

**Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources
used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and
the underlying government sector accounts
according to ESA2010**

Austria

19 December 2017

Background

Compilation and publishing of the Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used to compile actual deficit and debt data is foreseen by Council Regulation 479/2009, as amended.

According to Article 8.1: *“The Commission (Eurostat) shall regularly assess the quality both of actual data reported by Member States and of the underlying government sector accounts compiled according to ESA 95.... Quality of actual data means compliance with accounting rules, completeness, reliability, timeliness, and consistency of the statistical data. The assessment will focus on areas specified in the inventories of Member States such as the delimitation of the government sector, the classification of government transactions and liabilities, and the time of recording.”*

In line with the provisions of the Regulation set up in Article 9, *“Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a detailed inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used to compile actual deficit and debt data and the underlying government accounts. The inventories shall be prepared in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Commission (Eurostat) after consultation of CMFB. The inventories shall be updated following revisions in the methods, procedures and sources adopted by Member States to compile their statistical data”*.

The content of the Inventory and the related guidelines have been endorsed by the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics in June 2012 and are followed by all EU Member States. This version introduces references to the ESA2010 as well as some updates of the relevant topics mirroring the changes introduced by the ESA2010.

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| A. | Institutional arrangements, sources, procedures and methods used for the calculation of deficit and debt data | 8 |
| 1. | General government | 8 |
| 1.1. | <i>Central government subsector (S.1311)</i> | 8 |
| 1.2. | <i>State government subsector (S.1312)</i> | 8 |
| 1.3. | <i>Local government subsector (S.1313)</i> | 9 |
| 1.4. | <i>Social security funds subsector (S.1314)</i> | 9 |
| 2. | Institutional arrangements | 11 |
| 2.1. | <i>Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government deficit and debt data</i> | 11 |
| 2.1.1 | <i>Existence of an EDP unit/department</i> | 13 |
| 2.1.2 | <i>Availability of resources for the compilation of GFS data</i> | 13 |
| 2.2. | <i>Institutional arrangements relating to public accounts</i> | 13 |
| 2.2.1 | <i>Legal / institutional framework</i> | 14 |
| 2.2.2 | <i>Auditing of public accounts</i> | 15 |
| 2.2.2.1 | <i>General government units</i> | 15 |
| 2.2.2.2 | <i>Public units, not part of general government</i> | 15 |
| 2.3. | <i>Communication</i> | 16 |
| 2.3.1 | <i>Communication between actors involved in EDP</i> | 16 |
| 2.3.1.1 | <i>Agreement on co-operation</i> | 16 |
| 2.3.1.2 | <i>Access to data sources based on public accounts</i> | 16 |
| 2.3.2 | <i>Publication of deficit and debt statistics</i> | 17 |
| 2.3.2.1 | <i>Publication of EDP data</i> | 17 |
| 2.3.2.2 | <i>Publication of underlying government ESA2010 accounts</i> | 17 |
| 3. | EDP tables and data sources | 18 |
| 3.1. | <i>EDP table 1</i> | 18 |
| 3.1.1 | <i>Compilation of Maastricht debt</i> | 18 |
| 3.1.1.1 | <i>Specification of debt instruments</i> | 18 |
| 3.1.1.2 | <i>Data sources used for the compilation of Maastricht debt</i> | 18 |
| 3.1.1.3 | <i>Amendments to basic data sources</i> | 19 |
| 3.1.1.4 | <i>Consolidation of Maastricht debt</i> | 19 |
| 3.2. | <i>Central government subsector, EDP table 2A and 3B</i> | 20 |
| 3.2.1 | <i>Data sources for main central government unit: "Bund"</i> | 20 |
| 3.2.1.1 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 22 |
| 3.2.1.2 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 22 |
| 3.2.1.3 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 22 |
| 3.2.1.3.1 | <i>Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts</i> | 22 |
| 3.2.1.3.2 | <i>Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts</i> | 23 |
| 3.2.1.4 | <i>Extra-budgetary accounts (EBA)</i> | 23 |
| 3.2.2 | <i>Data sources for other central government units</i> | 23 |
| 3.2.2.1 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 24 |
| 3.2.2.2 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 25 |
| 3.2.2.3 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 25 |
| 3.2.2.3.1 | <i>Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts</i> | 25 |
| 3.2.2.3.2 | <i>Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts</i> | 26 |
| 3.2.3 | <i>EDP table 2A</i> | 26 |
| 3.2.3.1 | <i>Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts</i> | 26 |
| 3.2.3.2 | <i>Legal basis of the working balance</i> | 26 |
| 3.2.3.3 | <i>Coverage of units in the working balance</i> | 27 |
| 3.2.3.3.1 | <i>Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB</i> | 27 |
| 3.2.3.3.2 | <i>Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB</i> | 27 |
| 3.2.3.4 | <i>Accounting basis of the working balance</i> | 27 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|-----------|
| 3.2.3.4.1 | Accrual adjustment relating to interest D.41, as reported in EDP T2 | 27 |
| 3.2.3.4.2 | Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2 | 27 |
| 3.2.3.4.3 | Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2..... | 28 |
| 3.2.3.5 | <i>Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance</i> | 28 |
| 3.2.3.6 | <i>Financial transactions included in the working balance</i> | 28 |
| 3.2.3.7 | <i>Other adjustments reported in EDP T2</i> | 28 |
| 3.2.3.8 | <i>Net lending/net borrowing of central government</i> | 29 |
| 3.2.4 | <i>EDP table 3B</i> | 29 |
| 3.2.4.1 | <i>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</i> | 29 |
| 3.2.4.2 | <i>Other stock-flow adjustments</i> | 30 |
| 3.2.4.3 | <i>Balancing of non-financial and financial accounts, transactions in F.8</i> ... | 30 |
| 3.3. | <i>State government subsector, EDP table 2B and 3C</i> | 32 |
| 3.3.1 | <i>Data sources for state government unit: "Länder"</i> | 32 |
| 3.3.1.1 | <i>Further specifications/comments to the table</i> | 32 |
| 3.3.1.2 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 32 |
| 3.3.1.3 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 33 |
| 3.3.1.4 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 33 |
| 3.3.1.4.1 | Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts.. | 33 |
| 3.3.1.4.2 | Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts | 33 |
| 3.3.2 | <i>Data sources for other state government units</i> | 34 |
| 3.3.2.1 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 35 |
| 3.3.2.2 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 35 |
| 3.3.2.3 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 35 |
| 3.3.3 | <i>EDP table 2B</i> | 36 |
| 3.3.3.1 | <i>Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts</i> | 36 |
| 3.3.3.2 | <i>Legal basis of the working balance</i> | 36 |
| 3.3.3.3 | <i>Coverage of units in the working balance</i> | 36 |
| 3.3.3.3.1 | Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB | 36 |
| 3.3.3.3.2 | Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB | 36 |
| 3.3.3.4 | <i>Accounting basis of the working balance</i> | 36 |
| 3.3.3.4.1 | Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EP T2 | 36 |
| 3.3.3.4.2 | Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EP T2 | 37 |
| 3.3.3.4.3 | Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2..... | 37 |
| 3.3.3.5 | <i>Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance</i> | 37 |
| 3.3.3.6 | <i>Financial transactions included in the working balance</i> | 37 |
| 3.3.3.7 | <i>Other adjustments reported in EDP T2</i> | 38 |
| 3.3.3.8 | <i>Net lending/net borrowing of state government</i> | 38 |
| | <i>B.9, as reported in the last line in EDP T2, is derived from the same source data used when calculating the WB.</i> | 38 |
| 3.3.4 | <i>EDP table 3C</i> | 38 |
| 3.3.4.1 | <i>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</i> | 38 |
| 3.3.4.2 | <i>Other stock-flow adjustments</i> | 39 |
| 3.4. | <i>Local government subsector, EDP table 2C and 3D</i> | 40 |
| 3.4.1 | <i>Data sources for local government main unit: Municipalities</i> | 40 |
| 3.4.1.1 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 40 |
| 3.4.1.2 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 41 |
| 3.4.1.3 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 41 |
| 3.4.1.3.1 | Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts.. | 41 |
| 3.4.1.3.2 | Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts | 41 |
| 3.4.2 | <i>Data sources for other local government units</i> | 41 |
| 3.4.2.1 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 42 |
| 3.4.2.2 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 43 |
| 3.4.2.3 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 43 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|-----------|
| 3.4.3 | <i>EDP table 2C</i> | 44 |
| 3.4.3.1 | <i>Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts</i> | 44 |
| 3.4.3.2 | <i>Legal basis of the working balance</i> | 44 |
| 3.4.3.3 | <i>Coverage of units in the working balance</i> | 44 |
| 3.4.3.3.1 | Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB..... | 44 |
| 3.4.3.3.2 | Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB..... | 44 |
| 3.4.3.4 | <i>Accounting basis of the working balance</i> | 44 |
| 3.4.3.4.1 | Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EDP T2C..... | 44 |
| 3.4.3.4.2 | Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2C..... | 45 |
| 3.4.3.4.3 | Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2C..... | 45 |
| 3.4.3.5 | <i>Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance</i> | 45 |
| 3.4.3.6 | <i>Financial transactions included in the working balance</i> | 45 |
| 3.4.3.7 | <i>Other adjustments reported in EDP T2C</i> | 45 |
| 3.4.3.8 | <i>Net lending/net borrowing of local government</i> | 45 |
| 3.4.4 | <i>EDP table 3D</i> | 46 |
| 3.4.4.1 | <i>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</i> | 46 |
| 3.4.4.2 | <i>Other stock-flow adjustments</i> | 46 |
| 3.5. | <i>Social security subsector, EDP table 2D and 3E</i> | 47 |
| 3.5.1 | <i>Data sources for Social Security Funds main unit: Social Security Funds</i> . 47 | |
| 3.5.1.1 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 47 |
| 3.5.1.2 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 48 |
| 3.5.1.3 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 48 |
| 3.5.1.3.1 | Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts.. | 48 |
| 3.5.1.3.2 | Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts..... | 48 |
| 3.5.2 | <i>Data sources for other Social Security units</i> | 48 |
| 3.5.2.1 | <i>Details of the basic data sources</i> | 49 |
| 3.5.2.2 | <i>Statistical surveys used as a basic data source</i> | 49 |
| 3.5.2.3 | <i>Supplementary data sources and analytical information</i> | 49 |
| 3.5.3 | <i>EDP table 2D</i> | 50 |
| 3.5.3.1 | <i>Working balance - use for national accounts compilation</i> | 50 |
| 3.5.3.2 | <i>Legal basis of the working balance</i> | 50 |
| 3.5.3.3 | <i>Coverage of units in the working balance</i> | 50 |
| 3.5.3.3.1 | Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB..... | 50 |
| 3.5.3.3.2 | Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB..... | 50 |
| 3.5.3.4 | <i>Accounting basis of the working balance</i> | 50 |
| 3.5.3.4.1 | Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EP T2D..... | 50 |
| 3.5.3.4.2 | Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2D..... | 50 |
| 3.5.3.4.3 | Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2D..... | 50 |
| 3.5.3.5 | <i>Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance</i> | 50 |
| 3.5.3.6 | <i>Financial transactions included in the working balance</i> | 51 |
| 3.5.3.7 | <i>Other adjustments reported in EDP T2D</i> | 51 |
| 3.5.3.8 | <i>Net lending/net borrowing of social security funds</i> | 51 |
| 3.5.4 | <i>EDP table 3E</i> | 52 |
| 3.5.4.1 | <i>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</i> | 52 |
| 3.5.4.2 | <i>Other stock-flow adjustments</i> | 52 |
| 3.6. | <i>Link between EDP T2 and related EDP T3</i> | 52 |
| 3.6.1 | <i>Coverage of units</i> | 53 |
| 3.6.2 | <i>Financial transactions</i> | 53 |
| 3.6.3 | <i>Adjustments for accrued interest D.41</i> | 54 |
| 3.6.4 | <i>Other accounts receivable/payable F.8</i> | 54 |
| 3.6.5 | <i>Other adjustments/imputations</i> | 54 |
| 3.7. | <i>General comments on data sources</i> | 54 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 3.8. | EDP table 4 | 54 |
| 3.8.1 | Trade credits and advances | 54 |
| 3.8.2 | Amount outstanding in the government debt from the financing of public undertakings..... | 54 |
| 4. | Revision policy used for annual GFS | 55 |
| 4.1. | Existence of a revision policy in your country | 55 |
| 4.1.1 | Relating to deficit and non-financial accounts | 55 |
| 4.1.2 | Relating to debt and financial accounts..... | 55 |
| 4.2. | Reasons for other than ordinary revisions | 55 |
| 4.3. | Timetable for finalising and revising the accounts | 55 |
| B. | Methodological issues | 57 |
| 5. | Sector delimitation – practical aspects | 57 |
| 5.1. | Sector classification of units | 57 |
| 5.1.1 | Criteria used for sector classification of new units | 58 |
| 5.1.2 | Updating of the register | 58 |
| 5.1.3 | Consistency between different data sources concerning classification of units | 58 |
| 5.2. | Existence and classification of specific units | 59 |
| 6. | Time of recording | 60 |
| 6.1. | Taxes and social contributions | 60 |
| 6.1.1 | Taxes | 61 |
| 6.1.2 | Social contributions | 61 |
| 6.2. | EU flows | 63 |
| 6.2.1 | General questions | 63 |
| 6.2.2 | Cash and Schengen facility:..... | 63 |
| 6.2.3 | Jeremie/Jessica | 63 |
| 6.2.4 | Market Regulatory Agencies..... | 64 |
| 6.3. | Military expenditure | 64 |
| 6.3.1 | Types of contracts | 65 |
| 6.3.2 | Borderline cases..... | 65 |
| 6.3.3 | Recording in national accounts | 65 |
| 6.4. | Interest | 65 |
| 6.4.1 | Interest expenditure | 65 |
| 6.4.2 | Interest Revenue..... | 66 |
| 6.4.3 | Consolidation..... | 66 |
| 6.4.4 | Recording of discounts and premiums on government securities..... | 66 |
| 6.5. | Time of recording of other transactions | 67 |
| 7. | Specific government transactions | 68 |
| 7.1. | Guarantees, debt assumptions | 68 |
| 7.1.1 | Guarantees on borrowing | 68 |
| 7.1.1.1 | New guarantees provided..... | 68 |
| 7.1.1.2 | Treatment of guarantees called | 69 |
| 7.1.1.3 | Treatment of repayments related to guarantees called | 69 |
| 7.1.1.4 | Treatment of write-offs by government in public accounts of government assets that arose from calls, if any..... | 69 |
| 7.1.1.5 | Data sources | 69 |
| 7.1.2 | Guarantees on assets | 69 |
| 7.1.2.1 | New guarantees provided..... | 69 |
| 7.1.2.2 | Treatment of guarantees called | 70 |
| 7.1.2.3 | Treatment of repayments related to guarantees called | 70 |
| 7.1.2.4 | Treatment of write-offs..... | 70 |

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|
| 7.1.2.5 | Data sources | 70 |
| 7.1.3. | Standardized Guarantees | 70 |
| 7.2. | Claims, debt cancellations and debt write-offs..... | 70 |
| 7.2.1 | New lending | 71 |
| 7.2.2 | Debt cancellations | 71 |
| 7.2.3 | Repayments of claims..... | 72 |
| 7.2.4 | Debt write-offs | 72 |
| 7.2.5 | Sale of claims | 72 |
| 7.3. | Capital injections in public corporations | 72 |
| 7.4. | Dividends | 73 |
| 7.5. | Privatization..... | 73 |
| 7.6. | Public Private Partnerships | 74 |
| 7.7. | Financial derivatives | 75 |
| 7.7.1 | Types of derivatives used | 76 |
| 7.7.2 | Data sources | 76 |
| 7.7.3 | Recording..... | 76 |
| 7.8. | Payments for the use of roads | 77 |
| 7.9. | Emission permits | 77 |
| 7.10. | Sale and leaseback operations | 78 |
| 7.11. | Securitisation | 78 |
| 7.12. | UMTS licenses..... | 79 |
| 7.13. | Transactions with the Central Bank..... | 79 |
| 7.14. | Lump sum pension payments..... | 80 |
| 7.15. | Pension schemes..... | 80 |

List of abbreviations

Annex I: Register of general government units by Subsector and by NACE as of March 2017

A. Institutional arrangements, sources, procedures and methods used for the calculation of deficit and debt data

This chapter provides a summary description on the general government sector components and specifies institutional responsibilities and basic data sources used for EDP tables and for the compilation of general government national accounts. Special attention is given to EDP tables: detailed description of components of the working balance and the transition into B.9 (net lending/net borrowing); compilation of Maastricht debt and of stock-flow adjustments; explanation of the link between EDP table 2 and 3, balancing process and statistical discrepancies.

1. General government

This section describes the coverage of the general government sector and the subsectors for Austria.

The general government sector is composed by four subsectors: S.1311, S.1312, S.1313 and S.1314. It includes:

1.1. Central government subsector (S.1311)

The central government subsector includes the main unit “federal government” (i.e. the “Bund”) and according to the current list of S.13 entities – as of 31 March 2017 – 300 other central government units.

A subset of other central government units, defined as “key units”, has a noticeable impact on the subsector’s revenue, expenditure, net lending/net borrowing, or Maastricht debt. Examples are ÖBB Infrastruktur AG, Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft mbH and the defeasance structures HETA Asset Resolution AG, KA Finanz AG and immigon portfolioabbau ag.

Other (non-key) central government units form the remainder group. Examples are universities and colleges (“Fachhochschulen”), federal chambers, or other units (e.g. Österreichische Finanzmarktaufsicht, Statistik Austria (STAT)). Key and non-key units might differ with respect to the data sources used for the compilation of national accounts (see chapters 3.2.2 and 3.2.3).

The list of all general government and government controlled units according to ESA2010 can be downloaded from the [STAT-website](#).

1.2. State government subsector (S.1312)

Main units (8): State government subsector consists of eight states (“Länder”) although Austria has nine states. However, the capital Vienna acts both on the state and the local level. As regards budgets and closed accounts it’s the local level. Therefore, for Public Accounts Statistics and National Accounts Vienna is classified as local government unit.

Other units: According to the current list of S.13 entities – as of 31 March 2017 – 324 other state government organisations (besides the above mentioned eight main units) are classified under S.1312.

A subset of other state government units, defined as “key units”, has a noticeable impact on the subsector’s revenue, expenditure, net lending/net borrowing, or Maastricht debt. Examples are public hospitals, state health funds, or (large) real estate companies.

Other (non-key) state government organisations form the remainder group, such as chambers on the state government level or (small) economic promotion agencies. Key and non-key units might differ with respect to the data sources used for the compilation of national accounts (see chapters 3.3.2 and 3.3.3).

The list of all general government and government controlled units according to ESA2010 can be downloaded from the [STAT-website](#).

1.3. Local government subsector (S.1313)

The local government subsector consists of 2100 municipalities and about 2200 other local units.

Main units:

Austrian municipalities (“Gemeinden”) including Vienna capital: 2100 units as of 31 March 2017, taking into account the merger of municipalities in Styria in 2014 (from 539 to 287 municipalities) and in Upper Austria in 2015 (from 444 to 442).

Other units:

Associations of municipalities (“Gemeindeverbände” for schools, for other administrative purposes, etc.): as of 31 March 2017 there are 901 units.

Other local government units: as of 31 March 2017 there are 1,301 units: foremost local infrastructure and real estate entities in NACE 68, renting and operating of own or leased real estate; economic promotion agencies; 35 social welfare associations and about a dozen public hospitals.

A subset of other local government units, defined as “key units”, has a noticeable impact on the subsector’s revenue, expenditure, net lending/net borrowing, or Maastricht debt. Examples are large public hospitals on the municipal level (e.g. in Vienna) or (some large) real estate companies on the local government level.

