

Manual on quarterly financial accounts for general government

2017 edition



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Preface

I am pleased to present this new version of the manual on Quarterly Financial Accounts for General Government, reflecting the change from ESA95 to ESA2010.

Given the high user interest accorded to government finance statistics, the establishment and development of an integrated set of timely quarterly government finance statistics data in recent years has been welcomed. These also feed into a wider integrated system of government accounts, which may be found on Eurostat's dedicated government finance statistics website.

This manual provides a detailed insight into the sources and methods used by countries to compile these data, presenting the information a structured way so that cross-country comparisons can be made. The manual will be updated in the future, to act as a repository of information for compilers and users of the data.

I would like to thank all countries which have contributed material for this manual, and also the Eurostat staff who have edited it.

Eduardo Barredo Capelot

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Contents

Preface	4
Acknowledgments	5
Editors	5
Assistance	5
Contents	6
1. Introduction	
a. Background – the initial legislation and rationale	30
b. Background – ESA2010 and the current legislation and Table 27 requirements	31
c. Validation	32
Verification of internal consistency for transactions and balance sheet data, for assets and liabilities.....	33
Comparison of quarterly data with annual data.....	33
Comparison with quarterly debt data.....	33
Validation against annual data provided for the EU Excessive Deficit Procedure.....	34
Measurement of the statistical discrepancy between non-financial and financial accounts....	34
Plausibility.....	34
Verification of counterpart information.....	35
voluntary series.....	35
d. Publication	35
e. Sources and methods	36
2. Analytical framework	
a. Categories covered by regulation	38
EU and euro area aggregates.....	38
Data coverage.....	39
Units published.....	40
Additional series – voluntary information.....	40
b. ESA2010 Regulation for Table 27	41
c. Relative importance of categories	45
d. Revision policy	46
e. Member States data validation practices	52
f. Difficulties in quarterly compilation	53
g. Existing guidance	53
Basic rules regarding transactions, stocks and other flows.....	53
Counterparty.....	54
Accrual.....	54
Borderlines between instruments.....	54
Financial derivatives.....	58
Securities lending and Repurchase agreements.....	60

Statistical discrepancies	61
h. Relationship and coherence with other data collections	62
Quarterly and annual non-financial accounts for general government	62
Annual financial sector accounts	62
Data required under the Excessive Deficit Procedure	62
Annual and quarterly Maastricht debt	63
Structure of government debt survey	63
Public Sector Debt Questionnaire	63
Quarterly financial sector accounts	63
3. Member States' compilation practice	
General coding for Tables 1-4 used in Part 3	64
Belgium	66
I Institutional arrangements	66
1.1 Compiling institutions	66
1.2 Publication policy	66
1.3 Publication timeliness	66
II Statistical sources	67
2.0 Source data	67
2.1 Direct sources	70
2.2 Indirect sources	72
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	74
III Data coverage	74
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	74
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	74
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	74
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	74
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents)	75
IV Current compilation methods	75
4.1 Stocks and flows	75
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	75
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	75
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods	76
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest	76
4.6 Estimation methods	76
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates	77
4.8 Change in sources or methods	77
V Revision Policy	77
5.1 Routine revisions	77
5.2 Breaks in time series	78
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	78
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	78
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	78

6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	78
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	79
Bulgaria	80
I Institutional arrangements	80
1.1 Compiling institutions	80
1.2 Publication policy	80
1.3 Publication timeliness	80
II Statistical sources	80
2.0 Source Data	80
2.1 Direct sources	84
2.2 Indirect sources	84
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	85
III Data coverage	85
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	85
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	86
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	86
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents)	86
IV Current compilation methods	87
4.1 Stocks and flows	87
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	88
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	88
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods	88
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest	88
4.6 Estimation methods	89
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates	89
4.8 Change in sources or methods	89
V Revision Policy	90
5.1 Routine revisions	90
5.2 Breaks in time series	90
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	90
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	90
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	90
Czech Republic	91
I Institutional arrangements	91
1.1 Compiling institutions	91
1.2 Publication policy	91
1.3 Publication timeliness	92
II Statistical sources	92
2.0 Source Data	92
2.1 Direct sources	95
2.1.4 Social security funds	102
2.2 Indirect sources	102

2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	106
III Data coverage	106
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	106
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	107
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	107
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	107
3.5 Coverage for transactions between government (for consolidation purposes)	108
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	108
3.7 Underlying information with respect to F.6 and F.8	109
IV Current compilation methods	109
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	109
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	110
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	110
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	110
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	110
4.6 Estimation methods	111
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	111
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	112
V Revision Policy	112
5.1 Routine revisions	112
5.2 Breaks in time series	112
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	112
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	112
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	113
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	113
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	113
Denmark	114
I Institutional arrangements.....	114
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	114
1.2 Publication policy.....	114
1.3 Publication timeliness	114
II Statistical sources	114
2.0 Source data	114
2.1 Direct sources.....	119
2.2 Indirect sources	119
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	119
III Data coverage	120
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	120
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	120
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	121
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	121
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	121

3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	121
IV Current compilation methods	121
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	121
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	122
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	122
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	122
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	122
4.6 Estimation methods	123
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	123
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	123
V Revision Policy	123
5.1 Routine revisions	123
5.2 Breaks in time series	123
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	124
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	124
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	124
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	124
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows.....	124
Germany	125
I Institutional arrangements.....	125
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	125
1.2 Publication policy.....	125
1.3 Publication timeliness	125
II Statistical sources	125
2.0 Source data	125
2.1 Direct sources.....	128
2.2 Indirect sources	129
III Data coverage	130
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	130
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	130
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	130
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	130
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	130
IV Current compilation methods	130
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	130
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	131
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	131
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	131
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	131
4.6 Estimation methods	131
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	132
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	132
V Revision Policy	132

5.1 Routine revisions	132
5.2 Breaks in time series	132
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	133
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	133
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	133
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	133
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	133
Estonia	134
I Institutional arrangements	134
1.1 Compiling institutions	134
1.2 Publication policy	134
1.3 Publication timeliness	134
II Statistical sources	134
2.0 Source data	134
2.1 Direct sources	137
2.2 Indirect sources	137
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	137
III Data coverage	137
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	137
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	138
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	138
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents)	138
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	138
IV Current compilation methods	139
4.1 Stocks and flows	139
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	139
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	139
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods	139
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest	139
4.6 Estimation methods	139
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates	140
4.8 Change in sources or methods	140
V Revision Policy	140
5.1 Routine revisions	140
5.2 Breaks in time series	140
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	141
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	141
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	141
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	141
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	141
Ireland	142
I Institutional arrangements	142

1.1 Compiling institutions.....	142
1.2 Publication policy.....	142
1.3 Publication timeliness.....	142
II Statistical sources	142
2.0 Source data	142
2.1 Direct sources.....	147
2.2 Indirect sources	148
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	148
III Data coverage	148
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	148
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	149
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	149
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	150
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	150
IV Current compilation methods	150
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	150
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	150
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	150
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	151
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	151
4.6 Estimation methods	151
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	152
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	152
V Revision Policy.....	152
5.1 Routine revisions.....	152
5.2 Breaks in time series	152
VI Consistency and plausibility checks.....	152
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	152
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	153
6.3/4 Country specific methods to identify large transactions and other economic flows.....	153
Greece	154
I Institutional arrangements.....	154
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	154
1.2 Publication policy.....	154
1.3 Publication timeliness	154
II Statistical sources	154
2.0 Source data	154
2.1 Direct sources.....	156
2.2 Indirect sources	156
III Data coverage	156
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	156
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	156

3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	156
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	156
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	156
IV Current compilation methods	157
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	157
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	157
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	157
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	157
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	157
4.6 Estimation methods	157
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	157
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	157
V Revision Policy.....	157
5.1 Routine revisions	157
5.2 Breaks in time series	157
VI Consistency and plausibility checks.....	158
6.3/4 Country specific methods to identify large transactions and other economic flows.....	158
Spain.....	159
I Institutional arrangements.....	159
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	159
1.2 Publication policy.....	159
1.3 Publication timeliness	159
II Statistical sources	159
2.0 Source data	159
2.1 Direct sources.....	163
2.2 Indirect sources	163
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	164
III Data coverage	164
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	164
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	165
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	165
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	165
IV Current compilation methods	166
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	166
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	166
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	167
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	168
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	169
4.6 Estimation methods	169
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	169
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	170
V Revision Policy.....	170

5.1 Routine revisions	170
5.2 Breaks in time series	170
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	170
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	170
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	170
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	170
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	170
France	172
I Institutional arrangements	172
1.1 Compiling institutions	172
1.2 Publication policy	172
1.3 Publication timeliness	172
II Statistical sources	173
2.0 Source data	173
2.1 Direct sources	176
2.2 Indirect sources	176
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	177
III Data coverage	177
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	177
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	178
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	178
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	178
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents)	178
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	178
IV Current compilation methods	179
4.1 Stocks and flows	179
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	179
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	179
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods	179
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest	180
4.6 Estimation methods	180
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates	181
V Revision Policy	182
5.1 Routine revisions	182
5.2 Breaks in time series	182
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	182
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	182
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	182
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	183
Croatia	184
I Institutional arrangements	184
1.1 Compiling institutions	184

1.2 Publication policy.....	184
II Statistical sources	184
2.0 Source data	184
2.1 Direct sources.....	188
2.2 Indirect sources	189
III Data coverage	190
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	190
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	190
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	190
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	191
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	191
IV Current compilation methods	191
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	191
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	192
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	192
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	193
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	193
4.6 Estimation methods	193
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	194
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	194
V Revision Policy	194
5.1 Routine revisions	194
5.2 Breaks in time series	195
VI Consistency and plausibility checks.....	195
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	195
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	195
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	195
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows.....	195
Italy	196
I Institutional arrangements.....	196
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	196
1.2 Publication policy.....	196
1.3 Publication timeliness	196
II Statistical sources	197
2.0 Source data	197
2.1 Direct sources.....	200
2.2 Indirect sources	200
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	200
III Data coverage	200
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	200
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	201
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	201

3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	201
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	201
IV Current compilation methods	201
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	201
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	201
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	202
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	202
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	202
4.6 Estimation methods	202
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	203
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	203
V Revision Policy	203
5.1 Routine revisions	203
5.2 Breaks in time series	204
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	204
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	204
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	204
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	204
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	204
Cyprus	206
I Institutional arrangements.....	206
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	206
1.2 Publication policy.....	206
II Statistical sources	206
2.0 Source data	206
2.1 Direct sources.....	208
2.2 Indirect sources	208
III Data coverage	208
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	208
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	209
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	209
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	209
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	209
IV Current compilation methods	209
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	209
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	209
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	209
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	210
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	210
4.6 Estimation methods	210
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	211
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	211

V Revision Policy	211
5.1 Routine revisions	211
5.2 Breaks in time series	211
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	211
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	211
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	211
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	212
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	212
Latvia	213
I Institutional arrangements	213
1.1 Compiling institutions	213
1.2 Publication policy	213
1.3 Publication timeliness	213
II Statistical sources	213
2.0 Source data	213
2.1 Direct sources	219
2.2 Indirect sources	220
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	220
III Data coverage	220
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	220
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	221
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	222
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	222
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents)	222
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	222
IV Current compilation methods	222
4.1 Stocks and flows	222
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	223
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	223
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods	223
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest	223
4.6 Estimation methods	223
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates	223
4.8 Change in sources or methods	224
V Revision Policy	224
5.1 Routine revisions	224
5.2 Breaks in time series	224
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	224
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	224
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	224
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	224
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	224

Lithuania	226
I Institutional arrangements	226
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	226
1.2 Publication policy.....	226
1.3 Publication timeliness.....	226
II Statistical sources	226
2.0 Source data.....	226
2.1 Direct sources.....	230
2.2 Indirect sources.....	230
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources.....	231
III Data coverage	231
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP.....	231
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments.....	231
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity.....	231
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314.....	231
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-resident).....	231
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8.....	231
IV Current compilation methods	232
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	232
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets.....	232
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments.....	232
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	233
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	233
4.6 Estimation methods.....	233
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	233
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	233
V Revision Policy	233
5.1 Routine revisions.....	233
5.2 Breaks in time series.....	233
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	234
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	234
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification.....	234
6.3/4 Country specific methods to identify large transactions and other economic flows.....	234
Luxembourg	235
I Institutional arrangements	235
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	235
1.2 Publication policy.....	235
1.3 Publication timeliness.....	235
II Statistical sources	235
2.0 Source data.....	235
2.1 Direct sources.....	239
2.2 Indirect sources.....	239

III Data coverage	240
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	240
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	240
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	240
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	240
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	240
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	241
IV Current compilation methods	241
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	241
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	241
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	241
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	242
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	242
4.6 Estimation methods	242
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	243
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	243
V Revision Policy	243
5.1 Routine revisions	243
5.2 Breaks in time series	243
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	244
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	244
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	244
6.3/4. Country specific methods to identify large transactions and other economic flows.....	244
6.5. Other comments	244
Hungary	245
I Institutional arrangements.....	245
1.1. Compiling institutions.....	245
1.2. Publication of data at national level.....	245
1.3. Publication timeliness	247
II Statistical sources	247
2.0 Source data	247
2.1 Direct sources.....	250
2.2 Indirect sources	250
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	251
III Data coverage	251
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	251
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	252
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	252
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	252
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	252
3.7 Underlying information with respect to F.6 and F.8	252
IV Current compilation methods	252

4.1 Stocks and flows.....	252
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	253
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	253
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	253
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	253
4.6 Estimation methods	253
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	254
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	254
V Revision Policy	255
5.1 Routine revisions	255
5.2 Breaks in time series	255
VI Consistency and plausibility checks.....	255
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	255
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	256
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	256
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows.....	256
Malta	258
I Institutional arrangements.....	258
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	258
1.2 Publication policy.....	258
1.3 Publication timeliness	258
II Statistical sources	259
2.0 Source data	259
2.1 Direct sources.....	264
III Data coverage	264
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	264
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	265
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	265
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	265
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	265
IV Current compilation methods	265
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	265
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	266
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	266
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	266
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	267
4.6 Estimation methods	268
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	269
V Revision Policy	269
5.1 Routine revisions	269
VI Consistency and plausibility checks.....	269
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	269

6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	269
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	269
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	269
Netherlands	271
I Institutional arrangements	271
1.1 Compiling institutions	271
1.2 Publication policy	271
1.3 Publication timeliness	272
II Statistical sources	272
2.0 Source data	272
2.1 Direct sources	277
2.2 Indirect sources	277
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	278
III Data coverage	278
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	278
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	279
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	279
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	279
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents)	279
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	279
IV Current compilation methods	280
4.1 Stocks and flows	280
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	280
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	280
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods	281
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest	281
4.6 Estimation methods	282
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates	282
4.8 Change in sources or methods	283
V Revision Policy	283
5.1 Routine revisions	283
5.2 Breaks in time series	283
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	283
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	283
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	284
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	284
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large Other economic flows	284
Austria	285
I Institutional arrangements	285
1.1 Compiling institutions	285
1.2 Publication policy	285
1.3 Publication timeliness	285

II Statistical sources	285
2.0 Source data	285
2.1 Direct sources.....	290
2.2 Indirect sources	291
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	291
III Data coverage	291
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	291
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	292
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	292
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	292
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	292
IV Current compilation methods	292
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	292
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	292
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	293
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	293
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	293
4.6 Estimation methods	293
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	294
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	294
V Revision Policy.....	294
5.1 Routine revisions	294
5.2 Breaks in time series	295
VI Consistency and plausibility checks.....	295
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	295
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	295
6.3/4 Country specific methods to identify large transactions and other economic flows.....	295
Poland.....	296
I Institutional arrangements.....	296
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	296
1.2 Publication policy.....	296
1.3 Publication timeliness	296
II Statistical sources	296
2.0 Source data	296
2.1 Direct sources.....	301
2.2 Indirect sources	302
III Data coverage	302
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	302
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	303
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	303
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	303
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	303

IV Current compilation methods	304
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	304
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	304
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	304
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	305
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	305
4.6 Estimation methods	305
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	306
V Revision Policy	306
5.1 Routine revisions	306
5.2 Breaks in time series	306
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	306
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	306
6.3/4 Country specific methods to identify large transactions and other economic flows.....	306
Portugal	308
I Institutional arrangements.....	308
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	308
1.2 Publication policy	308
1.3 Publication timeliness	309
II Statistical sources	309
2.0 Source data	309
2.1 Direct sources.....	313
2.2 Indirect sources	313
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	316
III Data coverage	316
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	316
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	316
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	316
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	316
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	316
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	316
IV Current compilation methods	317
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	317
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	318
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	318
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	318
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	319
4.6 Estimation methods	319
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	319
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	319
V Revision Policy	319
5.1 Routine revisions	319
5.2 Breaks in time series	319

VI Consistency and plausibility checks	319
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	319
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	319
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	320
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	320
Romania	321
I Institutional arrangements	321
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	321
1.2 Publication policy.....	322
1.3 Publication timeliness	323
II Statistical sources	323
2.0 Source data	323
2.1. Direct sources.....	325
2.2 Indirect sources	327
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	329
III Data coverage	329
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	329
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	330
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	331
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	331
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	331
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	331
IV Current compilation methods	332
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	332
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	332
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	332
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	332
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	332
4.6 Estimation methods	333
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	333
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	334
V Revision Policy	334
5.1 Routine revisions	334
5.2 Breaks in time series	334
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	334
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	334
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	334
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	334
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	335
Slovenia	336
I Institutional arrangements	336
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	336

1.2 Publication policy.....	336
1.3 Publication timeliness	336
II Statistical sources	336
2.0 Source data	336
2.1 Direct sources.....	342
2.2 Indirect sources	342
III Data coverage	343
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	343
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	344
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	344
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	344
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	344
IV Current compilation methods	344
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	344
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	344
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	344
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	345
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	345
4.6 Estimation methods	345
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	345
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	345
V Revision Policy	345
5.1 Routine revisions	345
5.2 Breaks in time series	346
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	346
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	346
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	346
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	346
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	346
Slovakia	348
I Institutional arrangements.....	348
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	348
1.2 Publication policy.....	348
1.3 Publication timeliness	348
II Statistical sources	348
2.0 Source data	348
2.1 Direct sources.....	352
2.2 Indirect sources	354
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	354
III Data coverage	354
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	354
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	356

3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	356
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	356
3.5 Coverage for transactions between government subsectors (for consolidation purposes)	357
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	357
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	357
IV Current compilation methods	357
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	357
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	357
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	357
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	357
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	358
4.6 Estimation methods	358
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	359
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	359
V Revision Policy	359
5.1 Routine revisions	359
5.2 Breaks in time series	359
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	359
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	359
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	360
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	360
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large Other Economic Flows.....	360
6.5 Other comments	360
Finland.....	362
I Institutional arrangements.....	362
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	362
1.2 Publication policy.....	363
1.3 Publication timeliness	364
II Statistical sources	364
2.0 Source data	364
2.1 Direct sources.....	366
2.2 Indirect sources	367
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	368
III Data coverage	368
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	368
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	369
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	369
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	369
3.5 Coverage for transactions between government subsectors (for consolidation purposes)	370
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	370
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	371

IV Current compilation methods	371
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	371
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	372
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	372
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	373
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	373
4.6 Estimation methods	373
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	374
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	374
V Revision Policy	374
5.1 Routine revisions	374
5.2 Breaks in time series	374
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	374
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	374
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	374
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	375
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large Other Economic Flows.....	375
Sweden	376
I Institutional arrangements.....	376
1.1 Compiling institutions.....	376
1.2 Publication policy.....	376
1.3 Publication timeliness	376
II Statistical sources	376
2.0 Source data	376
2.1 Direct sources.....	381
2.2 Indirect sources	381
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	381
III Data coverage	382
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	382
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	382
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	382
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	382
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	382
IV Current compilation methods	382
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	382
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	383
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	383
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	383
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	383
4.6 Estimation methods	384
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	385
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	385
V Revision Policy	385

5.1 Routine revisions	385
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	385
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	385
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	385
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	386
United Kingdom	387
I Institutional arrangements	387
1.1 Compiling institutions	387
1.2 Publication policy	387
1.3 Publication timeliness	387
II Statistical sources	387
2.0 Source data	387
2.1 Direct sources	390
2.2 Indirect sources	391
2.3 Other financial data/ cross-checking with other sources	391
III Data coverage	391
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	391
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	392
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	393
3.4 Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314	393
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents)	393
3.7 Underlying information for F.6 and F.8	393
IV Current compilation methods	393
4.1 Stocks and flows	393
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	393
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	393
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods	394
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest	394
4.6 Estimation methods	394
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates	394
4.8 Change in sources or methods	394
V Revision Policy	395
5.1 Routine revisions	395
5.2 Breaks in time series	395
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	395
6.1 Coherence with other data sets	395
6.2 Coherence and plausibility verification	396
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	396
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows	396
Norway	397
I Institutional arrangements	397
1.1 Compiling institutions	397

1.2 Publication policy.....	397
1.3 Publication timeliness.....	397
II Statistical sources	397
2.0 Source data	397
2.1 Direct sources.....	398
2.2 Indirect sources	399
III Data coverage	399
3.1 Delimitation of general government and consistency with EDP	399
3.2 Coverage of financial instruments	400
3.3 Breakdown by original maturity	400
3.6 Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-residents).....	400
3.7 Underlying information with respect to F.6 and F.8	400
IV Current compilation methods	400
4.1 Stocks and flows.....	400
4.2 Other changes in the volume of assets	401
4.3 Valuation of financial instruments	401
4.4 Consolidation compilation methods.....	401
4.5 Accrual accounting and Recording of interest.....	401
4.6 Estimation methods	402
4.7 Conversion of exchange rates.....	402
4.8 Change in sources or methods.....	402
V Revision Policy	403
5.1 Routine revisions	403
5.2 Breaks in time series	403
VI Consistency and plausibility checks	403
6.1 Coherence with other data sets.....	403
6.3 Country specific methods to identify large transactions	403
6.4 Country specific methods to identify large other economic flows.....	403
Annex I – Initial legislation	406
Annex II – 2006 quality report	411
Annex III - Metadata template.....	419
Annex IV – Current transmission templates.....	420

1

Introduction

a. Background – the initial legislation and rationale

On 18 January 1999, the ECOFIN Council endorsed a report by the *Monetary Committee on Information Requirements in EMU*. This report underlined that, for the proper functioning of Economic and Monetary Union and the single market, effective surveillance and coordination of economic policies were of major importance and that this required a comprehensive statistical information system providing policy-makers with the necessary data on which to base their decisions.

The process stimulated substantial improvements to quarterly economic statistics, both for national versions and euro area aggregates. Availability, coverage and timeliness of quarterly national accounts, quarterly government finance statistics and short-term business indicators are nowadays significantly better than they were in 1999.

The report stated that a high priority should be given to short-term public finance statistics for EU Member States and that one objective as part of that was the compilation of quarterly government financial accounts. This decision led to the development of a specific European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of 10 March 2004, dealing with quarterly financial accounts for general government. This Regulation is reproduced as Annex 1 at the end of this manual.

The Regulation highlighted that national quarterly data on financial accounts - the term financial accounts is used here to refer to both financial transactions and financial balance sheets - provided important information to support the conduct of monetary policy.

The purpose of the 2004 Regulation was to list and define the main time series of government quarterly financial accounts for transmission to Eurostat. The transaction categories were defined according to the 1995 version of the European System of Accounts (ESA95) that was in place at the time and placed an emphasis on the quarterly data provided being consistent with the annual data required under the Excessive Deficit Procedure and the ESA Transmission Programme. Therefore, ESA95 rules for sectoral and transaction classification, consolidation, valuation and time of recording were used for the compilation of the quarterly data. The Regulation also identified that counterpart sector information was required to enable a comprehensive analysis of government financing. Most of the requirement was for series at the general government sector level but there was also some subsector data required.

The Regulation established the principle that the statistics should be based, as far as possible, on direct source data.

The transmission of quarterly financial accounts for general government included data on financial transactions and financial balance sheet assets/ liabilities for general government (on both consolidated and non-consolidated bases) and its subsectors (consolidated within that subsector). The classification of financial instruments included the following ESA95 categories: monetary gold and special drawing rights (AF.1); currency and deposits (AF.2); short-term securities other than shares and excluding financial derivatives (AF.331), long-term securities other than shares and excluding financial derivatives (AF.332); financial derivatives (AF.34), short-term loans (AF.41); long-term loans (AF.42); shares and other equity (AF.5); net equity of households in life insurance

reserves and in pension fund reserves (AF.61); prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims (AF.62) and other accounts receivable/payable (AF.7).

The sector general government (S.13) was then, and remains today¹, divided into the following subsectors: central government (S.1311), state government (S.1312), local government (S.1313) and social security funds (S.1314). An additional requirement was the transmission of quarterly central government data for quoted shares (AF.511 – both transactions and balance sheets but only for financial assets) and currency (AF.21 - both transactions and balance sheets but only for financial liabilities).

The transmission deadline established was three months after the end of the quarter to which the data related.

As a result of the regulation, quarterly government financial account data transmissions started in 2004, with some delays under derogation until 2005. The required start point of the time series was the first quarter of 1999 for financial transactions and the fourth quarter of 1998 for financial balance sheets. In practice some countries provide longer time series and others provided a shorter time series.

In 2006, the European Commission (Eurostat) made a report to the European Parliament and Council, reporting on progress towards the 2004 Regulation's requirements. The report was published in 2007: it is reproduced, as Annex 2, at the end of this manual. In 2008, Eurostat submitted another report², which confirmed that all of the then 27 EU Member States were now transmitting data.

Norway also established transmission of quarterly financial accounts for general government, as the regulation was relevant to European Economic Area (EEA) countries³.

b. Background – ESA2010 and the current legislation and Table 27 requirements

On 21 May 2013, the ESA95 Regulation was updated with European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 - ESA2010, both relating to the methodology and the transmission programme. The 2004 Regulation was superseded at this point by the ESA2010 Regulation, since the quarterly requirements became part of the regular ESA Transmission Programme (Annex B of the ESA2010 Regulation). In the ESA Transmission Programme, the reporting requirements for quarterly government financial accounts were covered by Table 27: 'Financial accounts of general government – quarterly'. Member States first reported data on an ESA2010 basis in September 2014.

The starting point for time series remained as before for transactions: the first quarter of 1999. While the previous legislation required balance sheet data from the fourth quarter of 1998, this starting point was moved to the first quarter of 1999. The deadline for reporting provisional data was accelerated to 85 days after the end of the relevant quarter for euro area countries; for the remaining EU countries and for finalised data of euro area countries it remained at three months. Thus, the existing Regulation continues to have harmonised transmission deadlines with quarterly government debt (Maastricht debt), other government finance statistics tables and data reported under the Excessive Deficit Procedure.

Apart from the renaming of some categories and some reorganisation of others, which were part of the update of methodology to ESA2010, the reporting structure and scope remained very similar to before. In all cases, both financial transactions and financial balance sheets are required for the

¹ For definitions of institutional sectors and subsectors, see ESA2010 chapter 2.

² This can be found at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/2041369/QR-ON-QFAGG-24-JULY-2008.pdf/fc2e7140-7389-4879-a3dc-4755896b0f74> (available on the date of publication)

³ With derogations.

specified categories and sub-categories shown below. Data are reported for general government (both consolidated and non-consolidated) and its subsectors.

The primary classification of financial instruments required comprises all the top-level ESA2010 financial account categories: monetary gold and special drawing rights (AF.1); currency and deposits (AF.2); debt securities (AF.3); loans (AF.4); equity and investment fund shares (AF.5); insurance, pensions and standardised guarantees (AF.6); financial derivatives and employee stock options (AF.7) and other accounts receivable/payable (AF.8)⁴.

In addition to the information on financial instruments, the important accounting balances are also published. These include net lending as measured through net financial transactions (B.9^f) and financial net worth (BF.90). In contrast to the previous transmissions under ESA95, net financial assets and net financial liabilities (both transactions and stocks) have to be transmitted explicitly rather than being calculated.

Some requirements at secondary, or sub-category level remained. Category AF.3 is broken down into short-term debt securities (AF.31) and long-term debt securities (AF.32) and category AF.4 is similarly broken down into short-term loans (AF.41) and long-term loans (AF.42). Category AF.6 is broken into non-life insurance technical reserves (F.61), a combination of pension entitlements, claims of pension funds on pension managers and entitlements to non-pension benefits (AF.63+AF.64+AF.65) and provisions for calls under standardised guarantees (AF.66).

Additional requirements were for the transmission of general government data for equity (AF.51) and investment fund shares/units (AF.52) – in both cases only for financial assets, and central government data for currency (AF.21 - only for financial liabilities).

Counterpart information, to both central government (S.1311) and social security funds (S.1314) subsectors, is now required for AF.31 and AF.32 debt security assets, AF.41 and AF.42 loan assets and AF.5 equity and investment fund shares assets. The counterpart information required is for the non-financial corporations sector (S.11); the financial corporations sector (S.12); the combined financial subsectors of insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128+S.129); the combined households and non-profit institutions serving households sectors (S.14+S.15) and the rest of the world sector (S.2). Additionally, the same basis of counterpart information is required for both the central government (S.1311) and social security funds (S.1314) subsectors' liabilities in AF.41 and AF.42 loans.⁵

In addition to the legally-required series, a number of sub-categories are provided voluntarily.

c. Validation

Member States should deliver all ESA Transmission Table 27 data via the Single Entry Point (eDamis) system in SDMX/ML (compact) format. The verification process consists of arithmetic and quality checks.

Most Member States conduct consistency as well as plausibility checks as part of their compilation routines. Eurostat additionally carries out quality checks on the transmitted data in order to validate them. Eurostat checks are made on the data, leading to redelivery in case of problems so that they are resolved before publication. These consist in checking the internal arithmetical consistency of the data and the consistency with other datasets.

The validation process consists of arithmetic and quality checks such as:

⁴ For definitions of financial transactions and instruments, see ESA2010 chapter 5.

⁵ The above represents a simplification of the specific provision of the ESA2010 transmission programme with regards to counterpart information. More detailed and thus correct provisions can be found in the annexed extract from the ESA2010 transmission programme.

VERIFICATION OF INTERNAL CONSISTENCY FOR TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCE SHEET DATA, FOR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

$$F = F.1+F.2+F.3+F.4+F.5+F.6+F.7+F.8$$

$$F.3 = F.31+F.32$$

$$F.4 = F.41+F.42$$

$$F6 = F.61+(F.63+F.64+F.65)+F.66$$

Consolidation

In addition to the basic checks that the identities add up as expected, checks are also made concerning consolidation:

The expression 'S.13 non-consolidated minus S.13 consolidated' will give the consolidation entries. By definition the amount for assets will equal the amount for liabilities. This equality should hold at the level of each instrument and applies equally for stocks, transactions and (implicitly) other flows.

Similarly, for the expression 'S.13 consolidated – sum of subsectors consolidated', the consolidation amounts on the assets' side should be the same as on the liabilities' side. This equality should again hold at the level of each instrument and applies equally for stocks, transactions and (implicitly) other flows.

Consolidating amounts for stocks must be either positive or zero and must be the same value for assets and liabilities at the level of each instrument. The consolidation amounts for stocks derived from S.13 non-consolidated must be greater or equal to the ones derived from S.13 consolidated.

