Full title: *Classification of Types of Constructions*

Abbreviation: *ÉJ (CC)*

Legal basis:
Handbook on Classification of Constructions, *Eurostat*;

Statement No. 9006/1999 (SK 5.) of the President of HCSO on the Classification of Types of Constructions

Implementation date: 1ˢᵗ January 2000

History of the classification:
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. The previous revision was made in 1995. The predecessor of the current classification was the Classification of Constructions 1995 (ÉJ'95).

Structure:
> In ÉJ constructions are sub-divided into "Buildings" and "Civil engineering works". The classification is hierarchical, uses the decimal system and includes
> 2 sections (1-digit),
> 6 divisions (2-digit),
> 20 groups (3-digit),
> 46 classes (4-digit).

Short description:
> The Hungarian Classification of Constructions (ÉJ) is identical with the European one, Classification of Types of Constructions (CC).
> CC is to be used to group and classify constructions as well as to make statistical reports and keep statistical records on these.
> **Classification principles**: in this classification, constructions are sub-divided 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 are not taken into account, except in a few cases.
> **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.
> **Purposes of use**: CC is designed to serve different purposes such as statistics on construction activities, construction reports, building and housing censuses and price statistics on construction works and national accounts. In addition, CC is to be used for the definition of constructions, which is 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 procurement and tenders on public works contracts initiated by the Commission.

Connection with international classifications: The ÉJ currently in force is the translation of the Classification of Types of Constructions (CC), which has been finalised by Eurostat in 1997. CC has been developed on the basis of the provisional Central Product Classification (CPC) published by the United Nations in 1991. CPC classifies constructions into Division 52 ("Constructions"). 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), and the recommendations for the 1990 censuses of population and housing in the ECE region.

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