Key and non-key units might differ with respect to the data sources used for the compilation of national accounts (see chapters 3.4.2 and 3.4.3).

The list of all general government and government controlled units according to ESA2010 can be downloaded from the [STAT-website](#).

1.4. Social security funds subsector (S.1314)

The social security funds subsector consists of 60 units, including health insurance, pension insurance and accident insurance institutions and other units.

The list of all general government and government controlled units according to ESA2010 can be downloaded from the [STAT-website](#).

Further details relating to practical aspects of sector classification for individual units into general government sector can be found in chapter B.5.

2. Institutional arrangements

This section provides general information on institutional arrangements relating to the production and dissemination of government deficit and debt statistics:

- responsibility of national authorities for compilation of individual EDP tables and underlying government national accounts, as defined by ESA2010 Transmission Programme;
- institutional arrangements relating to public accounts which are used by statistical authorities for compilation of government national accounts and EDP tables;
- general overview about bookkeeping system used by public units, internal quality checks and external auditing;
- communication between individual national authorities involved in EDP;
- publishing of deficit and debt statistics.

Legal basis for the compilation of GFS and EDP data

The Austrian Federal Statistical Law 2000 (Bundesstatistik-Gesetz, BStG) specifies explicitly the type of statistics STAT has to compile (in the so called “Anlage II”). Both “National Accounts” and “Maastricht indicators” are mentioned there. The Regulation of Public Accounts Statistics (Gebarungstatistik-Verordnung, GebStat-VO) is the legal basis for collecting Public Accounts data from all government units.

2.1. Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government deficit and debt data

This section describes institutional responsibilities for compilation of Government Finance Statistics (national accounts for general government and EDP tables). Further related information is described in section 2.3 Communication.

All National accounts data for general government are compiled by STAT and transmitted to Eurostat via the following tables (see the related EU legislation)¹ :

Table 2 – Main aggregates of general government - annual

Table 9 – Detailed tax and social contribution receipts by type of tax or social contribution and receiving subsector including the list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification - annual data

Table 11 – General government expenditure by function - annual data

Table 25 – Non-financial accounts of general government (gentlemen’s agreement) - quarterly

Table 27 – Financial accounts of general government - quarterly

Table 28 – Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government - quarterly

Data on government deficits and debt levels are reported to Eurostat twice a year (in April and October) in EDP notification tables².

¹ [ESA 2010 Regulation](#)

² [EDP notification tables](#)

Table 1 - Institutional responsibilities for the compilation of general government national accounts and EDP tables

| Institutional responsibilities <i>(the appropriate cells are crossed)</i> | | NSI | MOF | NCB | Other | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--|
| Compilation of national accounts for general government: | | | | | | |
| Nonfinancial accounts | annual | X | | | | |
| | quarterly | X | | | | |
| Financial accounts | annual | X | | | | |
| | quarterly | X | | | | |
| Maastricht debt | quarterly | X | | | | |
| Compilation of EDP Tables: | | | | | | |
| EDP table 1 | actual data | deficit/surplus | X | | | |
| | | debt | X | | | |
| | | other variables | X | | | |
| | planned data | deficit/surplus | | X | | |
| | | debt | | X | | |
| | | other variables | | X | | |
| EDP table 2 (actual data) | 2A central government | | X | | | |
| | 2B state government | | X | | | |
| | 2C local government | | X | | | |
| | 2D social security funds | | X | | | |
| EDP table 3 (actual data) | 3A general government | | X | | | |
| | 3B central government | | X | | | |
| | 3C state government | | X | | | |
| | 3D local government | | X | | | |
| | 3E social security funds | | X | | | |
| EDP table 4 | | X | | | | |

NSI - National statistical institute including units subordinated to the NSI (the latter is to be specified in comments)

MOF – Ministry of Finance/Economy including units subordinated to the MOF (to be specified in comments)

NCB – National Central Bank

Other – other national body, to be specified in comments

NSI: Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich/Statistik Austria, Statistics Austria (STAT).

According to the BStG STAT is responsible for “National Accounts” and “Maastricht indicators”; i.e. all official notifications to EU in this context are made by STAT.

MoF: Bundesministerium für Finanzen, Ministry of Finance (BMF)

BMF estimates EDP-figures for the current year (“planned data”) and transmits them to STAT for the official notifications.

NCB: Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB)

Other: Österreichische Bundesfinanzierungsagentur, Austrian Treasury (OeBFA)

OeBFA provides data and metadata to be used for the calculation of the interest accrual adjustment and federal government debt.

As it is shown in Table 1 all actual data are compiled by STAT which are supplemented for EDP purposes with the planned data provided by the BMF. STAT is fully responsible for the EDP data; there is no final approval by any other institution. EDP tables are – since 2012 – officially transmitted and signed by STAT, from October 2013 onwards via eDAMIS. No affidavit is attached then.

2.1.1 Existence of an EDP unit/department

The Unit “Sector Accounts and Public Finance” of STAT-Directorate Macro-Economic Statistics is responsible for EDP and National Accounts for general government. A specific EDP unit doesn’t exist in Austria.

The staff in the Unit Sector Accounts and Public Finance

a) compiles Public Accounts Statistics (collection, evaluation, publication) according to the GebStat-VO,

b) compiles EDP data and metadata and National Accounts for general government according to the ESA2010 transmission programme (annual and quarterly, non-financial and financial, tables 2, 9, 11, (25), 27 and 28 and input to tables 1, 3, 5, 15 and 16), the IMF-Government Finance Statistics, the OECD Revenue Statistics and for the OECD/ IMF/World Bank Public Sector Debt database,

c) compiles government deficit data by individual states (“Länder”) in the context of the Austrian Stability Pact,

d) compiles non-financial accounts by sector (annual and quarterly, tables 8 and 8.01 of the ESA2010 transmission programme),

e) prepares the first notification of the ESA2010 transmission table 29 due at the end of 2017 at the latest,

f) cooperates with the staff of OeNB in compilation of annual financial accounts by sector (tables 6 and 7 of the ESA2010 transmission programme),

g) compiles data according to the OECD-System of Health Accounts (SHA) for Austria,

h) collects and/or compiles monthly, quarterly and annual data in the context of the Council Directive 2011/85/EU on requirements for budgetary frameworks of the Member States.

“Compilation” always includes documentation, publication and official notifications to EU/OECD/IMF/World Bank.

2.1.2 Availability of resources for the compilation of GFS data

See section 2.1.1.

31 persons (as of June 2017) work in the Unit Sector Accounts and Public Finance in charge of the duties listed under section 2.1.1., 10 of them work on Public Accounts Statistics.

2.2. Institutional arrangements relating to public accounts

Generally, “public accounts” are basic source data for GFS compilation, i.e. EDP tables as well as annual and quarterly accounts for general government. Public accounts are used by

public units and refer to accounting records and relating accounting outputs (e.g. financial statements) based on the accounting framework defined by a national legislation. This section provides a general overview on institutional responsibilities relating to public accounts. Further details on public accounts for individual government subsectors are described under relevant sections on data sources and EDP tables.

2.2.1 Legal / institutional framework

General legal basis:

Main units

- S.1311: *Federal government accounting law (Bundeshaushalts-Gesetz, BHG)*
 - S.1312/S.1313: *Budget and Closed Accounts Regulation (Voranschlags- und Rechnungsabschlussverordnung, VRV)*
 - S.1314: *Guidelines of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs*
- Other government units: Austrian Commercial Code (Unternehmensgesetzbuch, UGB)*

Generally speaking, all registered capital corporations are obliged to publish their accounts once a year. Capital corporations typically encompass companies with limited liability and public limited companies. Small capital corporations only have to publish an aggregated balance sheet and adapted notes.

Bookkeeping systems:

Main units

- S.1311: *Cash (until 2012), integrated data source (from 2013 onwards) (for more details see chapter 3.2.1)*
 - S.1312/S.1313: *Cash and “due to be paid” (for more details see chapter 3.3.1 for S.1312 main units and chapter 3.4.1 for S.1313 main units)*
 - S.1314: *Accrual (for more details see chapter 3.5.1)*
- Other government units: Integrated data source*

Public corporations principally operate under the same accounting rules as private corporations. Differences can occur if (small) public corporations operate under VRV which is only used within the public sector. Private companies cannot opt for VRV as accounting framework.

The BMF is responsible for bookkeeping standards used by public units and the designing of financial statements. STAT is responsible for data collection and processing, whereas for internal quality and consistency checks and validation the units themselves are responsible. STAT is regularly consulted when the BHG is updated.

Once a year, STAT hosts a panel on the implementation of the GebStat-VO, bringing together various actors involved in data collection and processing, and also the implementation of the updated VRV 2015. The updated VRV 2015 will come into force in 2020, at the latest.

Based on the reforms undertaken on federal level some state governments (Styria, Carinthia, Burgenland and Salzburg) signalled their willingness to implement comparable reforms within their legislation. In this respect Styria is the furthestmost developed since the implementation of the reformed budget law in Styria started with financial year 2015. As regards the municipalities STAT supports a simultaneous implementation of the VRV 2015.

2.2.2 Auditing of public accounts

2.2.2.1 General government units

All units of general government sector are audited, by either Court of Audit (CoA) or private audit firms.

*For S.1311: In principle the preliminary closed accounts of the main units of sector general government are subject of auditing processes. For federal government (its main unit “Bund”) this is done on a regular (annual) basis by the Federal CoA. The results of these auditing processes are available at www.kontrolle.gv.at. The Federal CoA is also responsible for editing the final closed accounts to be presented to the Parliament. In the April year *n* notification preliminary closed accounts data are used for year *n-1*, in the October year *n* notification final closed accounts data is used.*

For S.1312: For the state governments (its main units, the “Länder”) auditing is done regularly (annually) in Carinthia, Upper Austria, Styria and the Tyrol. Auditing processes take place less frequently in the other states. The results of these auditing processes are available at www.kontrolle.gv.at.

For S.1313: In principle the closed accounts of the main units of S.1313 are subject to auditing processes. On a regular (annual) basis this is done for Vienna capital. Auditing processes take place less frequently also in the greatest 20 local municipalities.

The results of these auditing processes are available at www.kontrolle.gv.at.

For S.1314: Social security funds are audited annually by the Federal Ministry Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection (Bundesministerium für Arbeit, Soziales und Konsumentenschutz) and by the Federal Ministry of Health (Bundesministerium für Gesundheit).

Extrabudgetary units (S.1311 to S.1313): Only some units are audited by the court of auditors; extrabudgetary units undergo the same auditing procedures mentioned below for the public units outside general government.

As soon as findings of the auditing processes are integrated in the final closed accounts of the government units they are incorporated in national accounts.

Audit reports don't include risk analyses on a regular basis.

For more details see www.kontrolle.gv.at.

2.2.2.2 Public units, not part of general government

In general, financial statements of public corporations are audited once a year according to §268 (1) UGB by private audit corporations. However, small corporations with limited liability according to §221 (1) UGB are excluded from this rule in case that they do not have to establish a supervisory board. According to §268 (2) UGB groups have to be audited once a year.

In general, according to §270 (1) UGB the auditor has to be chosen by the shareholders of the parent corporation. In case of an existing supervisory board, the board has to submit a proposal.

According to §269 (1) UGB general book-keeping practices, the annual financial statement (inclusive notes), the progress report (“Lagebericht”) and (optional) the corporate governance report are subject to the annual audit procedure. The audit procedure follows a

risk oriented approach in order to guarantee a true and fair view of the annual statement of the corporation. In case the European Commission has accredited International Standards on Auditing (ISA), these standards have to be exercised when performing an audit (see §269a UGB).

The auditing of the accounts takes place usually once a year. The audit reports are published annually. In general, according to §277 (1) UGB the legal representatives have to file the (audited) annual financial statement with the commercial register within 9 month after balance date. Annual financial statements can be found e.g. at <http://www.portal.at> and can be downloaded against a fee.

2.3. Communication

2.3.1 Communication between actors involved in EDP

2.3.1.1 Agreement on co-operation

There is both formal and informal co-operation between actors involved in EDP.

There are three official agreements in place:

a) “Rules of Procedure” for the Maastricht Working Group (MaWG) have been elaborated in the first half of 2012 and finally sent out by STAT on 15 June 2012. The MaWG is an advisory group to STAT as regards methodological questions in the field of ESA-government accounts and EDP-statistics; delegates come from STAT, OeNB, BMF and OeBFA.

b) A “Memorandum of Understanding: EDP-data exchange” between STAT and OeNB has been signed on 15 April 2013 which specifies the data to be exchanged between the partner institutions for the compilation of non-financial and financial accounts for sector government and the EDP data, respectively. Section 2.1 table 1 above shows the principal responsibilities for the compilation of general government national accounts and EDP tables.

The MaWG usually meets twice a year, participating institutions may bring in agenda points until three weeks before the meeting day, STAT sends out the final agenda until two weeks before the meeting day. Issues to be discussed are methodological ones aiming at consistent recording in non-financial and financial accounts. Minutes are prepared by STAT.

In the framework of the “Memorandum of Understanding: EDP-data exchange” there is a standing STAT-OeNB task force on a rather unofficial level, which deals with financial accounts of general government and meets regularly monthly (“Jour fixe”), minutes are not formal.

c) On 5 November 2015 a “Memorandum of Understanding on enhanced cooperation” has been signed between STAT and the Court of Audit. Therein the exchange of information resulting from in depth analyses of both institutions of the Public Accounts of Government units is enshrined.

2.3.1.2 Access to data sources based on public accounts

STAT has no access to public accounts databases. The main units of central, state and local governments, however, transmit data from their bookkeeping systems via an electronic data interface directly to STAT; for the data see details in section 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4.

The source data used for EDP data compilation is not “certified” by a signature of the responsible government institution.

If data are available via different means the most detailed version is used for further processing to compile ESA-Accounts for general government.

2.3.2 Publication of deficit and debt statistics

2.3.2.1 Publication of EDP data

STAT publishes the EDP figures on the same day on its website as they are notified to Eurostat (EDP notification tables 1 to 4, years t-4 to t-1). The EDP notification tables are updated, if necessary, after the request of clarification period has been closed. Planned data (year t) are published too, simultaneously with the Eurostat EDP/GFS press release. Explanatory notes are not regularly published but there is a section “Weitere Informationen” on the STAT-website which provides additional information on Public Finance Statistics (for instance press conferences’ material or the EDP inventory). Additionally there is a link to the Eurostat/GFS-website.

2.3.2.2 Publication of underlying government ESA2010 accounts

ESA2010 accounts data on government (main aggregates (annual and quarterly figures, non-financial and financial accounts), details on tax revenues and COFOG) are published usually at the same day on the [STAT-website](#) when the transmission tables are provided to Eurostat. The same procedure refers to the other ESA2010 tables, too (like annual non-financial sector accounts (transmission table 8)).

The STAT-website contains for each statistical area a so-called “Standarddokumentation”, see (http://www.statistik.at/web_de/dokumentationen/index.html)

for public finance statistics especially the following are relevant:

- Gebarungsstatistik (update in 2016)*
 - Sektor Staat - Jahresrechnung (VGR) (update planned for 2017)*
 - Vierteljährliche Statistiken über die Öffentlichen Finanzen (update planned for 2018)*
- A. Vierteljährliche Einnahmen und Ausgaben des Sektors Staat*
- B. Vierteljährlicher öffentlicher Schuldenstand*

3. EDP tables and data sources

This section reports on availability and use of basic data sources for the compilation of national accounts and EDP tables, by general government subsectors and main units/groups of units. It also aims at describing adjustments to basic data source in order to compile ESA2010 based deficit/surplus; EDP tables compilation techniques, balancing practices; link between EDP table 2 and 3.

3.1. EDP table 1

EDP table 1 provides the core, summary information for the reporting period, as requested by the related EU legislation³: net borrowing(-)/net lending(+)(B.9) for general government sector and its subsectors, outstanding amount of Maastricht debt by instruments, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) for sector general government and data on interest expenditure (D.41) .

This section focuses on Maastricht debt only. A detailed description of B.9 calculation and data sources for individual subsectors is covered under section 3.2.

3.1.1 Compilation of Maastricht debt

3.1.1.1 Specification of debt instruments

AF.2: These are deposits of MFIs and customers at the KA Finanz AG which is classified within sector S.13 and Euro coins.

AF.31 Short term debt securities are only found within central government.

AF.32 Especially relevant for the central government – the OeBFA issues bonds. Parts of them are passed to the state governments in the form of loans (so-called “Rechtsträgerfinanzierung (RTF)”). A few examples of long term debt securities can be found in the security-by-security database of the OeNB. Repo loans are only conducted by the OeBFA.

AF.41 Short term loans and overdrafts on bank accounts are found in this category. For the social security funds stocks of AF.41 are notably. Moreover cash collaterals at the core unit “Bund” where the information is provided by the Austrian Treasury are included in AF.41.

AF.42 There is little information regarding the nature of the long term loans. We assume a straight forward bank loan is prevalent. Part of AF.42 is due to the government defeasance structures.

3.1.1.2 Data sources used for the compilation of Maastricht debt

S.1311: So far, data for central government relies on two main data sources, data from OeBFA and closed accounts and annual reports for the extrabudgetary units.

For the “Bund” STAT receives quarterly information from OeBFA. Data on instrument by instrument basis is quarterly available to STAT from Q1/2017 onwards. Therefore a line by line electronic data interface has been set up with OeBFA. First information is available for the October 2017 EDP notification.

For the extrabudgetary units closed accounts and annual reports are transmitted.

³ [EDP Regulation](#)

S.1312: For state government subsector the electronic data interface comprises debt data. Via this data interface state governments deliver annual and quarterly data comprising information on financial instrument, currency, location of creditor, interest rate etc. For other state government units, again, information is gathered from closed accounts and annual reports.

S.1313: For local government subsector the electronic data interface comprises debt data. For other local government units, information is gathered from closed accounts of the units.

S.1314 Debt data for Social security funds are taken from the closed accounts of the individual units.

In principle, for the April EDP notification STAT uses quarterly data for the year t-1. For the October notification annual data is available and used for the main units of S.1311, S.1312 and S.1313. For the April EDP notification estimates and counterpart information for extrabudgetary units are used. Only for very large extrabudgetary units like defeasance structures or Wiener Linien also quarterly data is available. For the October notification annual data for “key units” is disposable. For the most part of other extrabudgetary units also for the October notification only estimates and counterpart information like security-by-security database is available. For debt securities, with the help of secondary information (security-by-security database) the transactions are attributed to the corresponding quarter. For loans this is not possible and transactions are split equally among the four quarters. Only if there exist counterpart information we can adjust transactions to the corresponding quarter.

The institutional responsibility for the aforementioned data sources lies solely within STAT, Unit Sector Accounts and Public Finance with support from the IT Department regarding the technical aspect of data collection. Additional, cross check information is exchanged with the OeNB, the OeBFA, the government units and the BMF.

For details also see chapters 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

3.1.1.3 Amendments to basic data sources

Deviations in valuation of debt are rare, since detail information is not available regarding debt securities and OeBFA is providing the data in step with the requirements of EDP and the details for cross checking are missing. Accrual information regarding loans is retrieved either directly from units, taken from closed accounts or is the result of research.

STAT compares the direct data of state governments on debt owed to the “Bund” with the information received from OeBFA. Amendments using this type of counterpart information are made if necessary.

In exceptional cases guaranteed debt is directly classified as government debt when it’s clear that government will repay the debt.

For the compilation of financial accounts as well as for the compilation of Maastricht debt the same data sources are used.

3.1.1.4 Consolidation of Maastricht debt

Within central government there are loans from and to central government and other central government units. Within state government there are mainly loans from state governments

(“Länder”) to other state government units as well as three cases of financial holdings for extrabudgetary units on state level.