As a result, the sum of B.9f of the subsectors must equal B.9f derived from S.13 consolidated, which must in turn equal B.9f derived from non-consolidated S.13 data. The same principle holds for net financial worth (B.90f).

Consolidation is additionally checked for plausibility. Consolidation should not occur in a debt/creditor framework for instrument categories AF.1 and AF.21. It is unlikely to occur in AF.7. Consolidation in AF.22/AF.29 can occur in some Member States in specific circumstances (such as single treasury accounts at which different government units deposit), as can consolidation in AF.5 (even though transactions in the latter are expected to be rare). Consolidation amounts in AF.3, AF.4 and AF.8 habitually occur. Absence of AF.8 consolidating amounts would be expected to occur only in countries highly centralised governments.

For those countries supplying voluntary data, the additional verification of accounting identities is described below.

COMPARISON OF QUARTERLY DATA WITH ANNUAL DATA

ESA Transmission Tables 6 and 7 contain annual data, for all sectors of the economy, on financial transactions and balance sheets respectively. Most series delivered in Table 27 are also delivered in Tables 6 and 7. Different coverage exists for counterpart information (in Tables 6 and 7 transmission of counterpart information for S.13 is voluntary, while in ESA Table 27 requires selected counterpart information for S.1311 and S.1314), for the detail of financial instruments required on an annual basis and for the voluntary provision of a breakdown of other flows into holding gains and losses (K.7) and other changes in volume (KA, i.e. the sum of K.1 to K.6) on an annual basis.

COMPARISON WITH QUARTERLY DEBT DATA

ESA Transmission Table 28 shows quarterly debt EDP data at face value for the instruments AF.2 (currency and deposits), further broken down into AF.21 currency and AF.22+AF.29 deposits, AF.3 debt securities, AF.31 (short-term debt securities), AF.32 (long-term debt securities), AF.4 Loans, AF.41 (short-term loans) and AF.42 (long-term loans). Although EDP debt uses a different valuation basis from that required for ESA balance sheets, it gives a good indication of the expected movements in the data. For currency and deposits and loans this difference will only concern

differences due to interest accrued but not paid, so should be very close in most cases (with nominal values being higher than face values). For AF.31, the differences are expected to be small and could be positive or negative (bills). For AF.32, the differences can be larger. The above validation criteria take into account some margin for differences in valuation. The additional breakdown of AF.2 is taken as useful validation criterion for ESA Table 27.

The agreed validation thresholds for face value compared to market value are expressed as a percentage of face value:

For AF.2, the difference between market and face value should be positive but not exceed 2 % of face value.

For AF.31, the difference can be positive or negative but will not normally exceed ± 3 % of face value. Where market value is correctly estimated, the difference should not be zero.

For AF.32, the difference can be positive or negative but will not normally exceed ± 20 % of face value. Where market value is correctly estimated, the difference should not be zero.

For AF.4, the difference between market and face value should be positive (due to accrual of interest and due to exchange rate movements of foreign currency loans affecting face and nominal value equally – in the absence of hedging) and would not normally exceed 2 % of face value.

VALIDATION AGAINST ANNUAL DATA PROVIDED FOR THE EU EXCESSIVE DEFICIT PROCEDURE

EDP Table 3, which describes in detail how change in EDP debt occurs, contains detailed information on annual financial transactions. Consistency checks are made with EDP Table 3. Upon validation, differences with EDP data in coinciding transmissions are expected to be resolved.

MEASUREMENT OF THE STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY BETWEEN NON-FINANCIAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

The B.9 net lending balances are conceptually identical, irrespective of whether they are measured in the non-financial account (B.9^{nf}) or the financial account (B.9^f). In practice, it will not be identical, due to the use of different data sources, measurement errors, omissions and rounding. The difference between the two B.9 balances (B.9^{nf} - B.9^f) is known as the statistical discrepancy and can be one good indicator of the overall quality of the accounts. Some countries have traditionally reported zero discrepancies by placing the real discrepancy within the other accounts receivable/payable category (F.8), since that is often the part of the financial account with the weakest quality, although ESA2010 paragraph 5.244a appears to instruct not to do so.

Member States have previously committed to an acceptable plausibility threshold of ± 2 % of quarterly GDP. In practice, many countries nowadays never exceed this threshold, while a small minority continuously exceeds the threshold.

For those countries that *de facto* include the discrepancy within F.8, the threshold is evaluated on other economic flows of F.8 where appropriate or on the size of unexplained F.8 transactions.

For most countries, the annualised discrepancy is now very small (below 0.1 % of annualised quarterly GDP).

PLAUSIBILITY

The aforementioned size of the discrepancy is one example of the plausibility of the quality of the data but it is not the only one. Plausibility checks are also made on the size of transactions and other economic flows, on the absence or presence of consolidating amounts, on the valuation of consolidating amounts for Maastricht debt liabilities and by comparisons with EDP questionnaire tables and EDP tables.

In this context, a special emphasis is placed on the plausibility of other flows. For example, other flows in F.2, F.4 and F.8 should only occur in relation to sector reclassification (K.61) and foreign

currency movements (K.7). Consolidating other flows in F.2, F.4 and F.8 can occur only in very specific circumstances.

The agreed thresholds for provision of metadata files are:

Large and significant movements are defined as: movements of more than 1 % of national GDP for transactions, with a tolerance for F.2 assets and F.32 liabilities; movements of more than 0.5 % of national GDP for Other Economic Flows (OEF) except for AF.5 assets and AF.32 liabilities; movements of more than 0.5 % of national GDP for OEF in AF.5 assets and AF.32 liabilities after a statistical treatment for plausible holding gains and losses or of 1.5 % of GDP.

VERIFICATION OF COUNTERPART INFORMATION

Counterpart information is also verified for internal consistency and plausibility. In particular the following is verified:

- No unexpected counterparts occur.
- Reported stocks are positive.
- Transactions and stock data appear coherent.
- For stocks, the sum of counterpart data plus total consolidating amounts is greater than the total stock.

VOLUNTARY SERIES

Voluntarily provided additional series are verified on the same basis as compulsory data.

Necessarily, the provision of disaggregated financial instruments information is accompanied by additional aggregation checks; for example $F.8 = F.81 + F.89$.

Whenever other flows are provided in disaggregated form, the following is verified:

Transactions (F) + other changes in volume ($KA = K.3 + K.4 + K.5 + K.6$) + holding gains and losses (K.7) = change in stocks ($AF_t - AF_{t-1}$).

d. Publication

Once validated, the Quarterly Financial Accounts of General Government (QFAGG) data are published on Eurostat's public database (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/data/database>). To find them navigate by Government statistics – Government finance statistics (EDP and ESA2010) – Quarterly Government Finance Statistics – to find the dataset 'Quarterly financial accounts for general government (gov_10q_ggfa)'. Data for Member States, plus EU and euro area aggregates, are available in units of millions of euro, as well as millions of national currency for non-euro area countries and in percentage of GDP. Since July 2015, Eurostat (in agreement with Member States) also published annual(ised) financial accounts for general government, as it had been found that the annual financial sector accounts data frequently differed from QFAGG data. Available counterpart information is also published.

The publication of the data is accompanied by a metadata file, which can be accessed by clicking on the square box containing the letter M as seen in the above picture.

Where a country has an ongoing process of quality improvement of the general government reporting system (including data sources) for quarterly data or revisions are expected for other reasons, the data may be published with a provisional flag and this will be noted in the metadata file. Where there are temporary breaks in time series, for example due to a sector reclassification that has only been corrected for part of the time series, this will be noted in the metadata file. EDP reservations will also be referenced in the metadata file.

e. Sources and methods

The 2004 Regulation, later superseded by direct inclusion in the ESA2010 Transmission Programme, also required the Member States to provide Eurostat with a description of the sources and methods used to compile the quarterly data (the “initial description”) and any changes to the initial description. This information was initially published on Eurostat’s website. It was later used to produce, in 2008, the first version of the *Manual on sources and methods for quarterly financial accounts for general government*.

This version, the 2017 version, is the first update of the manual. It became necessary as Regulation 549/2013 also provides for a transmission of sources and methods in the compilation of QFAGG as well as for notifications of any changes to the initial description (footnote 1 on ESA Table 27). It is understood that the publication and regular update of the country pages should cover the provisions in Regulation 549/2013.

The manual is commonly referred to by the briefer description of the ‘QFAGG Manual’. A sister-manual for government quarterly non-financial accounts also exists.

Part III of the *Manual on sources and methods for quarterly financial accounts for general government* gives a detailed insight into each Member States’ practice for the compilation of quarterly financial accounts data. The country chapters include the following sections:

- Institutional arrangements – which institutions are involved in the compilation of quarterly government financial accounts;

- Publication – scope and timing of publication;
- Data sources - for provisional and final estimates, the source (Budget Report, Financial Statements, survey etc), periodicity (monthly, quarterly or annual), accounting basis (cash, accrued or mixed), consolidation (consolidated or non-consolidated) and counterpart information (available completely, within government or not at all);
- Description of direct and indirect sources for each subsector of general government;
- Data coverage (a link to a source showing the register of institutional units included in general government and its subsectors, specific issues, degree of interpolation or extrapolation, description of breakdown by original maturity);
- Current compilation methods (description of whether flows derived from stocks etc, accrual recording of interest, estimation method if only annual information are available, conversion of exchange rates, etc);
- Historic compilation methods (description of old methods in the case where the current method has replaced an older method that is still used for a historic part of the time series);
- Revision policy (description, existence of calendar giving details, details of significant breaks in time series);
- Consistency and plausibility checks (coherence with other data sets, methods to identify large transactions and other economic flows, internal checks, consolidation checks, checks between datasets).

The country chapters were originally constructed and then improved with the active co-operation of Member States. The intention is to periodically update the manual to reflect the improvements as sources and methods evolve.

2

Analytical framework

a. Categories covered by regulation

The reporting requirements for quarterly financial accounts for general government are defined in the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) № 549/2013 of 21 May 2013 (the ESA2010 Regulation), specifically in its Annex B, the ESA Transmission Programme. It is transmission Table 27: 'Financial accounts of general government – quarterly'. The part of the regulation concerning Table 27 is reproduced at the end of this section.

EU AND EURO AREA AGGREGATES

As at end-2016, data were reported by all 28 EU Member States and Norway. Aggregates of country data, such as the EU-28 and euro area EA-19 are also produced, along with previous aggregate totals for the blocs at various times. These are the:

- EU-15 (the European Union member countries for the time from January 1995 to April 2004: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom);
- EU-25 (the European Union countries from May 2004 to 31 December 2006: the EU15 plus Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia);
- EU-27 (the European Union countries from 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2013: the EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania);
- EU-28 (the European Union countries from 1 July 2013: the EU-27 plus Croatia);
- EA-11 (the euro area countries from 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain);
- EA-12 (the euro area countries from 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2006: the EA11 plus Greece);
- EA-13 (the euro area countries from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2007: the EA12 plus Slovenia);
- EA-15 (the euro area countries from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008: the EA13 plus Cyprus and Malta);
- EA-16 (the euro area countries from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2010: the EA15 plus Slovakia);
- EA-17 (the euro area countries from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013: the EA16 plus Estonia);
- EA-18 (the euro area countries from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014: the EA17 plus

Latvia);

- EA-19 (from 1 January 2015: the EA18 plus Lithuania).

Eurostat will only compile European aggregates (i.e. EU or euro area totals) only if data from all relevant Member States are present. For non-euro area countries, their national data are converted into euro using quarterly or annual average exchange rates for flows and end of period exchange rates for stocks.

DATA COVERAGE

The data cover the general government sector (consolidated and non-consolidated) and each of its four subsectors where applicable. There is also some counterparty information, which is explained below.

The primary classification of financial instruments required for Table 27 comprises all the top-level ESA2010 financial account categories:

- Monetary gold and special drawing rights (AF.1);
- Currency and deposits (AF.2);
- Debt securities (AF.3);
- Loans (AF.4);
- Equity and investment fund shares (AF.5);
- Insurance, pensions and standardised guarantees (AF.6);
- Financial derivatives and employee stock options (AF.7);
- Other accounts receivable/payable (AF.8).

For each quarter the transactions in assets, transactions in liabilities (where relevant), balance sheet for assets and balance sheet for liabilities (where relevant) are required.

In addition to these categories, some balances are shown: net lending, net financial worth, net transactions in financial assets and net transactions in financial liabilities.

Sub-category information, for assets and liabilities of both financial transactions and balance sheets, is required for categories AF.3, AF.4 and AF.6, as follows:

- Debt securities (AF.3)
 - short-term debt securities (AF.31)
 - long-term debt securities (AF.32)
- Loans (AF.4)
 - short-term loans (AF.41)
 - long-term loans (AF.42)
- Insurance, pensions and standardised guarantees (AF.6)
 - non-life insurance technical reserves (F.61)
 - combination of pension entitlements, claims of pension funds on pension managers and entitlements to non-pension benefits (AF.63+AF.64+AF.65)
 - provisions for calls under standardised guarantees (AF.66).

Sub-category information, for financial assets of both financial transactions and balance sheets, is required for the general government sector only for categories AF.5, as follows:

- Equity and investment fund shares (AF.5)
 - equity (AF.51)

- investment fund shares/units (AF.52).

Sub-category information for central government financial liabilities, for both financial transactions and balance sheets, is required for currency (AF.21).

Counterpart information, to both central government (S.1311) and social security funds (S.1314) subsectors, is required for AF.31 and AF.32 debt security assets, AF.41 and AF.42 loan assets and liabilities, and AF.5 equity and investment fund shares assets.

The counterpart information required (partly voluntary depending on the instrument) is for the following:

- non-financial corporations sector (S.11);
- financial corporations sector (S.12);
- combined financial subsectors of insurance corporations and Pension Funds (S.128+S.129);
- combined sector of households and non-profit institutions serving households (S.14+S.15); and
- rest of the world (S.2).

UNITS PUBLISHED

The published data are expressed in units of (i) millions of euro, (ii) millions of national currency where applicable and (iii) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For the latter, for transactions, quarterly GDP is used; for balance sheets, a rolling sum of the last four quarters is used.

ADDITIONAL SERIES – VOLUNTARY INFORMATION

In line with agreements made in the 5th GFS Task Force meeting in May 2015, as approved by the EDPS Working Group in June 2015, it was agreed to allow and encourage provision of additional detail which may be available. The transmission templates were thus extended.

The additional detail concerns

- Instrument breakdown
- Complete counterpart information
- Separate provision of holding gains// losses and other changes in volume.

The additional transmission is voluntary. If data are transmitted, Eurostat will process them and, if not labelled as confidential, complement dissemination, including to major stakeholders that have expressed a need for them.

This entails the verification of additional consistency checks in relation to:

- The sum of instruments
- Other flows: Whenever KA and K.7 are separately provided, transactions plus other flows should equal the change in stock.
- Consolidation verification for additional detail.

b. ESA2010 Regulation for Table 27

Table 27: Quarterly financial accounts of general government¹

Code	Transaction/balance	Assets/liabilities	Sectors and subsectors ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
F	Financial transactions	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.1	Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDRs)	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.2	Currency and deposits	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.21	Currency	Liabilities	S.1311
F.3	Debt securities	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.31	Short-term securities	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.32	Long-term securities	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.4	Loans	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.41	Short-term loans	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.42	Long-term loans	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.5	Equity and investment fund shares	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.51	Equity	Assets	S.13
F.52	Investment fund shares/units	Assets	S.13
F.6	Insurance, pensions and standardised guarantees	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.61	Non-life insurance technical reserves	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314

Code	Transaction/balance	Assets/liabilities	Sectors and subsectors ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
F.63+F.64+F.65	Pension entitlements, claims of pension funds on pension managers and entitlements to non-pension benefits	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.66	Provisions for calls under standardised guarantees	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.7	Financial derivatives and employee stock options	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
F.8	Other accounts receivable / payable	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
LE	Balance	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.1	Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDRs)	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.2	Currency and deposits	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.21	Currency	Liabilities	S.1311
AF.3	Debt securities	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.31	Short-term securities	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.32	Long-term securities	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.4	Loans	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.41	Short-term loans	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.42	Long-term loans	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.5	Equity and investment fund shares	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.51	Equity	Assets	S.13

Code	Transaction/balance	Assets/liabilities	Sectors and subsectors ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
AF.52	Investment fund shares/units	Assets	S.13
AF.6	Insurance, pension and standardised guarantees	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.61	Non-life insurance technical reserves	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.63+AF.64+AF.65	Pension entitlements, claims of pension funds on pension managers and entitlements to non-pension benefits	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.66	Provisions for calls under standardised guarantees	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.7	Financial derivatives and employee stock options	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
AF.8	Other accounts receivable/payable	Assets/liabilities	S.13, S.1311, S.1312, S.1313, S.1314
Counterpart information ⁽⁴⁾ /transactions			
F.31	Short-term securities	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12, S.128+S.129, S.2
F.32	Long-term securities	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12, S.128+S.129, S.2
F.41	Short-term loans	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.128+S.129, S.14+S.15, S.2 ⁽⁵⁾
F.41	Short-term loans	Liabilities	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.12 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.128+S.129, S.2 ⁽⁵⁾
F.42	Long-term loans	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12 ⁽⁴⁾ , S.128+S.129, S.14+S.15, S.2 ⁽⁴⁾
F.42	Long-term loans	Liabilities	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.12 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.128+S.129, S.2 ⁽⁵⁾

Counterpart information ⁽⁴⁾ /transactions			
F.5	Equity and investment fund shares	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12, S.128+S.129, S.2
Counterpart information ⁽⁴⁾ /balance			
AF.31	Short-term securities	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12, S.128+S.129, S.2
AF.32	Long-term securities	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12, S.128+S.129, S.2
AF.41	Short-term loans	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.128 +S.129, S.14+S.15, S.2 ⁽⁵⁾
AF.41	Short-term loans	Liabilities	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.12 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.128 +S.129, S.2 ⁽⁵⁾
AF.42	Long-term loans	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.128 +S.129, S.14+S.15, S.2 ⁽⁵⁾
AF.42	Long-term loans	Liabilities	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.12 ⁽⁵⁾ , S.128 +S.129, S.2 ⁽⁵⁾
AF.5	Equity and investment fund shares	Assets	S.1311 and S.1314 vis-à-vis: S.11, S.12, S.128+S.129, S.2

Footnotes to Table 27

⁽¹⁾ Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a description of the sources and methods used to compile the data, when they first start to transmit table 27. Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) of any changes to this initial description when they communicate the revised data.

⁽²⁾ General government subsector breakdown:
S.13 General government
S.1311 Central government
S.1312 State government
S.1313 Local government
S.1314 Social security funds

⁽³⁾ Consolidation:
S.13 Consolidated and non-consolidated
other subsectors: consolidated.

⁽⁴⁾ Counterpart information — counterpart sectors and subsectors:
S.11 Non-financial corporations
S.12 Financial corporations
S.128+S.129 Insurance corporations and pension funds
S.14+S.15 Households and non-profit institutions serving households
S.2 Rest of the world.

⁽⁵⁾ On a voluntary basis.

There is also a voluntary transmission of other flows, for other changes in the volume of assets and

liabilities (K.1 to K.6 in aggregate) and holding gains and losses (K.7), for each of the instruments and sub-instruments mentioned in the template above. Additionally, the other sub-categories constituting the fuller ESA breakdown detail that are not included in the Regulation for Table 27 (i.e., F.11, F.12, F.22, F.29, F.511, F.512, F.519, F.521, F.522, F.62, F.63, F.64, F.65, F.71, F.72, F.81 and F.89) can be provided voluntarily.

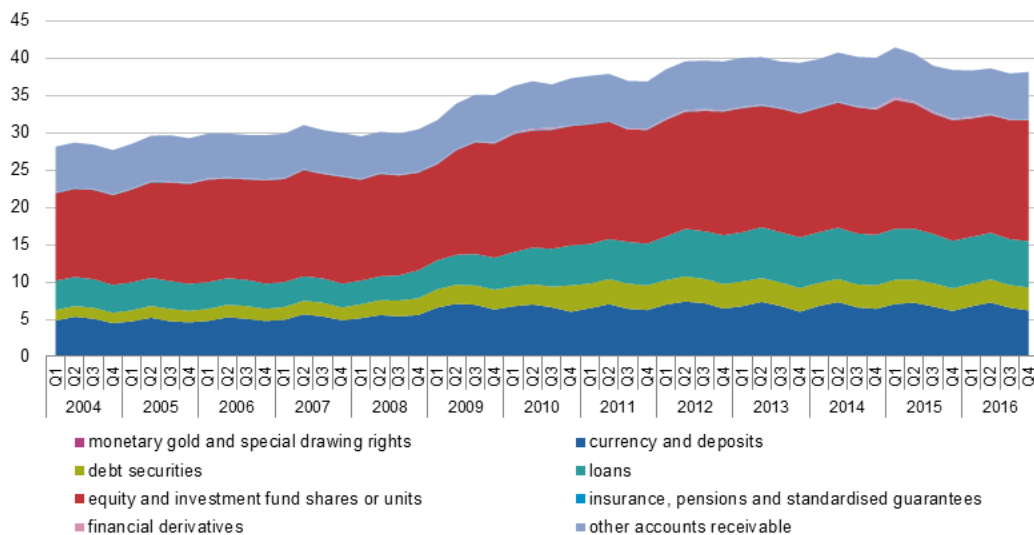
c. Relative importance of categories

The following charts show data, as at end-2016, for the outstanding stocks of financial assets and liabilities of EU-28 aggregated general government. They illustrate the relative importance of categories and so have different scales (the largest category of financial liabilities being five times the size of the largest category of financial assets). The composition of individual Member States' financial assets and liabilities differ significantly from each other.

For financial assets, the largest category is AF.5 equity and investment fund shares, followed by AF.8 other accounts receivable, AF.4 loans, AF.2 currency and deposits and AF.3 debt securities. All the other categories are relatively negligible.

Figure 1: EU-28 general government stock of financial assets

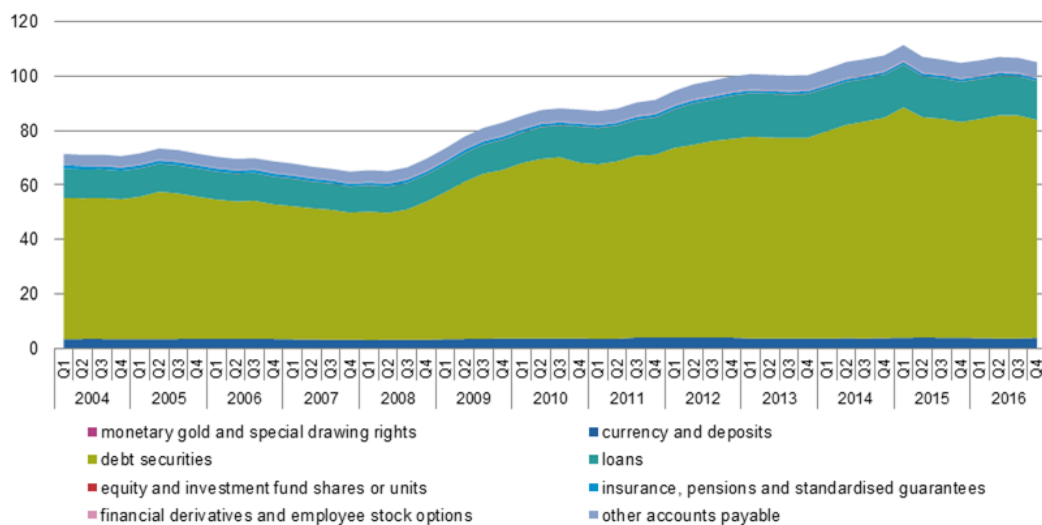
(% of GDP, rolling sum of four quarters)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10q_ggfa)

For financial liabilities, the dominant category is AF.3 debt securities, followed by AF.4 loans, AF.8 other accounts payable and AF.2 currency and deposits.

Figure 2: EU-28 general government stock of liabilities
(% of GDP, rolling sum of four quarters)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10q_ggfa)

d. Revision policy

The suppliers of Table 27 data will have different revision policies from each other. The information on those policies is summarised in the table below.

Quarterly revisions will usually occur at two main points: (i) work towards the publication of the first estimates for the new, latest quarter gives an opportunity to review earlier recent quarters, and (ii) the publication of annual national accounts leading to revisions of quarterly data consistent with the newly revised annual data.

For quarterly financial accounts for general government, Eurostat operates an open revision policy, i.e. accepting, processing and publishing revisions at any time. For series expressed as a percentage of GDP, a new publication will include any revisions to GDP even when the actual financial accounts series are not revised.

Table 1: Countries' Revision Policies

Country	Revision Policy
Belgium	The financial accounts and debt follow a policy of continuous review and improvement. In March and September, the whole time series are open for revision; in June and December revisions for instruments part of Maastricht debt are restricted to the current year.
Bulgaria	In each quarterly transmission, revision to previous data is possible. In most cases the revisions modify the whole time series and they are synchronised at a national level with other statistics on general government. There are several types of revisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those relating to improvements in methodology; • those in accordance with Eurostat recommendations in the framework of the Excessive Deficit Procedure; • those due to new data sources used (in cases of reclassification); • those updating preliminary data.

Country	Revision Policy
Czech Republic	<p>The revision policies applied to annual and quarterly general government national accounts closely relate to the compilation and revision of EDP data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular revisions relating mainly to data for quarters of year T-1 and to lesser extent also to quarters of previous years (T-2, T-3). This kind of revision is due to more detailed data obtained for the April and October EDP notifications compared to data available for the current quarters. This set of revisions reflect differences between annual and quarterly data sources, which are interpolated to the QFAGG, as well as updates of submitted source data by responding units (e.g. due to accounting audit of the financial statements etc); • Revisions following the Eurostat recommendations and decisions, e.g. classification of super-dividends, capital injections or time-adjustment method for tax accrual etc. These revisions are made immediately (if possible during the EDP dialogue) to both non-financial accounts and QFAGG in order to keep the submitted government data consistent; • Revisions linked to the schedule of compilation and publication of national accounts including the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. The annual sector national accounts have previously been compiled as preliminary, half-finalised and final. However, since 2015 this approach has been changed. Only two versions of the sector national accounts are compiled and their publication and reporting is made in June and December; • “Main” revisions, which harmonise some methodological adjustments in all sectors and in longer time series (e.g. changes in sector delimitation); • Exceptional “large” revisions: relating to the full set of national accounts covering usually the entire time series, e.g. the revisions carried out in 2014 due to implementation of ESA 2010. The next intended revision to this extent is planned for 2017.
Denmark	<p>In March of year t, only the most recent year (t-1) is open to revision.</p> <p>In June of year t, data from year t-1 are open to revision due to the final accounts being received.</p> <p>In September of year t, only revisions to recent quarters of the current year (t) are allowed.</p> <p>In December of year t, data are open to regular revision from t-3. This includes changes arising from the recent EDP notification.</p> <p>There are no specific dates set for historic revisions. These are planned when needed and occur about every five years.</p>
Germany	<p>Revised data are compiled and reported as far back as new information is available. Usually government finance statistics and balance of payments statistics are revised.</p>
Estonia	<p>Revisions of QFAGG are part of Estonia’s harmonised revision policy for national accounts, government finance statistics and external sector statistics. Revisions can be regular or extraordinary.</p> <p>For regular revision (generally to accommodate new or corrected data or other additional information) the policy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when the statistics for Q1 and Q3 are first published, the statistics for

Country	Revision Policy
	<p>the preceding quarter only are adjusted;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when the statistics for Q4 are first published, the statistics for Q1, Q2 and Q3 of the same year are adjusted. If necessary, the quarters of the previous two years may also be corrected, making up to 11 quarters in total; • when the statistics for Q2 are first released, the data for Q1 and all the preceding quarters for which there are additional data are revised, for up to 17 quarters in total. <p>For extraordinary revision, the policy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in exceptional cases, when significant errors or omissions have occurred, the data for earlier quarters affected may be revised when new data are released; • if the methodology or the data collection system changes, data from earlier periods can be adjusted as far back as possible when new data are released; <p>Extraordinary changes are announced publicly in press releases and on the website. The revision policy is published at www.statistika.eestipank.ee/failid/mbo/pohimotted_eng.html</p>
Ireland	<p>Revisions to both financial and non-financial accounts and to deficit and debt are tailored to EDP requirements while accommodating, as far as possible, revision practices in the broader National Accounts.</p> <p>Some components of government expenditure are published as part of the quarterly national accounts around the middle of March year N for the quarters of year N-1 and earlier years. The first full set of preliminary results for year N-1 are published in April year N and correspond to the end-March EDP notification and ESA table data transmissions. These may contain revisions to year N-1 results published in the quarterly national accounts due to additional data becoming available in late March. Revisions for earlier years arising from updated data sources or methodological changes may also be made at this time.</p> <p>In June year N, the main Irish national accounts annual publication (<i>National Income and Expenditure, Year N-1</i>) is produced, including a detailed breakdown of government income and expenditure. These may include revisions due to updated data sources or methodological changes implemented since the March EDP notification and these revisions will be incorporated in the quarterly ESA data transmissions at end-June. The national practice is to 'front-load' revisions as far as possible at this stage due to other national accounts publications being benchmarked for the next 12 months to the current <i>National Income and Expenditure</i> results. Therefore, the end-September year N EDP notification will broadly correspond to the data published in June unless a significant revision is required due to, for example, a reclassification or material revisions to source data.</p> <p>In April N+1 and September N+1, further revision to year N-1 may be made due to updated data sources, classification decisions or other methodological changes. Where these revisions involve methodological changes or reclassifications, they are backdated through the entire annual and quarterly EDP and ESA time series. The EDP tables are still flagged as 'half-finalised' at this stage.</p>

Country	Revision Policy
	<p>In April N+2 EDP data for year N-1 is regarded as 'final' following the inclusion of data from final audited accounts of local government.</p> <p>Benchmark revisions may be carried out across National Accounts from time to time, to reflect updates from data sources that are available less frequently than annually such as a Census of Population or Household Budget Survey. Other revisions will generally result from methodological changes such as revisions to classifications, the introduction of new data sources or the correction of identified errors and are performed as needed.</p>
Greece	QFAGG data are revised whenever a new EDP notification or updated information from direct sources is received.
Spain	The current dissemination provides revisions of previously disseminated data. A revision policy has been established to allow more stable series and it is intended that, when the accounts for each quarter are estimated, the accounts of at least the eight preceding quarters and their corresponding years will be revised. This regular revision procedure does not rule out exceptional revisions when warranted by the circumstances.
France	<p>Quarterly series are revised regularly, according to the same calendar as the whole set of financial accounts, and consistent with revisions calendar of INSEE (and EDP notifications):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-March of year N: revisions from N-3 (11 quarters). • End-June of year N: no revision. • End-September of year N: revisions from N-3 (13 quarters). • End-December of year N: only first two quarters of year N are revised. <p>Each change of perimeter to add or reclassify an entity into the general government sector triggers revision of QFAGG back-data. It is not always possible to instantly adapt the data collection for the new entity. Thus, during a couple of quarters time series to fulfill QFAGG are compiled.</p>
Croatia	<p>There is no official revision policy for quarterly government data. The non-financial account and financial account are produced by different institutions. Currently, there is a draft document on EDP revision policy that will enable further work towards a single revision policy for quarterly data.</p> <p>Routine revisions for QFAGG are made after final data are available. Also, benchmark and other revisions are made for all data series when classification issues are resolved, improved data sources are available, application of ESA2010 requirements are improved or when systematic errors are perceived.</p> <p>All revisions are implemented in EDP and annual financial accounts in the next transmissions after they are made in QFAGG, ensuring consistency among all the datasets.</p>
Italy	Time series are open to revision every time new or better information is available.
Cyprus	There is no revision policy.
Latvia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current revisions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. This relates mainly to year t-1 but also sometimes for previous years (t-2, t-3). The revision is connected with improved data for the October

