot	Övriga socialskyddsfonder	Other social security funds
S.14	Kotitaloudet	Hushåll	Households
S.141	Työnantaja- ja muut elinkeinonharjoittajien kotitaloudet	Arbetsgivarhushåll och andra näringsidkarhushåll	Employers and own-account workers
S.143	Palkansaajakotitaloudet	Anställda	Employees
S.144	Omaisustulojen ja tulonsiirtojen saajakotitaloudet	Mottagare av kapital- och transfereringsinkomster	Recipients of property and transfer income
S.1441	Omaisustulojen saajakotitaloudet	Mottagare av kapitalinkomster	Recipients of property income
S.1442	Eläkkeensaajakotitaloudet	Mottagare av pensioner	Recipients of pensions
S.1443	Muiden tulonsiirtojen saajien kotitaloudet	Mottagare av andra transfereringar	Recipients of other transfers
S.15	Kotitalouksia palvelevat voittoa tavoittelemattomat yhteisöt	Hushållens icke-vinstsyftande organisationer	Non-profit institutions serving households
S.2	Ulkomaat	Utlandet	Rest of the world
S.21	Euroopan unionin jäsenvaltiot ja toimielimet	Europeiska unionens medlemsstater, institutioner och organ	Member States and Institutions and Bodies of the European Union
S.211	Euroopan unionin jäsenvaltiot	Europeiska unionens medlemsstater	Member States of the European Union
S.2111	Euroalueen jäsenvaltiot	Medlemsstater inom euroområdet	Member States of the Euro Area
S.2112	Euroalueen ulkopuoliset jäsenvaltiot	Medlemsstater utanför euroområdet	Member States outside the Euro Area
S.212	Euroopan unionin toimielimet	Europeiska unionens institutioner och organ	Institutions and Bodies of the European Union
S.2121	Euroopan keskuspankki (EKP)	Europeiska centralbanken (ECB)	The European Central Bank (ECB)
S.2122	Euroopan unionin toimielimet pl. EKP	Europeiska unionens institutioner och organ, utom ECB	European Institutions and Bodies, except the ECB
S.22	Euroopan unionin ulkopuoliset valtiot ja kansainväliset järjestöt	Länder och internationella organisationer utanför EU	Non-member countries and international organisations non-resident of the EU

Appendix 2

Correspondence of Classification of Sectors 2012 with Classification of Sectors 2000

Classification of Sectors 2012		Classification of Sectors 2000	
code	heading	code	heading
S.1	Total economy	S.1	Total economy (resident sectors)
S.11	Non-financial corporations	S.11	Non-financial corporations and housing corporations
S.111	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.111	Non-financial corporations
S.11101	Public non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.1111	Public non-financial corporations
		S.11111	Central government corporations
		S.11112	Local government corporations
S.11102	National private non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.11121	National private non-financial corporations
		S.111211	Finnish-owned private corporations
		S.111212	Foreign minority-controlled private corporations
S.11103	Foreign controlled non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.11122	Foreign majority-controlled private corporations
S.112	Housing corporations	S.112	Housing corporations
S.1121	Housing companies		
S.11211	Housing companies, public		
S.11212	Housing companies, national private		
S.11213	Housing companies, foreign controlled		
S.1122	Other housing corporations		
S.11221	Other housing corporations, public		
S.11222	Other housing corporations, national private		
S.11223	Other housing corporations, foreign controlled		
S.12	Financial and insurance corporations	S.12	Financial and insurance corporations
		S.111	Non-financial corporations
S.121–S.123	Monetary financial institutions	S.121–S.122	Monetary financial institutions
S.121	Central bank	S.121	Bank of Finland
S.122	Other monetary financial institutions	S.122	Other monetary financial institutions
S.1221	Deposit banks	S.1221	Deposit banks
S.12211	Deposit banks, public		
S.12212	Deposit banks, national private		
S.12213	Deposit banks, foreign controlled		
S.1222	Other credit institutions	S.1223	Other monetary financial institutions practising financial intermediation
S.12221	Other credit institutions, public		
S.12222	Other credit institutions, national private		
S.12223	Other credit institutions, foreign controlled		
S.1223	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions	S.1223	Other monetary financial institutions practising financial intermediation
S.12231	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, public		
S.12232	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, national private		
S.12233	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, foreign controlled		
S.123	Money market funds	S.1222	Money market funds
S.124	Collective investment schemes, excl. money market funds	S.123	Other financial intermediaries
S.1241	Investment funds (UCITS)		
S.1242	Other collective investment schemes	S.123	Other financial intermediaries
		S.112	Housing corporations
		S.11111	Central government corporations
		S.11112	Local government corporations
		S.111211	Finnish-owned private corporations
		S.111212	Foreign minority-controlled private corporations
		S.11122	Foreign majority-controlled private corporations
S.125	Other financial intermediaries	S.123	Other financial intermediaries
S.12501	Other financial intermediaries, public		
S.12502	Other financial intermediaries, national private		
S.12503	Other financial intermediaries, foreign controlled		
S.126	Financial auxiliaries	S.124	Financial auxiliaries, Other financial intermediaries
		S.123	Other financial intermediaries
S.12601	Financial auxiliaries, public		
S.12602	Financial auxiliaries, national private		
S.12603	Financial auxiliaries, foreign controlled		