The main source of information used for the consolidation of debt and the valuation of holdings is data provided by OeBFA. Furthermore closed accounts of state and local governments and annual reports of extrabudgetary units are examined. Additional research is usually necessary.

The main problem regarding consolidation arises between state and local government. The creditor and debtor data between local data is a very poor match. For debt data the debtor view is taken because the liability side is on overall more precise Consolidation between central and state government is considerably less problematic since the data is usually a better match.

Problems with inconsistencies in data on consolidation are solved through extensive research and the use of direct and indirect information. If no result can be obtained the debtor view is taken.

Debt data are not amended due to consolidation of flows used from a counterpart subsector.

3.2. Central government subsector, EDP table 2A and 3B

Information provided in this section refers to data sources available for the central government (S.1311), indicates what sources are used for compilation of non-financial and financial accounts and EDP tables for S.1311, and explains the adjustments made in order to comply with ESA2010.

3.2.1 Data sources for main central government unit: “Bund”

This section describes data sources available and used for compilation of national accounts and EDP tables for the main Central Government unit:

- Basic data sources
- Complementary data sources used for the purpose of special ESA2010 adjustments (e.g. accrual adjustments, recording of specific government transactions, etc.).

The main central government unit refers to all departments of federal government.

Table 2 – Availability and use of basic source data for the main central government unit

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | WB | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | <i>T + days</i> | <i>T+months</i> | | <i>cross appropriate cells</i> | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | | |
| <i>C/A</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>T+25 to 35</i> | <i>T+8</i> | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | <i>x</i> | <i>x</i> | |
| <i>A</i> | <i>Q</i> | <i>T+25 to 35</i> | <i>T+8</i> | (4) Balance sheets | | | <i>X</i> |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | | |
| | | | | (5) Profit and loss accounts | | | |
| | | | | (6) Balance sheets | | | |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (8) Statistical surveys | | | |
| | | | | (9) Other: | | | |
| <i>C/A</i> | <i>Q</i> | <i>T+65</i> | <i>T+8</i> | Additional information from OEBFA on interest | | <i>x</i> | |
| | | | | | | | |

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6, 7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

As mentioned in chapter 2.2.1 the "Bund" uses integrated data sources as bookkeeping system since 2013. The available data consist of Finanzierungshaushalt (cash), Ergebnishaushalt (accrual, roughly comparable with profit and loss accounts) and Vermögenshaushalt (balance sheets). Currently the Finanzierungshaushalt is used for the compilation of non-financial accounts. Information from the Ergebnishaushalt is used to implement time adjustments.

Additional information from OeBFA is needed for the calculation of B.9, because data from BMF on interest are delivered on a net basis (revenue minus expenditure). OeBFA provides STAT with information showing explicitly figures on interest expenditure and on interest revenue.

3.2.1.1 Details of the basic data sources

Data sources used for compilation of national accounts

The budget positions in Finanzierungshaushalt/Ergebnishaushalt are the basis for the classification of the flows for the purpose of national accounts.

As an example the budget position 30040200-1/7420.933 (plus text) contains the following information:

30 – chapter (e.g. Federal Ministry for Education and Women’s affairs),

3004 – global budget (e.g. Arts and Culture within the above mentioned ministry),

300402 – detail budget level 1 (e.g. Bundestheatergruppe, federal theatre company),

30040200 – detail budget level 2 (for further breakdowns if needed),

1 – expenditure (2 would represent revenues),

7420 – economic type of expenditure/revenue (e.g. current transfers to associated companies),

933 with text – further breakdown of economic type, mainly 000 (e.g. current transfers to Wiener Staatsoper GmbH).

For the compilation of ESA aggregates the economic type of expenditure/revenue, sometimes in connection with the detail budgets, is used. This structure of the budget of federal government makes it possible to distinguish between financial and non-financial flows.

Some minor problems occur with the identification of transactions to/from government units; transfers to different units may be aggregated in one budget position.

Basically for the compilation of financial accounts the Vermögenshaushalt is used. Since 2015 also quarterly data on detail budget level 2 is available (stock data).

Additionally STAT receives data from OeBFA to calculate quarterly government debt. Moreover the “Bund” provides detailed annual data on equity.

Working balance (WB)

Data as reported in the WB are used for compilation of B.9 and national accounts.

3.2.1.2 Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

Statistical surveys are not used for B.9 and B.9F compilation of the main central government unit.

3.2.1.3 Supplementary data sources and analytical information

This section describes supplementary data sources used to amend basic data sources when compiling national accounts. In order to meet ESA2010 requirements, supplementary data could be used for e.g. for accrual adjustments, reclassification of specific transactions, consolidation, amendments of revenue and expenditure structure, amendments of structure of assets and liabilities, identification of a counterpart sector, etc.

3.2.1.3.1 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

For the time adjustment of interest and for intergovernmental interest we receive information from OeBFA in March each year. B.9 and expenditures (D.41PAY) are affected.

The BMF provides regularly the following information (preliminary/final data for the April EDP notification; final data for the October EDP notification): debt cancellation related to the state guarantee system for exports (information from the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank (OeKB)) (impact on B.9 and expenditures), time adjustment for EU own resources (impact on B.9 and expenditures), information for the compilation of taxes – e.g. time adjustment for taxes (impact on B.9 and revenues), tax refunds (impact on expenditures and revenues), payable tax credits (impact on expenditures and revenues) etc.

The BMF further transmits detailed information on special events if necessary, e.g. supplementary information relating to the financial crisis, time adjustments for military equipment (Eurofighter), time adjustment of rental fees.

Twice a year (in March and in September) additional information is received from the Ministry of Social Affairs to match the transfers from federal government to the pension insurance scheme. The related adjustment leads to changes in B.9 and expenditures (D.73PAY to S.1314).

Eurostat provides regularly information on the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF). The adjustment for EFSF affects both the level of expenditures and revenues and B.9.

3.2.1.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

For the compilation of financial accounts also counterpart information from the money and banking statistics and security-by-security database provided by the OeNB on a quarterly basis is used. Therefore STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation taking the better data quality on transferable and other deposits (F.22, F.29) and on debt securities (F.3A) and equity and investment fund share or units (F.5) into account. Especially data on market value for F.3 and F.5 will be taken from OeNB.

3.2.1.4 Extra-budgetary accounts (EBA)

Usually, not all flows of a non-financial nature are recorded in the so called budgetary accounts which enter the WB, as reported in the first line of EDP table 2. Some funds could be put aside as reserves, special purpose funds and are booked in so called “extra-budgetary accounts” - EBA. In some cases, according to national legislation, transactions which are not scrutinized by budgetary rules can be booked in EBA and not in ordinary budgetary accounts. It is very important that all non-financial flows of the main entity, including those entering EBA, are appropriately incorporated into calculations of deficit.

Extra-budgetary accounts do not exist for the “Bund”.

3.2.2 Data sources for other central government units

This section describes data sources available and used for compilation of national accounts and EDP tables for other central government units (those not reported in the working balance in EDP T2A).

Other central government units are funds, institutions or enterprises of sector S.1311 (e.g. universities, federal museums, chambers, ...).

Table 3 – Availability and use of basic source data for other central government units

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| | | T + days | T+mont. | | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | |
| | | | | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | | |
| | | | | (4) Balance sheets | | |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | |
| A | A | | T+5 to 13 | (5) Profit and loss accounts | x | |
| A | A | | T+5 to 13 | (6) Balance sheets | x | x |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | |
| | | | | (8) Statistical surveys | x | |
| | | | | (9) Other: business register | | x |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

See notes to table 2, on the used abbreviations.

For the April EDP notification data for other central government units is not available. Therefore STAT estimates data on the basis of previous years. Some units are not able to provide data until T+7 months, so estimations are also necessary for the October EDP notification.

If possible information from the main unit will be taken into account. In some cases the OeNB may provide additional information via the security-by-security database. Especially for quarterly data STAT uses counterpart information because for most of the extrabudgetary units only annual data is available.

3.2.2.1 Details of the basic data sources

Basic data source for other central government units, in particular the key units (see chapter 1.1), are annual financial statements. GFS aggregates are derived from financial statements in-house. In general, the available information allows for identifying flows within and between subsectors. In case of doubt additional information can be obtained in bilateral contact from the unit. Also, counterpart information from the controlling main unit is used to consolidate flows.

The data source usually allows for distinguishing non-financial and financial flows and assigning to the correct ESA transaction code. In case of doubt additional information can be obtained from the unit.

For the compilation of financial accounts balance sheets and stock information is available. Transactions are not only compiled as changes in stocks, also information from profit-and-loss statements, for example information on holding gains and losses and on interest for financial derivatives, is taken into account. In general, information on non-consolidated flows and stocks is available. These flows can be consolidated between general government units and subsectors according to ESA2010 rules. Equally, transfers to and from other sectors of the economy can be identified (in particular transfers to/from corporations and private households).

The data collection process for other non-key units is currently evolving: from reporting year 2015 onwards, respondents submit information from financial statements directly via a web questionnaire. However, in cases of doubt it will still be possible to obtain additional information from the unit itself.

This web questionnaire was designed by STAT specifically for the purpose of collecting data from other units and is sent out in principle to all other government units. The respective units are obliged by GebStat-VO (see section 2.1 and 2.2) to fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire contains all facts from a financial statement according to commercial law which are relevant for compiling financial and non-financial accounts according to ESA2010 rules. Additionally, information is also collected in more depth if necessary for generating other government statistics required either by national and/or European law.

3.2.2.2 Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

For some minor other central government units the compilation of non-financial accounts was until 2014 based on data from the Structural business statistics survey (Leistungs- und Strukturhebung, LSE), also conducted by STAT. From reporting year 2015 onwards units of the government sector provide data via a web questionnaire.

For some minor other central government units the compilation of financial accounts is currently still based on data from the business register. This register provides stock information on an aggregated level for single units. It is possible to distinguish between individual financial assets and liabilities but there is no information on terms or on counterpart sectors.

From reporting year 2015 onwards all units of the government sector provide data.

3.2.2.3 Supplementary data sources and analytical information

This section describes supplementary data sources which are used to amend basic data sources while compiling national accounts. In order to meet ESA2010 requirements, supplementary data could be used for, e.g., accrual adjustments, reclassification of specific transactions, consolidation, amendments of revenue and expenditure structure, amendments of structure of assets and liabilities, identification of a counterpart sector, etc.

3.2.2.3.1 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

For other central government units no supplementary data sources are used for the compilation of non-financial accounts.

3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

For the compilation of financial accounts also counterpart information from the money and banking statistics and security-by-security database provided by the OeNB on a quarterly basis is used. Therefore STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation taking the better data quality on transferable and other deposits (F.22, F.29) and on debt securities (F.3A) and equity and investment fund share or units (F.5A) into account. Especially data on market values (stock information) for F.3 and F.5 will be taken from OeNB. The information is quarterly available and has no impact on B.9F. Moreover this method has proven to be a useful cross-check mechanism for the quality of direct data.

For debt securities on the liabilities side the direct data STAT receives does not provide sufficient information regarding the split of changes in stocks into transactions and other changes in volume. Additionally the information on counterparts is not complete. As a result, a residual compilation was implemented where transactions in F.3L from the direct data are adjusted to the transactions reported in the security-by-security database. The residual is imputed as a transaction in F.89L, therefore B.9F is still derived from direct data and not affected by the residual compilation. Furthermore the residual compilation has no influence on the level of Maastricht-debt. The security-by-security database has a distinct advantage, as it provides information on stocks (especially market values), transactions, exchange rate effects and other changes in volume as well as counterparts for each ISIN.

Also for F.3A and F.5A direct data does not provide sufficient information regarding the split of changes in stocks into transactions and other changes in volume. Additionally a clear distinction between F.31, F.32, F.511, F.512 and F.52 is not possible. Therefore direct data are adjusted to the transactions reported in the security-by-security database. The residual is imputed as a transaction in F.519A, therefore B.9F is still derived from direct data.

For F.2 transactions counterpart information from the money and banking statistics is used: Especially for the April notification STAT has quarterly information for t-1 for extrabudgetary units from the money and banking statistics to estimate financial transactions. Additionally the money and banking statistics provide information about foreign exchange effects which is especially useful for the defeasance structures.

3.2.3 EDP table 2A

This section provides detailed information on individual lines reported in EDP T2A.

3.2.3.1 Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts

Data sources used for the compilation of WB are used for non-financial accounts and also for B.9.

3.2.3.2 Legal basis of the working balance

The legal basis of the WB is the Federal government accounting law 2013 (Bundeshaushalts-Gesetz (BHG)).

Until 2015 the WB is voted by the Parliament and audited by the Court of Auditors in September $t+1$; from 2016 onwards the WB is audited until June $t+1$. The final (audited) accounts of federal government are available here:

<http://www.rechnungshof.gv.at/berichte/bundesrechnungsabschluss.html>.

The result of the auditing can also have an impact on B.9 or B.9F.

3.2.3.3 Coverage of units in the working balance

Two adjustment lines due to sector delimitation appear in EDP T2. The purpose of the first adjustment is to exclude flows relating to units which do not belong to the government sector (or to the particular subsector) according to ESA2010 definition. The second adjustment refers to B.9 of other units which are classified within the particular government subsector, but related inflows/outflows are not included in the working balance.

3.2.3.3.1 Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB

There are no units reported in the WB but not classified in S.1311.

3.2.3.3.2 Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB

For the units reported under line B.9 of other central government units, please refer to chapter 3.2.2.

B.9 of these units is on an accrual basis. The impact of methodological imputations/reclassifications is, if applicable, reflected in their B.9 as reported in EDP T2 line 'Net borrowing (-) or net lending (+) of other central government bodies'.

A full sequence of ESA2010 accounts is available for individual key units (see chapter 1.1) or for groups of non-key units.

3.2.3.4 Accounting basis of the working balance

Please refer to chapter 3.2.1 explaining Finanzierungshaushalt and Ergebnishaushalt.

3.2.3.4.1 Accrual adjustment relating to interest D.41, as reported in EDP T2

Currently, the accounting basis used for recording of interest expenditure and revenue in the WB is cash. All interest expenditure of the main entity is recorded in the WB. Payment of discount and inflow from premium is recorded in the WB, the amounts cannot be identified by STAT.

Under line 'Difference between interest paid and accrued' adjustments for expenditure, revenue, discount and premium for the main entity are included. These adjustments are compiled by OeBFA.

Under line 'Non-financial transactions not included in the WB' other adjustments to accrual interest are reported: Loan service fee regarding Greek debt crisis and receivables and payables in the context of EFSF financing.

3.2.3.4.2 Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2

Time adjustments on taxes, adjustments for EU agricultural and structural funds are reported via line 'Other accounts receivable'. Furthermore, time adjustments regarding revenues derived from the comparison of the relevant Konten of Finanzierungshaushalt (cash flow) and

Ergebnishaushalt (profit and loss accounts) are included here. More detailed information on taxes and EU funds can be found in sections 6.1.1 and 6.2, respectively.

Time adjustments on EU own resources and change in financial assets of taxpayers (prepayments exceeding tax due) as well as a time adjustment of a current transfer from federal government to social security fund, time adjustments for Eurofighter, time adjustment of rental fees, transfer of pension obligations from Österreichische Postsparkasse (PSK, Postal savings bank) to federal government, time adjustment regarding the federal nursing scheme expenditure and Nachtschichtschwerarbeitergesetz (federal government/social security fund) and time adjustment of transfers from federal government to ÖBB Infrastruktur/ÖBB Personenverkehr are displayed under 'Other accounts payable'. Furthermore, time adjustments regarding expenditures derived from the comparison of the relevant Konten of Finanzierungshaushalt (cash flow) and Ergebnishaushalt (profit and loss accounts) are included here.

Accrual adjustments in EDP table 2 are normally consistent with F.8 reported in EDP T3 and financial accounts.

3.2.3.4.3 Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2

N/A.

3.2.3.5 Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance

Under 'Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance' the following adjustments are included (if not already mentioned in section 3.2.3.4.1 or 3.2.3.4.3):

State guarantee system for exports - debt cancellation, adjustments related to the financial crisis and write-off of maintenance payments, which are not included in the cash WB.

3.2.3.6 Financial transactions included in the working balance

Transactions regarding granted loans, repayments of loans, acquisition or sales of equities, reserves etc. can be recorded in the WB according to the national legislation.

Transactions which have been recently reported in EDP Table T2 in the adjustment line 'Financial transactions included in the WB' are the following:

Loans, granted,

Loans, repayments,

Equities, acquisition,

Equities, sales,

Other financial transactions:

This includes notably recurring transactions in reserves and secondary market transaction of own securities above/below par. Also specific transactions like the repayment of an imputed loan liability against KA Finanz AG or a KA-Finanz AG debtor warrant paid is recorded under this heading (if already recognised in the working balance).

3.2.3.7 Other adjustments reported in EDP T2

The item 'Up-front payments of the federal government resulting from the old budget law' amounts to €1.17 bn in 2012. The working balances for the years up to 2011 covered 12 months whereas the working balance for 2012 covered 13 months (cash payments on the last

days of December 2011 recorded in January 2012 and cash payments on the last days of December 2012 recorded in December 2012). Only for 2012, therefore, a special item was necessary in the transition. From 2013 onwards two sets of public flow accounts (cash and accrual) are available and one set of balance sheet accounts. The payments due in January 2013 are only shown in the accrual accounts for 2013 but not in the cash accounts for 2013 (in case they are not paid in 2013).

The item 'Statistical discrepancies' shows minor discrepancies occurring when preparing EDP table T2A, which is mainly due to rounding impacts.

3.2.3.8 Net lending/net borrowing of central government

B.9, as reported in the last line in EDP T2, is derived from the same source data used when calculating the WB.

3.2.4 EDP table 3B

3.2.4.1 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Table 4 - Data used for compilation of transactions and of stocks of financial assets and liabilities

| Source Data | Assets | | | | | | | Liabilities | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 |
| | Calculation of transactions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data (integrated in public accounts) | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other transaction data | X | X | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Stock data | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | Calculation of stocks | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock data | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

For the "Bund" basically the Vermögenshaushalt is used. Since 2015 also quarterly data on detail budget level 2 is available (stock data). Additionally STAT receives data from OeBFA to calculate quarterly government debt. Apart from that the "Bund" provides detailed annual data on equity, too. For extrabudgetary units only stock information is available. Therefore it is necessary to compile transactions using counterpart-statistics or indirect data sources. Transactions in F.5 are compiled with the aid of non-financial accounts.

Additionally indirect data sources like the security-by-security database and money and banking statistics provided by the OeNB are used. Therefore STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation taking the better data quality on transferable and other deposits (F.22, F.29) and on debt securities (F.3) and equity and investment fund share or units (F.5) into account. In these cases the totals remain unaltered and merely the structure of individual assets/liabilities is changed. Especially data on market value for F.3 and F.5 will be taken from OeNB.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.

Counterpart information is used for instance to adjust time lags for accounting entries between OeBFA and “Länder”. In these cases the information from OeBFA is used.

Information on debt cancellations stem from the profit and loss accounts of the Bund (e.g. regarding export guarantees or maintenance payments).

3.2.4.2 Other stock-flow adjustments

For the “Bund” information from OeBFA on “Issuance above/below nominal value”, “Difference between interest accrued and paid”, “Redemptions/repurchase of debt above/below nominal value” and “Appreciation/depreciation of foreign currency debt” is available.

For the “Bund” STAT receives quarterly information from OeBFA. Data on instrument by instrument basis is quarterly available to STAT from Q1/2015 onwards. Therefore a line by line electronic data interface has been set up with OeBFA. First information is available for the October 2017 EDP notification.

With the aid of the security-by-security database it is possible to calculate appreciation/depreciation of foreign-currency debt of debt securities for other government units.