Country	Revision Policy
	<p>EDP notification in comparison with the April EDP notification – especially as to gross fixed capital formation;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Revisions resulting from Eurostat recommendations and decisions, which are implemented immediately; c. Revisions connected with the scheduled compilation and publication of quarterly financial accounts including the Transmission Program. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. “Main” revisions, which harmonise some methodological adjustments in all sectors in longer time series; 3. Exceptional revisions. <p>Data for the previous four years are open for routine revisions.</p>
Lithuania	<p>When there is a revision in the primary sources used to compile the financial accounts, or detection of significant errors, revisions of statistical indicators are performed. Generally, QFAGG data revisions are made twice a year: in the March and September transmissions. Revised data are published on April and October.</p> <p>Revisions are co-ordinated and synchronised at a national level. QFAGG revisions are synchronised with ESA Table 28 and EDP revisions.</p> <p>Revisions are conducted in accordance with the approved Calendar of Scheduled Revisions of Statistical Indicators, which is available online. It includes the date and the length of the revision period: osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/2120886/Reviziju_kalendorius_2016en.pdf</p>
Luxembourg	<p>Quarterly financial accounts are compiled with a time lag of t+3 months. Major and minor revisions are included in each quarterly update. Routine revisions are coordinated and synchronised with the institutions that provide source data. There is no revision calendar publically available. Revisions are regularly reported as metadata.</p>
Hungary	<p>Data for the current year and the two calendar years preceding it may change any time, although the main revisions occur in March and September in line with Balance of Payments and EDP compilation.</p> <p>General information on the financial accounts’ revision policy is also published at: www.mnb.hu/letoltes/fa-quality-template-hun-final-en.pdf</p>
Malta	<p>All time series can be revised but in general the number of revised quarters is limited to not more than eight quarters. The main reasons for revision are the availability of audited financial statements for extra-budgetary units and local government, revisions to the Treasury Department accruals’ templates and reclassifications of units within or outside the General Government sector.</p> <p>Revisions due to changes in methodology at EU level, e.g. the updated European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), or new decisions or guidelines issued by Eurostat in the area of the government finance statistics, are adopted when required by Eurostat.</p> <p>Revisions due to potential errors in EDP notifications are made on detection, or in the subsequent EDP notification in line with European Statistics Code of Practice principle 6.3.</p>
Netherlands	<p>In March of year T the first three quarters of year T-1 are open to revision.</p>

Country	Revision Policy
	<p>In June of year T the annual accounts are updated and quarterly data may be revised for the full time series.</p> <p>In September and December no revisions are made.</p>
Austria	<p>In Q1 there are no revisions. In Q3 only quarterly data of the current year (Q1 or Q2) will be revised. In Q2 and Q4, revisions are also possible for previous years, usually corresponding to the EDP reporting period. Only in exceptional cases will data be revised for years prior to the current EDP reporting period. These revisions, however, will always be explained in the metadata. There is no revision calendar publically available.</p>
Poland	<p>Regular revisions are carried out twice a year: in April and in October in order to assure consistency with the EDP data reporting. They include methodological changes, the implementation of Eurostat decisions and guidance notes, changes in the <i>Manual on General Government Deficit and Debt</i>, improvements in data sources, reclassification of units as well as the correction of errors, if any. The routine revisions conducted in the national accounts are co-ordinated and synchronised within the data compiled by the Central Statistical Office. At the national level there is a close cooperation between the Central Statistical Office and the National Bank of Poland in order to maintain the data consistency in the financial accounts, which also includes conducting the routine revisions.</p>
Portugal	<p>In March and September of each year, quarterly information from the first quarter of year t-4 onwards are open to revision. In June and December revisions are restricted to the current year.</p>
Romania	<p>In March and September of year t data are open to regular revision from t-3. This includes changes arising from EDP notifications. In June and December only revisions to recent quarters of the current year (t) are allowed. Non-routine historical revisions are made when needed.</p>
Slovenia	<p>Routine revisions of financial accounts usually take place twice a year, in March and September, in order to assure consistency with EDP reporting and with non-financial accounts. In March there is usually only small revision, while major revision is made in September. This is because all data sources for the previous year are only become available in May and June. The September revision also includes eventual methodological changes, improvements in data sources, reclassification of units, etc.</p> <p>The revision calendar is not publically available.</p>
Slovakia	<p>Data of previous quarters are improved according to additional information obtained later than at t+90 days after the relevant quarter; the depth of these revisions is <i>up to 3 quarters</i> depending on the quarter of given year. In March and September of each year data are revised to harmonise with the EDP notification; generally, the depth of these revisions is <i>up to 16 quarters</i>. Major revisions are performed occasionally when methodological changes are implemented to the accounts; these revisions are applied to the whole time series.</p>
Finland	<p>The financial accounts are revised when there are revisions in the utilised source data and, in general, the revisions to the back data are made instantly. The largest revision usually takes place in June every year when annual data become available. Revision to the general government financial accounts can only be made by the persons responsible for that particular sector, not from the</p>

Country	Revision Policy										
	counterpart sector point of view. Corrections to time series are synchronised at a national level if needed. There is no pre-announced/revision calendar publicly available.										
Sweden	<p>There are no planned benchmark revisions that occur regularly. Major revisions are possible in September each year, when the final accounts referring to previous year are published. At this occasion, revision of the entire time series is possible, if deemed necessary, as a result of on-going developments and improvements concerning both new data sources and methodological issues.</p> <p>The revision policy is published in Swedish on the website of the Swedish Central Bank at www.scb.se/fm0103.</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Revision</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>March year T</td> <td>T-1 Q1 onwards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>June year T</td> <td>T-1 Q1 onwards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September year T</td> <td>Whole time series</td> </tr> <tr> <td>December year T</td> <td>Q1 onwards, plus T-1 if new information on the B.9 of General Government is available.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Revision	March year T	T-1 Q1 onwards	June year T	T-1 Q1 onwards	September year T	Whole time series	December year T	Q1 onwards, plus T-1 if new information on the B.9 of General Government is available.
Quarter	Revision										
March year T	T-1 Q1 onwards										
June year T	T-1 Q1 onwards										
September year T	Whole time series										
December year T	Q1 onwards, plus T-1 if new information on the B.9 of General Government is available.										
United Kingdom	<p>There is a general revision policy for National Accounts. In the National Accounts, quarterly data are compiled with a time lag of t+3 months.</p> <p>Although the QFAGG and the Public Sector Finances (PSF) and Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) publications use National Accounts concepts, they have a separate, specific revision policy. This revision policy treats all time periods as open for revision in each publication (in contrast to the wider National Accounts revisions policy, which has specific periods open for revision for each quarterly publication, with a longer period open for revisions one a year coinciding with annual publication).</p> <p>Both the National Accounts and Public Sector revision policies are published here: www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/methodologytopicsandstatisticalconcepts/revisions/revisionpoliciesforeconomicstatistics</p> <p>There is no point at which the published data moves from being provisional to final as revisions may always be identified and when they are identified they are taken on in the QFAGG and related public sector publications. However, government source data for a particular financial year is usually near-final 9 months after the end of the financial year (i.e., by December) and is unlikely to change significantly 15 months after the end of the financial year (i.e., by June in the following calendar year).</p>										
Norway	There is a flexible revision policy but all issues with a direct link to the non-financial accounts and which will result in revision to both accounts are co-ordinated and synchronised at a national level.										

e. Member States data validation practices

Most Member States conduct consistency as well as plausibility checks as part of their compilation routines. Eurostat additionally carries out quality checks on the transmitted data in order to validate them.

Countries' consistency and plausibility checks on quarterly government financial accounts data are included in part III, covering coherence with other data sets, coherence and plausibility verification, specific methods to identify large transactions, specific methods to identify large other economic flows and any other relevant comments. This also gives country-specific information on data verification for specific points, i.e., whether the checks are systematic, occasionally performed or the intention is to do so in future.

f. Difficulties in quarterly compilation

One of the main difficulties in quarterly compilation is the absence of information for the latest quarter(s). A number of techniques are used to estimate, such as simple linear extrapolation or simply repeating the value from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Another difficulty is the application of a quarterly profile to an annual observation in the absence of actual quarterly information. This can be solved by quarterly interpolation, whether simplistic linear application or something more sophisticated.

A common problem may be inconsistency between sources, for example data on bank deposits may be available from the counterparty information in the central bank's inquiry to MFIs and also from direct information from government. Differences may be due to two main possibilities: misclassification by reporting banks, or timing problems with items in transit between sectors at the end of a quarter, whereby each source may have a different opinion on which quarter the transaction occurs in. This is notably the case for cheques, and can also be an issue for non-working days. This may be less relevant nowadays with very quick same day transfers.

g. Existing guidance

BASIC RULES REGARDING TRANSACTIONS, STOCKS AND OTHER FLOWS

Two basic kinds of information are recorded in the ESA system: flows and stocks. Flows refer to actions and effects of economic events that take place within a given time period, while stocks refer to positions at particular points of time.

Flows reflect the creation, transformation, exchange/transfer or extinction of economic value. They are of two kinds: transactions and other changes.

The difference between the opening and closing balance sheet is conceptually equal to the financial transactions in the period plus revaluations and volume changes. In practice, statistical discrepancies may occur, which merit special attention.

A transaction is an economic flow that is an interaction between two institutional units by mutual agreement (ESA2010 paragraph 1.66). The concept of mutual agreement also covers compulsory interaction involving government in its role in society, such as taxation and fines. ESA instructs the writing-off of bad financial assets by creditors (asset holders) to be recorded as an other volume change. The unilateral cancellation of a liability by debtors (liability holders), known as debt repudiation, is not recognised in the system.

When a transaction takes place in foreign currency, it is converted into national currency using the prevailing market exchange rate at the time of the transaction's time of recording. Similarly, foreign-currency stocks are evaluated at prevailing end of period exchanges rates. This is one reason why, even at nominal value, differences between opening and closing balance sheets can occur when there are no transactions.

Financial transactions are recorded at the market value. This is the value in national currency at which the financial asset and/or liability is created, liquidated, exchanged or assumed. Although ESA2010 refers to the "transaction value", it clarifies that is "on the basis of commercial considerations" only. Most transactions that take place in the economy will be on a commercial basis and hence at market prices. However, general government is a sector of the economy that

sometimes does not transact at commercial prices for reasons of public policy. In such cases the transaction should be estimated at the market value and a capital transfer recorded for the difference between the market and actual transaction values.

The financial transaction value should exclude any parts of the original payment that are service charges, or taxes.

COUNTERPARTY

A general accounting rule is that every financial transaction will have a counterparty transaction, which may be a non-financial transaction or another financial transaction. As a general rule, transactions normally reflect monetary flows and occur in pairs, although it is possible that the financial transaction may be partitioned into more than one counterpart transaction.

The ESA framework follows a debtor/ creditor approach when presenting transaction by counterpart sector (a whom-to-whom basis), rather than the transactor approach. This avoids multiplying other flows. For example, transactions in F.12 SDR holdings/allocations always have the rest of the world as counterpart.

When one government subsector unit purchases debt securities from a third party outside of the subsector and those securities were issued by a different part of the government subsector unit, the transaction is recorded as the unit redeeming its liability. When one government unit purchases debt securities of another government unit and the two units agree to cancel the debt securities, the operation is recorded as transactions in debt securities with or without a capital transfer counterpart.

Where a counterpart to a financial transaction is another financial transaction it will have no direct impact on net lending or net worth.

If government cancels or assumes debt from a public corporation that disappears as an institutional unit from the ESA system of accounts, this is recorded as a capital transfer.

If government cancels or assumes debt from a public corporation as part of a process of privatisation to be achieved in the short term the counterpart transaction is recorded as an acquisition of F.51 equity.

ACCRUAL

Any difference between interest accruing in a period and interest actually paid is recorded as a reinvestment or repayment in the underlying financial instrument.

In principle, flows are recorded on an accrual basis: that is when economic value is created, transformed or extinguished, or when claims and obligations arise, are transformed or cancelled. Financial transactions and their counterpart transactions are recorded at the same point in time. It is only to be recorded under other accounts receivable/ payable, when the interest accrues on that instrument (see ESA 2010 paragraph 5.43).

BORDERLINES BETWEEN INSTRUMENTS

The borderline between some instruments may not be immediately obvious.

Deposits and loans

For the borderline between deposits and loans, the distinction is that, for loans, the conditions are fixed by the creditor and the initiative to engage in the transaction lies with the debtor. Deposits are also often marketed to the “public at large” (ESA2010 paragraph 5.79), even though they may frequently only be offered to certain sub-groups of the public, whereas loans are negotiated with individual counterparties. In the ESA balance sheet loans are valued at their nominal value, which here includes any interest accrued but not received, irrespective of whether the loans are performing or non-performing.

According to ESA2010 paragraph 5.118, short-term loans granted to deposit-taking corporations are classified as transferable deposits or as other deposits.

This reclassification, by convention, gives rise to some questions on how to proceed in case of sector reclassifications. While, in most cases, the classification of an instrument should not be affected by the sector reclassification of the unit in which it occurs, this is an example where the change in nature of the institutional unit merits both a sector and instrument reclassification.

Debt securities and loans

For the borderline between debt securities and loans, ESA2010 paragraph 5.120 explains that the distinction between them is that loans are non-negotiable financial instruments and debt securities are negotiable financial instruments. Within the scope of the definition of a negotiable claim is where legal ownership is readily capable of being transferred from one unit to another unit by delivery or endorsement. While any financial instrument can potentially be traded – for example a loan can be traded – negotiable instruments are defined as being designed to be traded on organised or other markets. The national accounts system considers economic substance over legal form, so if securities are legally tradable but there is not a liquid market where they can be readily bought or sold then they are economically non-negotiable.

In most cases, loans are evidenced by a single document and transactions are carried out between one creditor and one debtor. By contrast, debt security issues consist of a large number of fungible identical documents, each evidencing a sum, which together form the total of the amount borrowed.

Loans and trade credits

For the borderline between loans and trade credits, attention should be paid to cases where the original arrangement is modified. Trade credits that are sold by the asset holder to a factoring company, such that the original asset holder fully ceases involvement in the arrangement, are reclassified as loans. When a trade credit is restructured through negotiation between the two parties, for example a change to repayment schedule or interest rate, the trade credit is reclassified as a loan. If the restructuring is only a simple extension of the maturity, the classification as a trade credit is maintained.

Debt securities and equity

For the borderline between debt securities and equity, the distinction is mainly to do with the type of property income receivable on the instrument. In contrast to debt, equity does not generally provide the asset holder with a right to a pre-determined amount or an amount determined according to a fixed formula. Instead, equity gives the asset holder the rights to a residual claim on the assets of the institutional unit that issued the instrument. The exception to the general rule is participating preference shares, which allow the asset holder to participate in the claims on the residual value of the unit if it is dissolved; these are classified as equity whether or not the income is fixed or determined according to a formula. Negotiable non-participating preference shares are classified as debt securities.

Trade credits and advances and other accounts receivable/ payable excluding trade credits and advances

According to ESA2010 paragraphs 5.233 and 5.234, trade credits and advances (F.81) are financial claims that arise in relationships between producers and customers in relation to goods and services provided; i.e., when payments do not take place at the same time as the change in ownership of a good or the provision of a service.

This implies that for a financial claim to be classified as a trade credit or advance, one of the two parties involved must be the supplier of the good or service.

On the other hand, other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits (F.89) arise in relation to distributive transactions and financial transactions.

Social transfers in kind are made up of social transfers in kind provided by non-market producers (general government or NPISH, category D.631) and social transfers in kind – purchased market production (D.632). For general government, the whole of social transfers in kind (D.63) is equal to individual consumption expenditure of government (P.31). Social transfers in kind are thus not part of

government actual final consumption expenditure (P.4, =P.32).

For general government units, social transfers in kind – purchased market production (D.632) are distributive transactions, even though such transactions also form part of individual final consumption expenditure of general government. This category refers to the parts of goods and services provided to households by market producers that general government pays for.

For the market producer there is clearly an AF.81 trade credit resulting from differences between time of recording and payment; the question is who is the counterpart to it: households or government?

ESA 2010 paragraph 4.109, which defines D.632, states they are "... individual goods and services (a) in the form of reimbursements by social security funds of approved expenditures made by households on specific goods and services; or (b) provided directly to the beneficiaries by market producers from which general government purchases the corresponding goods and services."

For general government, the whole social transfers in kind (D.63) are equal to individual consumption expenditure of government (P.31). Social transfers in kind are thus not part of government actual final consumption (P.4).

Social transfers in kind (D.63) are shown in *account II.3, the redistribution of income in kind account*. D.63 moves disposable income (B.6) to adjusted disposable income (B.7). *Account II.4.2 use of adjusted disposable income account* moves B.7 via actual final consumption (P.4) to saving (B.8).

An alternative presentation is in *account II.4.1 use of disposable income account*, which moves directly from balancing item disposable income (B.6) to saving (B.8) via final consumption expenditure (P.3). The need for these alternative presentations is explained in particular in SNA 2008 paragraphs 8.141 to 8.144.

In a questionnaire launched on the topic, the majority of respondents considered that a distinction should be made between D.632a in the form of reimbursements and D.632b in the form of direct provision to the beneficiaries. In the case of reimbursements, households would be the counterpart of any trade credits (F.81) of the supplier. Any time delays between the household and government concern a distributive transaction (D.632a) – not with the supplier – and would be thus recorded as other accounts excluding trade credits and advances (D.632b).

The rationale for this treatment is that where there are reimbursements, aside from the monetary flow taking place between households and the supplier, the household enters into a contract with the supplier (selecting the supplier) and there may even be uncertainty over the reimbursement. In case of timing differences between the provision of good/service and payment, the household is the counterpart of the AF.81 position with the supplier. Paragraph 4.109 explains that "*In effect, the household provides a short-term credit to the social security fund that is liquidated as soon as the household is reimbursed.*" This "credit" is recorded as an AF.89 instrument. It is the counterpart to a distributive transaction.

A majority of respondents on the questionnaire launched by Eurostat considered that was necessary to distinguish from this treatment cases of D.632 provided directly to the beneficiaries by market producers from which general government purchases the corresponding goods and services, where government was seen as the purchaser of the service, and is the counterpart to any F.81 position of the supplier.

It should be noted, that at the time of update of this manual, a consensus on this borderline case had not been reached and the discussions were still ongoing. Furthermore, data source constraints on distinguishing the non-financial transaction to which F.8 positions relate were indicated as particularly pertinent for this case.

As regards the accrual recording of interest, ESA 2010 5.235 indicates that FISIM should be recorded together with interest after FISIM in the related instrument, generally not F.8. This implies that some intermediate consumption timing differences will not be recorded in F.8.

Other accounts receivable/ payable and other instruments

ESA 2010 paragraphs 5.231 and 5.240 appear to restrict the use of sub-category AF.89, when as a counterpart to financial transactions, to those on the secondary market. 5.244b suggests those associated with later payments for the creation (as well as redemption) of financial instruments are classified within the relevant instrument. While this is valid for overdraft arrangements (loans), this rule should not be extended to all instruments in practice; otherwise this would mean the instrument is not considered issued until it is paid for, despite it probably attracting property income over this time and possibly being sold on to others. This is an unmotivated ESA departure from SNA, which would lead to contradictions with other parts of ESA on time of recording, economic ownership as well as netting rules. It contradicts a basic principle of the system in that assets change sectoral balance sheets or are created at the time when economic ownership changes rather than when payment is made. As such, the recommended interpretation at present is to give priority to other paragraphs and instead record the timing difference between issuance/ redemption of financial transactions and their settlement by cash (or other means) in F.89.

Maturity

The distinction between short-term and long-term in the sub categorisation of debt securities and loans is based on the original maturity of the borrowing. The ESA definition of short-term is one year or less. The ESA definition of long-term is more than one year or no stated maturity according to ESA2010 paragraph 5.A1.14.

The classification of debt securities and certain types of loans according to this ESA2010 provision is relatively straightforward. However, for other types of loans, such as overdrafts on deposit accounts, which ESA2010 records as loans, the division into short-term and long-term is less straightforward.

Greater conceptual difficulties could occur for F.12 SDR holdings/ allocations due to the need to record the same maturity in the counterpart. While SDR holdings could be considered as repayable on demand, (and thus as short-term) according to ESA2010 paragraph 5A1.14, SDR allocations have no stated maturity.

Similarly, the notion of maturity appears difficult to apply to currency (F.21).

Equity and investment fund shares (F.5) have no maturity.

Even though financial derivatives (F.71) are not considered as debt instruments they can mostly be considered to have a maturity.

Valuation

With the exception of some variables concerning population and labour market, the ESA focuses on flows and stocks in monetary terms. Flows and stocks are generally measured according to their exchange value, which is usually the commercial value that they are, or could be, exchanged for cash. Market prices are thus the ESA's usual reference for valuation.

More specifically, ESA2010 requires financial assets and liabilities to be valued in balance sheets as follows.

- Monetary gold (AF.11) is valued at the price established in organised gold markets.
- Special Drawing Rights (SDRs, AF.12) have values determined and published daily by the IMF. They are expressed as a rate of SDRs to US dollars. US dollar rates against euro or domestic currencies are obtainable from foreign exchange markets and usually published by central banks (and Eurostat).
- Currency (banknotes and coins – AF.21) is valued at the nominal value of the currency.
- Deposits (AF.22, AF.29) are valued at nominal values (amount of principal the debtor is contractually obliged to repay the creditor) but also include interest accrued but not yet paid.
- Currency and deposits (AF.2) in foreign currency are converted to domestic currency at the mid-point between the bid and offer spot exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

- Debt securities (AF.3) are valued at market prices. In the absence of market values for short-term securities, they can be estimated using the nominal value and interest rate.
- Loans (AF.4) are valued at nominal value (the amount of principal that the debtor is contractually obliged to repay the creditor) irrespective of whether they are performing or non-performing and even where they have been traded at a discount or premium. As with deposits, any interest that has accrued but not yet been paid is added to the value by transactions.
- Listed shares (AF.511) are valued at market values using mid-market price on the stock exchange or other organised financial market on the balance sheet date.
- Unlisted shares (AF.512) are, by definition, difficult to value. ESA2010 offers three methods: (a) by reference to the listed price of similar entities; (b) the value of own funds; and (c) discounting forecast profits by applying an appropriate ratio of market price to earnings to the smoothed recent profits of the entity. This category is relevant for government, as it may own many public corporations that are unlisted. The first and third methods should only be considered where comparisons with listed corporations are valid, for example, that they have similar industry, liquidity, borrowing, profitability and net worth profiles. Own funds is defined as net worth (B.90) plus the value of the AF.5 liability deducted when arriving at net worth.
- Other equity (AF.519) is relevant to government for public quasi-corporations, public corporations and international organisations where there is no formal share structure. Quasi-corporations' value is estimated by own funds. For others, the most appropriate of the methods described for AF.512 should be used.
- Investment fund shares or units (AF.52) are valued at market price if listed or using the most appropriate of the methods described for AF.512 if they are unlisted.
- Non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61) are valued as premiums paid but not earned (i.e., amount of insurance premium pre-paid less the proportion of that which has been used to date) plus the present value of any amounts set aside for settlement of any relevant claims.
- Life insurance and annuity entitlements (AF.62) are valued according to the reserves required to meet future claims.
- Pension entitlements (AF.63) are valued depending on the type of scheme. For defined benefit schemes the liability is valued as the present value of promised future benefits. For defined contribution schemes, the value is the market value of the pension fund's assets.
- Provisions for calls under standardised guarantees (AF.66) are, according to ESA2010, valued as the expected level of claims less the value of any expected recoveries. This will be equal to the amount of provision. In addition to this, the amount of any fee pre-paid less the proportion of that which has been used to date should be added to the AF.66 liability.
- Financial derivatives (AF.71) are valued at market value if available. If unavailable, they should be valued at either the amount required to buy out (or offset) the contract or the amount of premium payable. For options, the option writer is considered to have incurred a liability representing the cost of buying out the rights of the option holder.
- Other accounts receivable/payable (AF.8) are valued at nominal value.

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Swaps involve exchanging a stream of cash flows, one leg against another leg. Being one contract, the two legs are not shown separately, but netted.

ESA2010 paragraph 5.229 (as further explained in ESA2010 paragraph 5.31) instructs that the net value of these exchanges should be recorded "on the asset side by convention to avoid flipping between the asset and the liability side". ESA2010 paragraph 5.209b adds that: "market prices,

interest rates or exchange rates change during the life of a forward contract, the contract may take on a positive value for one party (as an asset) and a corresponding negative value (as a liability) for the other. Such positions may switch between the parties, depending on market developments in the underlying asset in relation to the strike price in the contract. This characteristic makes it impractical to identify transactions in assets separately from transactions in liabilities. Unlike other financial instruments, transactions in forwards are therefore normally reported net over assets and liabilities. In the case of an option, the buyer is always the creditor and the writer always the debtor".

ESA2010 paragraph 5.209b thus extends the net reporting to all forwards (and not only to swaps, as ESA paragraph 5.229 appears to restrict it to), which indeed can flip sides. Secondly, paragraph 5.209b informs that options do not flip: they are always on the liability side of the seller or writer, and on the asset side of the purchaser (see also ESA2010 paragraph 7.87). Thirdly, and importantly, the paragraph refers to practical considerations, presumably due to source data limitations.

It is a feature of the system that assets are stores of value (see ESA 2010 paragraph 5.04) and therefore negative assets should not exist.

Here, the negative assets arising from netting have no conceptual justification – they are just a reflection of a practical data issue.

Another problem arises from the fact that the balance sheet chapter does not refer to this netting at all and, on the contrary, seems to be contemplating that forwards flip sides. While it is acceptable that ESA prescribes reporting some instruments as net for practical reasons when source data are lacking, it is debatable that ESA should prescribe such netting as a conceptual guidance where they are available. It is better to avoid having negative asset positions in the balance sheet where possible, since they contradict the core principle mentioned earlier. ESA2010 paragraph 7.88 states: "The market value of options and forwards can switch between positive (asset) and negative (liability) positions depending on price movements in the underlying items and thus they can switch being assets and liabilities for the writers and holders. Some options and forwards operate on margin payments, where profits or losses are settled daily; in such cases the balance sheet value will be zero."

Note that ESA2010 paragraph 7.88 states that options can also flip sides, contrary to ESA2010 paragraph 5.229 (and possibly also ESA2010 paragraph 7.87).

In an integrated accounting system, it is unacceptable to have inconsistent recording between balance sheets and transactions. The other economic flows for AF.71 should reflect only genuine revaluations and not the differential effect of netting. As such, any rule on netting should be applied consistently between transactions and stocks. It is sometimes argued that it is difficult to identify or to decide whether a transaction in derivatives concerns assets or liabilities. This may be a practical problem but it is not a conceptual problem. The transaction in derivatives should conceptually be located on the side where the instrument is. In the rare case where the size of a transaction that reduces the stock of the derivative exceeds the existing stock, the transaction creates a positive stock on the other side of the balance sheet.

Showing transactions as asset or liabilities depending on whether they concern cash inflows or outflows is inappropriate.

Eurostat occasionally observes very large other economic flows in derivatives, on both sides of the balance sheet. This sometimes reflects that the net swap exposure is significantly smaller than the gross exposure, but also often reflects the fact that transactions are not reported on a consistent basis with stocks.

In the past, Eurostat has recommended that transactions in forwards/ swaps should not be netted in EDP table 3, while compilers of ESA table 27 often take a net approach.

In summary, the above-mentioned ESA 2010 paragraphs should be interpreted to conclude the following:

- the netting approach is not a conceptual approach, but a practical approach;
- when used, it must consistently be applied for both transactions and stocks, so as to obtain genuine other economic flows;
- when source data report flows netted but not stocks, it is recommended to use modelling to estimate plausible transactions, rather than to net both transactions and stocks;

- the netting approach, when used, comprises all forwards' types, but not options' types.

SECURITIES LENDING AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Securities lending and repurchase agreements (commonly known as 'repos') are similar financial arrangements but have different recordings depending on the circumstances involved. Here, we are just interested in these operations when they involve government as one of the parties; many such operations will be between two non-government parties but involve government securities.

Securities lending is the temporary transfer of securities by a lender to a borrower. The borrower usually has to provide assets as collateral to the lender. The collateral will usually be in the form of different securities or cash. For all securities involved in such exchanges, legal ownership transfers so that the securities involved can be sold or on-lent.

A 'securities repurchase agreement' is an arrangement for the temporary transfer of debt securities or shares in exchange for cash or another means of payment. The lender makes a commitment to repurchase the securities (either the same ones or equivalent securities) at a specified, higher price. The securities effectively serve as collateral for a loan. The repurchase may occur on a contractually fixed date or the contract may leave this open (i.e., no specified date). The difference between the repurchase price and the amount loaned is the amount of interest paid by the borrower to the lender. The annualised interest rate is known as the 'repo rate' and will be worked out using 360 days to the year. In National Accounts the interest recorded is the accrued amount, which will have implications for the financial account if there are differences between amounts accrued and paid.

The following table, taken from ESA2010 Table 5.2, shows the different characteristics of securities lending and repurchase agreements. The securities lender is described as the first party and the securities borrower as the second party.

Feature	Securities Lending		Repurchase agreements	
	Cash collateral	Without cash collateral	Specific securities	General collateral
Formal method of exchange	Lending of securities by first party, with agreement by the second party to deliver them back to the first party		Sale of securities and commitment by first party to repurchase them under terms of a master agreement	
Form of exchange	Securities for cash	Securities for non-cash collateral or for nothing	Securities for cash	Securities for cash
Return is paid to whom	Second party	First party	Second party	Second party
Return repayable as	Fee	Fee	Interest (repo rate)	Interest (repo rate)

Looking at this from the perspective of the second party, securities lending with cash collateral and repurchase agreements appear similar, as secured loans with securities as the collateral.

ESA2010 5.130 explains that 'neither the supply and receipt of funds under a securities repurchase agreement, nor securities lending with cash collateral, involve any new issuance of debt securities.' This is interpreted as meaning that the recording of securities lending and repurchase agreements does not lead to any transactions in debt securities. In the past there have been cases where government has issued new securities and used them, or provided them to other parts of government or the central bank to use.

The supply of cash to government under repurchase agreements, or securities lending with cash collateral, is recorded as a loan to government (i.e., government AF.4 liability). The amount of the loan is the amount of cash transferred. If government acts as the lender, then it is recorded as an AF.4 loan asset, except in the case where the counterparty is a monetary financial institution, in which case it is recorded as an AF.2 deposit asset.

For securities lending, where the second party does not receive cash – for example where securities are exchanged, or when the security is provided without any collateral – there are no financial transactions recorded.

Repurchase agreements are typically very short-term, sometimes overnight, and will mark the collateral to market prices daily. If the value drops below a required ‘margin level’, then the borrower will be subject to a ‘margin call’ (providing money to the lender) or the repo may be repriced (borrower again provides money and this time the amount of loan outstanding is reduced). Marginal calls in cash under a repo are classified as transactions repaying part of the loan.

To qualify for treatment as a repo, there must be a commitment to repurchase. If there is only an option to do so, or the commitment is contingent, then a repo recording is not necessarily applicable and an economic transfer of the securities is considered to have taken place.