Appendix 2
continued

Classification of Sectors 2012		Classification of Sectors 2000	
code	heading	code	heading
S.127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders	S.123	Other financial intermediaries
S.12701	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, public	S.111	Non-financial corporations
		S.123	Other financial intermediaries
		S.11111	Central government corporations
		S.11112	Local government corporations
S.12702	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, national private	S.123	Other financial intermediaries
		S.111211	Finnish-owned private corporations
		S.111212	Foreign minority-controlled private corporations
S.12703	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, foreign controlled	S.123	Other financial intermediaries
		S.11122	Foreign majority-controlled private corporations
S.128	Insurance corporations	S.125	Insurance corporations
S.12801	Insurance corporations, public		
S.12802	Insurance corporations, national private		
S.12803	Insurance corporations, foreign controlled		
S.129	Pension funds	S.125	Insurance corporations
S.13	General government	S.13	General government
S.1311	Central government	S.1311	Central government
S.13111	Budget economy of central government		
S.13119	Other units of central government		
S.1312	State government (not used in Finland)	S.1312	State government (not used in Finland)
S.1313	Local government	S.1313	Local government
S.13131	Municipalities	S.13131	Municipalities
S.13132	Joint municipal authorities	S.13132	Joint municipal authorities
S.13133	The Åland Government	S.13133	Government of Åland
S.13139	Other units of local government		
S.1314	Social security funds	S.1314	Social security funds
S.13141	Employment pension schemes	S.13141	Employment pension schemes
S.13149	Other social security funds	S.13149	Other social security funds
S.14	Households	S.14	Households
S.141	Employers and own-account workers	S.141	Employers and other own-account workers
		S.1411	Employers and own-account workers in agriculture
		S.1419	Other employers and own-account workers
S.143	Employees	S.143	Employees
S.144	Recipients of property and transfer income	S.144	Recipients of property income, pensions and other transfer income
S.1441	Recipients of property income		
S.1442	Recipients of pensions		
S.1443	Recipients of other transfers		
S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households	S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households
		S.151	State churches
		S.152	Other non-profit institutions serving households
S.2	Rest of the world	S.2	Rest of the world
S.21	Member States and Institutions and Bodies of the European Union	S.21	The European Union
S.211	Member States of the European Union	S.211	The Member States of the EU
S.2111	Member States of the Euro Area	S.2111	The Member States of the EMU
S.2112	Member States outside the Euro Area	S.2112	The other Member States of the EU
S.212	Institutions and Bodies of the European Union	S.212	The institutions of the EU
S.2121	The European Central Bank (ECB)		
S.2122	European Institutions and Bodies, except the ECB		
S.22	Non-member countries and international organisations non-resident of the EU	S.22	Other countries and international organisations
		S.221	Other countries
S2i	Euro Area S.2111 + S.2121	S.2111 + S.212, part	
S2x	Area outside the Euro Area: S.2112 + S.2122 + S.22	S.2112 + S.212, part + S.22	

Appendix 3

Correspondence of Classification of Sectors 2000 with Classification of Sectors 2012