Cases reported in the item “Changes in sector classifications” are especially defeasance structures like HETA Asset Resolution AG, KA Finanz AG and immigon portfolioabbau ag which are classified as S.1311 entities.

3.2.4.3 Balancing of non-financial and financial accounts, transactions in F.8

This section aims at describing of techniques and methods for balancing non-financial and financial accounts applied generally for the whole general government sector.

Allocation of discrepancy B.9 vs B.9F

We try to allocate observed differences between B.9 and B.9f at the level of source data.

Changes to intermediate data

We use counterpart data to obtain final statistics in FA (for instance security-by-security database) but they have no impact on B.9F. We do not allocate discrepancies between B.9 and B.9F at the final stage.

Complementary elements on stocks

Accruals

Observed discrepancies between B.9 and B.9F could result from time of recording problems especially for quarterly data.

Ex-post monitoring

So far there is no equilibrating mechanism for discrepancies between B.9 and B.9F. STAT, however, works continuously to minimise the discrepancies, mainly via efforts to improve data quality on all levels.

3.3. State government subsector, EDP table 2B and 3C

3.3.1 Data sources for state government unit: “Länder”

Table 5 – Availability and use of basic source data for main state government units

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | WB | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | <i>T + days</i> | <i>T+mont.</i> | | <i>cross appropriate cells</i> | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | | |
| M | Q/A | T+55 | T+7 | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | X | X | X |
| A | Q/A | T+55 | T+7 | (4) Balance sheets | | | X |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | | |
| | | | | (5) Profit and loss accounts | | | |
| | | | | (6) Balance sheets | | | |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (8) Statistical surveys | | | |
| | | | | (9) Other: | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6, 7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

3.3.1.1 Further specifications/comments to the table

Basic data source for the state government sector’s main units is public budget reporting according to the VRV for “Länder”. The accounting basis is mixed: The principle of recording defined in the public budget reporting system (VRV) is “due to be paid”. The periodicity is quarterly and yearly; the (final) annual account is not necessarily the cumulated four quarters but may include closing entries (not yet present in quarterly accounts).

3.3.1.2 Details of the basic data sources

Data from public budget reporting is transmitted via an electronic data interface. From the reporting year 2012 onwards, direct information from budget reporting is used for both, the compilation of non-financial and financial accounts and EDP tables (prior to the reporting year 2012, financial accounts have been compiled based on counterpart statistics from the OeNB).

Non-financial accounts are based on VRV's households 1 and 5 (ordinary and extraordinary expenditures) and 2 and 6 (ordinary and extraordinary revenues). Revenue and expenditure is recorded on a very detailed level (according to ten main groups of economic units ("Ansatz") and ten main groups of transactions ("Post") and several of sub-units /-transactions). The structure of the public accounting allows for distinguishing between financial and non-financial flows.

However, problems might occur with the identification of transactions to/from government units; transfers to different units may be aggregated in one budget position. Counterpart-information from other state government organisations (see chapter 3.3.2) can then be used as additional data source.

Financial accounts are also based on VRV records (that is, on groups of transactions; "Post"). Also, main groups of economic units ("Ansatz") are used as additional information, occasionally also in order to distinguish between different types of transactions.

Data sources used for compilation of national accounts

Basic data source for the state government sector's main units is public budget reporting according to the VRV for "Länder" (see chapters 3.3.1.1 and 3.3.1.2).

Working balance

Data as reported in the WB are used for compilation of B.9 and national accounts.

3.3.1.3 Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

Statistical surveys are not used for B.9 and B.9F compilation of the main state government unit.

3.3.1.4 Supplementary data sources and analytical information

3.3.1.4.1 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

Supplementary data sources, if necessary, are provided by the main unit itself (e.g. accrued interest: impact on B.9 and expenditures).

3.3.1.4.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

For the compilation of financial accounts counterpart information from the money and banking statistics and from the security-by-security database provided by the OeNB is used. STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation for general government. The information is available at quarterly basis and has no impact on B.9F.

Direct data transmitted by main units on the state and local government level to STAT does not always allow a clear distinction between F.2 and F.8. As a result, a residual compilation was implemented. This compilation adjusts the direct data for F.2 to the values reported in

the OeNB's money and banking statistics (in the money and banking statistics, banks report the amounts deposited in their accounts by S.13 units). The counter entries are subsequently made in F.8, so that B.9F remains the result of direct data sources only.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.

3.3.2 Data sources for other state government units

Table 6 – Availability and use of basic source data for other state government units

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | WB | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | <i>T + days</i> | <i>T+month</i> | | <i>cross appropriate cells</i> | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | | |
| M | Q | | T+5-13 | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | X | X | X |
| A | A | | T+5-13 | (4) Balance sheets | | | X |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | | |
| A | A | | T+5-13 | (5) Profit and loss accounts | | X | X |
| A | A | | T+5-13 | (6) Balance sheets | | | X |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (8) Statistical surveys | | X | |
| | | | | (9) Other: | | | X |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6,7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

Data for other state government units is not available for the April EDP notification. Thus, STAT estimates data on the basis of previous years. Final data for other state government units is usually available in T+5 months, or in some cases, only T+13 months (estimations for these units will then be necessary also in the October EDP notification). To the extent

possible, information from the controlling main units will be taken into account in order to improve estimations or check consistency in the final data. In some cases the OeNB may provide additional information, for instance on counterparts.

3.3.2.1 *Details of the basic data sources*

Basic data source for other state government units are annual financial statements. For units with a complex structure - in particular for many key units (see chapter 1.2) - GFS aggregates are derived from financial statements in-house. All other units provide data via a web questionnaire from reporting year 2015 onwards.

This web questionnaire was designed by STAT specifically for the purpose of collecting data from other units and is sent out in principle to all other government units. The respective units are obliged by GebStat-VO (see section 2.1 and 2.2) to fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire contains all facts from a financial statement according to commercial law which are relevant for compiling financial and non-financial accounts according to ESA2010 rules. Additionally, information is also collected in more depth if necessary for generating other government statistics required either by national and/or European law.

In general, the available information allows for identifying flows within and between subsectors and for distinguishing between financial and non-financial flows. Additionally, in most cases it is also possible to identify flows which have to be reclassified.

For the compilation of financial accounts balance sheets and stock information is available. Transactions are not only compiled as changes in stocks, also information for instance from profit-and-loss statements is taken into account. In general, information on non-consolidated flows and stocks is available. These flows can be consolidated between general government units and subsectors according to ESA2010 rules. Equally, transfers to and from other sectors of the economy can be identified (in particular transfers to/from corporations and private households).

Not depending on the mode of data collection (web questionnaire or financial statement), additional information can be obtained from the units directly if the received information leaves questions open. In previous years, these open questions most often concerned information on counterpart sectors.

3.3.2.2 *Statistical surveys used as a basic data source*

As mentioned above, from reporting year 2015 onwards, for all units of the government sector data from their financial statements or data based on a web questionnaire specifically designed for this purpose is used. For previous reporting years, data from the Structural business statistics survey (Leistungs- und Strukturhebung, LSE), also conducted by STAT, and from the business register were used as well. These sources, however, become obsolete with the new data collection procedure.

3.3.2.3 *Supplementary data sources and analytical information*

Additionally, counterpart information from the money and banking statistics and from the security-by-security database provided by the OeNB is used for the compilation of financial accounts. STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation for general government. The information available at quarterly basis and has no impact on B.9F.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.

3.3.3 EDP table 2B

3.3.3.1 Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts

The starting point of EDP table 2B in Austria is the total of the working balances of the 8 main state government units published in an annex of the final annual accounts of the “Länder”, the so-called “Rechnungsquerschnitt”, compiled according to VRV rules.

The “Rechnungsquerschnitt” is a matrix where the single positions of the accounts are added up in groups to calculate several balances (“economic indicators”), both for the unit as a whole and for “market units” covered in the VRV (quasi-corporations not part of general government). One of the balances roughly corresponds to B.9 and is used as WB. It is called “Finanzierungssaldo (“Maastricht-Ergebnis”)” in the VRV and it is calculated as the sum of current revenue and expenditure (such as current transfers or taxes, called “Laufende Gebarung” in the VRV) and the sum of transactions in non-financial assets (such as expenditure from the acquisition of buildings, called “Einnahmen/Ausgaben der Vermögensgebarung ohne Finanztransaktionen” in the VRV).

The WB does not comprise other units on state government level (see chapter 3.3.2).

3.3.3.2 Legal basis of the working balance

The WB (“Rechnungsquerschnitt”) is regulated in the VRV. For the “Länder” there is an auditing procedure of the final annual account (see chapter 2.2.2.1) on a regular basis.

3.3.3.3 Coverage of units in the working balance

The WB covers the 8 “Länder” (the capital Vienna enters the WB of S.1313, see chapter 3.4.3.1).

3.3.3.3.1 Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB

There are no units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB.

3.3.3.3.2 Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB

Units to be classified inside the subsector are not reported in the WB (but form part of other state government organisations). For the units reported under line ‘Net borrowing (-) or net lending (+) of other state government bodies’ please refer to chapter 3.3.2.

B.9 of these units is on accrual basis. The impact of methodological imputations/reclassifications is, if applicable, reflected in their B.9 as reported in EDP T2B line ‘Net borrowing (-) or net lending (+) of other state government bodies’. A full sequence of ESA2010 accounts is available for individual key units (see chapter 1.2) or for groups of non-key units.

3.3.3.4 Accounting basis of the working balance

Accounting basis of the WB is mixed: The principle of recording defined in the public budget reporting system (VRV) is “due to be paid”.

3.3.3.4.1 Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EP T2

The accounting basis used for recording of interest expenditure and revenue in the WB is mixed and the actual way of recording differs from state to state. Some states like Kärnten or

Steiermark record both premiums and discounts in their working balance. Other states like Burgenland record accrued interest payments. Therefore, only in some states adjustments are necessary.

The adjustment in the case of premiums or discounts for loans (where necessary) consists of two steps: In the first step, the premium (discount) is subtracted from (added to) D.41REC /D.41PAY when the loan is taken up. In the second step, annual interest payments are adjusted accordingly. The impact of step one is captured in line 'Financial transactions included in the working balance - Loans (+/-)', the impact of step two in line 'Difference between interest paid (+) and accrued (EDP D.41)(-)'.

3.3.3.4.2 Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EP T2

No adjustments reported.

3.3.3.4.3 Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2

No adjustments reported.

3.3.3.5 Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance

'Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance' involve D.73, D.75, D.92, D.99 as well as D.41 and some minor D.39-positions.

One group of positions within this subsection concerns public hospitals and public care institutions in Niederösterreich. In the "Rechnungsquerschnitt" both public hospitals and public care institutions are treated separately as specific "market units" and are not included in the working balance. However, for National Accounts purposes the public hospitals are classified as S.1312 units and consequently the respective non-financial transactions related to public hospitals are included in this subsection. On the contrary, public care institutions are S.11-units, but they are not profit-making. Therefore, the respective non-financial transactions are included in this subsection, too.

Besides these positions certain temporary estimations of transfer and subsidy positions might be shown under this section. This is due to the fact that some closing entries might be missing in the quarterly data, which is used for the compilation of the spring notification. These closing entries are however included in the annual data, therefore these positions do not appear in the autumn notification (they are already included in the WB).

Additional reclassifications in this subsection concern several singular transactions in different states. For example, due to investigations and an in-depth analysis of certain transactions concerning the state government of Salzburg in the aftermath of its financial scandal and the liquidation of financial derivatives significant capital gains and losses had to be included for the reporting years 2012 as well as 2013 altering D.41.

3.3.3.6 Financial transactions included in the working balance

Under 'Financial transactions considered in the WB – Equities (+/-)', for instance, privatization receipts of the state Kärnten that are reclassified as F.51 instead of D.421 (classified in the government accounts as "dividends" (in the meaning of the "VRV")) as well as the sale of KELAG-share by the state government of Kärnten are shown. Comparable cases in Niederösterreich and Oberösterreich are reported.

Under 'Financial transactions considered in the WB – Loans (+/-)' a debt refinancing/restructuring of the state government of Steiermark is shown. Loans (amounting to €700 million) formerly held by KAGes (the company operating the public hospitals in Steiermark and classified in S.1312) were transferred to the closed accounts of Steiermark in 2014.

For Burgenland, an adjustment is necessary as Burgenland records redemption payments related to the former sale of housing promotion loans in its WB. The redemption payments are reclassified from D.75 to F.42, this adjustment is also recorded under 'Financial transactions considered in the WB – Loans (+/-)'.

Other adjustments reported under 'Financial transactions considered in the WB – Loans (+/-)' are the adjustments for premiums or discounts for loans as described in section 3.3.3.4.1.

Moreover, for Burgenland, Niederösterreich and Salzburg adjustments are necessary for transactions related to swap contracts. These adjustments are recorded under 'Financial transactions included in the working balance - net settlements under swap contracts (+/-)'. Another group of financial transactions included in the WB recorded under 'Financial transactions included in the working balance - other financial transactions (+/-)' are buildup/drawdown of reserves. These transactions are only related to assets, there are no liabilities included.

3.3.3.7 Other adjustments reported in EDP T2

'Other adjustments (+/-)' include the revaluation of loans as already explained in section 3.3.3.4.1, the revaluation of assets in Lower Austria (K.7 instead of P.131) and Salzburg (K.7 instead of D.41) as well as the reclassification of a disposal of property (K.6 instead of NP.1) in Upper Austria.

Moreover, the accrual adjustment necessary for investment projects in Steiermark is recorded in this section.

3.3.3.8 Net lending/net borrowing of state government

B.9, as reported in the last line in EDP T2, is derived from the same source data used when calculating the WB.

3.3.4 EDP table 3C

3.3.4.1 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Table 7 - Data used for compilation of transactions and of stocks of financial assets and liabilities

| | Assets | | | | | | | Liabilities | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Source Data | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 |
| | Calculation of transactions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (integrated in public | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| accounts) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other transaction data | X | X | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Stock data | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | Calculation of stocks | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock data | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

STAT receives quarterly direct data from the “Länder” via electronic data interface. For all other units stock information is available annually. Indirect data are also used like security-by-security database and money and banking statistics provided by the OeNB. Therefore STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation taking the better data quality on transferable and other deposits (F.22, F.29) and on debt securities (F.3) and equity and investment fund share or units (F.5) into account. In these cases the totals remain unaltered and merely the structure of individual assets/liabilities is changed. Especially data on market value for F.3 and F.5 will be taken from OeNB.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.

Counterpart information is used for instance to adjust time lags for accounting entries between OeBFA and “Länder”. In these cases the information from OeBFA is used.

Debt cancellation, debt assumption etc. is not reflected in data sources and therefore imputations are made.

3.3.4.2 Other stock-flow adjustments

With the aid of the security-by-security database it is possible to calculate appreciation/depreciation of foreign-currency debt of debt securities.

3.4. Local government subsector, EDP table 2C and 3D

3.4.1 Data sources for local government main unit: Municipalities

Table 8 – Availability and use of basic source data for main local government units

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | WB | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | <i>T + days</i> | <i>T+mont.</i> | | <i>cross appropriate cells</i> | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | | |
| M | Q/A | T+55 | T+7 | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | x | x | x |
| A | Q/A | T+55 | T+7 | (4) Balance sheets | | | x |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | | |
| | | | | (5) Profit and loss accounts | | | |
| | | | | (6) Balance sheets | | | |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (8) Statistical surveys | | | |
| | | | | (9) Other: | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6, 7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

3.4.1.1 Details of the basic data sources

Basic data source for the local government sector's main units is public accounts data (according to the VRV for municipalities), transmitted via an electronic data interface. From 2012 onwards, direct information from public accounting is used for both, the compilation of non-financial and financial accounts and EDP tables (prior to 2012, financial accounts have been compiled based on counterpart statistics from the OeNB).

Non-financial accounts are based on VRV's households 1 and 5 (ordinary and extraordinary expenditures) and 2 and 6 (ordinary and extraordinary revenues). Revenue and expenditure is

recorded on a very detailed level (according to ten main groups of economic units (“Ansatz”) and ten main groups of transactions (“Post”) and a dozens of sub-units /-transactions). The structure of the public accounting allows for distinguishing between financial and non-financial flows.

However, problems might occur with the identification of transactions to/from government units; transfers to different units may be aggregated in one budget position. Counterpart-information from other local government organisations (see chapter 3.4.2) can then be used as additional data source.

Financial accounts are also based on VRV records (that is, on groups of transactions; “Post”). Also, main groups of economic units (“Ansatz”) are used as additional information, occasionally also in order to distinguish between different types of transactions.

In general, the budget reporting according to the VRV allows for generating quarterly data for financial and non-financial accounts. From the reporting year 2015 onwards all municipalities should deliver quarterly data according to the updated GebStat-VO. Some municipalities are, however, still (2017) not able to deliver quarterly data on financial accounts. (For 2015 a derogation was granted to some merged municipalities in Styria).

3.4.1.2 Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

Statistical surveys are not used for B.9 and B.9f compilation of the municipalities.

3.4.1.3 Supplementary data sources and analytical information

3.4.1.3.1 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

Supplementary data sources, if necessary, are provided by the main unit itself (e.g. accrued interest: impact on B.9 and expenditures).

3.4.1.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

For the compilation of financial accounts counterpart information from the money and banking statistics and from the security-by-security database provided by the OeNB is used. STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation for general government. The information is available at a quarterly basis and has no impact on B.9F.

Direct data transmitted by main units on the state and local government level to STAT does not always allow a clear distinction between F.2 and F.8. As a result, a residual compilation was implemented. This compilation adjusts the direct data for F.2 to the values reported in the OeNB’s money and banking statistics (in the money and banking statistics, banks report the amounts deposited in their accounts by S.13 units). The counter entries are subsequently made in F.8, so that B.9F remains the result of direct data sources only.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.

3.4.2 Data sources for other local government units

Table 9 – Availability and use of basic source data for other local government units

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | WB | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | <i>T + days</i> | <i>T+months</i> | | <i>cross appropriate cells</i> | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | | |
| M | Q | | T+5-13 | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | x | x | x |
| A | Q | | T+5-13 | (4) Balance sheets | | | x |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | | |
| A | A | | T+5-13 | (5) Profit and loss accounts | | x | x |
| A | A | | T+5-13 | (6) Balance sheets | | | x |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | | |
| | | | T+18 | (8) Statistical surveys | | x | |
| | | | T+12 | (9) Other: business register | | | x |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6, 7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

Data for other local government organisations is not available for the April EDP notification. Thus, STAT estimates data on the basis of previous years. Final data for other local government units is usually available in T+5 months, or in some cases, only T+13 months (estimations for these units will then be necessary also for the October EDP notification). To the extent possible, information on the controlling main units will be taken into account in order to improve estimations in the April notification or check consistency in the final data.

In some cases the OeNB can provide additional information, for instance on counterparts.

3.4.2.1 Details of the basic data sources

Basic data source for other local government units, in particular key units (see chapter 1.3) are annual financial statements. GFS aggregates are derived in-house from financial statements. In general, this information allows for identifying flows within and between subsectors. In case of doubt additional information can be obtained in bilateral contact from the unit. Also, counterpart information from the controlling main unit is used to consolidate

flows. The data source usually allows for distinguishing non-financial and financial flows and for identifying individual flows which have to be reclassified. In case of doubt additional information can be obtained from the unit.

For the compilation of financial accounts balance sheets and stock information is available. Transactions are not only compiled as changes in stocks, also information from profit-and-loss statements, for example information on holding gains and on interest for financial derivatives, is taken into account. In general, information on non-consolidated flows and stocks is available. These flows can be consolidated between general government units and subsectors according to ESA2010 rules: The balance sheet for the extrabudgetary units is based on accrued data. In case of consolidation with cash data e.g. transfers from municipalities to extrabudgetary units which are not yet paid data from the extrabudgetary unit are used to adjust the flows before consolidation. Transfers to and from other sectors of the economy can be identified too (in particular transfers to/from corporations and private households).