Gold swaps are similar to repurchase agreements, with the exception that the collateral provided is gold rather than securities. So, there is usually an exchange of gold for foreign exchange deposits, with an agreement to repurchase at a future date at an agreed price. Any such transactions involving government are recorded as loans.

In both cases, the securities that legally transfer are not considered as transactions in economic assets in the financial account. Although there is change in legal ownership, economic ownership is judged not to have transferred. This is because the first party will still be the beneficiary of interest on the security and subject to the risks/ benefits of any price revaluation. However, control of the asset will be with the second party.

STATISTICAL DISCREPANCIES

The category other accounts receivable/payable (F.8) should not include any statistical discrepancies. When compiling accounts during the time of ESA95, some countries had a practice of, either fully or partially, including discrepancy amounts in this category, which often had the weakest source data and so was the ideal candidate for where the discrepancy could have arisen from. This practice has been discouraged and largely discontinued. ESA2010 paragraph 5.244a appears to disallow the practice. SNA 2008 paragraph 11.128 states “This category does not include statistical discrepancies” and there is no cited reason why ESA should depart from SNA in this respect.

ESA2010 paragraph 5.244a has led to some misinterpretation in the past. The paragraph states that the category does not include “statistical discrepancies other than timing differences between transactions in goods and services, distributive transactions or financial transactions and the corresponding payments”. Setting aside that this list is formally deficient as it omits, at least, timing differences associated with transfers of non-produced assets, the paragraph is a copy from ESA95, where there was more flexibility inherent (for example on the timing differences arising from accrual of interest and its settlement through payment). The paragraph recognises that when an accrued amount is recorded in the non-financial account and a corresponding cash amount included in the financial account, we will get a difference, commonly called the ‘accruals adjustment’. This difference should typically be recorded in F.8 (with some specified exceptions such as interest, FISIM and some other transactions recorded as F.6). If we fail to record the accruals adjustment in F.8 it will result in a statistical discrepancy. What 5.244a appears to be saying, when adequately identified, is that such amounts should be moved to F.8, rather than be left in the statistical discrepancy. In that respect, it is no different from SNA 2008. It is also redundant, since these amounts should have been classified there in the first place. It does not allow the movement of the full discrepancy into F.8, since the full discrepancy would be made up of unrecorded accruals adjustments plus other errors and omissions. It just allows the movement of the unrecorded accruals adjustments to their correct place, when they are identified.

The separate measurement of flows and stocks also implies that for a variety of reasons, discrepancies between flows and stocks can occur. By necessity, these must result from lack of reliability of input data for flows, stocks or both. They merit special attention of the compiler to determine if and how the data sources should be reconciled.

h. Relationship and coherence with other data collections

The first simple relationship is that the sum of quarterly flows' time series will add up to the equivalent annual series for all complete years. Compilation systems should be designed to capture any occurrences of differences so that they can be eliminated. If this is achieved, then any remaining errors for this simple identity will be caused by differences in data vintages due to data transmission taking place at different times.

Many data problems within the sector accounts are caused by different teams within a country compiling different parts of the accounts and thus not being aware of particular issues or recording certain transactions inconsistently. In some countries, different institutions compile different parts of the accounts, such as the non-financial accounts by the National Statistical Institute and the financial accounts by the central bank. Problems can be avoided by having good communication between the different teams involved. In many countries there are formal institutional co-operation agreements, which, for example, set out the tasks, outputs and timetable each party is responsible for. These agreements, and the continual monitoring of their effectiveness, are recommended as good practice.

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL NON-FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR GENERAL GOVERNMENT

ESA Transmission Tables 2 and 25 are the non-financial accounts of general government on an annual and quarterly basis respectively. Conceptually, the balance from the non-financial accounts (B.9nf net lending) should be identical to the balance from the financial accounts (B.9f net lending). In practice, there will be errors and omissions so there will be a resulting statistical discrepancy between the two net lending balances. A good test of the coherence of the accounts is the size of the statistical discrepancy.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

ESA Transmission Tables 6 and 7 are the annual data for the sector financial accounts and balance sheets respectively. They should conceptually be consistent with the quarterly data in Table 27. As Tables 6 and 7 are annual and only delivered at certain times, there is the opportunity for differences to emerge due to data vintages and to differing revision policies.

The series required for Table 27 are mainly a sub-set of the Table 6 and Table 7 requirements, so a nearly complete comparison can be made.

DATA REQUIRED UNDER THE EXCESSIVE DEFICIT PROCEDURE

EDP Table 3 has annual entries for transactions in financial assets for: currency and deposits (F.2), debt securities (F.3), loans (F.4), short-term loans (F.41), long-term loans (F.42), equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5), financial derivatives (F.71), other accounts receivable (F.8) and an aggregate category covering monetary gold and SDRs (F.1), insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6) and employee stock options (F.72). With the exception of the combined category, the data reported in EDP Table 3 should be identical to the corresponding entries reported in Table 27. Within EDP Table 3, there is a separate table for consolidated general government and each of the subsectors. The ESA and EDP Transmissions should coincide at end-March and end-September each year; with the provisional Table 27 delivery at T+85 days for euro area countries being slightly earlier than the EDP transmission Table 27 should be re-delivered if anything has changed between the earlier delivery and finalisation of the EDP data.

EDP Table 3 also includes annual financial transaction data for liabilities that are not within the Maastricht debt. The categories included are financial derivatives (F.71), other accounts payable (F.8) and an aggregate category covering monetary gold and SDRs (F.1), equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5), insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6) and employee stock options (F.72). As with the assets, the data reported in EDP Table 3 should be identical to the annualised corresponding entries reported in Table 27.

EDP Questionnaire Table 4.1 involves a breakdown of the general government transactions data for other accounts receivable (F.8 assets) and other accounts payable (F.8 liabilities). The totals should be consistent with the data delivered for Table 27.

EDP Questionnaire Table 9.4 provides information on the stocks and transactions in AF.66/F.66 liabilities for standardised guarantees. The data provided in Table 27 should be consistent with this.

EDP Table 4 includes an item for the annual stock of general government trade credits and advances (AF.81) liabilities. Table 27 only collects (compulsory) data at the top-level category (AF.8) here, so the EDP reported value must be less than or equal to the corresponding AF.8 liability reported in Table 27.

ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY MAASTRICHT DEBT

The annual debt data reported in EDP Table 1 and quarterly data in Transmission Table 28 are valued at nominal values, as interpreted to be face value, which is a different basis to the valuation required for ESA balance sheets. However, both the level and the change in stocks, particularly the quarterly changes in ESA Table 28, can be checked for plausibility against the reported data from Table 27.

STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT DEBT SURVEY

The structure of government debt survey is collected/ compiled on an annual basis in early May. It provides for a useful cross-check of counterpart information, taking into account valuation differences.

PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT QUESTIONNAIRE

The Public Sector Debt Questionnaire as developed by OECD, World Bank and IMF uses nominal valuation. For a number of countries, the questionnaire is pre-filled by Eurostat, using information from ESA Tables 28 and 27, using face and market (nominal) value respectively.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Quarterly financial sector accounts as transmitted to the European Central Bank follow – according to the relevant ECB guideline – ESA2010 concepts.

However, the approach to consolidation differs. Quarterly financial sector accounts require data consolidated at subsector level but not between subsectors at general government level. Hence general government data is partially consolidated and has thus no equivalent in the ESA Table 27 transmission requirements. However, a comparison can be made by summing subsector data as transmitted in ESA Table 27.

For counterpart information, the approach to consolidation is irrelevant. Hence counterpart information can be compared without any restrictions.

In practice, the datasets could show large variations, for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to data vintage.

3

Member States' compilation practice

General coding for Tables 1-4 used in Part 3

For Tables 1-4 the coding has following four dimensions a-b-c-d, where:

- a) shows Source data;
- b) Periodicity;
- c) Accounting basis; and
- d) Consolidation/ Counterpart.

Multiple entries are possible and occur, for example 3_Q_C_CN; 11_A_M_CC etc.

Where multiple entries exist they are ranked from the most important source to the least important. Quantitative information on the share of source data are also shown, e.g. 3_Q_C_CN (50%); 11_A_M_CC (30%).

Source Data codes

General classification	
Direct sources	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
	(5) Profit and loss accounts
	(6) Balance sheets
	(7) Cash flow statement
	Other Reporting
Indirect sources	(8) Statistical surveys
	(9) Other direct sources (specified after table)
	(10) Money and banking statistics
	(11) Balance of payments statistics
	(12) International Investment Position
	(13) Securities issues statistics
(14) Other financial intermediaries statistics	
(15) Other internal central bank data sources	
(16) Other indirect sources (specified after table)	

b) Periodicity codes: *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other, to be specified.

c) Accounting basis codes: *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

d) Consolidation/Counterpart codes:

CC– source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

CN– source data consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

CX– source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing identifying other counterpart sector

NC– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NN– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

NX– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing identifying other counterpart sector

Belgium

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The National Accounts Institute (NAI) (acting as national statistical institute) is legally responsible for the production of the quarterly financial accounts of the general government sector. The NAI is composed of three partners: The National Bank of Belgium (NBB - Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique), The Federal Planning Bureau and the Directorate-general Statistics and Economic information. The NAI does not compile statistics itself, the actual compilation of statistics is done in the institutions of the three partners on behalf of the NAI.

The compilation of the financial and non-financial government accounts and EDP-related statistics is carried out by the GFS unit inside the service National and regional accounts and short-term statistics in the General Statistics Department of the National Bank of Belgium. The GFS unit is in charge of all GFS-related issues, such as the compilation of ESA financial accounts (hence QFAGG) and non-financial accounts, the EDP tables and questionnaire and the sector classification of public sector entities.

For the federal and state government levels, direct information is transmitted by the different administrations to the NBB. For the development of new reporting or changes to the existing reporting systems for financial accounts, discussions take place in the framework of the Base documentaire générale/ Algemene Gegevensbank (General Documentary Base, www.begroting.be/FR/figures/Pages/databank.aspx), set up in a co-operation agreement between the State, the Communities, the Regions and the Community Commissions, where experts of the NSI are invited (cf 3.2.1.1). In practice, the NSI determines the data sources requirements needed in order to comply with ESA 2010 and EDP requirements in accordance with the Protocol of 17 July 2013 between the NAI, the Federal level and the communities and regions.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data are published on the website of the NBB (except for counterpart information) at the following address: www.nbb.be/en/statistics/public-finances/data. The dataset is fully consistent with:

Quarterly debt (ESA transmission Table 28).

Financial accounts of Belgium (ESA transmission Tables 6 and 7) and Monetary Union financial accounts. These data are published on a quarterly basis on the website of the NBB (at T+107 days) at the following address www.stat.nbb.be/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=FINACC2010&lang=en.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The publication date varies according to the production quarter:

- for the production rounds of June and December the publication date corresponds with the date of transmission of data to Eurostat (T+85 days);
- for the production round corresponding to EDP notifications (March and September): the publication is delayed until the end of the clarification dialogue period with Eurostat (between 15-20 days after the notification at end-month), allowing any updates or corrections arising during the EDP process.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates. However, not all information is available at the time of the provisional estimate. This concerns mainly balance sheet information which comes available after t+8 months.

S.1311 is central government, S.1312 state government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds.

Transaction category F.6M is the aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source. The percentages used relate to the situation for the fourth quarter of 2015.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
4	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specified after table)
10	Money and banking statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NN - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary	S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR & ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC 10_Q_A_NC	8_Q_C_NC (52%) 10_Q_A_NC (48%)	8_Q_C_NC	4_A_C_NN 8_A_C_NC 9_A_C_NN	4_A_C_NN (76%) 8_A_C_NC (21%) 9_A_C_NN (4%)	15_M_A_NC 4_A_C_NN	15_M_A_NC (88%) 4_A_C_NN (12%)	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC
F.31	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_A_C_NC 9_A_C_NC 4_A_C_NN	8_A_C_NC (57%) 9_A_C_NC (33%) 4_A_C_NN (10%)	15_M_A_NC	15_M_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC
F.32	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_A_NC	4_A_C_NC	4_A_C_NC (100%)	15_M_A_NC	15_M_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC (94%) 9_Q_A_NC (6%)
F.41	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (99%) 10_Q_A_NC (1%)	8_Q_A_NC	4_A_C_NN	4_A_C_NN (100%)	4_A_C_NN	4_A_C_NN	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.42	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC 16_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (71%) 16_Q_A_NC (28%) 3_Q_A_NC (1%)	8_Q_A_NC	4_A_C_NN	4_A_C_NN (97%)	4_A_C_NN	4_A_C_NN	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.51	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC	-	9_A_C_NC 4_A_C_NN	9_A_C_NC (54%) 4_A_C_NN (46%)	4_A_C_NN 9_A_C_NN 15_M_A_NC	4_A_C_NN (3%) 9_A_C_NN (39%) 15_M_A_NC (58%)	-	-
F.52	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	9_A_C_NN	-	15_M_A_NC	15_M_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC
F.7	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	4_A_C_NN (72%) 9_A_A_NC (28%)	-	-	-	-
F.81	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	4_A_C_NN	4_A_C_NN	8_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	4_A_C_NN	4_A_C_NN	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.89	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_C_NN	9_Q_C_NN	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_C_NN	9_Q_C_NN	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC

Category F.1, F.61, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
F.2	-	-	9_Q_C_NC	9_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	-	-	-
F.32	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (95%) 4_Q_A_NC (5%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	-	-	-
F.41	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (96%) 4_Q_A_NC (4%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	8_A_A_NC (62%) 9_A_C_NN (17%) 4_A_C_NN (15%)	15_M_A_NC 4_M_A_NN	15_M_A_NC (66%) 4_M_A_NN (34%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-
F.42	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	16_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC 9_A_C_NC	16_Q_A_NC (53%) 8_Q_A_NC (35%) 9_A_C_NC (11%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	8_A_A_NC (68%) 9_A_C_NN (36%) 4_A_C_NN (3%)	15_M_A_NC 4_M_A_NN 9_A_C_NN	15_M_A_NC (80%) 4_M_A_NN (12%) 9_A_C_NN (8%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	9_A_C_NN (86%) 8_Q_A_NC (14%)
F.51	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_A_C_NN (100%)	-	4_A_C_NN (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.52	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	-	-	4_A_C_NN (100%)	-	4_A_C_NN (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15_M_A_NC	15_M_A_NC	-	-	-
F.81	-	-	-	-	8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	-	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	8_Q_C_NC	8_Q_C_NC	4_A_C_NN 8_Q_A_NC	4_A_C_NN (75%) 8_Q_A_NC (25%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_A_A_NC 4_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NC (47%) 4_A_C_NN (30%)	4_M_A_NN	4_M_A_NN	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-
F.89	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC

Categories F.1 and F.61 are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Different types of direct data sources are used for the compilation of the financial accounts of central government:

- A statistical survey called Building blocks (coded 8_Q_A(C)_NC or 8_A_A(C)_NC in the table)

Data used for the compilation of the financial accounts of the main federal government is supplied via a quarterly statistical report (T+45 days), developed by the National Accounts Institute (NAI) and the General Documentary Basis (GDB), called the Building Blocks [of the financial balance sheet]. This statistical survey provides information on the stocks (with multiple valuations) and flows for the various debt instruments on an instrument by instrument basis. The collection of data for the report is executed by the Ministry of Finance and transmitted to the NAI. The reporting template is designed to insure full consistency of opening/ closing positions and flows during the reporting period as well as the counterpart information allowing the identification of consolidating elements for the calculation of the Maastricht debt as well as the compilation of the financial accounts.

The statistical survey is fully consistent with the monthly official statement *Debt of the Federal state* previously used (until the fourth quarter of 2013). This statement comprises debt issued or taken over by the federal government, as well as the debt of other institutions whose debt service cost falls to the federal government and allows the NAI to cross-reference the data obtained with the Building Blocks report.

- A statistical survey based on the law of 2013 (8_Q_A(C)_NC)

Another data source for the S.1311 subsector is the quarterly reporting managed by the Federal Public Service Finance in the framework of the law of 21 December 2013, which aims to organise consolidation measures of financial assets of the social security funds and central government subsectors. The reporting collects stock data on the asset and liability sides with counterpart information (for F.2, F.3 and F.4 instruments) for all units belonging to central government and the social security funds subsectors at the end of each quarter (available at T+30 days). To ensure the full coverage of the two subsectors, the law makes direct reference to the list of units belonging to the general government sector managed by the NAI and published on its website. Financial transactions are derived from information on stocks of financial assets and liabilities, taking into account the available information about other changes in the volume and revaluation effects. From the second quarter of 2016 onwards this reporting is replaced by the statistical survey called building blocks.

- Information from the annual reports of public entities (4_A_C_NN and for one entity 4_Q_C_NN)

The financial assets and liabilities of other consolidated units of central government are covered via either their annual reports, available to the NAI via the Central Balance Sheet Office (CBSO), or an adapted version of the Building Blocks (yearly version, T+45 days), which should ultimately be extended to all units of S.1311 and replace other data sources.

- Information on listed shares (4_Q_C_NN)

Information on listed shares is collected systematically in the financial accounts division of the General statistics department of the National Bank, which is in charge of the compilation of the financial accounts of the whole economy (ESA transmission Tables 6 and 7 and ECB MUFA statistics).

- Annual data of the economic groupings on capital injections (4_A_M_NN)

The data used for the compilation of the annual non-financial accounts contains information on transactions for capital participations by central government. This information is used for the compilation in the financial accounts (awaiting the complete implementation of the building block

F.5A in 2017).

- *Ad hoc* information (9_Q_A_NC)

For other accounts receivable/ payable (F.89A/ L) most of the information comes from information on taxes and social contributions used for the compilation of the non-financial accounts, allowing the calculation of the adjustment for the difference between the accrual and cash amounts in one year. Other information on F.89 is also collected on an *ad hoc* basis.

For F.21L an *ad hoc* reporting of the National Bank of Belgium is available for the outstanding amounts of coin issued by the Monnaie Royale de Belgique of Koninklijke Munt Van België.

2.1.2 State government

As for the federal government, different types of data sources are used for the compilation of the financial accounts:

- A statistical survey called Building blocks (coded 8_Q_A(C)_NC or 8_A_A(C)_NC in the table)

Data used for the compilation of the financial accounts of the 8 state governments are supplied via a quarterly statistical report (T+45 days), developed by the National Accounts Institute (NAI) and the General Documentary Basis (GDB), called the Building Blocks [of the financial balance sheet]. This statistical survey provides information on the stocks (with multiple valuations) and flows for the various debt instruments on an instrument by instrument basis. The collection of data for the report is executed by the administrations themselves and transmitted to the NAI. The reporting template is designed to ensure full consistency of opening/ closing positions and flows during the reporting period as well as the counterpart information (loans) allowing the identification of consolidating elements for the calculation of the Maastricht debt as well as the compilation of the financial accounts. For the entities that do not belong to the main state an annual version (T+45 days or 15 August for F.81) of building blocks with some simplification should ultimately be used for all units consolidated inside S.1312, and replace other data sources.

As the Building Blocks project is still under development, certain instruments or institutions are not yet part of the reported data, which means that they are complemented with information available in the balance sheet of the annual financial statements or through *ad hoc* reporting by the administration.

Information from the balance sheet of annual financial statements of public entities (4_A_C_NN)

The financial assets and liabilities of other consolidated units of the state government subsector, which are not yet covered by the Building Blocks, are compiled via their annual financial statements, available to the NAI via the Central Balance Sheet Office (NBB_CBSO) of the national bank of Belgium.

- Annual data of the economic groupings on capital injections (4_A_M_NN)

The data used for the compilation of the annual non-financial accounts contains information on transactions in capital participations by state government. This information is used for the compilation in the financial accounts (awaiting the complete implementation of the building block F.5A in 2017).

- *Ad-hoc* information (coded 9 in the table)

Some small older reporting is still used for assets of specific units. For other accounts receivable/ payable (F.89A/ L) most of the information comes from information on taxes and social contributions used for the compilation of the non-financial accounts, allowing the calculation of adjustment for the difference between the accrual and cash amounts in one year. Other information on F.89 is also collected on an *ad hoc* basis.

The PPP-reporting developed by the NAI in the framework of the EDP notification questionnaire is used to make the imputation AF.42L.

2.1.3 Local government

The financial accounts of local government are mainly compiled on the basis of indirect sources.

Direct information is only used for public local entities that have a corporate legal form. For the re-routing operated for concessions, PPPs or other re-routing in the framework of alternative financial schemes, direct information is used on the basis of *ad hoc* questionnaires, reporting or balance sheets from financial statements.

The NAI is currently examining the possibility of using direct information from financial statements of main units of local governments. The prerequisite is that all supervisory authorities provide financial statements for the units they supervise in order to replace indirect data, providing information aggregated at the level of S.1313. The implementation is planned for the October 2017 EDP Notification. Given that the financial statements are annual and available 8 months after the end of the year, this would mean that provisional data would remain based on current indirect sources, which will be used as indicators for the estimation of quarterly data until the treatment of annual statements for the final estimates.

For other accounts receivable/ payable (F.89A/ L) most of the information comes from information on taxes and social contributions used for the compilation of the non-financial accounts, allowing the calculation of adjustment for the difference between the accrual and cash amounts in one year. Other information on F.89 is also collected on an *ad hoc* basis.

2.1.4 Social security funds

The main data source of the social security funds subsector is the quarterly reporting managed by the Federal Public Service Finance in the framework of the Law of 21 December 2013, which aims to organise consolidation measures of financial assets of the social security funds and central government subsectors. The reporting collects stock data on the asset and liability sides with counterpart information (for F.2, F.3 and F.4 instruments) for all units belonging to the central government and the social security funds subsectors at the end of each quarter (available at T+30 days). To ensure the full coverage of the two subsectors, the Law makes direct reference to the list of the units belonging to the general government sector managed by the NAI and published on the site of the NAI. Financial transactions are derived from information on stocks of financial assets and liabilities, taking into account the available information about other changes in the volume and revaluation effects. From the second quarter of 2016 onwards this reporting is replaced by building blocks.

Amongst all the units belonging to the social security funds subsector, the care insurance of Flemish community (Zorgfond) is not dependent on the federal state. For this unit, information is provided by the Flemish authorities based on quarterly internal reports of stocks of asset. From 2016 onwards this entity is no longer primarily financed by social contributions and was therefore reclassified into the state government (S.1312) subsector.

For other accounts receivable/ payable (F.89) most of the information comes from information on taxes and social contributions used for the compilation of the non-financial accounts, allowing the calculation of adjustment for the difference between the accrual and cash amounts in one year. Other information on F.89 is also collected on an *ad hoc* basis.

For AF.42L, the major part of the outstanding amounts recorded comes from the investment grants for hospitals that are accrued but are paid over a long period. A specific reporting is used to calculate outstanding amounts.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

The compilation of central government financial accounts is based on direct sources. Indirect sources are limited to the imputed debt in the framework of the EFSF scheme, which is provided by the European Commission (Eurostat). This has been coded 16 in the tables (16_Q_A_NC).

2.2.2 State government

- NBB_SSS: Settlement system for securities (coded 13 in the table)

The National Bank administers a settlement system for securities (NBB_SSS), which ensures the secure handling of transactions in, predominantly, dematerialised securities. As administrators, the NBB produces monthly internal statistical reports on outstanding debt securities on a security by security basis, allowing identification by issuer. These reports are made available to the NBB Statistical department and are used to record AF.31L and AF.32L.

- NBB_SHS: Securities holding statistics

An ECB Regulation (Regulation (EU) 1011/2012) establish the reference framework for ensuring the collection of basic data needed for producing detailed statistics on holdings of securities (Securities Holding Statistics or NBB_SHS). The information is collected across all economic sectors and in the form of data for each individual security. Data for each individual security are collected individually either directly from Belgian-resident economic stakeholders in accordance with their securities' holdings or issues, or from custodians established in Belgium in line with the securities deposited with them. Data are reported aggregated by ESA sector of the holders, which is determined by the reporting unit based on the list of general government units established by the NAI for the compilation national accounts. These statistics are used to determine the holdings of debt securities issued by all sectors of general government, except for the consolidating elements for which direct sources are used.

2.2.3 Local government

The financial accounts of the local government are mainly derived from indirect sources and are based on reporting to the National Bank of Belgium.

- NBB_CCCR: Central corporate Credit Register (coded 15)

The Central Corporate Credit Register (CCCR) registers the credits granted by banks and other types of institutions to enterprises, associations and the public sector. The participants must report each month to the CCCR all information on any current contract and on their debtors. The outstanding amounts of AF.41L and AF.42L granted to local government units are provided to the NAI based on the list of units belonging to the local government used for the compilation of the general government ESA accounts. The data are transmitted aggregated at the level of the supervisory authorities due to confidentiality issues in the management of the CCCR.

- NBB_MFI: Supervisory financial statements of monetary financial institution (coded 15_M_A_NC)

Credit institutions established in Belgium report to the NBB on their financial position on a territorial basis via the commonly called "Scheme A". The reporting contains annexes on loans and deposits broken down by ESA subsectors. The information on deposits is used for AF.2A. The ESA sector classification of depositors is reported by monetary financial institutions on an aggregated level, which does not allow a direct control of the data reported, although the aggregated data are checked by the Financial statistics service in the framework of the reporting of balance sheet items to the ECB when anomalies are detected at the level of individual monetary financial institutions (large movements).

- NBB_SSS: Settlement system for securities (coded 13 in the table)

The National Bank administers a settlement system for securities (NBB_SSS), which ensures the secure handling of transactions in, predominantly, dematerialised securities. As administrators, the NBB produces monthly internal statistical reports on outstanding debt securities on a security by security basis, allowing the identification by issuer. These reports are made available to the NBB Statistical department and are used to record AF.31L and AF.32L.

- NBB_SHS: Securities holding statistics

ECB Regulation (Regulation (EU) 1011/2012) establishes the reference framework for ensuring the

collection of basic data needed for producing detailed statistics on holdings of securities (Securities Holding Statistics or NBB_SHS). The information is collected across all economic sectors in the form of data for each individual security. Data for each individual security are collected individually, either directly from economic stakeholders resident in Belgium in accordance with their securities holdings or issues, or from custodians established in Belgium in line with the securities deposited with them. Data are reported aggregated by ESA sector of the holders, which is determined by the reporting unit based on the list of general government units established by the NAI for the compilation national accounts. These statistics are used to determine holdings of debt securities issued by local government units (AF.3L), as well as the assets held in portfolio for AF.3A (including consolidating elements) and AF.5A.

Description identical to 2.2.1.

2.2.4 Social security funds

No indirect sources are used for the compilation of the financial accounts.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Consistency of direct data sources is cross-checked with other statistical database or reports for financial instruments of Maastricht debt.

- The liabilities of S.1311_main state and S.1312_main states reported in the building blocks are cross-checked with the official statements of debt;
- The reporting building blocks of AF.3L for S.1311_main state and S.1312_main state are cross-checked with NBB_SSS.

Other cross-checks will be developed for the financial assets (building blocks reporting to NBB_SHS).

When consistency issues appear, they are systematically investigated with the providers of direct data source (single point of contact of public authorities for GFS statistics).

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The quarterly financial accounts are based on the same definition of the perimeter of public administration as the annual financial accounts and the EDP data. Annualised QFAGG data feed directly into the financial accounts of the whole economy as reported in ESA Tables 6 and 7 as well as the EDP tables and questionnaire.

The NAI publishes twice a year a list on public entities and their sector classification on its website www./inr-icn.fgov.be/fr/content/comptes-nationaux-et-regionaux

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

It is the idea to cover all instruments. However, difficulties arise especially for F.5, F.7 and F.8. For F.7 a specific building block is not yet developed and the building block for F.5 is in a test phase. For F.89 it is difficult to obtain a complete picture given the fact that the non-financial and financial accounts do not come from integrated data sources.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

Data sources for both direct and indirect allow the breakdown by original maturity of F.3 and F.4, for both assets and liabilities.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

The identification of the counterparty of stocks/ transactions is an important feature of the system used for the compilation of financial accounts of the whole economy, which allows the internal

consistency of the accounts. QFAGG data feed directly into this system, which means that the counterpart is systematically identified or determined based on hypotheses (when not directly available).

All reporting developed by the NAI is therefore designed to identify this counterpart. The Building blocks collect granular information that allows the identification of individual counterparts. The IT application is still in development but is foreseen to cross-check the reporting with the register of units in order to automatically generate the ESA sector classification of the counterpart.

NBB_SHS used to determine the holders of AF.3L contains information on ESA sectorisation of issuer and holders, although the sectorisation of holders is made by the reporters and the NBB can only make plausibility checks. The balance sheets of financial statement and other indirect information do not always make it possible to identify the counterpart; in that case hypotheses is used in order to assign a counterpart sector based on the type of instruments or other information.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Transactions between general government and other sectors are imbedded in the system to compile the financial accounts for the whole economy. The QFAGG determines the assets and liabilities of other sectors (transactions and stocks) with the subsectors of general government.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The financial accounts of general government are compiled in an integrated framework that allows compilation of the complete horizontal sequence of ESA accounts: opening balance sheet, closing balance sheet, transaction accounts, other change in volume accounts and revaluation accounts. Consistency between stocks and flows is, by definition, ensured at all times.

Building blocks statistical survey developed by the NSI has been designed to allow a full split between transactions, other economic flows and price effects and guarantee consistency between stocks and flows, following the horizontal sequence of accounts of ESA. For other sources, direct or indirect, either stocks or transactions are available, resulting in transactions being derived from stocks, stocks being derived from accumulated stocks. In some remaining occurrences transactions are recorded, without corresponding stocks (capital participations from the Economic groupings).

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

The other changes in volume (OCV) are systematically identified in the compilation system of QFAGG for all instruments. OCV cover items for reclassifications of units, statistical issues such as break in series or balancing items when transactions are recorded without corresponding stocks, or OCV stemming from economic disappearance of assets (bankruptcy of the counterpart).

The granular reporting adopted by the NAI when designing new reporting allows the monitoring of OCV.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The valuation principles should follow the provisions of ESA. In practice, the valuation is mixed (market value, face value, nominal value or book value) according to the data sources. In general, indirect sources are based on face value. The Building blocks reporting is based on the reporting of different valuation for the same instrument, covering face value (for the compilation of the gross consolidated debt), market value and/ or nominal value according to the instruments. In practice, reporting units (mostly non-main states) have some difficulties reporting the different values. At least the face value for F.3 and F.4 are available.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

The consolidation method is based on the systematic identification of the counterpart. In the main sources (Building blocks) no priority is given *a priori* to one side or the other of the balance sheet for the consolidation intra subsector. The reporting of assets and liabilities inside a subsector should be consistent and are systematically checked.

For consolidation between subsectors of S.13, priority is usually given to S.1311 over S.1314 and to direct sources over indirect sources.

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The recording of interest follows the provisions of ESA, interest accrued but not yet paid is recorded under the instrument.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Most data sources – both direct and indirect – are available on a quarterly basis within a time lag allowing the compilation of the latest quarter (T+45 days).