Classification of Sectors 2000		Classification of Sectors 2012	
code	heading	code	heading
S.1	Total economy (resident sectors)	S.1	Total economy
S.11	Non-financial corporations and housing corporations	S.11	Non-financial corporations
S.111	Non-financial corporations	S.111	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations
S.1111	Public non-financial corporations	S.11101	Public non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations (subdivision discontinued, cf. 2000)
S.11111	Central government corporations		
S.11112	Local government corporations	S.12701	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, public
S.1112	Private non-financial corporations	S.11102	National private non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations (subdivision discontinued, cf. 2000)
S.11121	National private non-financial corporations		
S.111211	Finnish-owned private corporations		
S.111212	Foreign minority-controlled private corporations	S.12702	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, national private
S.11122	Foreign majority-controlled private corporations	S.11103	Foreign controlled non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations
		S.12703	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, foreign controlled
S.112	Housing corporations	S.112	Housing corporations
		S.1121	Housing companies
		S.11211	Housing companies, public
		S.11212	Housing companies, national private
		S.11213	Housing companies, foreign controlled
		S.1122	Other housing corporations
		S.11221	Other housing corporations, public
		S.11222	Other housing corporations, national private
		S.11223	Other housing corporations, foreign controlled
S.12	Financial and insurance corporations	S.12	Financial and insurance corporations
S.121, S.122	Monetary financial institutions	S.121–S.123	Monetary financial institutions
S.121	Bank of Finland	S.121	Central bank
S.122	Other monetary financial institutions	S.122	Other monetary financial institutions
S.1221	Deposit banks	S.123	Money market funds (MMF)
		S.1221	Deposit banks
		S.12211	Deposit banks, public
		S.12212	Deposit banks, national private
		S.12213	Deposit banks, foreign controlled
S.1222	Money market funds	S.123	Money market funds (MMF)
S.1223	Other monetary financial institutions practising financial intermediation	S.1222	Other credit institutions
		S.12221	Other credit institutions, public
		S.12222	Other credit institutions, national private
		S.12223	Other credit institutions, foreign controlled
		S.1223	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions
		S.12231	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, public
		S.12232	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, national private
		S.12233	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, foreign controlled
S.123	Other financial intermediaries	S.124	Collective investment schemes, excl. money market funds
		S.1241	Investment funds (UCITS)
		S.1242	Other collective investment schemes
		S.125	Other financial intermediaries
		S.12501	Other financial intermediaries, public
		S.12502	Other financial intermediaries, national private
		S.12503	Other financial intermediaries, foreign controlled
		S.126	Financial auxiliaries
		S.12601	Financial auxiliaries, public
		S.12602	Financial auxiliaries, national private
		S.12603	Financial auxiliaries, foreign controlled
		S.127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders
		S.12701	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, public
		S.12702	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, national private
		S.12703	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, foreign controlled

Appendix 3
continued

Classification of Sectors 2000		Classification of Sectors 2012	
code	heading	code	heading
S.124	Financial auxiliaries	S.126	Financial auxiliaries
		S.12601	Financial auxiliaries, public
		S.12602	Financial auxiliaries, national private
		S.12603	Financial auxiliaries, foreign controlled
S.125	Insurance corporations	S.128	Insurance corporations
		S.12801	Insurance corporations, public
		S.12802	Insurance corporations, national private
		S.12803	Insurance corporations, foreign controlled
		S.129	Pension funds
S.13	General government	S.13	General government
S.1311	Central government	S.1311	Central government
		S.13111	Budget economy of central government
		S.13119	Other units of central government
S.1312	State government (not used in Finland)	S.1312	State government (not used in Finland)
S.1313	Local government	S.1313	Local government
S.13131	Municipalities	S.13131	Municipalities
S.13132	Joint municipal authorities	S.13132	Joint municipal authorities
		S.13139	Other units of local government
S.13133	Government of Åland	S.13133	The Åland Government
S.1314	Social security funds	S.1314	Social security funds
S.13141	Employment pension schemes	S.13141	Employment pension schemes
S.13149	Other social security funds	S.13149	Other social security funds
S.14	Households	S.14	Households
S.141	Employers and other own-account workers	S.141	Employers and own-account workers (subdivision discontinued, cf. 2000)
S.1411	Employers and own-account workers in agriculture		
S.1419	Other employers and own-account workers		
S.143	Employees	S.143	Employees
S.144	Recipients of property income, pensions and other transfer income	S.144	Recipients of property and transfer income
		S.1441	Recipients of property income
		S.1442	Recipients of pensions
		S.1443	Recipients of other transfers
S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households	S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households (subdivision discontinued, cf. 2000)
S.151	State churches		
S.152	Other non-profit institutions serving households		
S.2	Rest of the world	S.2	Rest of the world
S.21	The European Union	S.21	Member States and Institutions and Bodies of the European Union
S.211	The Member States of the EU	S.211	Member States of the European Union
S.2111	The Member States of the EMU	S.2111	Member States of the Euro Area
S.2112	The other Member States of the EU	S.2112	Member States outside the Euro Area
S.212	The institutions of the EU	S.212	Institutions and Bodies of the European Union
		S.2121	The European Central Bank (ECB)
		S.2122	European Institutions and Bodies, except the ECB
S.22	Other countries and international organisations	S.22	
S.221	Other countries		
S.222	International organisations		
S.2111 + S.212, part		S2i	Euro Area: S.2111 + S.2121
S.2112 + S.212, part + S.22		S2x	Area outside the Euro Area: S.2112 + S.212, part + S.22