The data collection process for other non-key units is currently evolving: from reporting year 2015 onwards, respondents (that is, the unit) submit information from financial statements directly via a web questionnaire. However, in cases of doubt it will still be possible to obtain additional information from the unit itself.

This web questionnaire was designed by STAT specifically for the purpose of collecting data from other units and is sent out in principle to all other government units. The respective units are obliged by the GebStat-VO (see section 2.1 and 2.2) to fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire contains all facts from a financial statement according to commercial law which are relevant for compiling financial and non-financial accounts according to ESA2010 rules. Additionally, information is also collected in more depth if necessary for generating other government statistics required either by national and/or European law.

3.4.2.2 Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

For some minor other local government units the compilation of non-financial accounts was until reporting year 2014 based on data from the Structural business statistics survey (Leistungs- und Strukturhebung, LSE), also conducted by STAT. This has changed with reporting year 2015, when all units of the government sector provided data via a web questionnaire.

For some minor other local government units the compilation of financial accounts was until 2014 largely based on data from the business register. It provides information on stocks on an aggregated level for single units. It is possible to distinguish between individual financial assets and liabilities but there is no information on terms or on counterpart sectors. From thereporting year 2015 onwards, all units of the government sector, including the small local government units, have to provide data via a web questionnaire. In case of any missing information, the business register may still be used to fill the gaps.

3.4.2.3 Supplementary data sources and analytical information

Additionally, counterpart information from the money and banking statistics and from the security-by-security database provided by the OeNB is used for the compilation of financial accounts. STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation for general government. The information is available at quarterly basis and has no impact on B.9F.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 *Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.*

3.4.3 EDP table 2C

3.4.3.1 Working balance - use for the compilation of national accounts

For Vienna capital the setting is comparable to the “Länder” (see chapter 3.3.3.1); that is, the working balance published in the final annual accounts is used as WB. For the remainder of the 2099 Austrian municipalities the WB is compiled on an aggregate level (by region) by STAT, according to the VRV rules. It does not comprise other units on local government level (see chapter 3.4.2).

Starting from the WB, adjustments according to ESA2010 are deduced and reported in EDP table 2C.

3.4.3.2 Legal basis of the working balance

The WB (“Rechnungsquerschnitt”) is regulated in the VRV. For large municipalities there is an auditing procedure of the municipality’s closed accounts (see chapter 2.2.2.1) on a regular basis.

3.4.3.3 Coverage of units in the working balance

The WB covers the universe of Austrian municipalities.

3.4.3.3.1 Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB

There are no units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB.

3.4.3.3.2 Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB

Units to be classified inside the subsector are not reported in the WB (but form part of other local government units).

For the units reported under line B.9 of other local government units, please refer to chapter 3.4.2.

B.9 of these units is on accrual basis. The impact of methodological imputations/reclassifications is, if applicable, reflected in their B.9 as reported in EDP T2C line ‘Net borrowing (-) or net lending (+) of other local government bodies’.

A full sequence of ESA2010 accounts is available for individual key units (see chapter 1.3) or for groups of non-key units.

3.4.3.4 Accounting basis of the working balance

Accounting basis of the working balance is mixed; the principle of recording defined in the public budget reporting system (VRV) is “due to be paid”.

3.4.3.4.1 Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EDP T2C

The accounting basis used for recording of interest expenditure and revenue in the WB is cash. All interest expenditure of the main entities is recorded in the WB. Payment of discount

and inflow from premium is recorded in the WB; partly, the amounts can be identified (e.g. for Vienna capital).

Given that the available information is probably not complete, no adjustments are reported in EDP T2C under 'Difference between interest paid (+) and accrued (D.41)(-)'. However, if known, adjustments to accrued interest are reported under 'Non-financial transactions not included in the WB' (and the premiums for various loans of Vienna under 'Financial transactions included in the working balance').

3.4.3.4.2 Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2C
No adjustments reported.

3.4.3.4.3 Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2C
No adjustments reported.

3.4.3.5 Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance

In general, non-financial flows are covered well in the VRV (e.g. dividends received). Occasionally, corrections have to be made, which are covered under 'Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance'. Currently, the following adjustments are included: a dividend payment (payment from the public property management organisation (GBG) to the city of Graz), some (very minor) other capital transfers in various Austrian municipalities.

3.4.3.6 Financial transactions included in the working balance

Under 'Financial transactions included in the working balance' the following adjustments are included: sale of equities (municipalities in Burgenland sold shares on the public power provider BEGAS), inflow from premiums in Vienna.

3.4.3.7 Other adjustments reported in EDP T2C

'Other adjustments' concern payments from (small) real estate companies to government. The real estate companies are classified as S.13-units. Local governments' "sales" to the real estate companies are treated as "changes in classifications and structure" (K.6). The last payments have been observed in 2012.

Sale and lease back operations have occurred in the past, especially on the central and state government level. As regards the magnitude of these operations they have not been marginal in the years 2001 to 2010. Under ESA2010 all units to whom assets have been sold by government are classified in the government sector. Traditionally (until September 2015) these events have been treated as "K.6 Changes in classification", since March 2016 these operations are classified as acquisition and disposal of existing assets.

3.4.3.8 Net lending/net borrowing of local government

B.9, as reported in the last line in EDP T2C, is derived from the same source data used for calculating the WB and other local government units.

3.4.4 EDP table 3D

3.4.4.1 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Table 10 - Data used for compilation of transactions and of stocks of financial assets and liabilities

| | Assets | | | | | | | Liabilities | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Source Data | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 |
| | Calculation of transactions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data (integrated in public accounts) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other transaction data | X | X | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Stock data | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | Calculation of stocks | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock data | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

STAT quarterly receives direct data from the municipalities via electronic data interface.

For the purpose of data verification and additional information indirect data like security-by-security database and money and banking statistics provided by the OeNB is used, too. Therefore STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation taking the better data quality on transferable and other deposits (F.22, F.29) and on debt securities (F.3) and equity and investment fund share or units (F.5) into account. Especially data on market value for F.3 and F.5 will be taken from OeNB.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.

For other local government units annual direct information is used, where the source for this data is mostly collected from the statement of accounts.

Also for other local government units indirect data, again provided mostly by OeNB or OeBFA is used. We also match the information from the local government units with the information from other government subsector to guarantee correct counterpart information.

3.4.4.2 Other stock-flow adjustments

With the aid of the security-by-security database it is possible to calculate appreciation/depreciation of foreign-currency debt of debt securities.

3.5. Social security subsector, EDP table 2D and 3E

3.5.1 Data sources for Social Security Funds main unit: Social Security Funds

The main unit refers to health insurance funds, pension insurance funds and accident insurance funds.

Table 11 – Availability and use of basic source data for social security funds

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | WB | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | <i>T + days</i> | <i>T+month</i> | | <i>cross appropriate cells</i> | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | | |
| A | A | T+50 | T+13 | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | x | x | X |
| A | A | T+50 | T+13 | (4) Balance sheets | | | X |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | | |
| | | | | (5) Profit and loss accounts | | | |
| | | | | (6) Balance sheets | | | |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (8) Statistical surveys | | | |
| | | | | (9) Other: | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6,7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

3.5.1.1 Details of the basic data sources

The data set for final data provided by social security funds consists of income statements and closing balance sheets for each unit. The data set for preliminary data is the Finance Statistics of the Main Association of Austrian Social Security Funds (Hauptverband der Sozialversicherungsträger, HV), which includes flows in February and flows and stocks in August on an aggregated basis for groups of units.

Non-financial and financial flows can be distinguished through the title of the budget position. The structure of inflows and outflows is appropriate; flows which should be consolidated can mainly be distinguished.

For April and October EDP notification only aggregated preliminary data of social security funds are available. So estimates on the basis of the available information and of previous years have to be made.

On a quarterly basis STAT also receives aggregated stock data on currency, deposits, securities and loans from the HV.

3.5.1.2 Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

Statistical surveys are not used for B.9 and B.9F compilation of the social security funds main unit.

3.5.1.3 Supplementary data sources and analytical information

3.5.1.3.1 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of non-financial accounts

No supplementary data sources are used for the compilation of non-financial accounts.

3.5.1.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts

STAT receives quarterly aggregated data on short-term loans (AF.41) from the HV. This, however, does not include any counterpart information. Therefore, STAT compares the data with information from OeBFA to derive the share of loans from the Bund. Additionally, STAT refers to indirect data sources from the OeNB such as the money and banking statistics and the security-by-security database, which is particularly important for the market valuation in F.3 and F.5. (see also 3.5.4.1).

3.5.2 Data sources for other Social Security units

Table 12 – Availability and use of basic source data for other social security units

| Available source data | | | | Source Data Accounting | Source data used for compilation of | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Accounting basis (C/A/M) | Periodicity (M/Q/A/O) | Time of availability of annual results for T-1 | | | WB | B.9 (NFA) | B.9f (FA) |
| | | First results | Final data | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | <i>T + days</i> | <i>T+month</i> | | <i>cross appropriate cells</i> | | |
| | | | | Budget Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (1) Current revenue and expenditure | | | |
| | | | | (2) Current and capital revenue and expenditure | | | |
| A | A | | T+5 to 13 | (3) Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions | x | x | X |
| A | A | | T+5 to 13 | (4) Balance sheets | | | X |
| | | | | Financial Statements | | | |
| A | A | | T+5 to | (5) Profit and loss accounts | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | 13 | | | | |
| A | A | | T+5 to 13 | (6) Balance sheets | | | x |
| | | | | (7) Cash flow statement | | | |
| | | | | Other Reporting | | | |
| | | | | (8) Statistical surveys | | | |
| | | | | (9) Other: | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Accounting basis (column 1): C- cash, A- accrual, M-mixed

Periodicity (column 2); M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - accrual, O - other, to be specified.

Time of availability (column 4): availability of annual results for T-1 = number of months and days after the reporting period.

Column 6,7 and 8 – those cells are crossed which refer to data sources used for compilation of the WB, B.9 (non-financial accounts) and B.9f (financial accounts), respectively.

Empty cells in column 1, 2, 3 and 4 mean that the data source does not exist.

For the April EDP notification data for other social security units is not available. Therefore STAT estimates data on the basis of previous years.

If possible also counterpart information will be taken into account for instance to compile government debt.

Estimations are often also necessary for the October EDP notification.

3.5.2.1 Details of the basic data sources

Basic data source for other social security units are annual financial statements and compilations by the HV. GFS aggregates are derived from this information. In general, the available information allows for identifying flows within and between subsectors. Also, counterpart information from the controlling main unit is used to consolidate flows. The data source usually allows for distinguishing non-financial and financial flows and for identifying individual flows which have to be reclassified, too. In case of doubt additional information can be obtained from the unit.

For the compilation of financial accounts balance sheets and stock information constitute the basic data source.

3.5.2.2 Statistical surveys used as a basic data source

Statistical surveys are not used for B.9 or B.9F compilation of other social security units.

3.5.2.3 Supplementary data sources and analytical information

For other social security units no supplementary data sources are used for the compilation of non-financial accounts.

For the compilation of financial accounts STAT also refers to indirect data provided by the OeNB via its money and banking statistics as well as the security-by-security database (see also 3.5.4.1). This allows STAT to derive transactions where otherwise no transaction data was available.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 *Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.*

3.5.3 EDP table 2D

3.5.3.1 Working balance - use for national accounts compilation

Data sources used for the compilation of WB are used for non-financial accounts and also for B.9.

3.5.3.2 Legal basis of the working balance

The legal basis of the WB are financial accounting requirements for social security bodies as defined in § 444 ASVG (Allgemeines Sozialversicherungsgesetz).

According to § 448 and § 449 ASVG the WB is audited annually by the Federal Ministry for Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection/Federal Ministry for Health and Women.

3.5.3.3 Coverage of units in the working balance

3.5.3.3.1 Units to be classified outside the subsector, but reported in the WB

There are no units reported in the WB but not classified in S.1314.

3.5.3.3.2 Units to be classified inside the subsector, but not reported in the WB

Please refer also to chapter 3.5.2.

B.9 of these units is on accrual basis. The impact of methodological imputations/reclassifications is, if applicable, reflected in their B.9 as reported in EDP T2 line 'Net borrowing (-) or net lending (+) of other social security bodies'.

A full sequence of ESA2010 accounts is available for individual groups of units.

3.5.3.4 Accounting basis of the working balance

The accounting basis of the working balance is accrual.

3.5.3.4.1 Accrual adjustments relating to interest D.41, as reported in EP T2D

Since the accounting basis of expenditures and revenues is accrual, no adjustment relating to interest is necessary.

3.5.3.4.2 Accrual adjustments reported under other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2D

Since the accounting basis of expenditures and revenues is accrual, no adjustments are to be reported under other accounts receivable/payable is necessary.

3.5.3.4.3 Other accrual adjustments in EDP T2D

There are no other accrual adjustments reported in EDP T2D.

3.5.3.5 Completeness of non-financial flows covered in the working balance

Under ‘Non-financial transactions not included in the working balance’ the following adjustments are included:

Gross fixed capital formation (not included in WB, but in balance sheet),

Reimbursement (lump sum transfers from foreign social security funds) for medical care of resident people that are not covered by the Austrian social insurance system but are insured by foreign social security funds (for instance for a person that used to work in Germany and settled in Tyrol after retirement) (not included in WB of the Austrian social security funds),

Debt cancellation from federal government to social security fund,

Benefit fund (reimbursement of cost sharing in extreme cases; predominantly dental treatment) (included in the balance sheet of Finance Statistics of Association of Austrian Social Security Funds and not in the profit and loss account; therefore this entity is not an extra budgetary fund, but part of S.1314).

3.5.3.6 Financial transactions included in the working balance

This item includes the drawdown and build-up of reserves included in “total revenue” and “total expenditure” respectively.

3.5.3.7 Other adjustments reported in EDP T2D

The item “Other adjustments” includes the depreciation of fixed assets, included in “total expenditure”. “P.51c” in ESA-terms which is included in the working balance has to be deducted, because it has no influence on B.9.

Other adjustments include also revaluation items included in the working balance (K.7).

3.5.3.8 Net lending/net borrowing of social security funds

B.9 as reported in the last line in EDP T2D is derived from the same source data used when calculating the WB.

3.5.4 EDP table 3E

3.5.4.1 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Table 13 - Data used for compilation of transactions and of stocks of financial assets and liabilities

| Source Data | Assets | | | | | | | Liabilities | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 | F.2 | F.3 | F.4 | F.5 | F.6 | F.7 | F.8 |
| | Calculation of transactions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data (integrated in public accounts) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other transaction data | X | X | | X | | | | | X | | X | | | |
| Stock data | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Calculation of stocks | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transaction data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock data | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

The data used in EDP Table 3E is mainly stock data derived from the balance sheets of all individual units classified in S.1314. However, also indirect data such as the security-by-security database and money and banking statistics provided by the OENB is used. Therefore STAT and OeNB agreed on a residual compilation taking the better data quality on transferable and other deposits (F.22, F.29) and on debt securities (F.3) and equity and investment fund share or units (F.5) into account. Especially data on market value for F.3 and F.5 will be taken from OeNB.

See also 3.2.2.3.2 Supplementary data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts.

3.5.4.2 Other stock-flow adjustments

There are no other stock-flow adjustments in EDP table 3E.

3.6. Link between EDP T2 and related EDP T3

The monitoring of the link between the individual adjustments in EDP T2 and the related transactions reported in EDP T3 is important for the assessment of GFS data quality.

It is not expected that the adjustments from EDP T2 would be clearly identified in EDT3.

- First, this is due to different coverage of units, because the adjustments in EDP T2 should refer only to the main entity reported in the WB, while transactions in EDP T3 reflect the whole subsector.
- Second, due to the accounting basis and coverage of transactions reported in the WB. For the former, if the WB is on accrual basis, theoretically there is no need for adjustments in other accounts receivable/payable F.8 in EDP T2, but it should be ensured that the accrual recordings in non-financial accounts are linked to transactions

in F.8 reported in EDP T3 and in FA. For the latter (coverage of transactions), the WB balance as reported in EDP T2 typically does not cover all financial flows, since some are booked in the so called extra-budgetary accounts of the main entity.

- Third, adjustments/transactions reported in EDP T2A are non-consolidated, since they refer to the main entity only, as recorded in the working balance (e.g. loans, other accounts receivable/payable, etc.), while financial transactions recorded in EDP T3 refer to the whole subsector and they are consolidated.

As far as specific imputations are concerned, such as debt cancellation, debt assumption etc., which are reported in EDP T2, these should be reflected also in financial accounts and EDP T3 under the related financial instrument.

Therefore, in order to ensure consistency between non-financial and financial accounts and quality of GFS data, statisticians are to be able to explain and to quantify a link between flows reported in EDP T2 and EDP T3.

3.6.1 Coverage of units

As non-financial and financial accounts are both compiled by STAT the coverage of units reported in EDP tables 2 and 3 is identical.

3.6.2 Financial transactions

For the central government financial transactions are reported in the WB. With the introduction of the new budget accounting system for the central government for the presentation of the financial transactions also the link between the three parts of the new budget accounting system is used.

Also, at state and the local governments level financial transactions are sometimes included in the working balance. Examples are privatization receipts and sales of company shares which are sometimes recorded as “dividends” in their bookkeeping systems. These transactions are also reported in T3 but for T3 the transactions are imputed because the state and local authorities had these transactions in their books as non-financial flows. For the local governments, these are very rare and minor cases.

For the social security accounts there are only drawdown and built up of reserves included in the working balance.

For the compilation of financial accounts financial transactions reported in the WB are not used as for the compilation of financial accounts more detailed data is used for financial transactions.

Financial transactions in assets (F.5) are reconciled for all subsectors between T2 and T3 because of the above mentioned adjustments (sale of shares etc.). For the “Bund” adaptations in F.5 are made because detailed information for market values, transactions and other flows is only available annually.

In other respect especially transactions in F.8 from the “Bund” are reconciled.

3.6.3 Adjustments for accrued interest D.41

For the “Bund” STAT receives quarterly information from OeBFA about accrued interest. An electronic data interface, to get integrated quarterly data from the BMF is currently being established.

3.6.4 Other accounts receivable/payable F.8

For the central government figures reported under other accounts receivable/payable are identical to those reported in financial accounts.

3.6.5 Other adjustments/imputations

For the central government adjustments reported in T2 are also made in T3. Only in 2012 has been one adjustment for the up-front payments of the federal government resulting from the old budget law. This adaptation is also reflected in F.8 receivable.

For the state and local government adjustments especially refer to revaluation of assets. These adaptations are reflected in financial accounts in F.4.

For social security accounts the depreciation of fixed assets is included in “total expenditure”. There are no adjustments in financial accounts.

3.7. General comments on data sources

No additional general comments.

3.8. EDP table 4

Table 4 – The statements on the provision of additional data contained in the Council minutes of 23/11/1993 request the submission of trade credits and advances, amounts outstanding in the government debt from the financing of public undertakings, differences between the face value and the present value of government debt and GNI at market prices.

3.8.1 Trade credits and advances

STAT refers to direct data sources for the calculation of the stock of liabilities in trade credits. As the same data source for the stocks reported in table 4 and the transactions reported in table 3 are used, the data is consistent.

3.8.2 Amount outstanding in the government debt from the financing of public undertakings

With the purpose to minimize financing expenditures, enterprises – owned totally by the federal government – had – until 2002 – permission to obtain financing via federal government bonds (“Rechtsträgerfinanzierung (RTF)”). To this end the Federal Republic of Austria emitted bonds or took out loans in its own name and passed them on to the respective enterprise. Interest payments and debt redemption have been paid in full by the respective enterprise to the federal government.