- Reporting via the building blocks for central government, social security funds subsectors and state government main state level is on a quarterly basis (except for AF.5, which is annual).
- Reporting via the building blocks for units belonging to S.1312 other than the main states is annual. Extrapolation is based on the same value as the previous quarter until annual data are available; interpolation is linear. A quarterly reporting of large transactions is being tested on a voluntary basis during a period of three years (reporting years 2016-2018). When large transactions are reported or when the NAI is aware of such transactions (for example the announcement of the government that it will directly finance some entities), they are taken into account in between two end-of-year reporting.
- The indirect sources (NBB_SHS, NBB_SSS and NBB_CCCR) are available on a quarterly basis.
- The information based on the accounts of the entities in the general government sector is only available annually. Extrapolation is based on same value as the previous quarter until annual data are available; interpolation is linear. Large transactions (for example the announcement of the government that it will directly finance some entities) are taken into account in between two end of year financial statement when necessary.

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

Extrapolation methods:

3 – Same value as previous quarter, Q-1 lag

Interpolation methods:

5 – Simple linear

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	-	-
F.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	-	-
F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.81	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	-	-
F.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.51	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.52	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.6	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,5	3,5	-	-	-	-
F.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are reported to the NAI converted in euros. The instructions for the reporting units follow the provision of ESA:

- The opening and closing balance sheet values are converted using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates to which the balance sheets relates. Liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, or exchanged from one foreign currency through contractual agreements to one or more other foreign currencies are valued before swap.
- Transactions in assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted in national currency using exchange rates prevailing at the time the transaction occurs.
- Accrued interest and coupons accrue continuously over the period, the coupon and interest accrued in foreign currency should be converted at the average exchange rate of the period.

It is difficult to check if the instructions are followed for units not belonging to main state of S.1311 and S.1312, although assets and liabilities in foreign currencies do not represent large amounts.

Changes in the conversion rates of foreign currencies are recorded in the revaluation accounts (not part of ESA Table 27).

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

The Building blocks project initiated in December 2013 (first reporting year 2014) is the main change in data sources. The collection of granular data in a systematic and integrated way has led to change in the methods and the process of dataflow. This development is gradual both in coverage of instruments and coverage of reporting units participating.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The financial accounts and debt follow a policy of continuous review and improvement. In March and September, the whole time series are open for revision; in June and December revisions for instruments part of Maastricht debt are restricted to the current year.

The revisions relating to debt and financial accounts are induced by several factors:

- Revisions following improvement/change in data source;
- Revisions due to reclassifications;
- Revisions due to methodological changes; when impacting both financial and non-financial accounts, these revisions follow the revisions policy of non-financial accounts.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

Break in series in outstanding amounts of financial assets and liabilities stemming from reclassification of units or use of new data source give rise to the recording of an other change in volume. Breaks in the time series can occur more frequently in recent years due to the implementation of the new building block project as more complete data are reported (especially on the asset side).

Until 2013, the compilation of financial accounts relied on different data sources and was improved continuously over time, leading to the addition of new data sources and new methods. At the occasion of the transition to ESA 2010, the whole dataset (1995-2014) was revised. Two major revisions in method were implemented: recording of interest under the instrument and not in other accounts payable/ receivable and the valuation at the market value of debt securities issued by the S.1311_Main state. The change in valuation has been estimated with indexes of price until the fourth quarter of 2013 (before the reporting building blocks) with a resulting break in series (OCV).

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

- Comparison with quarterly debt: QFAGG and Qdebt datasets are separate but are compiled in parallel. The differences for AF.3L and AF.4L observed between the two datasets only reflect differences in valuation of stocks of liabilities.
- Comparison with quarterly non-financial accounts: QFAGG and QNFAGG are compiled in the same unit but the compilation process is still separate, using different datasources and compiled by a different staff member. The discrepancies between B.9 and B.9F are monitored, but essentially at the level of annual data, since the compilation of QNFAGG for total S.13 is based on indicators, while QFAGG are based mostly on quarterly datasources at the level of subsectors of S.13. An integrated approach for the compilation of financial and non-financial accounts is under way.
- Comparison with annual financial accounts: differences between annual and quarterly financial accounts are due to vintage cut-off dates.
- Comparison with EDP data: QFAGG and EDP data are perfectly consistent since annualised QFAGG are used for the EDP notification.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence and plausibility checks are made systematically and on a regular basis.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Granular data collection allows the identification of large transactions for S.1311, S.1312 and S.1314. The compilation of QFAGG for S.1313 is based on indirect sources, in which the data are aggregated, which limit the identification of large transactions. Large transactions, when they are the counterpart of non-financial transactions, are usually identified by the compilers of non-financial accounts. These large transactions are discussed in the GFS team for a consistent approach.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

The compilation of financial accounts is based on the full horizontal sequence of accounts. The OEF are divided between other change in volume (OCV) and price effect. In the sequence the price effects are calculated as a residual.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency – sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows			
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Bulgaria

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Bulgarian National Bank, in accordance with Article 42 of the Law on the Bulgarian National Bank, is responsible for the compilation of quarterly financial accounts, including the Quarterly Financial Accounts for General Government (QFAGG). QFAGG data are compiled in accordance with the ESA2010 Regulation.

These accounts are compiled by the Financial Accounts and General Economic Statistics Division of the Statistics Directorate.

The primary data sources used for the compilation of quarterly financial accounts are the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB), Ministry of Finance (MoF), National Statistical Institute (NSI) and Central Depository.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data are published on the Bulgarian National Bank website www.bnb.bg (in both Bulgarian and English).

Coverage includes: consolidated and non-consolidated data on the financial assets and liabilities (stocks and transactions) of the General Government sector and consolidated data for its subsectors. Data are part on the publication Quarterly Financial Accounts by Institutional Sector.

Stocks' data can be downloaded into Excel from the databases at respectively:

http://www.bnb.bg/Statistics/StFinancialAccounts/StQFAStocks/index.htm?toLang=_EN

Transactions' data can be downloaded into Excel from the databases at respectively:

http://www.bnb.bg/Statistics/StFinancialAccounts/StQFATransactions/index.htm?toLang=_EN

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

QFAGG data are published up to 114 days after the end of the quarter.

For the dates of publications please refer to BNB's Statistical Data Release Calendar on the BNB website at:

www.bnb.bg/PressOffice/POEvents/POCalendar/index.htm?searchBy=1&page=122&r=Publications

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Bulgaria has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

Transaction category F.6M is the aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The relevant key for Bulgaria is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
12	International Investment Position (IIP)
14	Other financial intermediaries statistics
16	Other (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_A_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
	F.31	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
	F.32	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
										6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC		
	F.41	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC							4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC							6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC		
	F.42	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN			-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC							6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
		12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC							10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC		
	F.51	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN	3_Q_C_NN
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC							4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC							16 ¹ _Q_A_NC	16 ¹ _Q_A_NC		
		12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC										
	F.61	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
14_Q_A_NN		14_Q_A_NN							6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	14_Q_A_NN	14_Q_A_NN	
F.7	16 ¹ _Q_A_NC	16 ¹ _Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	
									16 ¹ _Q_A_NC	16 ¹ _Q_A_NC			
F.81	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
									6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC			
F.89	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
	16 ² _Q_A_NC	16 ² _Q_A_NC							6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	
	16 ³ _Q_A_NC	16 ³ _Q_A_NC							16 ³ _Q_A_NC	16 ³ _Q_A_NC	16 ³ _Q_A_NC	16 ² _Q_A_NC	

Categories F.1, F.52, F.6M and F.66 are not applicable.

¹ Data from the Central Depository.

² Data from the National Statistical Institute on taxes and social contributions based on a time-adjusted cash method.

³ Data from the Ministry of Finance on EU flows

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Liabilities	F.31	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		16 ¹ _M_C_NN	16 ¹ _M_C_NN										
	F.32	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-
		16 ² _M_C_NN	16 ² _M_C_NN							6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC		
		16 ³ _Q_A_NC	16 ³ _Q_A_NC							16 ³ _Q_A_NC	16 ³ _Q_A_NC		
	F.41	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC
		10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC					9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC		
		12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC					10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC		
		14_Q_A_NC	14_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC					12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC		
				14_Q_A_NC	14_Q_A_NC					14_Q_A_NC	14_Q_A_NC		
	F.42	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC
		10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC					9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC		
12_Q_A_NC		12_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC					10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC			
14_Q_A_NC		14_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC					12_Q_A_NC	12_Q_A_NC			
F.7	16 ⁵ _Q_A_NC	16 ⁵ _Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.81	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
									6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC			
F.89	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
	16 ⁶ _Q_A_NC	16 ⁶ _Q_A_NC							6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	16 ⁶ _Q_A_NC	16 ⁶ _Q_A_NC	
	16 ⁷ _Q_A_NC	16 ⁷ _Q_A_NC							16 ⁷ _Q_A_NC	16 ⁷ _Q_A_NC			
	16 ⁸ _Q_A_NC	16 ⁸ _Q_A_NC							16 ⁸ _Q_A_NC	16 ⁸ _Q_A_NC			

Categories F.1, F.2, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M, and F.66 were not applicable.

¹ Information from the Ministry of Finance on short-term debt securities issues.

² Bloomberg data.

³ Security Holding statistics.

⁴ Data from the Ministry of Finance on the government debt.

⁵ Data from the Central Depository.

⁶ Data from the National Statistical Institute on taxes and social contributions based on a time adjusted cash method.

⁷ Data from the Ministry of Finance on EU flows.

⁸ Data from the Bulgarian National Bank on factoring statistics.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Report on the execution of the State budget on a cash basis;
Balances and trial balances on accrual basis of budgetary units;
Data on the government debt;
Balance sheets for any units reclassified into S.1311.

2.1.3 Local government

Balance sheets of OMFIs – monetary and banking statistics;
Data on EU flows corrections on accrual basis;
Other financial intermediaries statistics;
Security holding statistics;
Data for factoring statistics;
Data from the Central Depository.

2.1.4 Social security funds

Balance sheets of the OMFIs – monetary and banking statistics;
Data for taxes and social contributions based on a time-adjusted cash method

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Balance sheets of other monetary financial intermediaries – monetary and banking statistics;
Balance sheet of the Central Bank – monetary and banking statistics;
International Investment Position;
Data on EU flows corrections on accrual basis;
Data on taxes and social contributions based on a time-adjusted cash method;
Other financial intermediaries statistics;
Information on short-term debt securities issues;
Bloomberg data;
Security holding statistics;
Data for factoring statistics;
Data from the Central Depository.

2.2.3 Local government

Balance sheets of other monetary financial intermediaries – monetary and banking statistics;
Data on EU flows corrections on accrual basis;
Other financial intermediaries statistics;
Security holding statistics;
Data for factoring statistics;
Data from the Central Depository.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Balance sheets of other monetary financial intermediaries – monetary and banking statistics;
Data on taxes and social contributions based on a time-adjusted cash method.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

All possibilities for cross-checking are regularly applied. These include:

Cross-checking with other GFS data (EDP, ESA2010 tables);

Cross-checking with counterpart statistical data (i.e., fiscal data compiled under the national methodology);

Identification of individual (major) transactions in other data sources;

Cross-checking with available public individual data for units reclassified into General government;

Information on the Internet.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The *General government institutional sector* consists of all entities included in the central government, local government and social security funds institutional subsectors.

The *Central government institutional subsector* consists of all the ministries plus state and executive agencies, the Presidency, the National Assembly, the legal authorities, Financial Supervision Commission, National Audit Office, Bulgarian National Radio and Bulgarian National Television, Bulgarian Academy of Science, state-owned hospitals and universities financed by the government and units reclassified inside the Central government subsector.

The *Local government institutional subsector* consists of the municipalities, hospitals owned and financed by them and units reclassified inside the Local government subsector.

The *Social security funds institutional subsector* consists of the National social security institute and the National health insurance fund.

The Bulgarian National Statistical Institute is responsible for the classification of institutional units within the General Government sector in accordance with the requirements of ESA2010. It provides the lists of institutional units included in the General Government sector and its subsectors.

The coverage of institutional units included in General Government sector and its subsectors in QFAGG data is in line with the lists provided by the Bulgarian National Statistical Institute, hence the coverage of QFAGG and EDP is fully consistent.

The EDP inventory can be found at:

www.nsi.bg/en/content/5285/government-deficitsurplus-and-debt-levels

It will be updated after the publication of the Bulgarian EDP Inventory under ESA2010.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

		S.1311		S.1313		S.1314	
		I	E	I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	1.40	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
	F.8	0	5.50	0	1.90	0	0
Liabilities	F.3	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
	F.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.8	0	18.30	0	24.60	0	0

Based on 2015 Q3 data.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Currency and deposits: For assets, the instrument includes currency as notes and coin in circulation and transferable and other deposits, both in national currency and in foreign currencies. As General government does not issue notes and coin and does not accept deposits, the liabilities side is not applicable.

Debt securities: For assets, the instrument includes short-term and long-term debt securities issued by the other General Government subsectors, the rest of the resident sectors and the Rest of the World sector. For liabilities, short-term and long-term debt securities issued by General Government subsectors are included.

Loans: This instrument includes short- and long-term loans in national and foreign currencies granted to, or received from, all resident and non-resident institutional units.

Shares and other equity: For assets, this instrument includes listed and unlisted shares held by General Government and other equity, comprising the own capital of the Bulgarian National Bank and investments by General Government in the capital of state-owned enterprises that do not issue property securities in the form of shares. The instrument also includes holdings of shares and other equity issued by non-residents.

Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes: The instrument includes non-life insurance technical reserves, life insurance and annuity entitlements, pension entitlements, claims of pension funds on pension managers, entitlements to non-pension benefits and provisions for calls under standardised guarantees.

Financial derivatives and employee stock options: This instrument includes all kinds of compensation instruments issued by the General Government entities in relation to the privatisation process.

Other accounts receivable/payable: The instrument includes trade credits and advances (credits not included in the form of other financial instruments) and other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits and advances (receivables/payables related to the other assets/liabilities of the BNB and commercial banks, taxes from the rest of the financial sector and non-financial sector and Other accounts of the General government concerning Rest of the World sector).

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The source data for Debt securities and Loans allows the required split of the information into short-term and long-term by original maturity.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Direct and indirect information collected allows coverage of transactions between General

government and resident and non-resident sectors.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Financial transactions are compiled based on changes in the amount of financial assets held and liabilities outstanding between the opening and closing balance sheets. Financial transactions are equal to the difference between changes in financial balance sheets adjusted for entries in the revaluation account and the other changes in volume of assets account.

Transactions are based on stock information for most categories, except for Unlisted shares (flow information).

The consistency between stocks and flows is ensured on the base of the implementation (for each financial instrument) of the general principle, which stipulates the difference between closing and opening stocks is equal to the sum of transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume.

For each of the financial instruments the following formula must hold:

$$S_E = S_B + T_F + C_R + C_O,$$

Where:

S_E – outstanding stock at the end of the period;

S_B - outstanding stock at the beginning of the period;

T_F – financial transactions of the period;

C_R – revaluations;

C_O – changes recorded in stocks due to other changes in volume (currently such flows have not been identified and recorded).

Two types of revaluation are respected - revaluations coming from changes in the exchange rates and revaluations coming from changes in market prices of financial instruments traded on the markets. The first type of revaluation is mainly associated with loans and deposits, while the second corresponds to listed shares, debt securities and financial derivatives.

For revaluation due to changes in exchange rates, the following formula must hold:

$$(S_t^{BGN} - S_{t-1}^{BGN}) - ER_{av} \times (S_t^{fe} - S_{t-1}^{fe})$$

Where:

S_t^{BGN} - BGN (national currency) equivalence at the end of the corresponding quarter;

S_{t-1}^{BGN} - BGN equivalence at the end of the quarter prior to the corresponding quarter;

S_t^{fe} - currency equivalence at the end of the corresponding quarter;

S_{t-1}^{fe} - currency equivalence at the end of the quarter prior to the corresponding quarter;

ER_{av} - average exchange rate of corresponding quarter.

For revaluation due to changes in market prices, the following formula must hold:

$$(S_t^{BGN} - S_{t-1}^{BGN}) - P_{av} \times (S_t^{nom} - S_{t-1}^{nom})$$

Where:

S_t^{BGN} - BGN market equivalence at the end of the corresponding quarter;

S_{t-1}^{BGN} - BGN market equivalence at the end of the quarter prior to the corresponding quarter;

S_t^{nom} - BGN nominal equivalence at the end of the corresponding quarter;

S_{t-1}^{nom} - BGN nominal equivalence at the end of the quarter prior to the corresponding quarter;

P_{av} - average market price of corresponding quarter.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

The other changes in volume of assets account covers all changes in stocks due to changes in financial instruments classifications, in economic entities' institutional structure, and changes which correspond to financial instruments' allocation and cancellation.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The market valuation principle is mostly applied concerning the following financial instruments: Debt securities, Financial derivatives and Equity.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods⁶

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Stock and flow positions between institutional units within the subsectors (intra-governmental consolidation) and between the subsectors (inter-governmental consolidation) are eliminated.	100
Central Government	For the purposes of consolidation stock and flow positions between institutional units within the subsector are eliminated (intra-governmental consolidation).	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	For the purposes of consolidation stock and flow positions between institutional units within the subsector are eliminated (intra-governmental consolidation).	100
Social security funds	For the purposes of consolidation stock and flow positions between institutional units within the subsector are eliminated (intra-governmental consolidation).	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The accrual principle is generally followed wherever possible in the compilation process.

The amount of interest accrued and not paid is included in the respective financial instrument.

⁶ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1311 other		S.1313	
		TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.41	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5
	F.42	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5
	F.81	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5
	F.89	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5
Liabilities	F.81	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5
	F.89	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5	1, 5

All other instrument categories are not applicable.

TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods: 1- Simple linear

Interpolation methods: 5- Simple linear

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

When compiling stocks, the official exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank at the end of a particular reporting period is used. Revaluations due to changes in the exchange rates are calculated based on following formula:

$$(S_t^{BGN} - S_{t-1}^{BGN}) - ER_{av} \times (S_t^{fe} - S_{t-1}^{fe})$$

Where:

S_t^{BGN} - BGN (national currency) equivalence at the end of the corresponding quarter;

S_{t-1}^{BGN} - BGN equivalence at the end of the quarter prior to the corresponding quarter;

S_t^{fe} - currency equivalence at the end of the corresponding quarter;

S_{t-1}^{fe} - currency equivalence at the end of the quarter prior to the corresponding quarter;

ER_{av} - average exchange rate of corresponding quarter.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

Methods used for the compilation of AF.8 data have been changed since 2007.

In line with Eurostat's decision on the statistical recording of some operations related to trade credits incurred by government units, the factoring statistics has been used since 2014.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

In each quarterly transmission, revision to previous data is possible. In most cases the revisions modify the whole time series and they are synchronised at a national level with other statistics on general government. There are several types of revisions, those:

- relating to improvements in methodology;
- in accordance with Eurostat recommendations in the framework of the Excessive Deficit Procedure;
- due to new data sources used (in cases of reclassification);
- updating preliminary data.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The data are consistent with quarterly debt data and are a source for MUFA compilation. Discrepancies with quarterly non-financial data are regularly inspected.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence and plausibility checks between stocks and flows, with counterpart and between consolidated and non-consolidated data are systematically inspected.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Czech Republic

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Within the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO), the Government and Financial Accounts Department (GFAD) is responsible for the development of methodology, compilation and dissemination of the QFAGG. The compiling unit within GFAD is the Government Accounts Section. GFAD is responsible for compilation of the quarterly and annual financial and non-financial government accounts; the unit co-operates with the Czech National Bank (CNB) in the area of government financial accounts. CNB bears responsibility for compilation of quarterly financial accounts for other institutional sectors. Both institutions co-operate regularly. The co-operation is based on a regular dialogue; the CNB checks (compares) recorded data on deposits and loans with banking statistics and provides very important data on the counterpart sector in the area.

Concerning the provenance of source data, it can be split to three main groups:

- Access to the database of the Ministry of Finance (the State Treasury), which includes data reported by all central and local budgetary organisations (BOs), semi-budgetary organisations (SBOs) and state funds, i.e., financial and accounting statements and also additional information reported in the Auxiliary Analytical Overview (AAO) by the major part of these units;
- Direct submission of financial statements and additional requested information provided by units to the CZSO (e.g. accounting data for numerous other government bodies);
- Statistical surveys carried out by CZSO.

Therefore, due to variety of provenance of the source data, there is also a necessity to closely co-operate with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and also with other reporting units. The major part of this co-operation has an institutional framework in form of mutual agreements.

Co-operation between CZSO and MoF is based on the *General agreement between the CZSO and the MoF* signed in 2007 by the Ministry of Finance and the president of the Czech Statistical Office. The sub-contract relating especially to co-operation in the field of GFS data and data transmission was signed in November 2014.

Mutual co-operation between CZSO and CNB is based on the *General Agreement* signed by the CNB Governor and CZSO President in 2007 and on a more detailed Agreement relating to government financial statistics signed in 2012. An important part of co-operation between CNB and CZSO concerns the transmission of individual data for financial institutions classified in S.13 (banks and the insurance company) - on annual and quarterly bases (including back-data).

Generally, there is very close co-operation between CZSO and other government bodies (especially for central government units, e.g. RIA, SGAFF etc.), which provide individual accounting statements – for needs of government accounts and the EDP notification. The co-operation is based on *Act No. 89/1995 Coll. on the State Statistical Service*, which allows CZSO to obtain individual administrative source data of institutional units classified in S.13.

Since 2014, there has been intensive co-operation with the financial units classified in S.13 (also formalised by relevant agreements).

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

CZSO compiles QFAGG since the first quarter of 1999; data are published on the website of CZSO: www.apl.czso.cz/pll/rocenka/rocenkavyber.gov_f?mylang=EN

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The QFAGG are published roughly on the same day as it is transmitted to Eurostat, i.e., 90 days after end-quarter.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks. S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. The Czech Republic has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

For Tables 1-2 the cells are coded on a scale of 1-5 with the extent that data are based on direct information, with 1 representing fully (100%) based.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.31	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.32	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.41	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.42	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.51	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.52	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.61	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.7	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.81	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.89	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1

Categories F.1, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.32	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.41	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.42	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.51	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.52	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.61	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.81	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
F.89	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1

Categories F.1, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

Data sources and also the structure of the description correspond to the structure and delimitation of each subsector. Therefore, the description of the data sources includes also brief information on delimitation. The QFAGG for 2014, as provided by the end of March 2016, serve as the reference period for the purposes of this description (e.g. for quantification of the number of units, usage of data sources etc).

In general, the accounting balance sheets (or in few cases data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities from statistical surveys) are used as the basic source data for compilation of QFAGG. Financial transactions are derived from changes in stocks of financial assets and liabilities, after adjustment for revaluation and other changes in volume observed from profit and loss accounts and other supplementary data sources.

List of direct data sources split by subsector and type of the data source

Budget Reporting	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current and capital revenue and expenditure for central BOs and state funds (FIN 2-04 U - výkaz o příjmech a výdajích)
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance sheets for BOs, state funds and Fond privatizace
Financial Statements	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and annual profit and loss accounts for: central BOs, State funds, SBOs, Fond privatizace, SŽDC, PGRLF, PRISKO, ČMZRB, ČEB, EGAP, FPV, Vinařský fond Annual profit and loss account for GFOCP, MUFIS, Public Universities, Centrum F and Rada pro veřejný dohled na auditem
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and annual balance sheets for: SBOs, Fond privatizace, SŽDC, PGRLF, PRISKO, ČMZRB, ČEB, EGAP, FPV, Vinařský fond, Annual balance sheets for GFOCP, Public Universities, MUFIS, Centrum F and Rada pro veřejný dohled na auditem
Other Reporting	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quarterly (VPI 3-04) and the annual (NI 1-01) statistical survey for Centrum F, Public Universities, Public Research Institutions and the public mass media (Czech TV and Czech Radio) The quarterly (P 6-04) and the annual (P 5-01) statistical survey for corporations classified in S.1311
9	<p><i>Other:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The auxiliary analytical overview The books of accounts in analytical split for MoF Data on time adjusted tax revenues used for accrual of taxes and for calculation of receivables resulting from the time-shift F.89 (AF.89) - provided by MoF Data used for calculation of time adjusted social insurance contributions and for calculation of receivables resulting from the time-shift F.89 (AF.89) - provided by the Czech Social Security Administration (CSSA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on interest from the state debt and financial derivatives Data on foreign claims Data on guarantees and returnable financial assistance Market valuation of the state debt provided by MoF Time series of the holders of the debt securities Data on financial leasing of Gripens Additional information on financial assets and liabilities and annual reports provided for ČMZRB, ČEB, EGAP, SŽDC, FPV, PGRLF and PRISKO (e.g. data used for consolidation, data on counterpart, detailed split of selected balance sheet items etc.) State Budget Performance of the Czech Republic

Local government	Budget Reporting	
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and capital revenue and expenditure for local BOs (FIN 2 - 12 M - výkaz o příjmech a výdajích)
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance sheets for local BOs
	Financial Statements	
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and annual profit and loss accounts for local SBOs and Pražská Plynárenská Holding
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and annual balance sheets for local BOs, SBOs and Pražská Plynárenská Holding
	Other Reporting	
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly (P 6-04) and annual (P 5-01) statistical survey for public hospitals, Regionální podpůrný zdroj and enterprises classified in S.1313 • Annual statistical survey for non-profit institutions inside S.1313 (NI 1-01) <p><i>Other:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auxiliary analytical overview
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on time adjusted tax revenues used for accrual of taxes and for calculation of receivables resulting from the time-shift F.89 (AF.89) - provided by MoF • Annual reports for public hospitals and Pražská plynárenská holding (published on their websites)
Social security funds funds	Financial Statements	
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance sheets for Health Insurance Companies
	Other Reporting	
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quarterly and the annual statistical survey for Health Insurance Companies (ZDP 3-04 and ZDP 5-01) • Annual statistical survey for non-profit institutions (NI 1-01)
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other: monthly data on revenues from health insurance contributions used for calculation of time adjusted cash and receivables resulting from the time-shift F.89 (AF.89).

2.1.1 Central government

The data sources used for central government differ depending on the particular unit (groupings of units). The description below corresponds to QFAGG for 2014:

1. Central budgetary organisations and state funds

- a) Organisational units of the State (Organizační složky státu) – hereafter referred to as Central **budgetary organisations (CBO)**, i.e., ministries, central offices and organisations established and managed by ministries or other central authorities, whose revenue and expenditure is included in the State budget (278 units in 2014); Since 2013, this group of units includes the **State Land Office (Státní pozemkový úřad)** established by *Act No 503/2012 Coll.*, the central budgetary organisation established after transformation from the Land Fund taking over its assets and liabilities. The Land Fund was responsible for privatisation and restitution of state property (mainly land) and was established as a legal entity in 1991 (by *Act No. 569/1991 Coll.*).
- b) State extra-budgetary Funds (SF, Státní mimorozpočtové fondy) established as legal entities by respective ministries according to the special laws. This group consists of 6 units:
 - State Fund for Support and Development of Cinematography (SFSDC, SF pro podporu a rozvoj kinematografie),
 - State Culture Fund (SCF, SF kultury),

- State Housing Development Fund (SHDF, SF rozvoje bydlení),
- State Transport Infrastructure Fund (STIF, SF dopravní infrastruktury)
- State Agricultural Intervention Fund (SAIF, Státní zemědělský intervenční fond)
- State Environmental Fund (SEF, SF životního prostředí).

Individual sources for central budgetary organisations and state funds are obtained from the database of the Ministry of Finance (the State Treasury). They are covered by Current and capital revenue and expenditure for central BOs and state funds (FIN 2 - 04 U - výkaz o příjmech a výdajích, on a cash basis), accounting balance sheets and profit & loss accounts (accrual accounting data). Data become available up to 2 months after the reference quarter.

Among the most important supplementary data sources used for this group of units are:

- The Auxiliary Analytical Overview (AAO) providing detailed analytical breakdown of assets and liabilities, information on counterparties, revaluation and other changes in volume (accessible from the database of MoF);
- The books of accounts of MoF providing analytical breakdown;
- Other supplementary data provided directly by the responsible department of MoF (or CSAS);
- Data used for calculation of tax and social security receivables as a result of the time-adjusted cash method used as a way of accrual;
- Data on interest from the state debt and financial derivatives used for quantification of the accrued unpaid interest broken down by corresponding financial instruments;
- Data on foreign claims, guarantees and returnable financial assistances, market valuation of the state debt, time series of the holders of the debt securities and data on financial leasing of Gripens.

The data mentioned above are all provided on a quarterly basis.

2. Other central government organisations (extra-budgetary):

- a) Central (state) semi-budgetary organisations (CSBO, ústřední – státní - příspěvkové organizace), i.e., organisations established by central budgetary organisations to conduct a government function, especially in the area of culture, education or social services. They have features of non-profit institutions and they are linked to the State Budget via the balance of their revenue and expenditure. If its expenditure exceeds its revenue, then the unit normally receives a subsidy. Semi-budgetary organisations are not treated as institutional units with autonomy of decision (as stipulated in the paragraph 2.12 of ESA 2010). Based on this reasoning, all semi-budgetary organisations (including hospitals) have been reclassified in the general government sector since 2015 (211 Units).
As far as main data sources are concerned, accounting balance sheets and profit & loss account of the CBO's are used for calculation of accounts for this group of units. The Auxiliary Analytical Overview (AAO), which provides a detailed analytical breakdown of assets and liabilities, information on counterparties etc., is then integrated as a supplementary data source. All data sources are available on a quarterly basis whereas the coverage, when it comes to group of units and indicators, is identical to annual data used for the annual financial accounts or EDP. Data are obtainable from the database of the MoF no later than 2 months after the reference period.
- b) Other extra-budgetary government units (with accrual based data sources):
 - Support Guarantee Agricultural and Forestry Fund (SGAFF, Podpůrný garanční rolnický a lesnický fond - PGRLF) was established as a joint stock company in 1993 and since 1997 has been included in S.1311. The unit provides subsidies and short-term guarantees to farmers.

- Data source: profit & loss account and balance sheet provided quarterly within 45 days after the reference quarter directly by the unit together with additional information on a detailed split of selected balance sheet items and data for consolidation.
- Railway Infrastructure Administration (RIA, Správa železniční dopravní cesty - SŽDC), established (under *Act No 77/2002 Coll.*) as a legal entity (state organisation) through separation from the Czech Railway company (a State enterprise) and is classified in S.1311. RIA is responsible for operation of national and regional railways owned by the State.
- Data source: profit & loss account and balance sheet provided quarterly within 45 days after the reference quarter directly by the unit with detailed analytical split of items including information used for consolidation.
- Centrum-F: the unit was established as the PPP Centrum (joint stock company) in 2004, providing consultancy services to government units intending to set off a PPP projects. PPP centrum has also assured the implementation of best practice in the management and the evaluation of PPP projects. In 2013, the unit was renamed as Centrum – F, joint stock company, engaged (according to statistical survey) in Consulting Management (NACE 702). The activity of this unit is insignificant and in February 2015 it entered into liquidation. The financial statements are collected annually; the *statistical survey VPI 3-04* is used as a quarterly data source (available 45 days after the reference quarter). It provides data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities in a basic structure roughly consistent with the structure of the national accounts' balance sheet. In the case of this unit, the quarterly statistical survey includes sufficient information for compilation of QFAGG.
- Other public non-financial enterprises: CPP Transgas (ČPP Transgas) and Balmed are state enterprises classified in S.1311 since 2010 on the basis of the ESA quantitative criterion. For compilation of QFAGG for the current period, the *quarterly statistical survey P 6-04* is used (available 45 days after the reference quarter). For the purposes of QFAGG, it provides data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities in the basic structure roughly consistent with the structure of the national accounts' balance sheet. The *annual statistical survey (P 5-01)* for the quarters of year T-1 is available for the end-September transmission. It provides data in a more detailed structure. The possible inconsistencies for these units are, however, negligible and if they appear, they are reflected backwards.
- Public financial enterprises (7 units), their sector classification is in compliance with ESA 2010 methodology based on qualitative criteria. These units manage assets but they do not carry risk by incurring liabilities on their own account. The group includes:
 - PRISKO, joint stock company - transformation institution - (a subsidiary of the former CKA – see below), established in 1992 and charged with management and settlement of assets and liabilities relating to privatised property, engaged in sales and purchases of state bad claims as former other transformation institutions. The unit was classified in S.1311 in 2002 on the basis of a Eurostat recommendation and qualitative criterion.
 - Czech Export Bank ISC (Česká exportní banka, a.s - ČEB) was reclassified from S.12201 to S.1311 since 2003, in compliance with ESA 2010 methodology; the unit is considered as an entity with features of a captive financial institution controlled by government, in line with the requests stipulated in the *Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*. One of the main features of this institution is a lack of independence from government units (resp. high dependence on government units).
 - Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank ISC (Českomoravská záruční rozvojová banka, a.s - ČMZRB), was reclassified from S.12201 to S.1311 since

2011, in compliance with ESA 2010 methodology. Similar to the previous case, ČMZRB is considered as an entity having features of a captive financial institution controlled by government.

- Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF, Fond pojištění vkladů - FPV), was reclassified from S.12601 to S.1311 since 2011, in compliance with the ESA methodology due to its lack of independence; a non-profit institution;
 - Export Guarantee and Insurance Corporation ISC (EGAP, Exportní garanční a pojišťovací společnost, a.s.), in compliance with ESA 2010 methodology, was reclassified from S.12801 to S.1311 since 2011. The unit is considered as an entity having features of a captive financial institution under the control of government.
- The above five units provide directly (or via the secure data transmission channel of the CNB) financial statements (profit & loss accounts and balance sheets) on a quarterly basis to the same extent as for the purposes of compilation of annual National Accounts within approximately 45 days of the reference quarter. Besides the financial statements, these units provide (on a quarterly basis), upon request, more detailed information on selected assets and liabilities, revaluation and other volume changes and data used for consolidation.
 - Another supplementary data source is the annual reports (available only annually for the QFAGG transmission by the end of September for the previous year.
 - Other less economically significant public financial institutions with features of units operating under instructions of government units (Garanční fond obchodníků s cennými papíry, MUFIS). The source data for these units are provided only on an annual basis. Therefore, compilation of the QFAGG for the current period is a matter of extrapolation. Interpolation of the annual financial statements is carried out when the annual financial statements are available (i.e., for the transmission by the end of September year T for QFAGG data of year T-1).
- c) Non-profit institutions (104 units):
- Vine-grower Fund – VGF - (Vinařský fond), established in 2004 (§31, the Act No. 321/2004 Coll.) as a legal entity which “has a status of a public authority” (non-profit type). The Fund is responsible for collection of obligatory levies and providing support in the field of wine growing and viticulture;
 - Data source: accrual-based profit and loss account and balance sheet provided quarterly within 45 days after the reference quarter directly by the unit.
 - Council for Public Supervisory over Audit (CPSOA - Rada pro veřejný dohled nad auditem) established in 2009 as a body of public supervisory over the activities of auditors (No 92/2009, Coll. on auditors); the unit has the nature of a non-profit institution.
 - The source data for these units are provided only on an annual basis. Therefore, compilation of the QFAGG for the current period involves extrapolation. Interpolation of the annual financial statements is carried out when the annual financial statements are available (i.e., for transmission by the end of September for QFAGG of previous year. However, the values reported by this unit are near negligible.
 - Public Universities – (Veřejné vysoké školy) – (26 units): until the end of 1997 Public Universities operated as semi-budgetary organisations. The legal form was changed by Act No. 111/1998 Coll. so that public universities now have the nature of non-profit institutions and their operating costs are mainly covered from the State budget (about 80%-90%).
 - The statistical survey VPI 3-04 (with data availability 45 days after the reference quarter) is used as a basic source for the first three quarters of the current year. For the transmission at the end of March, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport provides

(within T+75 days) individual annual financial statements for Public Universities, which include data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities with a more detailed split, data used for quantification of revaluation and other volume changes. These financial statements are used as source data for the compilation of annual National Accounts and for EDP. Consistency with the QFAGG is reached by interpolation of the differences resulting from different source data (VPI 3-04 and financial statements).

- Public Research Institutions – PRI - (Veřejné výzkumné instituce) - (70 units): until the end of 2006 the units operated as semi-budgetary organisations that changed their legal form based on the Act 341/2005; Coll. These units have features of non-profit institutions and their operating costs are mainly covered from the State budget (about 80%).
- The statistical survey VPI 3-04 is used as a quarterly data source (available 45 days after the reference quarter). The annual statistical survey NI 1-01 provides data on a more detailed structure and also includes information on revaluation and other volume changes. It is available by the September transmission for data of the previous year. Any differences between the quarterly and annual data sources are resolved through interpolation on the basis of the annual survey.
- Public mass media – (Czech TV and Czech Radio) – in the first notification of 2016, the Czech TV and Czech Radio were reclassified into S.1311. The reclassification was carried out back to 2011 (the first quarter of 2011 for QFAGG) based on consideration of the qualitative criteria in compliance with ESA 2010 methodology alongside the reclassification of revenue for TV and radio broadcasting collected by these units from fees to taxes.
- The statistical survey VPI 3-04 is used as a quarterly data source. Possible differences between the quarterly surveyed information and the more detailed annual statistical survey NI 1-01 are resolved through interpolation.
- University nursery schools established by public universities as non-profit institutions since 2012 (5 units, total). The test on 50% criterion will be carried out in the future.
- The source data for these units are provided only on an annual basis. Therefore, compilation of QFAGG for the current period is a matter of extrapolation. Interpolation of the annual statistical survey NI 1-01 is carried out in time for September transmission relating to the previous year.

2.1.3 Local government

Data sources for the local government subsector (which, by the end of 2014, contained more than 17,000 units) can be split into the following groups of units:

1. Local Budgetary Organisations (LBO) (6,998 units)

The group of LBOs refers to territorial Self-governing Divisions and Offices, i.e., Regional Offices, Municipalities and Town Councils, Voluntary Associations of Municipalities and Regional Councils of Cohesion.

Basic individual source data for local budgetary organisations are obtained from the database of the Ministry of Finance (the State Treasury). They are covered by Current and capital revenue and expenditure for LBOs (FIN 2 - 12 M - výkaz o příjmech a výdajích, on cash bases), accounting balance sheets and profit and loss accounts (accrual accounting data). Data become available up to 2 months after the reference quarter.

The Auxiliary Analytical Overview (AAO) is the most important supplementary data source used for this group of units. It provides detailed analytical splits of assets and liabilities, information on counterparties used also for consolidation, information on revaluation and other changes in the volume (accessible from the database of MoF).

2. Other central government organisations (extra-budgetary):

- a) Local semi-budgetary organisations – LSBO (Místní příspěvkové organizace) –10,337 units i.e., organisations established by a local budgetary organisation to carry out some government functions. These organisations operate in different branches (NACE) of the national economy (e.g. in property management, technical services, education, cultural or in social services) and are linked with the local budget. If expenditure is higher than revenue, then the unit receives a ‘subsidy’. Semi-budgetary organisations are not treated as institutional units with autonomy of decision (as stipulated in paragraph 2.12 of ESA 2010). Based on this reasoning, all semi-budgetary organisations (including hospitals) are classified in the general government sector.
- The main data source for LSBOs is accounting balance sheets and accrual based profit and loss accounts (for revaluation and other changes in the volume). The supplementary data source, the Auxiliary Analytical Overview (AAO), provides detailed analytical splits of assets and liabilities, information on counterparties used also for consolidation, revaluation and other changes in the volume. Only LSBOs with more than CZK100 million of assets compile the AAO – however, due to this criterion the selection of AAO respondents covers the major economical significant units. All data sources for compilation of QFAGG for LSBOs are available also on a quarterly basis with the same exhaustiveness as for the compilation of annual financial accounts and EDP. It is accessible in the database of MoF. Availability of the data: up to 2 months after the reference quarter.
- b) Non-profit institutions, which provide services only to local government units or are financed mainly from local budgets (20 units):
- Interest associations of legal persons (Zájmová sdružení právnických osob) – providing inter alia services to LBOs (17 units);
 - Other economically less significant units: school legal entities, one generally beneficial company and Paleontological Research Institute, (PRI).
- The source data for these units are provided only on annual bases. Therefore, compilation of the QFAGG for the current period is a matter of extrapolation. Interpolation of the annual statistical survey NI 1-01 is carried out for transmission by the end of September for QFAGG for year T-1.
- c) Public non-financial corporations (49 units):
- Corporations recognized as “non-market”, providing technical services and services in the fields of culture and sports (5 units).
 - Public hospitals established by the local BOs as corporations (with legal forms of Ltd. or joint stock company) have been reclassified into S.1313 in line with the Eurostat’s recommendation (45 units). This reclassification is based especially on qualitative criterion (stated in the MGDD, part I.2.4.4). It has been reflected since the September 2015 transmission of QFAGG and the units have been reclassified backwards in the time series since the first quarter 2011. For the compilation of QFAGG, the quarterly statistical survey P 6-04 is used (available 45 days after the reference quarter). This survey provides data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities in the basic structure roughly consistent with the structure of the national accounts’ balance sheet. The annual statistical survey (P 5-01) for the quarters of year T-1 is available for the transmission by the end of September of year T. It provides data on a more detailed structure. The differences for these units are rather negligible and they are reflected backwards.
- d) Public financial enterprises:
- Prague Gas Holding (Pražská plynárenská Holding, a.s.) was reclassified from S.12701 to S.1313 (since 2014) after consideration of its features as a captive financial institution, as defined in the ESA and MGDD. The data source is the profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, which are provided quarterly within 45 days after the reference quarter directly by the unit. As a supplementary data source the annual report

published on its website is used.

- Regional Support Resource (Regionální podpůrný zdroj Zlín) was reclassified from S.12501 to S.1313 also in compliance with ESA 2010 and the MGDD. For compilation of QFAGG for the current period the *quarterly statistical survey P 6-04* is used (available 45 days after the reference quarter). The *annual statistical survey (P 5-01)* for the quarters of year T-1 is available for the transmission by the end of September of year T. The possible inconsistencies between the annual and quarterly data source are resolved by reflecting backwards (interpolated).

2.1.4 SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

The social security funds include only two groupings of units, each of these grouping provide different set of data.

1. Health insurance companies (HIC) (7 units)

HIC are responsible for administration of general (compulsory) health insurance, i.e.. for collecting of health insurance contributions and financing of health care. The quarterly statistical survey ZDP 3-04 (available within T + 45 days) is used as the main data source for compilation of quarterly non-financial accounts for HIC. However, concerning compilation of the financial accounts, accounting balance sheets are used as the main data source. The balance sheets are accessible in the database of MoF within two months after the reference quarter. Based on an agreement with MoF, the responsible department of MoF provides to CZSO (within T + 65 days) controlled final versions of the balance sheets together with special statements reported by HIC (including information on health care, creation and drawing of funds). For the purposes of compilation of QFAGG, the ZDP 3-04 provides data on revaluation and other volume changes, which is provided on a more detailed structure on an annual basis in the annual statistical statement ZDP 5-01. These statistical surveys also provide information used for consolidation of selected items (e.g. data on government bonds held by HIC or returnable financial assistance). Besides the statistical surveys and accounting balances sheets, there are also monthly data on revenues from health insurance contributions used for calculation of time-adjusted cash and receivables resulting from the time shift F.89 (AF.89). This data source is provided by the Ministry of Healthcare (within T + 30 days).

2. Non-profit institutions providing services only to HIC

This includes Securing Fund (Zajišťovací fond), The Centre for Interstate Reimbursement – CIR – (Centrum mezistátních úhrad) and Associations of Health Insurance Companies.

The source data for these units are provided only on an annual basis. Therefore, compilation of QFAGG for the current period is a matter of extrapolation. Interpolation of the *annual statistical survey NI 1-01* is carried out for transmission by the end of September for QFAGG of year T-1.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

All of the main data, i.e., the profit and loss accounts, balances sheets, statements on current and capital revenue and expenditure and statistical surveys are considered to be direct data sources. They are provided either directly by the reporting units to CZSO or to a database of the MoF where the data are accessible for the purposes of National Accounts on an individual basis (or via the secure data transmission channel of the CNB). The same applies to the supplementary data source as specified above. Therefore, the importance of indirect data sources is rather insignificant and compilation of QFAGG is, with only a few exceptions, based on direct data.

List of indirect data sources, which applies to all three general government subsectors:

S.1311, S.1313 and S.1314	
10	Money and banking statistics
11	Balance of payments statistics
12	International Investment Position (IIP)
13	Securities issues statistics
	Other financial intermediaries' statistics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on liabilities from financial leasing
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61) on the asset side of the S.13 units
	Other internal central bank data sources:
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on S.13 liabilities related to factoring operations Data on state treasury deposits involved in the system of cash-pooling

2.2.1 Central government***Money and banking statistics, balance of payments statistics and international investment position***

Money and banking statistics, balance of payments statistics and international investment position are not used in compilation of QFAGG. The direct source data provided by the units are satisfactory concerning its structure, exhaustiveness and timeliness. Therefore, the statistics provided on a regular quarterly basis by the CNB serve only as data sources for determination of the counterparties outside general government.

Securities issues statistics

Out of the group of securities issues statistics, QFAGG uses data on stocks of listed shares (AF.511) and unlisted shares and revaluation of these ESA items.

Direct data sources (the financial statements and statistical surveys carried out by CZSO) provide only accounting values for these instruments. CNB carries out its own modelling - based on the statistically surveyed data – that provides stocks of shares at market values split by the subsector of the holder and issuer.

Besides information on stocks of AF.511 and AF.512 and their revaluation, this indirect data source provides information used for determination of counterparty subsectors. This data source is provided by CNB on a regular quarterly basis.

Other financial intermediaries' statistics

- Data on liabilities from financial leasing
- Information on financial leasing obtained from direct data sources is only partial. In the case of central government, there is the special case of Gripen aircraft – this part of data on financial leasing liabilities is obtained completely as direct administrative data (see part 2.1. above).
- Besides the Gripen aircraft, direct administrative data provides only information on expenditure related to financial leasing, i.e., the total value of the repayment (repayment of the principal together with the interest). Data on acquisition of financial leasing is reported only by the RIA (SŽDC – see part 2.1.1. above). For purposes of methodological correction related to financial leasing, this direct information is taken into account together with indirect data provided from financial corporations engaged in financial leasing (S.125). This indirect data includes statistical survey carried out by CZSO and supplementary information provided by the Czech Leasing and Financial Association.
- Data on non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61) on the asset side of the S.13 units.
- Similar to the previous case of financial leasing, all direct data reported by general

government units are taken into account. Data for insurance technical reserves includes revenues from compensation for damage received from insurance companies and expenditure on non-life direct insurance premiums. For the purposes of calculation of F.61 (AF.61) the data reported for the counterpart – insurance companies – represent the main indirect data source. The indirect data source for F.61 (AF.61) includes accounting statements reported by the insurance companies (provided via the CNB channel) with information on stocks of insurance technical reserves enabling a split by the counterpart subsector and profit and loss accounts for the insurance companies.

Other internal central bank data sources

- Data on S.13 liabilities related to factoring operations
- For the purposes of implementation of the Eurostat decision on the recording of some operations related to trade credits of 31 July 2012, CNB addressed selected units involved in factoring operations (commercial banks). The liabilities involved in factoring operations are on the basis of direct source data reported by general government units recorded as trade credits AF.81 (F.81). The indirect data source obtained from CNB (on a quarterly basis) enables its reclassification in compliance with the above-mentioned decision.
- Data on state treasury deposits involved in the system of cash-pooling
- In 2013 the State Treasury started to use (within the system of cash-pooling administered by CNB) deposits of other, mainly central but also local, government units involved in the system of cash-pooling. It also, marginally, concerns deposits of non-government units. These deposits of units that are involved in the cash-pooling are recorded as short-term loans (AF.41 on the assets side for the depositors). Data are provided by these units to the MoF (the State Treasury), i.e., the part of their deposits (reported as deposits in the accounting balance sheets) that is involved in the system is reclassified to a loan. An indirect data source – the data on state treasury deposits involved in the system of cash-pooling - is provided by CNB on a regular quarterly basis (within T + 30) in detailed structure. It is used for purposes of correcting the classification of the short-term loan (provided by the depositors to the MoF), its consolidation and for identification of all the counterparts involved in the system.

2.2.3 Local government

Money and banking statistics, balance of payments statistics and international investment position

As regards usage and availability of these data sources, the same applies to local government as described above for central government: the statistics provided on a regular quarterly basis by CNB serve only as data sources for determination of the counterparts outside of general government.

Securities issues statistics

The same description of usage, availability and structure of the data source is applicable to all government subsectors. See the description above in the section for central government (2.2.1.).

Other financial intermediaries' statistics

- Data on liabilities from financial leasing
- Information on financial leasing obtained from direct data sources is only partial. Direct administrative data provides only information on expenditure related to financial leasing, i.e., the total value of the repayment (repayment of the principal together with the interest). For purposes of methodological correction related to financial leasing, this direct information is taken into account together with indirect data provided from the side of financial corporations engaged in financial leasing (S.125). This indirect data includes a statistical survey carried out by CZSO and supplementary information provided by the Czech Leasing and Financial Association.

- Data on non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61) on the asset side of the S.13 units
- The same description of usage, availability and structure of the data source is applicable to all government subsectors. See the above description in section 2.2.1 for central government.

Other internal central bank data sources

- Data on S.13 liabilities related to factoring operations
- The same description of usage, availability and structure of the data source is applicable to all government subsectors. See the description in section 2.2.1 for central government.
- Data on state treasury deposits involved in the system of cash-pooling
- For a more detailed description see the above section for central government (2.2.1.). For local government, the adjustment due to cash-pooling consists of reclassification of deposits involved in cash-pooling on the asset side into short-term loans. The reclassified amount of stocks (and financial transactions) of deposits in the system of cash-pooling of the State Treasury is consequently consolidated between central government and local government.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Money and banking statistics, balance of payments statistics and international investment position

As regards usage and availability of these data sources, the same applies to social security funds as described above for central government: the statistics provided on a regular quarterly basis by CNB serve only as data sources for determination of the counterparts outside of the general government sector.

Securities issues statistics

The same description of usage, availability and structure of the data source is applicable to all government subsectors. See the description in section 2.2.1 for central government.

Other financial intermediaries' statistics

- Data on liabilities from financial leasing
- Information on financial leasing obtained from direct data sources is only partial. It provides only information on expenditure related to financial leasing, i.e., the total value of the repayment (repayment of the principal together with the interest). For the purposes of methodological correction related to financial leasing, this direct information is taken into account together with indirect data provided from the side of financial corporations engaged in financial leasing (S.125). The indirect data includes a statistical survey carried out by CZSO and supplementary information provided by the Czech Leasing and Financial Association.
- Data on non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61) on the asset side of the S.13 units
- The same description of usage, availability and structure of the data source is applicable to all government subsectors. See the above description in section 2.2.1 for central government.

Other internal central bank data sources

- Data on S.13 liabilities related to factoring operations
- The same description of usage, availability and structure of the data source is applicable to all government subsectors. See the description in section 2.2.1 for central government.
- Data on state treasury deposits involved in the system of cash-pooling
- For a more detailed description see above the section for central government (2.2.1). At present the adjustment due to cash-pooling does not involve social security funds; there are

no S.1314 deposits involved in the cash-pooling of the State Treasury. However, under discussion is an amendment to budgetary rules that could expand the range of units obliged to take part in the system through their deposits. If the units of this subsector become involved in the system, the same description will apply as described above in the case of local government.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Quarterly data for financial institutions classified in financial corporation subsectors are secured by CNB. CZSO uses them as an indirect source for the general government sector. A semi-annual Report on State Budget Performance of the Czech Republic is used as a supplementary source of information. Information from mass media, awareness of the results from government meetings, intended regulations and amendments to legal acts etc. also represent important sources.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

A detailed description of the sector delimitation, together with the list of all institutional units, is included in the EDP inventory available on the CZSO website at www.apl.czso.cz/nufile/CZ_EDP_Inventory_2015.pdf and also on Eurostat website at www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories

For a brief description of delimitation see also the description of direct data sources in part 2.1 above.

Delimitation of general government for the purposes of QFAGG is fully consistent with the sector delimitation for EDP and also with annual sector accounts.

There are a few cases of data sources that are not available for QFAGG to the same extent and detailed structure as for the annual financial accounts. These cases of different data sources for annual and quarterly accounts are described in detail in part 2.1. Once the annual sector accounts (and EDP) are compiled all differences due to more detailed and more exhaustive annual data are interpolated and QFAGG, annual sector accounts and EDP are consistent (other than the inconsistencies resulting from different EDP methodology).

For the approximate percentage of the interpolated/extrapolated⁷ data, using the third quarter of 2014 as a reference period, see Table 5 below.

⁷ Figures shown under extrapolated include the total effect of both interpolated and late date data that are extrapolated.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314	
	I	E	I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	0.06		0.06		1.81
	F.3	0.31		0.08		0
	F.4	0.02		0.25		0
	F.5	0.06		0.06		0
	F.7	0.07		0		0
	F.8	0.76		0.87		5.24
Liabilities	F.3	0		0		0
	F.4	0.57		0.02		0
	F.8	0.01		0.77		4.71

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The breakdown and coverage of financial instruments in QFAGG is the same as in the annual financial accounts; it covers all the instruments defined in ESA 2010.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

There is a breakdown of short and long-term instruments in all subsectors of general government by original maturity. When possible and suitable, the breakdown by original maturity is solved also by individual questioning of the unit. The data for the breakdown by original maturity that enables proper classification of the instruments in compliance with ESA 2010 is the same for quarterly and annual accounts.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

Stocks of financial assets and liabilities are split into counterparts through co-operation from the Czech National Bank (money and banking statistics, balance of payments statistics, international investment position and securities issues statistics) and also on the bases of information obtained from the AAO, the Final State Budget and other supplementary information from individual units including data obtained from the statistical surveys. Financial transactions are counter-parted on the basis of implication from the split of stocks with respect to the amount of revaluation and other volume changes.

Table 6 below indicates the extent to which data are based on direct information:

Table 6: Statistics with counterpart sector

Subsector	Provisional estimate								Final estimate						
	Assets					Liabilities			Assets					Liabilities	
	F.31	F.32	F.41	F.42	F.5	F.41	F.42	F.31	F.32	F.41	F.42	F.5	F.41	F.42	
S.1311	TR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
budgetary	ST	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
S.1311	TR	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
other	ST	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	
S.1314	TR	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	
	ST	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	

Key:

TR: transactions

ST: stocks

1 – for fully (100%⁸) based on direct information;

2 - 67% to 99%, i.e., mostly direct;

3 - 33% to 66%, i.e., partly direct;

4 - 1% to 32%, i.e., mostly not

5 – not (0%)

3.5 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT (FOR CONSOLIDATION PURPOSES)

Table 7: Indication of the extent to which data are consolidated

	Table on consolidation										
	F.2	F.31	F.32	F.41	F.42	F.51	F.52	F.6	F.7	F.81	F.89
S.13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
S.1311	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
S.1311 budgetary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
S.1311 other	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
S.1313	n.a.	2	2	2	2	2	2	n.a.	2	2	2
S.1314	n.a.	2	2	2	2	2	2	n.a.	2	2	2

1 – for fully (100%) consolidated

2 - 67% to 99%

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

As already mentioned at the beginning of part 2.1, in general financial transactions are derived from changes in stocks of financial assets and liabilities, after deduction of revaluation and other changes in the volume observed from profit and loss accounts and other supplementary data sources.

Therefore, the coverage of transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-resident) is full, even though it is implicitly obtained from the stocks with respect to amount of revaluation and other volume changes. The counterpart information, as described in part 3.4, applies to this issue for the whole extent (i.e., the split of financial assets and liabilities by

⁸ Percentage gives an approximate share

counterparts implicitly also provides information on transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-resident)).

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO F.6 AND F.8

Concerning QFAGG data on F.6 Insurance, pension and standardised guaranties schemes, only the F.61 non-life insurance technical reserves - on the asset side for the policyholders and on the liability side for the EGAP - is relevant at present. Other sub-categories of F.6 are not applicable for Czech Republic national accounts. The possible occurrence of standardised guarantees (and therefore necessity to record provisions for calls under standardised guarantees) is closely monitored by CZSO.

For the description of data sources and methodology applied on quantification of F.6 see the part 2.2.1 paragraph on the indirect data source *data on non-life insurance technical reserves*.

With regards to F.8, a different balancing policy is applied for the annual and quarterly financial sector accounts compared to EDP data.

For the purposes of annual sector accounts, the national accounts are fully balanced once the annual sector account for all sectors has been compiled. The F.8 is considered to be the last balancing item and the residual discrepancy is reflected in its value. In order to keep the QFAGG consistent with the annual financial accounts for S.13, balancing of the residual discrepancy is reflected also in values of F.8 in QFAGG.

Based on the conclusion of an EDP mission and upon advice from Eurostat, for EDP purposes the value of discrepancy between B.9 and B.9f is explicitly report, without any artificial adjustment to the time series, since 2006. Therefore, there is an inconsistency between the QFAGG (and annual sector accounts) and EDP data for the values of F.8, B.9f and the discrepancy between B9 and B.9f.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Information from stocks or flows ⁹

Subsector		Assets							Liabilities					
		F.2	F.3	F.4	F.5	F.6	F.7	F.8	F.2	F.3	F.4	F.6	F.7	F.8
S.1311 budgetary	TR	FS	FF	FF	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	n.a.	FS	FS
	ST	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	n.a.	SS	SS
S.1311 other	TR	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FF	FS	FS
	ST	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS
S.1313	TR	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	n.a.	FS	FS
	ST	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	n.a.	SS	SS
S.1314	TR	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	n.a.	FS	FS
	ST	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	SS	n.a.	SS	SS

Financial transactions

Financial transactions are derived from changes in balance sheet items, accounting for revaluation and other changes when identified. If detailed information on transactions is available from direct sources (e.g. in the cases of S.1311 budgetary data) its consistency is checked with financial transactions derived from changes in stocks (taking account of revaluation and other volume changes).

⁹ Transactions and stocks may be based on independent information, transactions may be based on stocks, or stocks based on accumulation of flows. Hence the following: transactions based on stocks (**FS**) or transactions based on financial transactions (**FF**); stocks based on stocks (**SS**) or stocks based on financial transactions (**SF**).

Ensuring consistency between stocks and flows

The method of compilation of annual and quarterly national accounts for general government eliminates the possibility of inconsistency between stocks and flows.

The general principle, which requires the change in stocks in each financial instrument to be equal to the sum of financial transactions, other changes and revaluation of the particular instrument, is always followed. This requirement is met as a direct impact of calculation of financial transactions from balance sheets, taking account of revaluation and other changes mostly obtained from direct sources, which are recorded separately in the other changes in volume of assets account and the revaluation account.

Revaluation

Since the stocks of financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheets at book-keeping values, revaluation constitutes a necessary factor in the total change in financial instruments' volume. The data recorded in the revaluation account are received from direct sources as described in paragraph 2.1, i.e., exchange rate differences and profit/loss from sales of shares, bonds and receivables, as well as from indirect sources, particularly from securities issues statistics.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Concerning changes in financial instruments, data recorded in the other changes in volume account are preferably obtained from direct sources. From the point of volume, the most significant other changes in financial instruments (based on experience of compiling annual accounts for general government) result from write-offs of receivables and from changes in sector classification.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At present, the valuation of financial instruments in annual and quarterly national accounts for general government is at the highest level of compliance with ESA 2010 that is possible in common practice. Market valuation of the debt instruments is ensured by using a direct supplementary data source provided by MoF. Indirect data source provided by CNB enables market valuation of shares. The structure of the source data, detailed information and supplementary data sources enable recording of deposits and loans at nominal values including the accrued unpaid interest.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS**Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹⁰**

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority given to the liabilities side	100
Central Government	Priority given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority given to the liabilities side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Accrued unpaid interest is recorded under the corresponding financial instrument in accordance with ESA 2010.

Interest on deposits and bank loans should be recorded under the financial instrument in compliance with the practice of banking statistics and their book-keeping. Accounting rules for institutional units other than banks allow recording of interest as other receivables. The issue of recording interest for

¹⁰ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

debt securities and foreign loans is problematic. CZSO is responsible for the EDP notification and debt reported; procedures where debt is required at nominal value, thus the rule for the recording of interest differ from the practice required by ESA 2010. This heterogeneity in methodology means an additional requirement concerning collection of data and its processing. CZSO obtains detailed data on accrued unpaid interest for state debt from a special unit of MoF. The AAO serves as a data source for accrued unpaid interest of local BOs. For other units this is obtained from supplementary information provided upon request.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

All values in the table concern extrapolation using the same value as recorded in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Table 9: Estimation methods

The table below indicates for each instrument the method used for estimation when other than quarterly data are available.

		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.2	Q-4	Q-4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.31	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.32	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.41	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.42	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.51	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.52	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.6	Q-4	Q-4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.81	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.89	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
Liabilities	F.1	Q-4	Q-4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.31	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.32	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.41	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.42	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.51	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.52	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.7	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
	F.81	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4
F.89	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	Q-4	

All other instrument categories are not applicable.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Source data are in national currency as well as the set of national accounts compiled and the data transmitted. The accounting rules stipulate an obligation to recalculate the financial assets and liabilities by using the exchange rate published by CNB as of the same day as the financial statements are compiled (i.e., for the purposes of the annual financial statements the exchange rate valid on 31 December must be used). The exchange rate differences are recorded on the revaluation account.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

The major revision of annual and quarterly sector accounts carried out in 2014 (relating to the introduction of ESA 2010) had a positive impact on harmonisation of compilation methods within the time series. However, this major revision was followed by further changes in delimitation of general government that have been reflected in the time series only since 2011, impacting comparability within the whole time series of QFAGG. The intention is to eliminate this lack of comparability during a revision planned for 2017.

Concerning the data sources, the only major event is changes to the book-keeping system for BOs and SBOs (for the data sources since 2010) together with direct access to the database with individual accounting data administered by MoF and introduction of the AAO (first data available for the 2012 period).

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The revision policies applied to annual and quarterly general government national accounts closely relate to the compilation and revision of EDP data:

- Regular revisions relating mainly to data for quarters of year T-1 and to lesser extent also to quarters of previous years (T-2, T-3). This kind of revision is due to more detailed data obtained for the April and October EDP notifications compared to data available for the current quarters. This set of revisions reflect differences between annual and quarterly data sources, which are interpolated to the QFAGG, as well as updates of submitted source data by responding units (e.g. due to accounting audit of the financial statements etc);
- Revisions following the Eurostat recommendations and decisions, e.g. classification of super-dividends, capital injections or time-adjustment method for tax accrual etc. These revisions are made immediately (if possible during the EDP dialogue) to both non-financial accounts and QFAGG in order to keep the submitted government data consistent;
- Revisions linked to the schedule of compilation and publication of national accounts including the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. The annual sector national accounts have previously been compiled as preliminary, half-finalised and final. However, since 2015 this approach has been changed. Only two versions of the sector national accounts are compiled and their publication and reporting is made in June and December;
- “Main” revisions, which harmonise some methodological adjustments in all sectors and in longer time series (e.g. changes in sector delimitation);
- Exceptional “large” revisions: relating to the full set of national accounts covering usually the entire time series, e.g. the revisions carried out in 2014 due to implementation of ESA 2010. The next intended revision to this extent is planned for 2017.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

Continuity in the time series is at present (for the data transmitted in March 2016) interrupted by changes in sector delimitation carried out in the time series since the first quarter of 2011 (i.e., since the annual National Accounts for 2011). These changes consist of reclassification of semi-budgetary organisations, public hospitals, public mass media and captive financial institutions (see above).

