

## **HCSO release 9006/1999. (SK 5) of the President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office on the building register**

1. Based on point f) of section 6 (1) of Act XLVIII of 1993 on Statistics I issue the building register included in the Annex of this release.
2. The building register should be used to group and classify construction works as well as to prepare statistical reports and records related to these.
3. The building register, which entered into force with this release, shall apply from 1 January 2000, simultaneously with this HCSO release 9005/1997. (SK 6) of the President of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office shall be repealed.

### **Methodological guidelines**

1. The Classification of Types of Constructions (CC) has been developed on the basis of the provisional Central Product Classification (CPC) published in 1991 by the United Nations. CPC distinguishes in Division 52 "Constructions" between the two main categories "Buildings" and "Civil engineering works" which in CC are also used as major groups.

CC tries at the same time to be consistent with the UN recommendations applicable in this field :

- the definitions concerning the current housing and construction statistics for the countries of the ECE/UN region (1994)<sup>1</sup>, and
  - the recommendations for the 1990 censuses of population and housing in the ECE region<sup>2</sup>.
2. Compared with the CPC-structure the CC-version of "Buildings" has been subdivided more detailed and includes a considerable number of additional items.
  3. CC is designed to serve different purposes such as statistics on construction activities, construction reports, building and housing censuses and price statistics on construction work and national accounts. In addition, CC is to be used for the definition of constructions which will be needed for the provision of information on specific variables (e.g. building permits, production) concerning short term indicators. Also, CC is designed to be used for the whole life of a construction : changes in use, transactions, renovations, demolition. Finally, CC could be used as classification standard for the procurement and tenders on public works contracts initiated by the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistical Standards and Studies, No 43, United Nations, New York, 1994.

<sup>2</sup> Statistical Standards and Studies, No 40, United Nations, New York, 1987.

4. The classification uses the decimal system and includes :

2	Sections	(1-digit)
6	Divisions	(2-digit)
20	Groups	(3-digit)
46	Classes	(4-digit)

5. This publication consists of three parts :

Part I	Introduction
Part II	Structure
Part III	Explanatory notes

### **Classification principles**

6. In this classification, constructions are subdivided into "Buildings" and "Civil engineering works". Within these sections CC differentiates primarily according to the technical design which results from the special use of the structure (e.g. commercial buildings, road structures, waterworks, pipelines) and, in particular for buildings, according to the main use (e.g. residential, non-residential). The site of a construction, its ownership and the institution to which it belongs are normally irrelevant criteria for this classification and have not been taken into account, except in a few cases.
7. Civil engineering works are classified mainly according to the engineering design which is determined by the purpose of the structure.

### **Definitions**

8. *Constructions* are structures connected with the ground which are made of construction materials and components and/or for which construction work is carried out. In this respect, the preparation of soil, planting or sowing etc. for agricultural purposes are not regarded as constructions.
9. *Buildings* are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered by persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects.

Buildings do not necessarily need walls. It is sufficient for them to have a roof, but there must be a demarcation which constitutes the individual character of the building to be used separately.

A separate building is any free-standing building; also, in the case of interconnected structures (e.g. semi-detached or terraced houses), any unit separated from other units by a fire wall extending from roof to cellar is considered an individual building. If there is no fire wall the interconnected building units are

regarded as individual buildings if they have their own access (own entrance) as well as their own utility system and are separately usable.

For technical reasons, buildings also include separately usable underground constructions which can be entered by persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects (e.g. underground shelters, underground hospitals, underground shopping centers and workshops, underground garages).

Buildings are subdivided into residential and non-residential buildings.

10. *Residential buildings* are constructions at least half of which is used for residential purposes. If less than half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified under non-residential buildings in accordance with its purpose-oriented design.

11. *Non-residential buildings* are constructions which are mainly used or intended for non-residential purposes. If at least half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified as a residential building.

12. The overall useful floor area does not include :

- construction areas (e.g. areas of demarcation components, supports, columns, pillars, shafts, chimneys)
- functional areas for ancillary use (e.g. areas occupied by heating and air-conditioning installations, or by power generators)
- thoroughfares (e.g. areas of stairwells, lifts, escalators)

The part of the overall useful area of a building used for residential purposes includes the area used for kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms and ancillary rooms, cellars and common rooms used by the owners of the residential units.

13. *Civil engineering works* are all constructions not classified under buildings : railways, roads, bridges, highways, airport runways, dams etc.

### **Guidelines for classifying constructions**

14. The unit to be used for classification is generally the individual construction (building, road, pipeline etc.). In certain cases it is only possible to apply it to a property as a whole.