Appendix 4

Correspondence of Classification of Sectors 2012 with Classification of Sectors ESA2010

Classification of Sectors 2012		ESA2010	
code	heading	code	heading
S.1	Total economy	S.1	Total economy
S.11	Non-financial corporations	S.11	Non financial corporations
S.111	Non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.11	Non financial corporations
S.11101	Public non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.11001	Public non financial corporations
S.11102	National private non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.11002	National private non financial corporations
S.11103	Foreign controlled non-financial corporations, excl. housing corporations	S.11003	Foreign controlled non financial corporations
S.112	Housing corporations	S.11	Non financial corporations
S.1121	Housing companies	S.11	Non financial corporations
S.11211	Housing companies, public	S.11001	Public non financial corporations
S.11212	Housing companies, national private	S.11002	National private non financial corporations
S.11213	Housing companies, foreign controlled	S.11003	Foreign controlled non financial corporations
S.1122	Other housing corporations	S.11	Non financial corporations
S.11221	Other housing corporations, public	S.11001	Public non financial corporations
S.11222	Other housing corporations, national private	S.11002	National private non financial corporations
S.11223	Other housing corporations, foreign controlled	S.11003	Foreign controlled non financial corporations
S.12	Financial and insurance corporations	S.12	Financial corporations
S.121–S.123	Monetary financial institutions	S.121+S.122+S.123	Monetary financial institutions
S.121	Central bank	S.121	Central bank (public)
S.122	Other monetary financial institutions	S.122	Deposit-taking corporations, except the Central Bank
		S.12201	Public
		S.12202	National private
		S.12203	Foreign controlled
S.1221	Deposit banks	S.122	Deposit-taking corporations, except the Central Bank
S.12211	Deposit banks, public	S.12201	Public
S.12212	Deposit banks, national private	S.12202	National private
S.12213	Deposit banks, foreign controlled	S.12203	Foreign controlled
S.1222	Other credit institutions	S.122	Deposit-taking corporations, except the Central Bank
S.12221	Other credit institutions, public	S.12201	Public
S.12222	Other credit institutions, national private	S.12202	National private
S.12223	Other credit institutions, foreign controlled	S.12203	Foreign controlled
S.1223	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions	S.122	Deposit-taking corporations, except the Central Bank
S.12231	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, public	S.12201	Public
S.12232	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, national private	S.12202	National private
S.12233	Other monetary financial institutions, excl. credit institutions, foreign controlled	S.12203	Foreign controlled
S.123	Money market funds (MMF) (ESA subdivision not in use)	S.123	Money market funds
		S.12301	Public
		S.12302	National private
		S.12303	Foreign controlled
S.124	Collective investment schemes, excl. money market funds	S.124	Non-MMF investment funds
S.1241	Investment funds (UCITS) (ESA subdivision not in use)	S.124	Non-MMF investment funds
		S.12401	Public
		S.12402	National private
		S.12403	Foreign controlled
S.1242	Other collective investment schemes (ESA subdivision not in use)	S.124	Non-MMF investment funds
		S.12401	Public
		S.12402	National private
		S.12403	Foreign controlled
S.125	Other financial intermediaries	S.125	Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds
S.12501	Other financial intermediaries, public	S.12501	Public
S.12502	Other financial intermediaries, national private	S.12502	National private
S.12503	Other financial intermediaries, foreign controlled	S.12503	Foreign controlled