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The consistency of quarterly and annual financial accounts is always kept. However, inconsistencies between transmitted data for annual and quarterly general government financial accounts might

appear due to different deadlines for the data transmissions.

The consistency of QFAGG and EDP data, where relevant, is generally strictly followed and any revisions carried out during the EDP process are immediately reflected in both datasets. An inconsistency can arise due to the different policies related to balancing applied to annual and quarterly financial accounts and to the EDP data. In the former the accounts are fully balanced using F.8 as the residual for eliminating statistical discrepancies, whereas for EDP this step is not taken.

QFAGG data are consistent with quarterly debt data, taking into account valuation differences.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Consistency checks between quarterly financial and non-financial data, as well as between quarterly and annual financial data, and with EDP data, are systematically conducted.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

There are no specific methods applied for identification of large transactions. In general, transactions exceeding 2.4 % of GDP are considered to be large.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

There are no specific methods applied for identification of large other economic flows. The general threshold 1.6 % of GDP is used.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Denmark

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Statistics Denmark's Government Finance Statistics Division is responsible for the development of methodology, compilation and dissemination. The Danish central bank (Danmarks Nationalbank) disseminates quarterly balance sheets for the general government sector using Statistics Denmark as a direct source.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Statistics Denmark publishes consolidated and non-consolidated data annually for general government and its relevant subsectors and consolidated quarterly data for general government. Annual data are published at the 2-digit level (i.e., F.11-F.89) and quarterly data are, at present, published at the 1-digit level (i.e., F.1-F.8), with the exception of F.3, F.4 and F.5 which are published at 2-digit level.

The data are published (in English and Danish) at www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/offentlige-finanser/finansielle-offentlige-finanser

The Statistics Denmark general site is at www.dst.dk/ and detailed data can be found by navigating from www.statistikbanken.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1920 through 'National accounts and government finances' - 'government finances' – 'financial accounts, government finance' - OFF13 (annual) and OFF22 (quarterly).

Paper publication is also available, entitled *Statistisk Efterretning* and *News from Statistics Denmark* (both publications being in Danish).

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Quarterly financial accounts for general government are published within three months (approximately 86 days) of the end of the reference quarter. The third quarter data are published two weeks earlier due to the Christmas holidays.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Denmark has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
7	Cash flow statement
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)
10	Money and banking statistics
13	Securities issues statistics
14	Other financial intermediaries statistics
16	Other (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

CN - source data consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	10_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_CN	10_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_CN	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	10_Q_A_CN	10_Q_A_CN
	F.31	-	-	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC
	F.32	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC
	F.41	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.42	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	-	-
	F.51	3_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_CC	3_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_CC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NC
	F.52	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	13_Q_A_CN	13_Q_A_CN	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC
	F.61	7_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	14_A_A_NC	14_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
	F.7	10_Q_A_CN	10_Q_A_CN	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	-	-	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC
F.89	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	

Categories F.1, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

16: For extra-budgetary central government units the estimates are based on the previous year's accounts.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Liabilities	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	-	-
	F.31	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	-	-
	F.42	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN 9_Q_A_CC	3_Q_A_CN 9_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC
	F.66	7_A_M_CN	6_A_M_CN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	-	-
	F.89	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_CN	3_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.7 are not applicable.

16: For extra-budgetary central government units the estimates are based on the previous year's accounts.

Table 3: Source data – Assets – Final Estimates where different from Table 1

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	10_Q_A_NC 7_Q_A_CN	10_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC 9_A_A_CN	6_A_A_NC 9_A_A_CN	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC
F.31	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC
F.32	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC
F.41	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC
F.42	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC
F.51	9_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_CC	9_Q_A_CN	9_Q_A_CN	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC
F.52	9_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_CN	9_Q_A_CN	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC
F.61	7_A_A_CC	6_A_A_NC	14_A_A_NC	14_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	-	10_Q_A_CN	10_Q_A_CN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	-	-

Table 4: Source data – Liabilities – Final Estimates where different from Table 2

	Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Liabilities	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	-	-
	F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	-	-
	F.42	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	-	-
										9_Q_A_CC	9_Q_A_CC	-	-
	F.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	7_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_Q_A_CN	6_Q_A_CN	-	-	

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

(3), (6) and (7) Moderniseringsstyrelsen (the agency responsible for central government book-keeping);

(6) The accounts of extra-Budgetary units;

(7) and (6) Finanstilsynet;

(9) Nasdaq Nordic.

2.1.3 Local government

(3) and (6) The accounts of municipalities and regions;

(7) and (6) Finanstilsynet;

(8) Statistical surveys to municipalities and regions;

(9) Kommunekredit.

2.1.4 Social security funds

(6) Styrelsen for Arbejdsmarked og Rekruttering (Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment): accounts like data from the social security funds;

(6) Accounts data from LG (Lønmodtagernes Garantifond).

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

(10) Nationalbanken (The Central Bank);

(10) MFI statistics;

(13) Securities Statistics.

2.2.3 Local government

(13) Securities Statistics.

2.2.4 Social security funds

(10) MFI statistics;

(13) Securities Statistics.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Data on central government debt, received from the Central Bank, is regularly cross-checked with the government accounts' data as well as the data published by the Central Bank.

Data on equity, received from Moderniseringsstyrelsen is cross-checked with an annual publication on government-owned corporations published by the Ministry of Finance.

In general, all data on deposits and loans are cross-checked with MFI statistics and data on equity and bonds with the Securities' statistics. Work is on-going to ensure consistency between data sources and explaining any difference between them, with increased focus on consistency with MFI data where some differences still remain unexplained.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

General government includes institutional units that are other non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption and mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors and/or all institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth.

To fulfil the criteria from ESA 2010, the following changes are made in the balance sheets:

- Remove some institutional units (for example corporations that are owned by government but act like private market corporations);
- Add some institutional units (for example private schools and the Danish state church, i.e., NPI-units financed and controlled by government).

Subsector central government (S.1311) includes institutions financed by the State and the church. It includes the judiciary, legislature, ministries, state church and government agencies.

Subsector local government (S.1313) comprises municipalities, county councils, institutions financed by local government and local government organisations.

Subsector social security funds (S.1314) comprises Unemployment Funds and the Employees Guarantee Fund. The sector also included Special Pension Fond until the first quarter of 2002 when it was reclassified to S.123.

The Danish EDP inventory, as well as other ED- related documents, can be found at: www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/offentlige-finanser/oemu-gaeld-og-oemu-saldo?tab=dok

There are no differences between the sector delimitation used for EDP purposes and for QFAGG.

As the quarterly financial accounts for General Government sum up to the annual accounts, no adjustments are needed to bridge QFAGG and EDP debt apart from accounting for market valuation and accrued interest.

Table 5 is filled out for provisional estimates only, not final data. No final data are extrapolated, whereas some interpolations takes place for Q1-Q3.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	10	10	0	0	100	100
	F.3	20	20	0	0	0	0
	F.4	2	2	0	0	0	0
	F.5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	F.6	100	100	0	0	0	0
	F.7	2	2	0	0	0	0
	F.8	30	30	0	0	100	100
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.4		50	50	0	0	0	0
F.5		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.6		100	100	0	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.8		30	30	0	0	100	100

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Danish system covers opening balance sheet account, financial transactions, other changes in

volume account, revaluation account and closing balance sheet account. The financial instruments are divided into: Monetary gold and special drawing rights, Currency and deposits, Debt securities, Loans, Shares and other equity, Insurance technical reserves, Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves, Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims, trade credits and advances and other accounts receivable/payable.

There is full coverage of everything but the split between F.81 and F.89 is still work in progress.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

Short-term (less than or equal to a year) and long-term (more than a year) are separated. Their split is known in the information received from primary data sources with the exception of a few loans, where the original maturity is estimated.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

Counterpart information for S.1311 is based on the central government detailed accounting system and on MFI statistics provided by Danmarks Nationalbank.

Counterpart information for S.1314 is based on the funds detailed accounting system and on MFI statistics provided by Danmarks Nationalbank.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

All transactions between the general government and other sectors are included in the financial accounts. For general government and its subsectors, the data sources make it possible to find the transactions between the subsectors. An example is local government holdings of central government issued bonds, which is removed in the consolidation process for S.13.

The information on counterparties to transactions between general government and other sectors are of a varying quality. Coverage within the general government sector is generally very good. The exception is for F.8, where some transactions are included that are between government sectors and therefore, if we had the information, should ideally be excluded. Identifying counterparties to transactions in instruments F.2, F.3, F.4 and F.6 between the general government sector and other sectors is almost complete. With regard to other instruments, such as F.5, the coverage is about 50% and for F.8 coverage of counterparts is very limited, especially outside of government.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

F.66 is estimated based on information retrieved from the government accounts and includes student loan guarantees.

Additional information on the split between F.89 and F.81 for municipalities and regions is obtained through questionnaires, as this information is not available directly from the accounts of municipalities and regions.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The compilation system at present only handles transactions on a net flow basis and does not include registration of gross buying and selling of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial accounts make up a consistent system, showing the financial flows and net worth of the general government sector of the economy over time. The financial account for the general government sector, the financial (transactions) account, describes an important part of the transition from the opening balance sheet account to the closing balance sheet account. Because the financial instruments are valued at market price, another important part of the transitions is made up by revaluations, which are shown in the revaluation account. The remaining part is found in the account

of other changes in volume, showing e.g. losses on debtors and reclassification of units between sectors. As a general rule, the equation: 'opening balance sheet + financial transactions + revaluations + other change in volume = closing balance sheet' should always hold.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

The account of other changes in volume shows, for example, losses on debtors and reclassification of units between sectors.

Information is received from the accounts where differences between closing balance of year t and opening balance for year t+1 often includes Other changes in volume.

Because the financial instruments are valued at market price, an important part of the transitions is made up by revaluations. These are based directly on balance sheet information or are calculated from transactions, and opening and closing balances reported at market prices. In cases where sources do not report transactions at current market prices, transactions and thus revaluations are estimated from average market prices for the quarter concerned. Although registered separately in our compilation system, the revaluation account and the account of other change in volume are combined for publication as one aggregate in the Danish system.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

To a certain extent balance sheet data are reported at market prices. In such case, no changes are needed to fulfil the market valuation principle. For some categories, for example loans, the nominal and market values are equal. For the remaining data, the market price is calculated using information about stocks and flows. Changes in market values are registered in the revaluation account. Unquoted equity is valued mostly by considering own funds at market value and in part by using accumulated flows (which are not revalued).

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹¹

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	75
	Priority is given by sector	25
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	75
	Priority is given by sector	25
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given by sector	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The accrual principle is applied. For example, the accrual principle leads to significant differences between taxes paid and assessed on a quarterly basis compared to the reporting of paid and assessed taxes on an annual basis. We deal with these differences in the process of vertical balancing of the non-financial accounts. For the financial links with the financial sector our sources indicate that the interest recording is in accordance with the accrual principle.

¹¹ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2						1,5	1,5	
	F.31			1,5	1,5				
	F.32			1,5	1,5				
	F.41	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5				
	F.42	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5				
	F.51			1,5	1,5				
	F.52			1,5	1,5				
	F.6	1,5	1,5						
	F.7			1,5	1,5				
	F.81			1,5	1,5				
	F.89	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5			1,5	1,5
	Liabilities	F.2							
F.31									
F.32									
F.41				1,5	1,5				
F.42		1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5				
F.51						-	-	-	-
F.52						-	-	-	-
F.6		1,5	1,5						
F.7									
F.81				1,5	1,5				
F.89				1,5	1,5			1,5	1,5

(1) Simple linear extrapolation

(5) Simple linear interpolation

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For transactions, exchange rates at the time of transaction are used. For stock values, exchange rate at the end of the quarter are used. Any differences between the two are recorded as revaluations.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

For social security funds' data, MFI and security statistics were more extensively used until the end of 2003. For the other subsectors sources and methods have been consistent over the entire time series.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

In March of year t, only the most recent year (t-1) is open to revision.

In June of year t, data from year t-1 are open to revision due to the final accounts being received.

In September of year t, only revisions to recent quarters of the current year (t) are allowed.

In December of year t, data are open to regular revision from t-3. This includes changes arising from the recent EDP notification.

There are no specific dates set for historic revisions. These are planned when needed and occur about every five years.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no significant breaks in time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

In November and December there is a temporary difference between National Accounts and financial accounts for general government, due to data being open to regular revision for the three most recent years in October of every year.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

For each separate production there are checks incorporated into the production system that check for stock-flow inconsistencies, closing/opening balance inconsistencies and consolidation between and within subsectors.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Large transactions are identified by manually checking the upstream data and when making the metadata file for Eurostat.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Large other economic flows are identified by checking changes made to the opening balance of the upstream data when compared to the closing balance of the previous year.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset			X
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Germany

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

In Germany the Statistical Office is responsible for the non-financial data of the government sector, the National Central Bank (NCB, Deutsche Bundesbank: financial accounts unit part of the economics department) is responsible for the financial data. Coordination meetings between the NSI that compiles the non-financial data and the NCB that is responsible for the QFAGG data take place every year.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data for general government are published on the Deutsche Bundesbank website (at the following link) within the quarterly financial accounts (navigate through 'Statistics - Macroeconomic accounting systems – Financial accounts ESA 2010'). All instruments are published for both assets and liabilities as well as stocks and transactions.

www.bundesbank.de/Navigation/EN/Statistics/Time_series_databases/Macro_economic_time_series/macro_economic_time_series_node.html?anker=GESAMTFINANZ

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The data are usually published 105 to 110 days after the end of the reference quarter.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1312 state government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
5	Profit and loss accounts
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specified after table)
10	Money and banking statistics
11	Balance of payments statistics
12	International Investment Position
15	Other internal central bank data sources
16	Other indirect sources (specified after table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1T: Source data – Assets - Transactions

Transactions	S.1311 budgetary	S.1311 other	S.1312 budgetary	S.1312 other	S.1313	S.1314
F.2	15_M_C_NC 9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC 11_M_C_NC	-	10_M_C_NC 11_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC 11_M_C_NC
F.31	-	6_A/Q_C_NC (90%) 9_M_C_NC (10%)	16_M_C_NC	-	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC
Assets F.32	-	6_A/Q_C_NC (90%) 9_M_C_NC (10%)	16_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC
F.41	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
F.42	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
F.51	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
F.52	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC
F.7	8_A_C_NC	5_A_C_NC	8_A_C_NC	5_A_C_NC	-	-

Categories F.1, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66, F.81 and F.89 were not applicable or blank.

Table 1S: Source data – Assets - Stocks

Stocks	S.1311 budgetary	S.1311 other	S.1312 budgetary	S.1312 other	S.1313	S.1314
AF.2	15_M_C_NC 9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC 12_M_C_NC	-	10_M_C_NC 12_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC 12_M_C_NC
AF.31	-	6_A/Q_C_NC (90%) 9_M_C_NC (10%)	16_M_C_NC	-	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC
AF.32	-	6_A/Q_C_NC (90%) 9_M_C_NC (10%)	16_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC
AF.41	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC
AF.42	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC
AF.51	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
AF.52	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC	16_M_C_NC
AF.7	8_A_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	8_A_C_NC	5_A_C_NC	8_A_C_NC	-

Categories F.1, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66, F.81 and F.89 were not applicable or blank.

Table 2T: Source data – Liabilities - Transactions

Transactions	S.1311 budgetary	S.1311 other	S.1312 budgetary	S.1312 other	S.1313	S.1314
F.2	15_M_C_NC 9_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	-
F.32	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	-
F.41	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
F.42	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	8_A/Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
F.81	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC	9_M_C_NC	9_M_C_NC
F.89	15_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.7 were not applicable or blank.

Table 2S: Source data – Liabilities - Stocks

Stocks	S.1311 budgetary	S.1311 other	S.1312 budgetary	S.1312 other	S.1313	S.1314.
AF.2	15_M_C_NC 9_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-
AF.31	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (70%) 8_A/Q_C_N (30%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (50%) 8_A/Q_C_N (50%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	-
AF.32	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (70%) 8_A/Q_C_N (30%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (50%) 8_A/Q_C_N (50%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	-
AF.41	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (70%) 8_A/Q_C_N (30%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (50%) 8_A/Q_C_N (50%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
AF.42	9_M_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (70%) 8_A/Q_C_N (30%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	6_A/Q_C_NC (50%) 8_A/Q_C_N (50%)	8_A/Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
AF.89	15_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.7 were either not applicable or left blank.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (3) Vierteljährliche Finanzstatistische Kassenergebnisse;
- (5) Annual reports of individual units;
- (6) Annual and quarterly reports of individual units;
- (8) Vierteljährliche und jährliche Schuldenstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5), jährliche Finanzvermögensstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5.1);
- (9) Internal information of reserve portfolios managed by Bundesbank.

2.1.2 State government

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (3) Vierteljährliche Finanzstatistische Kassenergebnisse;
- (5) Annual reports of individual units;
- (6) Annual and quarterly reports of individual units;
- (8) Vierteljährliche und jährliche Schuldenstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5), jährliche Finanzvermögensstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5.1);
- (9) Internal information of reserve portfolios managed by Bundesbank.

2.1.3 Local government

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (3) Vierteljährliche Finanzstatistische Kassenergebnisse;
- (8) Vierteljährliche und jährliche Schuldenstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5), jährliche Finanzvermögensstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5.1);
- (9) Internal information of reserve portfolios managed by Bundesbank.

2.1.4 Social security funds

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (3) Vierteljährliche Finanzstatistische Kassenergebnisse;
- (8) Vierteljährliche und jährliche Schuldenstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5), jährliche Finanzvermögensstatistik (Fachserie 14 Reihe 5.1);
- (9) Internal information of reserve portfolios managed by Bundesbank.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (15) Bundesbankstatistik;
- (16) Statistik über Wertpapierinvestments.

2.2.2 State government

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (10) Monatliche Bilanzstatistik;
- (11) Zahlungsbilanzstatistik;
- (12) Auslandsvermögensstatus;
- (16) Statistik über Wertpapierinvestments.

2.2.3 Local government

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (10) Monatliche Bilanzstatistik;
- (11) Zahlungsbilanzstatistik;
- (12) Auslandsvermögensstatus;
- (16) Statistik über Wertpapierinvestments.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Referring to the codes shown at 2.0 and in the tables:

- (10) Monatliche Bilanzstatistik;
- (11) Zahlungsbilanzstatistik;
- (12) Auslandsvermögensstatus;
- (16) Statistik über Wertpapierinvestments.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

In general, EDP and QFAGG data are fully consistent. Minor differences are captured in F.8.

Link to EDP inventory:

www.bundesbank.de/Navigation/EN/Statistics/Public_finances/Maastricht_deficit_and_debt_level/maastricht_deficit_and_debt_level.html

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

	S.1311		S.1312		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.6	0	0.69	0	0.69	0	0.69	0	0.69
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Liabilities	F.2	0.16	0.19	0	0	0	0	0
F.3		0.07	0.06	2.38	2.46	0.34	0.85	0	0
F.4		0.62	0.65	2.57	3.29	4.75	5.62	0	0
F.5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

For liabilities, the percentages used for interpolation are based on 2014Q3. For extrapolation they are based on 2015Q3. The denominator is the debt amount of the respective government subsector level. Estimated consolidation amounts are included in the numerator with its absolute value.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The coverage of the various instruments (assets and liabilities) is very high.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

A breakdown for short-term and long-term securities, as well as short-term and long-term loans, is available.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Combining all direct information and the according counterpart information, a classification on a whom-to-whom basis is available. A split between resident and non-resident sectors is possible.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

See 2.0-2.2 (Table 2 and following paragraphs) for F.8.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Whereas stocks are compiled using information about stocks, flows are derived from stocks and partly compiled on information about transactions. Consistency between stocks and flows is ensured

by consistency checks. Revaluations are taken into account for marketable instruments.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes in volume are available for F.2, F.3 and (partially) F.5 assets.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Market valuation is applied for the instruments short-term securities and long-term securities.

No data for government assets in unquoted equity are available.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹²

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side for loans issued by core government units.	60%
	Priority is given to the assets side in the case of debt securities and loans issued by extra-budgetary units.	40%
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side for loans issued by core government units.	60%
	Priority is given to the assets side in the case of debt securities and loans issued by extra-budgetary units.	40%
State government	Priority is given to the liabilities side for loans issued by core government units.	60%
	Priority is given to the assets side in the case of debt securities and loans issued by extra-budgetary units.	40%
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side for loans issued by core government units.	90 %
	Priority is given to the assets side in the case of debt securities and loans issued by extra-budgetary units.	10%
Social security funds	Priority given by sector or a Splitting procedure: <i>de facto</i> consolidated due to counterpart data (Monetary and Financial Statistics) being used.	

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The accrual principle is only applied for saving deposits and loans (on the asset side), accrued interest is recorded under the corresponding financial instrument.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods:

- 1 - Simple linear
- 3 - same value as previous quarters (one quarter lag)
- 4 - other

Interpolation methods:

- 5 - Simple linear
- 7 - other

¹² Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

Further detail:

For (4), for stock liabilities, see EDP Inventory. Transactions are calculated using stocks.

For (7), for stock liabilities, see EDP Inventory. Transactions are calculated using stocks.

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.1	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.42	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
	F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F.7	5	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.89	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Liabilities	F.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	5	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.31	3, 4, 5	3, 4, 5	-	-	3, 4, 5	3, 4, 5	4, 7	4, 7	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
	F.32	4, 5	4, 5	3	3	4, 5	4, 5	4, 7	4, 7	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
	F.41	3, 5	3, 5	-	-	3, 5	3, 5	3, 4, 5, 7	3, 4, 5, 7	3, 5	3, 5	-	-
	F.42	3, 5	3, 5	3, 5	3, 5	3, 5	3, 5	3, 4, 5, 7	3, 4, 5, 7	3, 4, 5, 7	3, 4, 5, 7	-	-
	F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.7	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
F.89	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

No special adjustment is made but the volume of the relevant positions is rather small.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

There are no major methodological changes throughout the time series.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

Revised data are compiled and reported as far back as new information is available. Usually government finance statistics and balance of payments statistics are revised.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no major methodological changes throughout the time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

In principle, the Statistical Office and the Central Bank balance non-financial and financial accounts by subsector. In practice, the Bundesbank sets B.9f (net acquisition of financial assets/net incurrence of liabilities) equal to B.9 net lending from the non-financial account, which is compiled by the Statistical Office. This is achieved by adjusting F.8 other accounts receivable accordingly.

The annual accounts are automatically compiled from the quarterly data once a year. Therefore, discrepancies between quarterly and annual data are only due to different vintages.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

The internal consistency of QFAGG data is validated regularly during the compilation process.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Large transactions are usually identified by comparing transactions with stocks of the reference quarter. If the transactions are larger than a defined threshold (e.g. 2.5% of the stock), they are reported.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Large Other Economic Flows are mainly reported by the relevant primary statistics.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Estonia

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Economic and Environmental Statistics Department (EESD) in Statistics Estonia (SE) is responsible for the compilation of QFAGG. The same division is in charge of compilation of quarterly national non-financial accounts of the government sector.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data of Estonia are published on the website of Statistics Estonia. All the data concerning general government financial accounts, including subsector data, are published in the statistical database on the same day they are transmitted to Eurostat.

Link to website: www.pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=GF10&ti=FINANCIAL+ACCOUNTS+FOR+GENERAL+GOVERNMENT+%28ESA+2010%29+%28QUARTERS%29&path=../_Databas/Economy/08Finance/06Government_finances/04Revenue_expenditure_and_debt/&lang=1

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

QFAGG data on the website are updated four times a year, around 85 days after the end of the reporting period.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Estonia has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories: 'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'. Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.2	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.31	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.32	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.41	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.42	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.51	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.52	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.61	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.66	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.7	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.81	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.89	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NN	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NN	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NN	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NN	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC

Categories F.1 and F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Liabilities	F.2	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.31	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.32	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.41	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.42	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NC	6_M_A_NC 9_M_C_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.66	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.81	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
	F.89	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.2, F.51, F.52, F.61 and F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65), were not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

For GFS compilation there are four direct data sources:

Saldoandmikud (Public Sector Financial Statements), recorded in tables 1 and 2 as category 6;

Maksude tasumiste detailaruanne (detailed tax receipt report), recorded in tables 1 and 2 as category 9.

European Financial Stability Facility reports, recorded in tables 1 and 2 as category 9.

Information about stocks of euro coin from Eesti Pank (Bank of Estonia), recorded in tables 1 and 2 as category 9.

2.1.1 Central government

For central government all four of the above-mentioned sources are used.

Public Sector Financial Statements are presented monthly and used for recording all transactions of the government sector except for the majority of taxes and interest on tax liabilities. Aggregated reports compiled based on the information reported by entities are published on the dedicated website under the heading Aruanded (Reports) (www.saldo.fin.ee/saldo/index.action). In the same website the current lists of codes included into the chart of accounts are also available under the heading Klassifikaatorid (classification).

A more comprehensive description is available from the EDP Inventory, which can be found at www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/7110762/EE-EDP-Inventory-201512.pdf

Detailed tax receipt reports from Tax and Customs Board are used to calculate assets related to tax revenue (income tax, social tax and VAT) and social contributions.

European Financial Stability Facility information is received from Eurostat.

Information about stocks of euro coin is received from Eesti Pank and used to compile the corresponding assets and liabilities in category AF.2 Currency and Deposits.

2.1.3 Local government

Public Sector Financial Statements.

2.1.4 Social security funds

Public Sector Financial Statements.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

No indirect sources are used.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

For some instruments annual financial statements and information from the reporting system of Eesti Pank (Bank of Estonia) are used for the validation of counterpart sector information.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The full list of legal units in Estonia (including units in government sector) is available on the Statistics Estonia webpage: navigate by Find statistics-> Economy-> Economic units-> Other information-> Information for classification of economic units, or go direct to www.stat.ee/information-for-classification-of-economic-units

The Central government subsector (S.1311) includes:

- State budgetary organisations: ministries and organisations managed by ministries,

Riigikogu (the Parliament), the President of the Republic, the State Audit Office, the Chancellor of Justice, the Supreme Court, the State Chancellery and county governments;

- Public legal institutions: most of these type of units in existence – state universities, the National Library, Estonian Public Broadcasting etc. Some of the institutions belong to S.1314 subsector and S.12 Financial institutions sector;
- State foundations (other than hospitals): a wide range of non-profit units established by the central budgetary organisations. The list includes mostly units established to provide various grants or implement specific programmes, but there are also theatres and museums;
- State hospitals: all state hospitals;
- State enterprises: units that are enterprises in legal form and considered non-market producers according to ESA2010 rules. These units are mainly engaged in the real estate management activities and the provision of social welfare services to adults with special mental needs;

The Local government subsector (S.1313) includes:

- Local budgetary organisations: local governments and organisations managed by local governments;
- Local government foundations (except hospitals): various local non-profit institutions – foundations and non-profit associations;
- Local government hospitals: hospitals and some units providing other outpatient services;
- Local government enterprises: units that are enterprises in legal form and considered non-market producers according to ESA2010 rules.

The Social security funds subsector (S.1314) contains two units dealing with health insurance and unemployment insurance.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

Statistics Estonia does not use any interpolation or extrapolation methods for the compilation of the government sector financial accounts.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are covered.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The main data source (Public Sector Financial Statements) enables the split of loans and securities into short-term (with maturity up to one year) and long-term (more than one year) on both assets and liabilities sides.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

All transactions between different sectors are covered.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

The compilation of other accounts receivable/payable (F.8) of the government sector is mainly based on the direct accrual data. The exception is the receivable associated with tax revenue. The cash receipt report from Tax and Customs Board is used to calculate the accrued tax and social contribution revenue in the non-financial account using a simple time-adjustment method. Therefore, this time adjustment is recorded as a receivable in F.8.

The compilation of provisions for calls under standardised guarantees (F.66) is mainly associated with the guarantees provided by Fund KredEx on housing loans and various borrowing options for enterprises. In Public sector financial statements, the stock of provisions is available and used

directly in QFAGG.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Stocks for all financial instruments in balance sheets are derived directly from the stocks reported in the three data sources that are used for the compilation of QFAGG.

Financial transactions in F.2 and F.8 assets, and F.6 and F.8 liabilities, are calculated based only on stock data. There have been rare exceptions for F.8 due to the EU grants used in the financial instruments. For the compilation of transactions in F.3, F.4, F.5 and F.6 assets, and F.3, F.4 and F.7 liabilities, data from flows reported in Public sector financial statements are used.

In some cases, conceptual changes have to be made due to the difference between the ESA methodology and accounting principles (for instance super-dividends).

Other changes in volumes are calculated using data of flows from Public sector financial statements. Revaluations are calculated as the difference between changes in stocks and transactions and other changes in volumes.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Cash-flow codes in Public sector financial statements allow identification of other changes in the volume of assets.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Public sector financial statements use accounting principles that are fully accrual-based and are consistent with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Valuation principles in IPSAS are consistent with ESA methodology, therefore the market valuation principle is followed.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹³

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given by sector	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Accrual-based interest data are available from Public sector financial statements.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

All necessary data are available from Public sector financial statements, so no estimation methods are used.

¹³ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

All transactions are recorded in Public sector financial statements in euros. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are converted to loan currency (euro) on the balance sheet data using the European Central Bank's exchange rates.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

The current sources have been used since 2005 in time series.

For the compilation of the time series before 2005, there were the following various data sources:

1. Annual balance sheets of general government;
2. Annual balance sheets of units classified into the government sector;
3. Monthly reports on the local budget execution;
4. Monthly data on central government foreign debt;
5. Data from Eesti Pank on Balance of Payments Net Investment Position;
6. Quarterly reports of Estonian Health Insurance Fund;
7. Quarterly investment reports of the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund;
8. Quarterly reports of the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund;
9. Money and banking statistics from Eesti Pank.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

Revisions of QFAGG are part of Estonia's harmonised revision policy for national accounts, government finance statistics and external sector statistics. Revisions can be regular or extraordinary.

For regular revision (generally to accommodate new or corrected data or other additional information) the policy is:

- when the statistics for Q1 and Q3 are first published, the statistics for the preceding quarter only are adjusted;
- when the statistics for Q4 are first published, the statistics for Q1, Q2 and Q3 of the same year are adjusted. If necessary, the quarters of the previous two years may also be corrected, making up to 11 quarters in total;
- when the statistics for Q2 are first released, the data for Q1 and all the preceding quarters for which there are additional data are revised, for up to 17 quarters in total.