15. For complex constructions consisting, for example, of several buildings, each building is to be classified as a separate unit. If, for example, a school consists of a school building and a hostel, the school building is to be assigned to 1263, whereas the hostel belongs to 1130. However, as mentioned above, if no detailed data are available, the complex is classified to 1263.

16. As mentioned before, constructions are classified according to their specific use. Constructions used or designed for several purposes (e.g. a combined residential,

hotel and office building) are to be assigned to one classification item, according to the main use. The main use is to be determined as follows :

- The different purposes of the construction with their particular percentage of the overall useful area have to be calculated, with the purposes/uses allocated to the classification items.
- Then the construction is classified according to the "top-down" method : The construction is first assigned to the 1-digit section (buildings or civil engineering works) which covers the largest share of the overall area; then, it is assigned to the 2-digit division (Residential building, non-residential building, transport infrastructure etc.) with the largest share within the section. At the next stage it is assigned to the 3-digit group with the largest share within the division. Finally to the 4-digit class with the largest share of the overall area within the group.

17.This rule can be illustrated on the basis of the following theoretical example :

The overall useful area of a building is broken down into :

<b>Type of use</b>	<b>Percentage of overall useful area</b>	<b>CC Class</b>
<i>4 flats</i>	30 %	1122
<i>Office of a credit institute</i>	10 %	1220
<i>Pharmacy and shops</i>	20 %	1230
<i>Library</i>	30 %	1262
<i>Doctor's practice</i>	10 %	1264

In this case the building is to be classified as follows :

- in the 2-digit division 12 "Non-residential buildings" because this covers the major percentage (70%)
- in the 3-digit group 126 "Buildings for public entertainment, education or hospital and institutional care" because this covers the major percentage (40%) within division 12
- finally in the 4-digit class 1262 "Museums and libraries" because this class covers the major percentage (30 %) within unit group 126.

# STRUCTURE

## 1 BUILDINGS

### 11 Residential buildings

#### 111 One-dwelling buildings

1110 One-dwelling buildings

#### 112 Two- and more dwelling buildings

1121 Two-dwelling buildings

1122 Three- and more dwelling buildings

#### 113 Residences for communities

1130 Residences for communities

### 12 Non-residential buildings

#### 121 Hotels and similar buildings

1211 Hotel buildings

1212 Other short-stay accommodation buildings

#### 122 Office buildings

1220 Office buildings

#### 123 Wholesale and retail trade buildings

1230 Wholesale and retail trade buildings

#### 124 Traffic and communication buildings

1241 Communication buildings, stations, terminals and associated buildings

1242 Garage buildings

#### 125 Industrial buildings and warehouses

1251 Industrial buildings

1252 Reservoirs, silos and warehouses

#### 126 Public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care buildings

1261 Public entertainment buildings

1262 Museums and libraries

1263 School, university and research buildings

1264 Hospital or institutional care buildings

1265 Sports halls

#### 127 Other non-residential buildings

1271 Non-residential farm buildings

1272 Buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities

1273 Historic or protected monuments

1274 Other buildings not elsewhere classified

## **2 CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS**

### **21 Transport infrastructures**

- 211 Highways, streets and roads**
  - 2111 Highways
  - 2112 Streets and roads
- 212 Railways**
  - 2121 Long-distance railways
  - 2122 Urban railways
- 213 Airfield runways**
  - 2130 Airfield runways
- 214 Bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways**
  - 2141 Bridges and elevated highways
  - 2142 Tunnels and subways
- 215 Harbours, waterways, dams and other waterworks**
  - 2151 Harbours and navigable canals
  - 2152 Dams
  - 2153 Aqueducts, irrigation and cultivation waterworks

### **22 Pipelines, communication and electricity lines**

- 221 Long-distance pipelines, communication and electricity lines**
  - 2211 Long-distance oil and gas pipelines
  - 2212 Long-distance water pipelines
  - 2213 Long-distance telecommunication lines
  - 2214 Long-distance electricity lines
- 222 Local pipelines and cables**
  - 2221 Local gas supply lines
  - 2222 Local water supply pipelines
  - 2223 Local waste water pipelines
  - 2224 Local electricity and telecommunication cables

### **23 Complex constructions on industrial sites**

- 230 Complex constructions on industrial sites**
  - 2301 Constructions for mining or extraction
  - 2302 Power plant constructions
  - 2303 Chemical plant constructions
  - 2304 Heavy industrial plants, not elsewhere classified

### **24 Other civil engineering works**

- 241**            **Sport and recreation constructions**
  - 2411    Sports grounds
  - 2412    Other sport and recreation constructions
  
- 242**            **Other civil engineering works not elsewhere classified**
  - 2420    Other civil engineering works not elsewhere classified