Appendix 4
continued

Classification of Sectors 2012		ESA2010	
code	heading	code	heading
S.126	Financial auxiliaries	S.126	Financial auxiliaries
S.12601	Financial auxiliaries, public	S.12601	Public
S.12602	Financial auxiliaries, national private	S.12602	National private
S.12603	Financial auxiliaries, foreign controlled	S.12603	Foreign controlled
S.127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders	S.127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders
S.12701	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, public	S.12701	Public
S.12702	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, national private	S.12702	National private
S.12703	Captive financial institutions and money lenders, foreign controlled	S.12703	Foreign controlled
S.128	Insurance corporations	S.128	Insurance corporations
S.12801	Insurance corporations, public	S.12801	Public
S.12802	Insurance corporations, national private	S.12802	National private
S.12803	Insurance corporations, foreign controlled	S.12803	Foreign controlled
S.129	Pension funds (ESA subdivision not in use)	S.129	Pension funds
		S.12901	Public
		S.12902	National private
		S.12903	Foreign controlled
S.13	General government	S.13	General government
S.1311	Central government	S.1311	Central government (excluding social security)
S.13111	Budget economy of central government	S.1311	Central government (excluding social security)
S.13119	Other units of central government	S.1311	Central government (excluding social security)
S.1312	State government (not used in Finland)	S.1312	State government (excluding social security)
S.1313	Local government	S.1313	Local government (excluding social security)
S.13131	Municipalities	S.1313	Local government (excluding social security)
S.13132	Joint municipal authorities	S.1313	Local government (excluding social security)
S.13133	The Åland Government	S.1313	Local government (excluding social security)
S.13139	Other units of local government	S.1313	Local government (excluding social security)
S.1314	Social security funds	S.1314	Social security funds
S.13141	Employment pension schemes	S.1314	Social security funds
S.13149	Other social security funds	S.1314	Social security funds
S.14	Households	S.14	Households
S.141	Employers and own-account workers (ESA subdivision not in use)	S.141	Employers
		S.142	Own account workers
S.143	Employees	S.143	Employees
S.144	Recipients of property and transfer income	S.144	Recipients of property and transfer income
S.1441	Recipients of property income	S.1441	Recipients of property income
S.1442	Recipients of pensions	S.1442	Recipients of pensions
S.1443	Recipients of other transfers	S.1443	Recipients of other transfers
S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households (ESA subdivision not in use)	S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households
		S.15002	National private
		S.15003	Foreign controlled
S.2	Rest of the world	S.2	Rest of the world
S.21	Member States and Institutions and Bodies of the European Union	S.21	Member States and Institutions and Bodies of the European Union
S.211	Member States of the European Union	S.211	Member States of the European Union
S.2111	Member States of the Euro Area	S.2111	Member States of the Euro Area
S.2112	Member States outside the Euro Area	S.2112	Member States outside Euro Area
S.212	Institutions and Bodies of the European Union	S.212	Institutions and Bodies of the European Union
S.2121	The European Central Bank (ECB)	S.2121	The European Central Bank (ECB)
S.2122	European Institutions and Bodies, except the ECB	S.2122	European Institutions and Bodies, except the ECB
S.22	Non-member countries and international organisations non-resident of the EU	S.22	Non-member countries and international organisations non resident of EU
S2i	Euro Area: S.2111 + S.2121		
S2x	Area outside the Euro Area: S.2112 + S.2122 + S.22		