4. Revision policy used for annual GFS

This section relates to the revision policy concerning annual non-financial and financial government accounts. It describes the country policy for revisions with and without impact on the deficit (non-financial accounts for general government) and debt (financial accounts for general government).

4.1. Existence of a revision policy in your country

The revision policy of STAT for compiling national accounts is naturally closely geared to the deadlines set by the European Union for the transmission of data and aggregates. The provisions on supply of the data are laid down in regulations which contain details of all variables, transmission deadlines and derogations.

The revision policy calendar for the government sector data is integrated with the general revision policy schedule of national accounts, so that coherence across all the datasets is ensured. The regular revisions of government sector data are made biannually and usually cover two years, while the major (benchmark) revisions are carried out from time to time and cover the years back to 1995.

Revisions are made regardless of whether there is an impact on deficit and/or debt or not.

4.1.1 Relating to deficit and non-financial accounts

Revisions are made regardless of whether there is an impact on deficit and/or debt or not. For details see section 4.3.

4.1.2 Relating to debt and financial accounts

Revisions are made regardless of whether there is an impact on deficit and/or debt or not. For details see section 4.3.

4.2. Reasons for other than ordinary revisions

As mentioned above regular revisions of government sector data are made biannually and usually cover two years. These regular revisions also take into account other issues not due to normal update of data sources, like new data sources, changes in methodology or correction of errors discovered. So one could say that government accounts data are “permanently” under revision and the work of compiling the data is spread over the whole year.

4.3. Timetable for finalising and revising the accounts

For the main units of central, state and local governments, that are “Bund”, “Länder” and “Gemeinden”, quarterly accounts are available $t+85$ days according to the ESA2010 transmission programme. These data are also used for the April $t+1$ EDP/ESA notifications. As regards the extrabudgetary units data are estimated using various sources (for instance the counterpart information of the “mother” main unit).

The GebStat-VO obliges all government units to send public accounts data to STAT until the end of May $t+1$. Therefore, the accounts transmitted in the $t+1$ October EDP/ESA notifications could be seen in principle as final versions. Usually, however, not all units send

in comprehensive information so that some revisions still are necessary for the April t+2 EDP/ESA notifications.

B. Methodological issues

5. Sector delimitation – practical aspects

5.1. Sector classification of units

General government is defined by ESA2010 §2.111 as "... institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth". Moreover, §20.05 specifies that the general government sector "consists of all government units and all non-market non-profits institutions (NPIs) that are controlled by government units. It also comprises other non-market as identified in §20.18 to §20.39".

It is necessary to determine:

- a. if it is an institutional unit (ESA2010 §2.12 describes the rules according to which an entity can be considered as an institutional unit)
- b. if it is a public institutional unit (ESA 2010 §20.18 and MGDD I.2.3 – define the notion of control by the government over an entity as "the ability to determine the general policy or programme of that entity"... According to the list of criteria listed in ESA2010 §20.309)
- c. if it is a non-market public institutional unit - reference to "Market-non-market delineation" (ESA2010 §20.19 to §20.28 and MGDD I.2.4)"

In principle only institutional units which are non-market producers are classified in sector general government. There are, however, market producers without the status of institutional units which are classified in sector general government. They are seen as ancillary units. The most important ones seen from a quantitative aspect are public real estate units which exist on all levels of government except S.1314.

For units already within general government sector STAT receives detailed data on flows and stocks according to national or international accounting practices. The legal basis for this is GebStat-VO. These flows and stocks are "enriched" with the necessary ESA2010 classifications (including analysis and inquiries with the specific unit) and are the basis for the application of the 50% criterion.

All units classified in S.13 are inspected and processed. Only the few cases where units are close to the 50% threshold are tested annually. Additionally, a deeper analysis (50% criterion et al.) is carried out if there is a major change in data or activity of a unit.

Institutional units not yet classified in S.13 (but under review) are equally tested on a unit by unit basis, although we apply a three year monitoring phase before eventually assigning the unit to an institutional sector. If classified in S.13, the data for the most recent three years are included in the general government accounts (according to the national revision policy using the final supply-use-tables and the annual sector accounts as benchmark years).

Other public corporations are tested on an irregular basis.

Till 2010 STAT did not have a defined process for identifying new units of general government. The existence of new units has been realized through

- a) counterpart information and/or newspaper reports (flows and stocks disappearing from administrative bodies or institutional units are indications of the creation of new units as well as newspaper reports on certain restructuring activities in regions or municipalities),
- b) information from entities themselves or other producers of Public Finance Statistics (for instance the OeNB),
- c) analysing the STAT-Business Register,
- d) from the Business Register Unit; when they have to classify new units where the sector code is not straightforward.

From 2011 on, a new chapter was introduced in the “Austrian Stability Pact” which obliges each and every unit classified by STAT in S.13 to make an announcement (to STAT and to the BMF) in case a new unit is created. This obligation for an announcement has also been included in the GebStat-VO.

The final decision on ESA2010 classification issues is made by STAT, Directorate Macro-economic Statistics.

5.1.1 Criteria used for sector classification of new units

See above. STAT applies a lot of different criteria – quantitative and qualitative, although the most important criterion is the 50%-criterion as this is the only one almost indisputable.

5.1.2 Updating of the register

All institutional units in the business register are classified according to the sector classification. Information on units to be classified in the government sector is provided by the Directorate Macro-economic Statistics to the Business Register Unit. Currently ownership information is not directly integrated in the business register, but outside the register.

The Directorate Macro-economic Statistics conducts a separate data base to maintain the public sector. At least once a year these data are matched with the Business Register Unit in order to be consistent. Updates are made for the whole public sector and whenever necessary but at least once a year.

Data to calculate the 50% test stem from the annual reports of the companies/units in question. Those reports mainly are downloaded from the commercial register. If available we use Structural Business Statistics. If no information is available data are requested directly from the company. In order to fulfil the Questionnaire on government controlled units classified outside general government, data on liabilities need to be gathered through the year. In Austria companies do have time T+9 months to fill their annual reports with the commercial register. Parameters from the profit and loss statement are used to calculate the 50%-test: production, input, depreciation, personnel expenditure, other production input, net-interest expenditure. Results of the work done on this in the Directorate Macro-economic Statistics (see description above) is communicated to the Business Register Unit.

5.1.3 Consistency between different data sources concerning classification of units

Statistical surveys are based on the business register so that there is consistency between the different data sources.

The sector classification of each corporation in the business register is delivered regularly (monthly) to the OeNB.

The close cooperation between STAT and the OeNB in National Accounts covers this issue, too (regular checks and extraordinary efforts as regards new units).

5.2. Existence and classification of specific units

In principle the work to classify units by institutional sectors are described above (5.1)

*Many government controlled **non-profit institutions** (NPI) are included in S.13, an exhaustive list of all NPI in S.13 is published on the [STAT-website](#).*

***Quasi-corporations** exist on state and local levels.*

S.1312: The Austrian states organize their market activities mainly outside the government sector and there almost exclusively as corporations with other legal forms (limited corporations etc.). The only quasi-corporations on state government level with substance to mention are the public care institutions in Lower Austria.

S.1313: The Austrian municipalities have more diverse corporations organized as quasi-corporations than the states. Quasi-corporations are treated on a regional level and not individually! Their main activities are water supply, wastewater treatment and garbage removal. But the VRV allows for all kinds of operations, e.g. real estate management, agriculture and forestry, energy providers etc.

Infrastructure companies:

- railways

ÖBB Infrastruktur and ÖBB Personenverkehr classified in S.1311; Rail Cargo Austria classified in S.11.

- roads

ASFINAG, classified in S.11.

- metro

Exist only in Vienna, Wiener Linien, classified in S.1313.

- public utility companies

a) Energy providers on federal, state and government level (ownership) are all classified in S.11.

b) Companies dealing with water supply, wastewater treatment and garbage removal are classified in S.11. For the ones organized as quasi-corporations the 50%-test delivered results substantially over 50% (see also explanations above).

- ports, airports

Vienna Airport, classified in S.11.

Universities and schools are classified throughout as S.13. Few universities and schools with private funds more than 50% are classified in S.11 (50%-criterion).

Public TV and radio:

Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF), according to MGDD 2016 version, classified in S.1311.

Public hospitals are included in S.13. They receive payments from social security funds via 'Landeskrankenanstaltenfonds' (S.1312/S.1313), which – according to ESA2010 – are not recorded as P.1, but as D.73. Public hospitals are therefore non-market producers.

SPVs are included in S.13.

S.1312:

a) Wohnbau Burgenland GmbH, refinancing in connection with housing loans,

b) "Landesimmobiliengesellschaften (LIGs)" (sale and lease back limited liability companies).

Specific public units involved in financial activities:

Finanzmarkteteiligung Aktiengesellschaft des Bundes classified in S.1311.

Defeasance structures KA Finanz AG, HETA Asset Resolution AG and immigon portfolioabbau ag classified in S.1311.

Other specific units:

No other specific units.

6. Time of recording

This section describes the time of recording for taxes and social contributions, EU flows, military expenditure, interest and other transactions (subsidies, current and capital transfers and financial transactions).

The time of recording is defined in ESA2010 §1.101. It is the accrual basis, meaning when economic value is created, transformed or extinguished, or when claims and obligations arise, are transformed or are cancelled.

6.1. Taxes and social contributions

Council Regulation 2516/2000 amended the Regulation on European system of national and regional accounts in the Community (ESA95) as concerns taxes and social contributions and clarified the rules concerning both the time of recording and the amounts to be recorded.

6.1.1 Taxes

This section describes the methods of recording of taxes on an accrual basis. The time of recording of taxes is defined in ESA2010 §4.26 and §4.82 as the time "...when the activities, transactions or other events occur which create the liabilities to pay taxes".

Austria records taxes and social contributions in the following way:

| <i>ESA2010 category</i> | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>D.21</i> | <i>Taxes on products</i> | <i>Cash receipts</i> |
| | <i>Value added tax</i> | <i>Time adjusted cash</i> |
| | <i>Duty based on fuel consumption</i> | <i>Time adjusted cash</i> |
| | <i>Tax on mineral oils</i> | <i>Time adjusted cash</i> |
| | <i>Tax on tobacco</i> | <i>Time adjusted cash</i> |
| <i>D.29</i> | <i>Other taxes on production</i> | <i>Cash receipts</i> |
| <i>D.51</i> | <i>Taxes on income</i> | <i>Cash receipts</i> |
| | <i>Wage tax</i> | <i>Time adjusted cash</i> |
| <i>D.59</i> | <i>Other current taxes</i> | <i>Cash receipts</i> |
| <i>D.91</i> | <i>Capital taxes</i> | <i>Cash receipts</i> |

Most importantly, data on tax revenue and social contributions is obtained from the closed accounts of the main units of central, state and local governments and social security institutions. Detailed data collection of tax revenue of the "Bund" is done by BMF (and provided within the closed accounts of the "Bund"). STAT compiles the data for EDP tables and related questionnaires. To a minor extent, data on tax revenue also stems from other central or state government units such as students associations; chambers etc. (see sections 3.2.2 and 3.3.2 for data sources). Data collection and compilation is done by STAT for these other units.

Where a time adjustment is made, the following periods are used for the lag:

- *D.211 Value added tax (two months)*
- *D.214A Duty based on fuel consumption (two months)*
- *D.214A Tax on mineral oils (two months)*
- *D.214A Tax on tobacco (two months)*
- *D.51A Wage tax (one month)*

The calculation of time adjusted cash is based on monthly tax receipts of the main central government unit.

6.1.2 Social contributions

The time of recording of social contributions is defined in ESA2010 §4.94 as "... the time when the work that gives rise to the liability to pay the contribution is carried out..." for employers and employees social contributions, and as "... when the liabilities to pay are created" for self-employed and non-employed persons.

The main data source for compiling social contributions is the closed accounts of the health insurance funds, pension insurance funds and accident insurance funds (i.e., social security funds; see chapter 3.5.1). The data is on accrual basis. Data is collected by the Main Association of Austrian Social Security Funds (Hauptverband der Sozialversicherungsträger, HV) and compiled by STAT.

Assessed amounts are reduced by the amount of social contributions unlikely to be collected; i.e. social contributions are provided on a net basis (to enhance consistency with non-financial sector accounts); the information for the reduction is provided in the HV-data.

Final data consists of income statements and closing balance sheets for health insurance funds, pension insurance funds and accident insurance funds, provided by the HV. Preliminary data is also provided by the HV, but on a more aggregate basis (basis for the first EDP notification in April). Final data for year t is available in $t+1$ (for the second EDP notification in October).

6.2. EU flows

The issue of recording EU flows is important for national accounts, especially government accounts, because – due to the institutional arrangements – in general all amounts transit via government accounts. In order to avoid potential effects on the level of government deficits, countries have to eliminate these flows from public accounts. Eurostat, after the consultation with Member States, released a decision in February 2005. The ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt Chapter II. 6 “*Grants from the EU budget*” provide further details concerning the recording of these flows.

6.2.1 General questions

The Bund (S.1311) is designated to receive payments from the EU regarding Structural funds and Agricultural funds. Information is received from the BMF to identify positions in the profit and loss accounts and the cash flow of the Bund associated with the mentioned EU funds.

For the Bund collection of data on EU flows is possible; the data of expenditure in the cash flow statement is the time of expenditure. Information on which unit/sector is receiving the flows from the Bund is available. Advances/reimbursements cannot be distinguished.

Amounts from the relevant EU funds are entering the WB of the Bund. The neutralization of the flows is shown in EDP Table 2A under other accounts receivable. At state and local government level, EU flows are not recorded coherently. Flows running through the state and local government budgets are either (correctly) flagged and do not impact revenue and expenditure; or they are part of revenue and expenditure. In the latter case, it is hardly possible to distinguish those EU flows benefitting the state/local government level from those flows benefitting any third party. Data quality on EU flows is expected to increase due to better (counterpart) information from other state and local government units. For extrabudgetary units on S.1311 level and for S.1312 and S.1313 level investigations have to be done.

Adjustments for the third resource are shown under other accounts payable in EDP Table 2A and 3B.

6.2.2 Cash and Schengen facility:

The time of recording of payments received by the beneficiary Member States through Schengen and Transitional Facilities would be accounted according to the Eurostat decision on EU flows, while the time of recording of Cash-flow Facility is when the transfers are to be made by the Commission. In practice, in this particular case, the amounts would be recorded as revenue in the years in which they were received by the beneficiary countries.

Austria doesn't receive cash through Schengen and Transitional Facilities.

6.2.3 Jeremie/Jessica

The European Commission and the European Investment Bank Group and other International Financial Institutions on financial engineering in cohesion policy, the European Commission

drew up new initiatives for improving access to finance of European corporations. These initiatives require the involvement of EU governments (as in the case for other cohesion and structural policy instruments). EU Member States implement the JEREMIE and JESSICA initiatives by establishing a Holding Fund funded through their Structural Fund receipts from the European Commission and national contributions. The Holding Fund (HF) can be managed either by the EIF or by other financial institutions, according to the EU Structural Funds legislation applicable. In this context, the "Managing Authorities" can award management either directly to the EIF or any national institution which benefits from public procurement exemption under national law through a grant agreement, or indirectly by way of tender to a financial institution through a service contract. Holding Funds can be set up either as "ring-fenced blocks of finance" or as bank accounts managed by the Holding Fund manager on behalf of and in the name of the Managing Authority, or as an independent legal entity (Special Purpose Vehicle – SPV).

There are no Jeremie/Jessica programmes implemented in Austria.

6.2.4 Market Regulatory Agencies

Market regulatory agencies are bodies whose intervention activities are mostly characterised by buying and selling products, often on behalf of the EU, with an aim to stabilize prices and to maintain purchasing prices to farmers at a sufficiently high level: they offer buying agricultural products from domestic producers at a predetermined price (often higher than "market" prices) and reselling them usually at a lower price later on and occasionally arranging for giving them away free of charge. These agencies can be involved in storing agricultural inventories, or in arranging for storage, as well as in distributing subsidies.

The question is whether the principle of re-arranging EU transactions would also apply to the recording of changes in inventories (P.52) arising from the interventions of agricultural market regulatory agencies in the market. According to the guidance, in those circumstances where a market regulatory agency acting on behalf of the EU is classified inside general government, the creation of a unit in S.11 is recommended in order to capture the changes in agricultural inventories, and to avoid that such changes in inventories are recorded in national government accounts (as changes in government inventories, with an impact on the government deficit/surplus) or in the rest of the world accounts (as exports and imports). The unit to be created to capture these changes in inventories is a quasi-corporation, rather than a notional unit, in order to ensure an equality of treatment with cases where market regulatory agencies are classified outside government. This is also appropriate because any temporary difference in value arising from changes in market value of these inventories not yet covered by subsidies is likely to be small and on average zero.

Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA) was created as a government entity by the AMA Act of 1992 and was set up as an EU-compliant market regulatory agency which oversees the implementation and administration of all EU market regimes. AMA is classified as S.1311.

6.3. Military expenditure

The ESA2010 principle on accrual recording, when applied to military expenditure, is generally the time when the economic ownership of the good occurs, which is usually when delivered.

ESA2010 §20.190 to §20.192 define the rules for the statistical recording of military equipment. Chapter II.5 in Part II of the ESA2010 MGDD details the rules concerning the recording of military expenditure.

6.3.1 Types of contracts

All information is available from the federal government closed accounts.

The majority of contracts are sales agreed in advance with industrial suppliers. There are no long term rental contracts for military equipment in Austria.

Trade credits are incurred when the equipment is delivered and the invoice is made but not yet paid. In most of these cases, technical acceptance tests have to be done before the payment. Out of budgetary considerations the general rule is to pay in the term of payment to be able to take advantage of the usual discount allowances. So trade credits are usually of a very short-term nature.

Purchasing through an international special agency exists only to a minor extent.

6.3.2 Borderline cases

No borderline cases have been identified because the system of budget accounts is very detailed in Austria.

6.3.3 Recording in national accounts

Regarding the acquisition of the fighter aircrafts "Eurofighter" an "accrual adjustment" was made. This was done on the basis of detailed figures of the Ministry of Defence and Sports and the Ministry of Finance regarding the payments in connection with the purchase of the fighter aircrafts. 2014 the accrual adjustment of the Eurofighter is added to the time-adjustment concerning military expenditure (COFOG 02.1) from the comparison of Bund "Ergebnisrechnung" vs. "Finanzierungsrechnung". From 2015 onwards only the latter is included as adjustment into the calculation of military GFCF, since the Eurofighter accrual adjustment is only affecting the years 2005-2014.

6.4. Interest

This part aims at describing accrual adjustment for interest.

ESA2010 §20.178 reads: *"In the system, interest is recorded on an accrual basis, i.e. interest is recorded as accruing continuously over time to the creditor on the amount of principal outstanding."*

ESA2010 MGDD part II, chapter II.4 is dealing with some practical aspects of the recording of interest.

6.4.1 Interest expenditure

Table 14 Availability and basis of data on interest

| Instrument | S.1311 | S.1312 | S.1313 | S.1314 |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

| | State | OCGB | Main unit | OSGB | Main unit | OLGB | Main unit | OSSB |
|---|---------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| Deposits (AF.2) | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| Debt Securities (AF.3) | C and A | A | C | A | C | A | A | A |
| Loans (AF.4) | C and A | A | C | A | C | A | A | A |
| Other accounts receivable (AF.8) | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M |

Cash/accrual, M (not applicable) or L (not available)

For subsector S.1311 OeBFA calculates interest on an accrual basis according to the "debtor approach". The debtor approach records the accrual of interest from the perspective of the issuer and on the basis of conditions determined at the time of issue of a debt. In general, OeBFA records the accrual of interest on securities on a single transaction basis. Securities denominated in foreign currency will be expressed in Euro on the basis of the ECB Reference rate of the reporting date.