Käsikirjoja – Handböcker – Handbooks

Nro 1	Koulutusluokitus 2006 <i>Utbildningsklassificering 2006</i>		2007
Nro 4	Toimialaluokitus TOL 2008		2008
	Toimialaluokitus TOL 2008 (pdf)		2008
	Toimialaluokitus TOL 2008		2009
	Liite 1 Hakemisto		
	<i>Näringsgrensindelningen TOL 2008 (pdf)</i>		2009
Nro 5	Sektoriluokitus 2012 (pdf)		2012
No 5c	Classification of Sectors 2012		2012
Nro 6	Rahoitusvaadeluokitus 1996 Classification of financial assets and liabilities 1996		1995
Nro 10	Yhteisöjen tehtäväloukitukset	uudistettu painos	1986
	Julkisyhteisöjen ja voittoa tavoittelemattomien yhteisöjen tehtäväloukitukset		
	<i>Uppgiftsklassificeringar för sammanslutningar</i>	reviderad upplaga	
	<i>Uppgiftsklassificeringar för offentliga sammanslutningar och icke vinstsyftande sammanslutningar</i>		
	Classifications of the functions of government and non-profit institutions serving households	revised edition	
Nro 11	Pääasiällisen toiminnan luokitus		1980
	Pääasiällisen toimeentulolähteen luokitus		
	<i>Klassificering av befolkningen efter huvudsaklig verksamhet</i>		
	<i>Klassificering av befolkningen efter huvudsaklig inkomstkälla</i>		
	Classification of the Population by Type of Activity		
	Classification of the Population by Main Source of Livelihood		
Nro 14	Ammattiluokitus 2010		2011
	Ammattiluokitus 2010 (pdf)		2011
Nro 16	Rakennusluokitus 1994 <i>Byggnadsklassificering 1994</i> Classification of Buildings 1994		1994
Nro 17	Sosioekonomisen aseman luokitus 1989 Classification of Socio-economic Groups	uudistettu painos revised edition	1989
Nr 17b	Sosioekonomisk indelning 1989	reviderad upplaga	1990
Nro 18	Demografiset ja sosiaaliset perusluokitukset		1983
	Ikä, sukupuoli, siviilisääty, kieli, kansalaisuus, uskontokunta		
	<i>Demografiska och sociala grundklassificeringar</i>		
	<i>Ålder, kön, civilstånd, språk, nationalitet, trossamfund</i>		
	Demographic and Social Basic Classifications		
	Age, Sex, Marital Status, Language, Nationality, Religion		
Nro 20	Suomen ympäristötiedostot		1996
Nro 21	Aineellisten varojen luokitukset		1985
	Kiinteä pääoma, varastovarot, muut aineelliset varat		
	<i>Klassificeringar av materiella tillgångar</i>		
	<i>Fast kapital, lagerkapital, övriga materiella tillgångar</i>		
	Classifications of Tangible Assets		
	Fixed Capital, Inventories, Other Tangible Assets		

Nro 22	Ikäluokitukset Ohjeita ikäluokituksen käytöstä <i>Åldersklassificeringar</i> <i>Riktlinjer för användning av åldersklassificeringar</i>		1986
Nro 27	Rikosnimikkeistö <i>Brottsnomenklatur</i> Crime nomenclature		1999
Nro 28	Kunnat ja kuntapohjaiset aluejaot 2012 <i>Kommuner och kommunbaserade indelningar 2012</i> Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities 2012		2012
	Kunnat ja kuntapohjaiset aluejaot 2012 (pdf) <i>Kommuner och kommunbaserade indelningar 2012</i> Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities 2012		2012
Nro 30	Tilastokeskuksen ammattieettinen opas		2006
No 30b	Guidelines on Professional Ethics		2006
Nro 31	Tuottajahintaindeksit 1990=100 Indeksien käyttäjän käsikirja Producer Price Indices 1990=100 Handbook for Indices Users		1993
Nro 32	Maanrakennuskustannusindeksi 1990=100 Käyttäjän käsikirja		1993
Nro 33	Ansiotasoindeksi 2005=100 (pdf) Käyttäjän käsikirja		2009
Nr 33b	<i>Förtjänstnivåindex 2005=100 (pdf)</i> <i>Användarhandbok</i>		2009
No 33c	The Index of Wage and Salary Earnings 2005=100 (pdf) Handbook for users		2009
Nro 35	Väestölaskenta 2000 Käsikirja		2001
Nr 35b	<i>Folkräkningen 2000</i> <i>Handbok</i>		2001
No 35c	Population Census 2000 Handbook		2001
Nro 36	Siviiliasiain nimikkeistö <i>Nomenklatur för civilmål</i> Nomenclature of civil cases		2002
Nro 37	Jäteluokitusopas		2005
No 37b	Guide to Waste Classification		1999
Nro 38	Vuoden 1950 väestölaskennan otosaineiston käsikirja		1997
Nro 39	Kuluttajahintaindeksi 2010=100 (pdf) Käyttäjän käsikirja	uudistettu painos	2012
Nr 39b	<i>Konsumentprisindex 2010=100 (pdf)</i> <i>Användarhandbok</i>	reviderad upplaga	2012
No 39c	Consumer Price Index 2010=100 (pdf) Handbook for Users	revised edition	2012
Nro 40	Maankäyttöluokitus <i>Markanvändningsklassificering</i> Land Use Classification		2000

Nro 41	Julkisyhteisöjen tehtäväluokitus		2001
Nro 42	Rakennuskustannusindeksi 2000 =100 Käyttäjän käsikirja Building Cost Index 2000=100 User's Handbook		2001
Nro 43	Laatua tilastoissa	uudistettu painos	2007
No 43b	Quality Guidelines for Official Statistics		2002
Nro 44	Yksilöllisen kulutuksen käyttötarkoituksen mukainen luokitus (COICOP)		2002
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