All data are available both cash and accrual.

Data on instrument by instrument basis is quarterly available to STAT from Q1/2015 onwards. Therefore a line by line data interface has been set up with OeBFA. First information is available for the October 2016 EDP notification.

Interest payments in subsectors S.1312, S.1313 and S.1314 are included in the closed accounts.

The principle recording of accrued interest is under the same instrument as the debt issued.

Accrual adjustments are not the same in tables 2A and 3B. Cash inflow from premium and cash outflow from discount in table 3B is eliminated in EDP table 2A.

6.4.2 Interest Revenue

Data on instrument by instrument basis is quarterly available to STAT from Q1/2017 onwards. Therefore a line by line data interface for the core unit of S.1311 has been set up with OeBFA. First information is available for the October 2017 EDP notification.

Related accrual adjustments are included in EDP tables in line 'Difference between interest paid (+) and accrued (D.41)(-)'.

6.4.3 Consolidation

Information from OeBFA is/will be used for consolidation on interest for all subsectors. Consolidation does not impact B.9.

6.4.4 Recording of discounts and premiums on government securities

The flows associated to premiums and discounts enter the working balance on a cash basis. This flows are neutralised in the line "difference between interest paid (+) and accrued (EDP D.41) (-)".

Premiums and discounts are spread over the life of an instrument. Premiums are treated as negative expenditure in national accounts.

The repayment of discount is identifiable from the repayment of debt. This information will be available to statisticians since the new data interface is set up.

6.5. Time of recording of other transactions

For all subsector data on a (near) accrual basis are available.

For the Bund cash data is used and accrual adjustments are made by using information from the profit and loss accounts of the Bund.

The consistency between accrual non-financial flows and F.8 recorded in financial accounts is still work in progress because – among other things – the basis data which are received from Länder and municipalities are not consistent by now.

Public accounts are audited – see chapter 2.2.2.

7. Specific government transactions

Methodological rules applicable for recording of specific government transactions are set up in the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (implementation of ESA2010).

7.1. Guarantees, debt assumptions

Generally, government guarantees are recorded off-balance sheet in government accounts (contingent liability), and neither government debt nor deficit is impacted. However, when a guarantee is activated (called), the payment made by government on behalf of the debtor is normally recorded as government expenditure. In case of repeated guarantee calls, the whole outstanding amount of the guaranteed debt should be assumed by government. The latter leads to a one-off increase of government debt as well as of deficit. The accounting rules are explained in the Chapter VII.4 on Government guarantees of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt. This chapter describes also specific cases and related treatment in national accounts.

7.1.1 Guarantees on borrowing

7.1.1.1 New guarantees provided

Recording in public accounts

Guarantees are given in Austria on every level that means from central, state and local government sector and social security. The guarantees cover a wide range of purposes with different beneficiaries.

For central government there are four large groups of beneficiaries: transportation and infrastructure (highway construction; railway company, railway network); the financial market with guarantees given according to the Finanzmarktstabilitätsgesetz. Further, economic promotion covering guarantees to SME, Tourismbank and R&D promotion.

On state government level the beneficiaries are mainly state owned mortgage banks and state owned enterprises or funds, as for instance state owned real estate company, which is renting real estate to state government.

On local level waste management and water boards are the most important beneficiaries for guarantees on borrowing.

The government records for guarantees are complete with regards to stocks. However, the data provided is not detailed enough to divide the change in the stock of guarantees into new guarantees provided and into expiring guarantees.

All guarantee mechanisms are governed by law – some specific for instance for railways, export promotion, R&D etc. - which regulate the maximum liability and the procedure for guarantee giving and receiving.

The guarantees given are published in an annex to the closed accounts of the different layers of government. The information is published on a very detailed level, line by line.

The recording is at nominal value with a risk evaluation and risk provision for state and local government.

On the asset side there are guarantees for deposit with the EFSF, export insurance, housing loans however are exclusively to be found on state level.

Recording in national accounts

New guarantees are considered as contingent liabilities, and are therefore not recorded in the national accounts system.

7.1.1.2 Treatment of guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

Debt assumptions regarding Bank Burgenland took place in 2000 and 2006. The debt assumption in 2000 was not recorded in public accounts; in connection with the debt assumption in 2006 only a debt repayment was recorded in public accounts.

Recording in national accounts

The mentioned debt assumptions regarding Bank Burgenland in 2000 and 2006 were recorded as capital transfer (D.99) in national accounts.

7.1.1.3 Treatment of repayments related to guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

Repayments related to guarantees called are recorded as repayments (disposals) of loan assets.

Recording in national accounts

Repayments related to guarantees called are recorded as repayments (disposals) of loan assets.

7.1.1.4 Treatment of write-offs by government in public accounts of government assets that arose from calls, if any

Write-offs in this context are treated as capital transfers from general government to the appropriate sector in national accounts.

7.1.1.5 Data sources

Data on related flows by beneficiary are not available. Related flows enter the WB of the Bund. Data sources for stocks of guarantees are annexes of the closed accounts of central, state and local government. For extrabudgetary units on central government level a survey is being conducted since 2012, for state and local government guarantees of extrabudgetary units are compiled since 2016.

7.1.2 Guarantees on assets

7.1.2.1 New guarantees provided

See chapter 7.1.1.1.

Recording in public accounts

Recording in national accounts

7.1.2.2 Treatment of guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

Guarantees (on assets) called are treated as the acquisition of loan assets. Recoverability is regularly assessed in public accounts. For debt cancellations and write-offs please refer to chapter 7.2.

Recording in national accounts

Guarantees (on assets) called are treated as the acquisition of loan assets as in public accounts.

The debt cancellations in this context recorded in national accounts are linked to the recording in public accounts.

7.1.2.3 Treatment of repayments related to guarantees called

Recording in public accounts

See chapter 7.1.1.3.

Recording in national accounts

See chapter 7.1.1.3.

7.1.2.4 Treatment of write-offs

See chapter 7.1.1.4.

7.1.2.5 Data sources

See chapter 7.1.1.5.

7.1.3. Standardized Guarantees

There are no standardized guarantee schemes in Austria.

7.2. Claims, debt cancellations and debt write-offs

Providing loan capital is generally a financial transaction not impacting the net borrowing/net lending (B.9). Government, as a lender, is expecting that the debtor will be in a position to repay the loans, according to a schedule agreed at inception. However, if the loan is non-recoverable, the recording of government expenditure might be considered. The related accounting rules are set up in ESA2010 and further clarified in the Chapter III.2 on Capital

injections and Chapter VII.2 on Debt assumption and cancellation of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt.

7.2.1 New lending

Central government:

The Bund grants a bilateral loan to Greece and loans in the context of the so-called “Rechtsträgerfinanzierung (RTF)” are granted to Länder. Moreover maintenance payments and the State guarantee system for exports are included.

On the central government level extrabudgetary units like the defeasance structures HETA Asset Resolution AG, KA Finanz AG and immigon portfolioabbau ag grant short term as well as long term loans. Also some research and development funds grant especially long term loans to corporations.

For loans granted on central government level direct data on transactions on new lending and on the related payments are received. As for the Bund only stocks are available transactions are derived on the basis of cash flow data and profit and loss accounts. Data information is based on integrated data sources.

State government:

On state government level loans are mostly granted to households for housing. These are long term loans with low interest rates. Either Länder itself grant the loans or this is done via special housing funds.

Local government:

Also on local government level mainly Vienna grants long term loans for housing.

Via electronic data interface the Länder and Vienna could derive between transactions and other economic flows. For these units there is no integrated data source available and therefore the transactions on the related repayments of housing loans are also cross-checked with non-financial data.

On social security level loans are granted rarely.

Recoverability of loans is regularly assessed in public accounts. Loans granted by government are not considered regularly on recoverability by statisticians also because there are only a few different types of granted loans: Housing loans are typically recoverable as well as loans granted in the context of the “Rechtsträgerfinanzierung (RTF)”.

There are no cases where granted loans are recorded as a transfer instead of financial transactions.

7.2.2 Debt cancellations

The recording of debt cancellations in public accounts is determined in the BHG 2013 (or subsequent regulations), in the VRV or in the UGB. Information that there was a debt cancellation comes either from public accounts or from OeBFA.

In the accrual data sources, the distinction between debt cancellations and debt write-offs is not possible. Debt cancellations are not recorded on F.8 OAR. Loans or other accounts receivable which are clearly non-recoverable are treated as capital transfer. The time of recording of debt cancellation is the same in national accounts as in public accounts.

Since there are no standardized guarantees in Austria no provisions regarding guarantees are recorded in national accounts.

7.2.3 Repayments of claims

Receipts from repayments of claims which were previously cancelled are recorded as non-financial transaction (revenue).

There is no data available on repayments in kind.

7.2.4 Debt write-offs

The recording of debt cancellations in public accounts is determined in the BHG 2013 (or subsequent regulations), in the VRV or in the UGB. Debt cancellations and debt write-offs cannot be distinguished in public accounts. Information that there was a debt cancellation comes from public accounts.

Debt write-offs in national accounts, which have not followed public accounts recordings, were recorded in connection with financial support for banks.

7.2.5 Sale of claims

Sales of well performing loans

Several state governments sold housing loans in previous years. The transaction was recorded as F.42, the difference to the nominal value as other economic flow.

7.3. Capital injections in public corporations

Government capital injections are transactions which occur when governments provide assets (in cash or in kind) to public corporations (or assume liabilities), in their capacity of owner / shareholder, with an aim to capitalize or recapitalize them. The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 §20.197 to §20.203 and clarified in the Chapter III.2 on Capital injections of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt. These chapters devotes considerable space to set the operational rules for the recording of capital injections in national accounts either as transactions in equity (financial transaction = financing = “below-the-line”), or as capital transfers (non-financial transaction = expenditure = “above-the-line”).

It is recalled that the MGDD also indicates that payments by government to public units, structured in the legal form of a loan or a bond, might be considered in specific circumstances as capital injections, and to be classified in certain cases as a non-financial transaction (predominantly capital transfer D.9); cf. MGDD III.2.3.2.2.

The capital injection test is applied by STAT if there are big amounts in the closed accounts of government units or if other information of exceptional payments is available.

At local government level, transfers from municipalities into their (in general profit-making) quasi-corporations are of noticeable amount. These capital transfers are recorded as non-financial transactions, in line with the guidelines set out in MGDD III.3.

7.4. Dividends

The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 §20.205 to §20.207. It is recalled, that the ESA2010 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt chapter III.5 indicates that large and exceptional payments out of reserves which significantly reduce the own funds of the corporation should be treated as superdividends, i.e. transaction in shares and other equity (a capital withdrawal). It also sets out that the resource available for distribution by a unit (a corporation) is the *distributable income* of the unit, as defined in the ESA2010, §4.55.

Total distributions could therefore comprise one part recorded as distributed income of corporations, D.42, and another recorded as transactions in equity, F.5. The former data is reported to Eurostat in ESA2010 table 2 and table 8 within “other property income” category, and the latter is included within transactions in equity in financial accounts. Within the latter, for the benefit of analysis, one should also distinguish between amounts received from the National Central Bank, and amounts received from other public corporations.

Dividends received by government are included in the closed accounts of the government units. The superdividend test is applied by STAT if there are high amounts in the closed accounts of government units or if other information of exceptional payments is available.

7.5. Privatization

The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 paragraphs 20.210-20.213. The proceeds collected by government when disposing of shares in public corporations are often called privatization proceeds. The counterpart entity (i.e. the acquirer of shares) is the private sector. Privatization can be indirect when the proceeds are forwarded to government after the sale of a subsidiary. The MGDD chapter V.2 indicates that such indirect privatization proceeds are not government revenue. MGDD chapters V.3 and chapters V.4, respectively, provide the guidance on the treatment of privatisation proceeds from public corporations and restitution and use of vouchers for privatisation.

Specifically, chapter V.3.1 of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt mentions that in some EU Member States, holding companies have been set- up by the government to restructure the public sector with the aim of making the enterprises more competitive and profitable and, in the long run, disengaging the government. Often their main activity is to organise the privatisation efficiently and transfer the proceeds of the sale of shares to other public corporations (owned by the holding company or not), through grants, loans or capital injections.

The main issue is: what is the relevant sector classification of this sort of unit managing privatisation and possibly making grants to other enterprises? Should this activity been considered as taking place on behalf of the government?

The unit involved in privatization is the Austrian State and Industrial Holding Ltd (Österreichische Bundes- und Industriebeteiligungen GmbH, ÖBIB). It is classified in central government sector. In the latest years no privatizations took place.

There is no possibility to separate between privatization and sale of shares in the data reported. Only due to additional information it is possible to distinguish between privatization and sale of shares.

7.6. Public Private Partnerships

The term “Public-Private Partnerships” (PPPs) is widely used for many different types of long-term contracts between government and corporations for the provision of public infrastructure. In these partnerships, government agrees to buy services from a non-government unit over a long period of time, resulting from the use of specific “dedicated assets”, such that the non-government unit builds a specifically designed asset to supply the service. The accounting rules are set out in ESA2010 §20.276 to §20.282 and clarified in the Chapter VI.4 of the ESA2010 Manual on government deficit and debt.

The key statistical issue is the classification of the assets involved in the PPP contract – either as government assets (thereby immediately influencing government deficit and debt) or as the partner’s assets (spreading the impact on government deficit over the duration of the contract). This is an issue similar to the one of distinguishing between operating leases and finance leases, which is explained in Chapter 15 of ESA2010.

As a result of the methodological approach followed, in national accounts the assets involved in a PPP can be considered as non-government assets only if there is strong evidence that the partner is bearing most of the risk attached to the asset of the specific partnership. In this context, it was agreed among European statistical experts that, for the interpretation of risk assessment, guidance should focus on three main categories of risk: “construction risk” (covering events like late delivery, respect of specifications and additional costs), “availability risk” (covering volume and quality of output) and “demand risk” (covering variability of demand).

PPP assets are classified in the partner's balance sheet if both of the following conditions are met: the partner bears the construction risks and the partner bears at least one of either availability or demand risk, as designed in the contract.

If the conditions are not met, or *if government assumes the risks through another mechanism*, (e.g. guarantees, government financing) then the assets are to be recorded in the government's balance sheet. The treatment is in this case similar to the treatment of a financial lease in national accounts requiring the recording of government capital expenditure and borrowing. In borderline cases it is appropriate to consider other criteria, notably what happens to the asset at the end of the PPP contract.

STAT collects data on PPPs from government entities annually. For the core units of subsectors S.1312+S.1313 we collect data via the electronic data interface, for S.1311 and S.1314 via questionnaire (Email).

To distinguish PPPs from concessions or operative lease, basically, we apply the definitions of MGDD, chapter VI.5.I (PPPs) and chapter VI.4 (concessions). As, from a conceptual perspective, PPPs are simply a special case of leasing, there may be borderline cases, where we have to look for additional criteria:

In contrast to ordinary leasing contracts, we would expect a PPP-contract to be much more complex and to have detailed provisions about (1) risk sharing, (2) the service level to be provided and (3) the calculation of the unitary charge payments - especially if the availability of the asset is reduced. (Most ordinary – standardized – leasing contracts leave many of these details to the general norms of civil law.) PPP projects will also usually have a certain minimum size (initial investment).

Currently there are three on-Balance and seven off-Balance sheet PPP-Projects that are also reported in the EDP-Questionnaire. (We asked for PPPs at a local/municipal level in the course of our 2013 stocktaking exercise on public entities: Most of the few cases mentioned

seemed to be quite ordinary leasing contracts; there were only 2 actual PPP models, one in Vienna, and one in the provincial capital of St. Pölten.)

There are also some PPPs, where the public partner is a public corporation (classified in Sector S.11; basically motorways or railways.)

There is no specific unit established to deal with PPPs. However, in case of major planned PPPs with a possible impact on EDP, STAT is often consulted in advance by the interested (public) parties.

STAT, Unit Sector Accounts and Public Finance, is assessing the risks associated and who bears the risks.

It is STAT that analyses the contracts and assesses the risks.

7.7. Financial derivatives

This part describes the use of financial derivatives and the recording of derivative related flows in EDP tables and national accounts.

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union does not distinguish between the ESA and EDP definition of interest. The Regulation No 549/2013 paragraph 4.47 reads: *Payment resulting from any kind of swap arrangement is recorded as a transaction in financial derivatives in the financial account, and not as interest recorded as property income. Transactions under forward rate agreements are recorded as transactions in financial derivatives in the financial account, and not recorded as property income.*

ESA2010 §20.133 specifies the treatment of so called of market swaps: *“Lump sums exchanged at inception on off-market swaps are classified as loans (AF.4) when the lump sum is received by government. Off-market swaps are partitioned in the balance sheet into a loan component and a regular, 'at-the-money' swap component.”*

Swaps

The Republic of Austria (via OeBFA) issues securities other than shares in foreign currency and uses cross-currency swaps to hedge foreign currency exposure from the underlying note. This is the case both for “own” borrowing and for borrowing on behalf of other subsectors. As government debt is to be calculated “after swaps”, the outstanding liabilities “after swaps”, therefore, can be split into three parts:

- a) underlying liabilities “before swaps” plus*
- b) swap-liabilities minus*
- c) swap-assets.*

Recording in Maastricht Debt

Borrowing of OeBFA swapped in another currency is classified in Maastricht debt of central government (S.1311) as AF.3 “Securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives”, regardless whether borrowing for its own or on behalf of other subsectors. The exchange rate agreed in the swap contract (i.e. conversion of a USD note into EUR) is used for conversion of the security issuance in foreign currency into EUR.

Recording in ESA2010 financial accounts

Borrowing of OeBFA is recorded as AF.3 “before swap” i.e. in the currency of issuance. Furthermore transactions (settlements) due to hedging of foreign currency exposures by means of swap arrangements are recorded as AF.7 “Financial derivatives”.

Rechtsträgerfinanzierung (RTF) in Austria

“Financial resources” generated with the issuance of the securities are passed on in the form of a loan to S.11 (only until end of 2002) or to other government subsectors. For each “loan” granted to subsectors there is a contract with – for instance – one single state government specifying the debt service (interest and debt repayments). The amount of the outstanding debt may also change because of depreciation/appreciation of foreign-currency debt. Currently the debt service by the subsector unit is equal to the corresponding debt service of central government. The “debt” is classified as AF.4 “Loan” from S.1311 (asset side) to S.1312/S.1313 (liability side) according to ESA2010.

As regards consolidation between subsectors the debt of central government includes the “swap supplement” for its “own” debt and the “swap supplement” of borrowing on behalf of other subsectors. The loan to other government subsectors (RTF) is consolidated on the level of general government (according to ESA2010 rules). For the calculation of the “Subsector contribution to general government debt” (extra lines in EDP Tables 3B to 3E), however, this loan reduces the “contribution” of central government.

Transactions (settlements) due to hedging of foreign currency exposures by means of swap arrangements carried out by OeBFA are recorded in ESA2010 financial accounts as AF.7 “Financial derivatives” of S.1311. Financial accounts data are the basis for the item “net incurrence of liabilities in financial derivatives (F.7)” in EDP table 3A and 3B.

7.7.1 Types of derivatives used

Interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, foreign exchange swaps.

The Republic of Austria (via OeBFA) issues securities other than shares in foreign currency and uses cross-currency swaps to hedge foreign currency exposure from the underlying note. This is the case both for “own” borrowing and for borrowing on behalf of other subsectors. OeBFA also uses interest rate swaps.

State governments use cross currency swaps as well as interest rate swaps.

7.7.2 Data sources

As data sources both cash and accrued data are used. The data source is OeBFA. Derivative related flows are reported on both sides in national accounts report.

7.7.3 Recording

For central government debt there were no cancellations of swaps.

For local government debt there has been cancellation of swaps. The cancellation amount has been spread over the theoretical remaining life of the swap.

No threshold for swap operations is applied.

7.8. Payments for the use of roads

The main issue is whether payments for road, both in the case of tolls and vignettes, should be considered as sale of services or as a tax, when the infrastructures are owned by public units. The issue is important also because the classification of payments made for the usage of roads, either as sales or taxes, influences the assessment of the 50% criterion, which is fundamental for the purpose of assessing whether a given institutional unit (in some cases, a government-controlled entity receiving the payment of the toll or vignette) is a market or a non-market producer.

Payments for the use of roads will generally be classified as a sale of a service in the case of tolls. They will also be classified as a sale of a service in the case of vignettes whenever users have sufficient choice both in terms of selecting specific roads and of choosing a determined length of time for the vignette.

The toll system on all motorways and express roads (existing and new network) consists of

- a) a km-based tolling system on motorways and express roads for vehicles > 3,5 t and*
- b) a toll sticker ("vignette") system for smaller vehicles.*

There is a sufficient choice both in terms of selecting specific roads and of choosing a determined length of time.

The income from the vignettes is classified as sales revenue, the institutional unit collecting toll/vignette revenues (ASFINAG, i.e. the Autobahnen- und Schnellstraßen-Finanzierungs AG; „Motorways and Express Roads Financing Corporation”) is a non-financial corporation (ESA2010 sector S.11).

7.9. Emission permits

There are two main trading systems, where European Union Member States can participate:

The Kyoto Protocol is a 1997 international treaty which came into force in 2005. In the treaty, most developed nations agreed to legally binding targets for their emissions of the six major greenhouse gases.[33] Emission quotas (known as "Assigned amounts", AAUs) were agreed by each participating 'Annex 1' country,

The European Union Emission Trading Scheme (or EU ETS) is the largest multi-national, greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme in the world. It is one of the EU's central policy instruments to meet their cap set in the Kyoto Protocol. The so-called EU emission Allowance (EUA) is traded.

The ESA2010 MGDD part VI, chapter VI.5 is dealing with the statistical recording of the emission trading allowances.

Austria participates in the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS). With the start of the third trading period in 2013, the Bund started to raise quantitatively significant revenue from the sale of emission certificates. According to the MGDD revenue related to emission permits should be recorded when the emission takes place. For the accrual adjustment now implemented we use information from the “Umweltbundesamt”, the Austrian “Emissionshandelsregister”

(<http://www.emissionshandelsregister.at/ms/emissionshandelsregister/de//de/>) and the European trading platform EEX (Energy Exchange; <https://www.eex.com/de/marktdaten/umweltprodukte/auktionsmarkt/european-emission-allowances-auction/european-emission-allowances-auction-download>). The former two sources allow for distinguishing the number of allowances allocated (according to NIM) and the number of allowances surrendered. From the latter source, the average price of the certificates is calculated. All the information is used to compute accrued revenue. The accrual adjustment is implemented from 2013 onwards, when the second trading period started and revenue from emission permits started to raise significantly.

7.10. Sale and leaseback operations

Government sells an asset and immediately leases it back from the purchaser. The issue is whether the sale is to be considered as a "true sale" (transaction in GFCF improving B.9) or the transaction is to be treated differently and an asset should remain on government's balance sheet.

MGDD part VI, chapter VI.2 is dealing with sale and lease back operations

Sale and lease back operations have occurred in the past, especially on the central and state government level. As regards the magnitude of these operations they have not been marginal in the years 2001 to 2010. Under ESA2010 all units to whom assets have been sold by government are classified in the government sector. Traditionally (until September 2015) these events have been treated as “K.6 Changes in classification”, since March 2016 these operations are classified as acquisition and disposal of existing assets.

7.11. Securitisation

Securitisation is when a government unit transfers the ownership rights over financial or non-financial assets, or the right to receive specific future cash flows, to a special-purpose vehicle (SPV) which in exchange pays the government unit by way of financing itself by issuing, on its own account, asset backed bonds.

The classification of the proceeds received by government as disposal of an asset may lead to an impact on the government deficit, when the asset is a non-financial asset or if it is determined that a revenue should accrue. All securitisation of fiscal claims should be treated as borrowing, as well as all securitisation with a deferred purchase price clause and all securitisation with a clause in the contract referring to the possibility of substitution of assets. Also if the government compensates the SPV ex-post, although this was not required according to the contract, the operation should be reclassified as government borrowing.

ESA2010 §20.260 to §20.271 establish securitisation operations accounting rules. The MGDD part V, chapter V.5 and the Eurostat decision of 25 June 2007, "Securitisation operations undertaken by general government" are dealing with securitisation operations.

A limited liability company incorporated under the laws of Austria, the "Blue Danube Loan Funding GMBH" (BDLF) bought from the Land of Lower Austria the right to perceive interest and principal on a mortgage loan portfolio consisting of around 150 000 State-subsidised housing loans granted by the Land of Lower Austria.

The BDLF financed the acquisition of the loans by issuing notes for an amount of €2.593 bn in 2001. The notes will be redeemed in May 2049 (final maturity date). From May 2012 the issuer will have the right to redeem the notes (as in May 2017, May 2022 and at any date after May 2027).

BDLF is classified in S.1312.

The Land of Lower Austria gave guarantees to noteholders, by guaranteeing the payment of amounts corresponding to principal and interest on the Notes when due and payable and any other amount that may be due and payable by the Issuer, should the Issuer fail for any reason to pay when due and payable.

Since then no securitisation operation took place.

There is no formal information obligation in place, but in general, "operations" with big impact on government deficit and/or debt are discussed with STAT beforehand.

7.12. UMTS licenses

The sale of UMTS licenses is to be recorded as the sale of a non-financial asset (the license) at the time the license is allocated. Thus, sale proceeds have a positive effect on B.9 in the year when the license is allocated. The actual payment of cash payment does not influence the recording of this transaction.

In some special cases, the sale of UMTS could be seen as a rent for the use of a non-financial asset, recorded over the life time of the license. In this case, the impact on government B.9 is spread over the duration of the license.

The ESA2010 MGDD part VI, chapter VI.1 and Eurostat decision of 14 July 2000 on the allocation of mobile phone licences (UMTS) are dealing with the sale of UMTS licenses.

There have been two major sales of UMTS licenses (2000 and 2013, €2.015bn; both have been classified until the April 2017 EDP/ESA notifications as NP.22 (Acquisitions less disposals of intangible non-produced assets)).

7.13. Transactions with the Central Bank

The management of asset portfolios and interventions in foreign exchange markets for monetary policy purposes may generate capital gains for central banks which are liable to be distributed to general government. The amounts involved may sometimes be very large. Capital gains are not income in national accounts and therefore payments to government financed out of capital gains cannot be recorded as property income but have to be recorded as financial transactions.

It also proposes to apply the rules on capital injections when government makes a payment to the Central Bank. Such payments by government may be made to cover losses made by the Central Bank. Capital losses may occur due to foreign exchange holding losses. Operational losses may occur due to the fact that interest and other operational income do not cover operational costs made by the central bank. Capital losses cannot be recorded as equity injection, therefore capital gains and losses are somehow not treated symmetrically. This asymmetrical treatment is nevertheless justified for the purpose of appropriately measuring government deficit.

The Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) pays dividends and corporation tax to the federal government which is recorded as non-financial revenues of S.1311 (D.421 and D.51BF). If part of the “dividends” originates from capital gains this amount is reclassified to a financial transaction (decrease of F.5). This was regularly the case until 2006. Annual investigations into this issue continue, of course.

7.14. Lump sum pension payments

The government took over the pension obligations of the Austrian Postal Savings Bank in preparation of its privatisation. The Austrian Postal Savings Bank paid to the government a lump sum payment to compensate the government for the transfer of pension obligations in 1997. The value of the payment was equal to the value of the pension obligation. Therefore it is a financial transaction with no impact on lending/borrowing (B.9). The transfer of the assets is counter-balanced by a liability. In this case the pension obligation was transferred to an unfunded social security pension scheme; hence the liability (which is equal to the value of the assets transferred) is recorded as AF.89. The management of the pension scheme is also neutral on government lending/borrowing (B.9) for the years after the transfer.

7.15. Pension schemes

Definition of pensions

A pension (also known as superannuation) is a retirement plan intended to provide a person with a secure income for life.

Classification of pension schemes

In Austria, the pension system (old-age, survivorship, disability) is based on three pillars: the compulsory state pension system (first pension pillar), the occupational pension schemes consisting of single- and multi-employer Pensionskassen (pension funds), Staff-Provisions-Funds, defined benefit schemes administrated by the employer and group life insurances as well as voluntary personal retirement provisions (second and third pension pillars).

Most Austrians obtain their retirement income from the compulsory statutory pension insurance system or the special pension system for civil servants. Austrian pension systems are mainly based on a person's employment status and a person's marital (orphan) status. Thus, people who were active labour-market participants and insured throughout most of their working life or surviving married partners (orphans) are entitled to retirement income from the Austrian pension systems. Since statutory insurance pensions and special pensions for civil servants will normally be sufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living, company and private pensions are of minor importance only.

The statutory insurance pension system (from 1956) provides a range of pension benefits: old-age pensions, invalidity pensions, survivor's pensions and the equalisation supplement.

Occupational pension schemes and particularly Pensionskassen have been gaining more and more importance in Austria for some years. However, their relevance is still little compared to other European countries. Since the early 1990s the institutional framework for additional forms of protection has been improved by the adoption of the Company Pension Law and the Pension Fund Law: the Company Pension Law provides for better hedged pension commitments by employers and the Pension Fund Law enables the formation of company and inter-company (pooled) pension funds and regulates the requirement for admission, organisation and activity of such funds. The formation of a company or intercompany pension fund needs a company or collective agreement. Within this voluntary agreement the following regulations have to be stipulated: the participation of employees in the administration of pension funds and in the rules of entitlements (e.g. entitlement to benefits and employers' contributions). About 10% of the Austrian population are covered by pension funds.

Since 1 July 2002, the Occupational Staff Provision Act – better known as “new severance pay” – has been in force in Austria. Every employer has to transfer 1.53 % of the monthly salary of an employee to a staff provision fund ("Mitarbeitervorsorgekasse") set up especially for this purpose. The new severance pay and thus also the staff provision funds have shown a very dynamic development, already about 2,800,000 employees are in this new system. When benefits become eventually due employees may choose between receiving the entire severance pay or a life-long pension.

The Staff-Provisions-Funds have to be selected in cooperation with the workers' councillor. The contributions have to be paid also for periods without remuneration, which means for periods of military and community service as well as for periods of receiving health benefits. For periods of receiving childcare benefit or educational leave benefit and for periods of family leave in order to care for terminally ill relatives, the contributions will be paid by the Family Fund. All contributions are collected by the Health Funds and then redistributed to the SP Funds.

With the termination of their employment contract, employees are entitled to receiving severance pay in a number of ways: e.g. they can decide to leave the amount of the severance pay in the SP fund until they retire or they can move the amount of the severance pay into a company or inter-company fund. If severance payments are paid out, they are subject to taxation; in all other cases payments are exempted from taxation. Private pensions are even less important than company pensions. A voluntary state-sponsored personal retirement provision exists in Austria. The scheme participants can choose between a lump-sum payment and a tax-exempt annuity.

Classification of social insurance pension schemes

The Austrian social security pension insurance system has been developed over the last century in different phases. The still existing organisational structure based on occupational groups is an expression of this historical development. Therefore, the different social insurance institutions are: the pension insurance for the employees, the social insurance institution for the self-employed in trade or business, the social insurance institution for farmers, the social insurance institution of the Austrian railways

and mining and the social insurance institution of Austrian notaries. These insurance institutions are – together with the general work accident insurance institution and the health insurance funds – united in the umbrella organisation of the Federation of Austrian Social Security Institutions. Decentralised bodies composed of representatives of the social partners govern the individual social security institutions and the Federation of Austrian Social Security Institutions. These bodies have autonomy within the framework of legal provisions.

The statutory pension insurance system in Austria is primarily financed by the contributions of the insured (and the contributions of their employers) and a federal contribution (tax revenues), which essentially covers the gap between revenues and expenditures. The financing of the statutory pension insurance system is based on a pay-as-you-go system.

For civil servants exists a special retirement system. Civil servants obtain retirement benefits directly from their public employers, but also civil servants have to pay (retirement) contributions during their active working life.

Definition of social security schemes

On 1 January 2005 the new Act on the Harmonisation of Austrian Pension Systems came into effect. The main element of this Act represented the introduction of a uniform pension system for all employed born after 1954. In consequence, this new pension system gradually replaces the many different pension schemes for private sector employees, self-employed, farmers and civil servants. All public pensions are and will also in future be footed merely on a pay-as-you-go system. Survivor and disability pensions add up to a considerable proportion (around one third) of total pension benefits. Despite the major reforms undertaken in Austria during the past decade also within the second and third pension pillars, public pensions are still by far the primary source of income for retirees (about 82 %).

Pension entitlements are subject to individual life-time earnings, reaping the maximum benefits of 80 % of average earnings in the case of 45 insurance years⁴ at the statutory retirement age of 65 years. The annual accrual rate is 1.78% now. The basis of average individual earnings will be extended gradually from the best 15 to 40 income years until 2028. A benefit will be granted at all provided 7 years of pension contributions in a working life. Pension benefits are adjusted yearly by consumer price inflation. Past contributions and maximum contribution levels are indexed by net wage growth. The statutory retirement age is basically harmonised at 65 years for men and women (with longer phases of fading in for women until 2033). Early retirement will be fully eliminated by 2017. A pension corridor was introduced between 62 and 68 years, but with an actuarially fair discount/bonus of 4.2 percentage points per year before/after 65 years and at minimum when 450 insurance months have been acquired. Pension benefits are subject to personal income taxation and to social security contributions, above all on health care.

Classification of institutional units supporting pension schemes; borderline cases

⁴ including pension contributions, equally ranking waiting periods for parental leave and child care, unemployment, military service, etc.

The following table specifies which categories of pension schemes are “classified” in each of the different sectors/subsectors. Since schemes are not institutional units, we refer here to situations where a scheme is supported (attributed to, run by) by one institutional unit (or by two or more institutional units belonging to the same sector/subsector).

Sub-category A = social security schemes

Sub-category B = private funded schemes administered by insurance companies or autonomous pension funds

Sub-category C = Private funded schemes operated by employers

Sub-category D = private unfunded schemes operated by employers

E = social assistance

F = other insurance

Table 15 – Institutional sectors/subsectors
vs Categories of Pension Schemes

| | | Categories of pension schemes | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Institutional sectors/ sub-sectors | S.11 | XX | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| | S.121 | XX | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| | S.122 | XX | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| | S.123 | XX | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| | S.124 | XX | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| | S.129 | XX | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| | S.1311 | Yes | XX | No | No | No | No |
| | S.1312 | Yes | XX | No | No | No | No |
| | S.1313 | Yes | XX | No | No | No | No |
| | S.1314 | Yes | XX | No | No | Yes | No |
| | S.14 | XX | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| | S.15 | XX | No | No | No | No | No |
| S.2 | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | |

Yes = there are institutional units belonging to the sector/subsector which support (run) pension scheme of the specified category:

No = there is no institutional unit belonging to the sector/subsector which supports (runs) pension schemes of the specified category;

XX = the combination is impossible.

There are no pension schemes which are run by two or more institutional units belonging to different sectors/subsectors in Austria. Central government (S.1311), state government (S.1312) and local government (S.1313) run unfunded defined benefit schemes for their civil servants (on a pay as you go basis). These institutional units have control over their pension scheme and finance it. The participation in the scheme is compulsory. The civil servants have to pay a certain percentage of their salary into the system. Overall the structure of the pension schemes is very similar to the general social security pension scheme.

List of abbreviations

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>ASVG</i> | <i>Allgemeines Sozialversicherungsgesetz (General law on social insurance)</i> |
| <i>BEGAS</i> | <i>Energie Burgenland (Energy Company of Burgenland)</i> |
| <i>BHG</i> | <i>Bundeshaushalts-Gesetz (Federal government accounting law)</i> |
| <i>BIG</i> | <i>Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft</i> |
| <i>BMF</i> | <i>Bundesministerium für Finanzen (Ministry of Finance)</i> |
| <i>BStG</i> | <i>Bundesstatistik-Gesetz (Austrian Federal Statistical Law 2000)</i> |
| <i>CoA</i> | <i>Court of Audit</i> |
| <i>COFOG</i> | <i>Classification of the Functions of Government</i> |
| <i>EDP</i> | <i>Excessive Deficit Procedure</i> |
| <i>EFSF</i> | <i>European Financial Stability Facility</i> |
| <i>ESA</i> | <i>European System of Accounts</i> |
| <i>GBG</i> | <i>Gebäude- und Baumanagement Graz GmbH (Public property management organisation Graz)</i> |
| <i>GDP</i> | <i>Gross Domestic Product</i> |
| <i>GebStat-VO</i> | <i>Gebarungsstatistik-Verordnung (Regulation of Public Accounts Statistics)</i> |
| <i>GFCF</i> | <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> |
| <i>GFS</i> | <i>Government Finance Statistics</i> |
| <i>GNI</i> | <i>Gross National Income</i> |
| <i>HV(-SV)</i> | <i>Hauptverband (der Sozialversicherungsträger) (Main association of social security funds)</i> |
| <i>KAGes</i> | <i>Krankenanstalten GmbH Steiermark (the company operating the public hospitals in Styria)</i> |
| <i>KELAG</i> | <i>Kärntner Elektrizitäts-Aktiengesellschaft (Carinthian Energy Company)</i> |
| <i>LIG</i> | <i>Landesimmobiliengesellschaft</i> |
| <i>LSE</i> | <i>Leistungs- und Strukturhebung (Structural business statistics survey)</i> |
| <i>MaWG</i> | <i>Maastricht Working Group</i> |
| <i>MFI</i> | <i>Monetary Financial Institution</i> |
| <i>MoF</i> | <i>Ministry of Finance</i> |
| <i>NACE</i> | <i>Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les communautés européennes</i> |
| <i>NCB</i> | <i>National Central Bank</i> |
| <i>NSI</i> | <i>National Statistical Institute</i> |
| <i>ÖBB</i> | <i>Österreichische Bundesbahnen (Austrian Federal Railways)</i> |
| <i>ÖBIB</i> | <i>Österreichische Bundes- und Industriebeteiligungen GmbH (Austrian State and Industrial Holding Ltd)</i> |
| <i>OeBFA</i> | <i>Österreichische Bundesfinanzierungsagentur (Austrian Treasury)</i> |
| <i>OeKB</i> | <i>Oesterreichische Kontrollbank</i> |
| <i>OeNB</i> | <i>Oesterreichische Nationalbank</i> |
| <i>PSK</i> | <i>Österreichische Postsparkasse (Postal savings bank)</i> |
| <i>RTF</i> | <i>Rechtsträgerfinanzierung (Financial resources generated with the issuance of securities passed on in the form of a loan)</i> |
| <i>SHA</i> | <i>System of Health Accounts</i> |
| <i>STAT</i> | <i>Statistik Austria (Statistics Austria)</i> |
| <i>TIWAG</i> | <i>Tiroler Wasserkraft AG (Tyrolean Energy Company)</i> |
| <i>UGB</i> | <i>Unternehmensgesetzbuch (Austrian Commercial Code)</i> |
| <i>VRV</i> | <i>Voranschlags- und Rechnungsabschluss-Verordnung (Regulation on Budget and Closed Accounts)</i> |
| <i>WB</i> | <i>Working Balance</i> |