For extraordinary revision the policy is:

- in exceptional cases, when significant errors or omissions have occurred, the data for earlier quarters affected may be revised when new data are released;
- if the methodology or the data collection system changes, data from earlier periods can be adjusted as far back as possible when new data are released;

Extraordinary changes are announced publicly in press releases and on the website. The revision policy is published at www.statistika.eestipank.ee/failid/mbo/pohimotted_eng.html

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There is a break in time series between 2004 and 2005, which is due to a change in data source and reclassification of local government foundations and non-profit associations from the non-profit

institutions serving households sector to the general government sector.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Usually there are vintage differences between QFAGG and Annual Financial Accounts due to the fact that the latter is published only once a year in September. There is a complete coherence with quarterly Maastricht government debt.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence and plausibility checks within and between government financial and non-financial accounts are made regularly.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

There are no routine methods for identifying large transactions in financial accounts. However one-off transactions are highlighted through other information sources (e.g. budget information, *ex-ante* assessments and other case studies, non-financial transaction side, etc.).

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Cash-flow codes in public sector financial statements make it possible to identify all other economic flows.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Coherence and plausibility checks within and between government financial and non-financial accounts are made regularly.			
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency – sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data			
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks		X	
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	

Ireland

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) is responsible for the development of methodology, compilation and dissemination of QFAGG in Ireland. The accounts are compiled in the National Accounts Division (Government Accounts Unit) by one statistician and one support staff member. There is close co-operation between CSO and its data suppliers, most notably the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA), which supplies much of the government debt data, and also the Department of Finance, the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, the Department of Health, the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform and the Central Bank.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

The QFAGG data are integrated into the *Government Finance Statistics Results Quarterly* publication and the *Government Finance Statistics Annual* publication. The non-financial, debt and QFAGG data are integrated into the publication. For the fourth quarter of 2016 publication, quarterly data starting in 2012 were included.

www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/gfsq/governmentfinancestatisticsquarter42016

The QFAGG data are also integrated into the *Annual Financial Accounts*:

www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/gfsa/governmentfinancestatisticsapril2017

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Data are published quarterly, after transmission to and verification by Eurostat, but prior to Eurostat publication, not later than 111 days after the quarter to which they refer. All CSO data are embargoed until time of release.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government. Ireland does not compile the S.1312 State Government and S.1314 social security funds subsectors.

The entries contain information on the following categories: 'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (see specific details in section 2.1.1)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as: *NC* - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
		(94%)	(94%)										
	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC											
	(6%)	(6%)											
	F.31	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	F.32	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	F.41	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	F.42	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	F.51	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	F.52	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	F.61*	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
				(13%)	(13%)								
				9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC								
			(87%)	(87%)									
F.7	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-	
F.81	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-	
	(79%)	(79%)	(79%)	(79%)									
9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC									
(11%)	(11%)	(11%)	(11%)	(11%)									
F.89	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-	
	(79%)	(79%)	(79%)	(79%)									
9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC									
(11%)	(11%)	(11%)	(11%)	(11%)									

Categories F.1, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable. F.61 in Ireland is recorded within F.62 as part of a broader sub-category

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
F.31	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
F.32	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
F.41	8_Q_M_NC (90%)	8_Q_M_NC (90%)	9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	9_A_M_NC (10%)	9_A_M_NC (10%)										
F.42	8_Q_M_NC (98%)	8_Q_M_NC (98%)	9_Q_M_NC (90%)	9_Q_M_NC (90%)	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	9_A_M_NC (2%)	9_A_M_NC (2%)										
F.51	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC (92%)	9_Q_M_NC (92%)	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
			8_Q_M_NC (8%)	8_Q_M_NC (8%)								
F.52	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC (92%)	9_Q_M_NC (92%)	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
			8_Q_M_NC (8%)	8_Q_M_NC (8%)								
F.61*	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
F.7	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
F.81	9_A_M_NC (53%)	9_A_M_NC (53%)	9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	8_Q_M_NC (47%)	8_Q_M_NC (47%)										
F.89	9_A_M_NC (53%)	9_A_M_NC (53%)	9_Q_M_NC	9_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	8_A_M_NC	8_A_M_NC	-	-
	8_Q_M_NC (47%)	8_Q_M_NC (47%)										

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable. F.61 in Ireland is recorded within F.62 as part of a broader

sub-category category.

Table 3: Source data – Assets – Final Estimates where different from Table 1

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	-	-	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.42	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.51	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.52	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.61*	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	-	-	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	-	-	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Source data – Liabilities – Final Estimates where different from Table 2

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.42	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.51	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.52	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.61*	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	8_Q_M_NC 9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	9_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Almost two-thirds of data required for the compilation of the central government subsector's balance sheets and financial transactions are made available to CSO by the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA). The remaining information is supplied by the Department of Finance, supervisory Government Departments reporting to the Department of Finance, directly from non-market bodies where necessary, by the Central Bank. The financial statements of public non-financial corporations (S.11001) in which central government has a shareholding are used in the compilation of the (A)F.5 assets' category. Finally, a number of other sources are used, which in overall value terms are small, but one that is significant is for (A)F.8 accounts receivable/payable, *vis* the Annual Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General and the associated Audited Appropriation Accounts.

The Department of Finance requests specific data from supervisory Government Departments in relation to the liabilities and certain financial assets of local authorities, other local agencies, non-commercial state bodies and other relevant state bodies. The data collected consist of gross liabilities to central government, to the rest of general government and to the private sector. Private sector debt is broken down into: bonds; other debt with original maturity less than one year; and other debt with original maturity greater than one year; gross debt guaranteed by central government; deposits with central government; with the rest of general government and with the private sector.

Source Names:

- NTMA – National Treasury Management Agency
 - Source for assets: (A)F.2, (A)F.3, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8
 - Source for liabilities: (A)F.2, (A)F.3, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8
- Department of Finance
 - Source for assets: (A)F.2, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8
 - Source for liabilities: (A)F.2, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8
- Non-market bodies
 - Source for assets: (A)F.2, (A)F.3, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8
 - Source for liabilities: (A)F.2, (A)F.3, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8
- Central Bank
 - Source for assets (A)F.5
 - Source for liabilities: (A)F.2, (A)F.7
- Other
 - Source for assets: (A)F.2, (A)F.3, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8
 - Source for liabilities: (A)F.2, (A)F.3, (A)F.4, (A)F.5, (A)F.7 (A)F.8

2.1.3 Local government

The main sources used for national accounts are the Local Authorities Consolidated Annual Financial Statements (AFS). These are supplied by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, which amalgamates each local authority's annual financial statement.

Unaudited accounts for year T are expected to be made available to CSO in time for the September T+1 transmission (i.e., 2016 AFS should be available for September 2017). Audited accounts for year T become available about 12 months after the year end, which are used to produce the final estimate (in March T+2).

Returns on a quarterly basis are also obtained, which list the stock position of the financial assets

and liabilities of the local authorities each quarter. These are known as GGB returns. They are also supplied by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government. These data are supplied by the 15th of the month following the quarter's end. CSO makes adjustment to these data to remove the effect of bad debt provisions and other deferred income (e.g. commercial rates and development levies). These adjusted data are used by CSO to produce quarterly estimates of the flows of financial assets and liabilities.

Data are available to allow for consolidation in financial accounts e.g. liabilities to the Housing Finance Agency are verified against its annual report.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

No indirect sources are used.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

No such sources are used.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

Sectoral delimitation issues are examined, on a case by case basis, by the convening of an expert panel within CSO consisting of staff from the Non-Financial Government Accounts Unit and the Financial Accounts Unit. Factual information upon which delimitation decisions can be based is sourced from relevant arms of Government, particularly the Department of Finance and the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA). Decisions on borderline cases are arrived at by applying the principles of the ESA 2010 and the *Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*. Where the facts presented appear inconclusive, CSO consults with Eurostat to seek its opinion. The procedure as outlined ties in with CSO responsibility for advising the Department of Finance and other public bodies on the treatment of Government financial and non-financial transactions in the context of the Excessive Deficit Procedure. The register of public bodies included in the government sector can be found at the following link:

www.cso.ie/en/surveysandmethodology/nationalaccounts/classificationdecisions/registerofpublicsectorbodiesinireland/

The QFAGG data are fully consistent with EDP.

Central government (S.1311) entities are:

- Government Departments (Ministries), funded by the Exchequer;
- Non-market grant-aided bodies. In principle, these are regarded as institutional units. They are controlled and funded almost entirely from the Exchequer; and
- Various extra-budgetary funds, for which separate accounts are maintained and which are directly administered by Departments (or in some cases by NTMA), for example the Ireland Strategic Investment Fund (ISIF).

The subsector does not include public corporations or enterprises engaged in the production of market services or goods.

The local government subsector (S.1313) consists of all bodies established for the purpose of local administration. At present, there are no data on subsidiaries of local government.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated (based on 2016Q4 data)

	S.1311		S.1313		
	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	4	10	38	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	4	100	0
	F.5	0	0	0	0
	F.6	85	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0
	F.8	12	10	100	0
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0
F.4		1	0	100	0
F.5		86	5	0	0
F.6		0	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0
F.8		50	24	100	0

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

QFAGG data are compiled according to ESA 2010. Balance sheet and financial transaction data are reported and transmitted to Eurostat and ECB under the Regulation.

All instrument categories required under the Regulation for each subsector of government are transmitted except “Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves outstanding” [(A)F.62]. Central government in Ireland is generally its own insurer (i.e., it covers its own non-life insurance related risks) but there may be certain local insurance arrangements in certain Departments/Offices of State for which no data are currently being compiled.

Comments on some individual instrument classes follow:

(A)F.2, central government deposit liabilities (which consist of the so-called “small savings” - Savings Certificates, Prize Bonds, National Instalment Savings and Savings Bonds) - the amount of the liability includes accrued interest when it is actually credited to the instrument holder. This is in accordance with the *Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*;

Loans (A)F.4 are recorded at nominal value;

The State’s equity in the Central Bank of Ireland is captured under (A)F.5, along with equity held by government in Public Corporations;

(A)F.8 data are of lower quality than for data reported for the other ESA instrument categories. A significant portion of the data is obtained from the Appropriation Accounts, which are published by the National Court of Auditors, the Comptroller and Auditor General. These Accounts are an end of year statement of the spending by Departments and Offices of State of the money voted by the Irish Parliament but also feature a balance sheet for each Department/Office. These data are only available annually and hence interpolation and extrapolation is necessary. Similarly, (A)F.8 data related to the Insurance Compensation Fund, which are published by the Irish Financial Services Regulatory Authority, are only available annually to CSO. The other principal components of (A)F.8, namely data on legacy currency outstanding and amounts payable by the Dormant Accounts Fund, are, however, available on a quarterly basis.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

In the vast majority of cases, data for debt securities [(A)F.3] and loans [(A)F.4] are available in sufficient detail to allow the required breakdown by original maturity: short-term (1 year or less) and long-term (more than one year).

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Central government (S.1311) information on assets of local government (S.1313) held *vis-à-vis* S.1311 liabilities is provided by NTMA. In recent years, such asset holdings have consisted entirely of short-term debt securities. Information on liabilities of S.1313 that are S.1311 assets is collected directly from the sponsoring government departments by the Department of Finance. The Central Treasury Service element of this is managed by NTMA and is available quarterly; however, Local Loans Fund data are only available annually at present, hence interpolation/estimation is required to generate the consolidated General Government sector. Non-market grant-aided bodies and extra-budgetary funds within S.1311 generally do not have claims on or liabilities to S.1313 - where there are interactions the transactions details are generally supplied by the S.1311 body (as is the case for transactions between Housing Finance Agency and local government).

For local government (S.1313), as mentioned in the paragraph above, information on liabilities of S.1313 that are S.1311 assets is collected directly from the sponsoring government departments by the Department of Finance.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

F.62 data are obtained from quarterly returns or annual reports. There are no government standardised guarantee programs at the moment.

F.8 data are obtained from direct sources. For F.8 the direct sources are sometimes annual reports, in these cases it will be interpolated across the quarters.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Transactions are based on flow information for securities, equity and insurance technical reserves. Transactions are based on stock information for deposits, loans (except social security fund assets) and accounts payable/receivable.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

As mentioned in 2.1.1 above, formal partitioning of QFAGG data into valuation and other changes in volume components is not done systematically. However, the overall plausibility is examined. Where other changes do occur, they are recorded. Other changes are normally due to reclassification or other methodological changes.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For the subsectoral accounts that are already being produced, the market valuation principle is followed in so far as is possible throughout the compilation system, for example for the compilation of bonds' data, quoted shares and financial derivatives. However, there are a number of exceptions, the principal ones being that data for central government holdings of equity in public corporations are valued at net book value and data for non-market grant-aided bodies (i.e., entities controlled and funded almost entirely from the Exchequer, which may be regarded as extensions of government departments) mainly follow the historic cost accounting convention. Data for both public corporations and non-market grant-aided bodies are usually available on an annual basis only, hence interpolation methods and extrapolation methods are employed to generate quarterly estimates – see also section 4.5 below.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹⁴

Consolidation compilation method used		%
General Government	Priority is given by subsector (central government)	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Not applicable	

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The accrual principle is generally followed wherever possible in the compilation process. However, the quality of F.8 data is lower than that of other instruments. For securities, accrued interest is incorporated with the specific instrument generating the interest in accordance with ESA 2010 rules, i.e., as if it were re-invested in the same instrument. Accrued interest on deposits, loans and accounts receivable/payable, where source data are available in practice, is similarly recorded. The debtor approach is followed.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.1					n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.31	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.32	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.41	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.42	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.51	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.52	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.6	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.7	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
Liabilities	F.81	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.89	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.1	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.31	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.32	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.41	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.42	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.51	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
	F.52	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5
F.6	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5	
F.7	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5	
F.81	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5	
F.89	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	5	5	

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods: 3- same value as previous quarters (1 quarter lag)

Interpolation methods: 5- Simple linear

¹⁴ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Any assets or liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency are valued in accordance with the *Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*. The necessary information is provided by NTMA.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

None.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

Revisions to both financial and non-financial accounts and to deficit and debt are tailored to EDP requirements while accommodating, as far as possible, revision practices in the broader National Accounts.

Some components of government expenditure are published as part of the quarterly national accounts around the middle of March year N for the quarters of year N-1 and earlier years.

The first full set of preliminary results for year N-1 are published in April year N and correspond to the end-March EDP notification and ESA table data transmissions. These may contain revisions to year N-1 results published in the quarterly national accounts due to additional data becoming available in late March. Revisions for earlier years arising from updated data sources or methodological changes may also be made at this time.

In June of year N, the main Irish national accounts annual publication (*National Income and Expenditure, Year N-1*) is produced, including a detailed breakdown of government income and expenditure. These may include revisions due to updated data sources or methodological changes implemented since the March EDP notification and these revisions will be incorporated in the quarterly ESA data transmissions at end-June. The national practice is to 'front-load' revisions as far as possible at this stage due to other national accounts publications being benchmarked for the next 12 months to the current *National Income and Expenditure* results. Therefore, the end-September year N EDP notification will broadly correspond to the data published in June unless a significant revision is required due to, for example, a reclassification or material revisions to source data.

In April and September of year N+1, further revision to year N-1 may be made due to updated data sources, classification decisions or other methodological changes. Where these revisions involve methodological changes or reclassifications, they are backdated through the entire annual and quarterly EDP and ESA time series. The EDP tables are still flagged as 'half-finalised' at this stage.

In April of year N+2, EDP data for year N-1 is regarded as 'final' following the inclusion of data from final audited accounts of local government.

Benchmark revisions may be carried out across National Accounts from time to time, to reflect updates from data sources that are available less frequently than annually such as a Census of Population or Household Budget Survey. Other revisions will generally result from methodological changes such as revisions to classifications, the introduction of new data sources or the correction of identified errors and are performed as needed.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Quarterly non-financial and financial accounts are compiled within the same unit so there is close co-operation to ensure consistency between the datasets.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

A quarterly version of EDP Table 2A is used as a quality check for discrepancies between the financial and non-financial accounts.

6.3/4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

There is close co-operation with the Department of Finance and the National Treasury Management Agency through regular meetings to ensure large transactions or major events are identified. There is a statistician seconded from the statistics office to the Department of Finance to ensure regular contact about all major transactions.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks	Sys	Occ	Int
Coherence and plausibility checks within and between government financial and non-financial accounts are made regularly.			
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data			
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks		X	
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	

Greece

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Financial data are compiled by the Bank of Greece (BoG). Non-financial data are compiled by the National Statistical Office (ELSTAT). A Memorandum of Understanding is in place between ELSTAT, the General Accounting Office of the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Greece for the provision of financial data for the government sector.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data are published in the context of the quarterly national financial accounts, on the website of Bank of Greece at www.bankofgreece.gr/Pages/en/Statistics/accounts.aspx

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

QFAGG data are published each quarter by Bank of Greece at t+119 days, following the relevant press release of the European Central Bank regarding quarterly financial accounts.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables, TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Greece does not have a S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
10	Money and banking statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
F.31	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.32	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.41	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.42	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.51	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
F.61	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC	15_Q_A_NC
F.81	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.89	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.52, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.7 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.31	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.32	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.41	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.42	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.66	-	-	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.89	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC

Categories F.51, F.52, F.61 and F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

ELSTAT surveys to entities classified as other central government bodies, local government and social security funds; Ministry of Finance and Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA).

2.1.3 Local government

ELSTAT, Ministry of Finance and Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA).

2.1.4 Social security funds

ELSTAT, Ministry of Finance and Public Debt Management Agency (PDMA).

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Bank of Greece.

2.2.3 Local government

Bank of Greece.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Bank of Greece.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

Sectoral delimitation issues are the responsibility of ELSTAT, which publishes a register at

www.statistics.gr/en/register-general-government-entities

The QFAGG data contain some differences regarding sector and instrument classification and are thus not fully consistent with the EDP data reported by ELSTAT.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

No stock data are interpolated or extrapolated.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are fully covered.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The breakdown of debt securities and loans into short-term long-term is made according to their original maturity.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

All transactions are fully covered.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Direct information is provided by ELSTAT.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Internal consistency is assured.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes in volume are compiled only when there is direct information available.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are valued at market prices, where appropriate.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹⁵

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given by subsector (central government)	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Data are recorded on an accrual basis.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

No estimation is made.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For transactions, the quarterly average rate is used. For stocks, the end-period rate is used.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

There are no changes in sources or methods throughout the time series.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

QFAGG data are revised whenever a new EDP notification or updated information from direct sources is received. No revision calendar exists but usually data are updated on a quarterly basis.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no significant breaks in time series.

¹⁵ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

No vintage differences exist as all dataset are updated at the same time. Some sector classification differences are present compared with quarterly non-financial and government debt.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

All data are checked quarterly and are coherent and plausible.

6.3/4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Large transactions and other economic flows are automatically identified in the database, according to specific test controls.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Coherence and plausibility checks within and between government financial and non-financial accounts are made regularly.			
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data			
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		

Spain

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Banco de España (BdE) is the institution responsible for preparing the financial accounts. Within the Bank, the Statistics Department of the Economics, Statistics and Research Directorate General carries out this work.

The methodology is also the responsibility of BdE. However, in certain aspects, including classification and the links between the non-financial and financial accounts, there is close co-ordination with the National Statistics Institute (INE), which compiles the national non-financial accounts, and the National Audit Office (IGAE), which produces general government statistics. The Comité Técnico de Cuentas Nacionales (CTCN) is responsible for the co-ordination.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Banco de España publishes a bilingual Spanish/English edition of the *Quarterly Financial Accounts of the Spanish Economy*, including the financial accounts of general government, on the Bde website (www.bde.es). This publication includes a breakdown, by sector, subsectors, instruments according to ESA 2010, stocks, transactions, other changes in volume and revaluations. This publication includes a note describing methodological issues:

www.bde.es/webbde/en/estadis/ccff/resumenmet.pdf

The publication titles are the *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), available at www.bde.es/webbde/en/estadis/infoest/bolest.html, and *Financial Accounts of the Spanish Economy* (quarterly), available at www.bde.es/webbde/en/estadis/ccff/ccff.html.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The data are available 85 days after the end of quarter (t+85), while the *Quarterly Financial Accounts of the Spanish Economy* are published on t+105.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1312 state government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
11	Balance of payments statistics
12	International Investment Position
13	Securities issues statistics
14	Other financial intermediaries statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources

Periodicity is denoted as *M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - annual, O - other*.

Accounting basis is denoted *C - cash, A - accrual, M - mixed*.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC- source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314			
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST		
Assets	F.2	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	
		15.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	
		3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC									
	F.31	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC
		3.M.A.NC	6.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	6.M.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	6.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	6.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	6.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	6.M.A.NC
	F.32	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC
		3.M.A.NC	6.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	6.M.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	6.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	6.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	6.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	6.M.A.NC
	F.41	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC
	F.42	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC
	F.51	3.M.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	15.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	6.Q.A.NC	
		10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	14.Q.A.NC	14.Q.A.NC
		11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC			
	F.52	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	
		10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	10.M.A.NC	
11.M.A.NC		12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	11.M.A.NC	12.Q.A.NC	14.Q.A.NC	14.Q.A.NC		
F.7	3.M.A.NC	n.a.	3.M.A.NC	n.a.	3.Q.A.NC	n.a.	3.Q.A.NC	n.a.	3.Q.A.NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
F.89	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC	
	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	10.Q.A.NC	

Categories F.1, F.61, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.81 were not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
F.2	10.C.A.CC 15.C.A.CC	15.M.A.CC 3.M.A.CC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.31	13.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC 6.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC 6.M.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	n.a.	n.a.
F.32	13.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC 6.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	13.M.A.NC 6.M.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	13.Q.A.NC	n.a.	n.a.
F.41	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC
F.42	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 11.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC	15.M.A.NC 12.M.A.NC 3.M.A.NC
F.51	n.a.	n.a.	14.Q.A.NC	14.Q.A.NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.52	n.a.	n.a.	14.Q.A.NC	14.Q.A.NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.81	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC	3.M.A.NC
F.89	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.Q.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC	3.M.A.NC 10.Q.A.NC

Categories F.1, F.61, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.7 were not applicable or blank.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

- *Ejecución del presupuesto del Estado*, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas
- *Presupuesto de Ingresos del Estado. Recaudación total. Avance*, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administración Públicas
- *Central de Información Económica-Financiera*, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas, www.minhap.gob.es/es-ES/CDI/Paginas/centraldeinformacion.aspx
- *Boletín mensual*, Secretaría General del Tesoro y Política Financiera

2.1.2 State government

- Información de Ejecución Presupuestaria de las Comunidades Autónomas, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas
- Central de Información Económica-Financiera, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas, www.minhap.gob.es/es-ES/CDI/Paginas/centraldeinformacion.aspx

2.1.3 Local government

- Ejecución presupuestaria trimestral de Entidades Locales, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administración Públicas
- Central de Información Económica-Financiera, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas, www.minhap.gob.es/es-ES/CDI/Paginas/centraldeinformacion.aspx

2.1.4 Social security funds

- *Información Presupuestaria y Financiera*, Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social, www.seg-social.es/Internet_1/InformacionEconomicof/InformacionContableFinancieraPruebas/index.htm
- *Central de Información Económica-Financiera*, Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas, www.minhap.gob.es/es-ES/CDI/Paginas/centraldeinformacion.aspx
- *Cuenta general de la Seguridad Social*, Ministerio de Empleo y Seguridad Social

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

- *Balance del Banco de España*, Departamento de Intervención General, Banco de España
- División de CIR y otros microdatos, Departamento de Información Financiera y CIR, Banco de España
- División de Balanza de Pagos, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Central de Balances, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Estadísticas Financieras, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España

2.2.2 State government

- División de CIR y otros microdatos, Departamento de Información Financiera y CIR, Banco de España
- División de Balanza de Pagos, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Central de Balances, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Estadísticas Financieras, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España

2.2.3 Local government

- División de CIR y otros microdatos, Departamento de Información Financiera y CIR, Banco de España
- División de Balanza de Pagos, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Central de Balances, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Estadísticas Financieras, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España

2.2.4 Social security funds

- División de CIR y otros microdatos, Departamento de Información Financiera y CIR, Banco de España
- División de Balanza de Pagos, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Central de Balances, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España
- División de Estadísticas Financieras, Departamento de Estadística, Banco de España

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

For the 17 regional autonomous governments (classified as state government) and the six main municipalities (local government) a testing process has been established, on a quarterly basis, to check the data compiled through indirect sources with the information available in the internal records of these governments.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

S.1311: Central Government comprises the State and all administrative and similar autonomous agencies reporting to central government, except for those classified in the Social Security Funds (S.1314) subsector. It also includes enterprises controlled by the State that do not comply with the ESA 2010 rules for classification as non-financial corporations.

S.1312: Regional (Autonomous) Government: included here are the management institutions of the Regional (Autonomous) Governments and their administrative and similar autonomous agencies, including the universities for which such governments are responsible, but not their service-producing enterprises or their commercial autonomous agencies (except those that do not comply with the rules of ESA 2010 for classification as non-financial corporations, which are included here). Social Security transferred to the Regional (Autonomous) Governments appears in S.1314.

S.1313: Local Government comprises the provincial, municipal, island, town and minor local authorities, and the groupings to which these units belong. Also included here are the administrative and similar autonomous agencies which report to them, but not service-producing enterprises (except those that do not comply with the rules of ESA 2010 for classification as non-financial corporations, which are included here).

S.1314: Social Security Funds: included here are the Social Security General Treasury and other management entities (mutual insurance companies covering workplace accidents and occupational diseases within the Social Security System, the National Social Security Institute, the Migration and Social Services Institute, the National Health Institute and the Naval Welfare Institute), as well as the National Employment Institute and the Wage Guarantee Fund, even though the latter both have the legal status of autonomous administrative agencies. The social security activity transferred to the Regional (Autonomous) Governments is also included here, as are the following State administrative autonomous agencies: the social security scheme for State civil servants (MUFACE), the Armed Services Welfare Institute (ISFAS) and the social security scheme for the legal sector (MUGEJU) (see S.1311).

The list of General Government Units can be found at:

www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/7110762/ES-EDPI-Annex-I-201512.xlsx/e6410217-0a82-4e78-86d9-ff70e7e985c9

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

No interpolation or extrapolation methods are used for the compilation of the government sector financial accounts.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Currency and deposits (F.2): on the assets' side it includes transferable deposits and other deposits such as sight deposits in euro and other currencies held by general government in credit institutions, repos and reserve repos, time accounts and saving deposits; on the liabilities' side it includes coin issued.

Debt securities (F.3): financial transactions in F.3 include interest accrued less interest paid in the period in relation to these instruments. Accrued interest pending payment is included in the financial balance sheets. This item includes short-term securities issued by general government, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper and state government and local government notes, and long-term securities (medium- and long-term public debt, including medium-term notes).

Loans (F.4): includes loans in euro and in other currencies (short-term loans and long-term loans).

Equity and investment fund shares (F.5): includes quoted shares (shares quoted on organised resident and non-resident markets), unquoted shares (shares not quoted on organised resident and non-resident markets) and other equity (investment by General Government in the capital of state-owned enterprises that do not have the legal status of a public limited company and the State's holding in the capital of BdE and in that of the Official Credit Institute (ICO)).

Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6): the Spanish public pension system is a pay-as-you-go system and there are no guarantees associated that could be considered government liabilities.

Financial derivatives (F.7): the only financial derivatives in the general government financial accounts are cross-currency swaps, whose initial market value is zero.

Other accounts receivable/payable (F.8): includes trade credits and advances (credits, not in the form of the instruments set out above, granted to general government) and other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits (diverse accounts receivable/payable, interest accrued on deposits/loans and pending receipt/payment, transactions under way between general government bodies, outstanding taxes and social contributions, current transfers pending receipt and payment between general government bodies and, also, other unclassified).

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

Information about the original maturity for debt securities and loans is available and they are classified according to the rules laid down by the Regulation.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

BdE compiles the full set of *Quarterly Financial Accounts for the Spanish Economy*. The compilation process uses basic information for all instruments and sectors classified in a matrix, whose rows and columns correspond to approximately 50 financial instruments (reduced at a later stage to the ESA 2010 standard instrument categories) and 20 institutional groupings (reduced at a later stage to the ESA 2010 sectors and subsectors). This matrix provides counterpart information for each instrument for all sectors and subsectors.

Transactions between different sectors are covered, since the direct and indirect information collected allows coverage of transactions between general government and resident and non-resident sectors for each instrument, with information of the counterpart sector.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Transactions are generally based on flow information, except for deposit assets and loan liabilities of the state and local government.

Financial transactions:

In practice, there are two sources of information for a financial transaction, namely the two parties thereto. For example, in the case of deposits held by central government with banks classified as S.122, information is available, on one hand, from the deposits *vis-à-vis* central government according to the accounting statements of the banks and, on the other hand, from the budgetary information. For certain instruments there is also a third source of information, namely administrative records of the transactions, such as those of IBERCLEAR for government securities transactions. This means that a ranking of sources must be established when compiling the accounts. The criterion used gives, in principle, priority to primary information sources (not to those derived or inferred indirectly), which provide a valuation of the total volume of the instrument in question, normally indicating the counterpart sectors of such transactions and stocks.

Ensuring consistency between stocks and flows:

Consistency between stocks and flows is achieved for the general government sector financial accounts. For each of the financial instruments the following accounting identity must hold:

$$S_t = S_{t-1} + F_t + R_t + CV_t$$

where S_{t-1} and S_t are the outstanding stocks at the beginning and at the end of the period; F_t the financial transactions of the period; R_t the revaluations; and CV_t the changes recorded in stocks owing to other changes in volume (e.g. change in institutional units from one sector to another or unilateral loan write-offs).

The amounts in the financial accounts are, for most of the transactions, calculated directly from the basic supporting information, e.g. securities market, and only certain financial assets and liabilities transactions are obtained from the differences in financial assets and from the differences in liabilities over two consecutive quarters. These differences are adjusted for changes in stocks that do not correspond to actual transactions, namely capital gains and losses, changes in the exchange rate, write-offs, etc., this information being drawn fundamentally from the budget execution of the units involved and the markets where assets and liabilities are exchanged.

Revaluations

In compiling the financial accounts, two types of revaluation of financial assets/liabilities have been identified. The first is revaluation arising from the change in market price of financial assets/liabilities quoted on the market (i.e., those corresponding to quoted shares or, where applicable, estimated on the basis of the conditions prevailing on the markets – unquoted shares). The second are those resulting from a change in the euro exchange rate, which affects financial assets/liabilities denominated in currencies other than the euro (those shall be converted into the national currency on the basis of the representative market exchange rate prevailing on the last working day of each year). These revaluations are introduced in the accounting identity described above as R_t .

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

As regards other changes in volume flows (CV_t in the accounting identity given in section 4.1), ESA 2010 indicates two types of other flows potentially affecting the financial categories. These are: a) other changes in volume not elsewhere classified (K.5), which correspond, for example, to changes in financial claims resulting from write-offs; and b) changes in classification (K.6), which are reflected in the financial categories owing, for instance, to reclassifications of institutional units from one subsector to another (K.61), in which case it would affect the entire balance sheet of the units affected, or reclassifications of certain financial instruments (K.62), e.g. shares of a company that are

accepted for listing on an organised markets and which, therefore, are reclassified from unlisted shares to listed shares.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ESA 2010 methodology establishes that the valuation of financial balance sheets or stocks of financial assets and liabilities shall be at market price. The items most affected by this type of valuation are shares and other equity and, to a lesser extent, debt securities.

The practical application of this rule poses difficulties in the case of those instruments where said valuation cannot be calculated directly. Indeed, market price can only be accurately recorded in the case of securities quoted on IBERCLEAR (the bulk of debt securities in circulation) or on other organised markets, those with reasonable liquidity, and listed shares. Estimates have been made for the remaining securities. The valuation methods used for the main instruments affected by this rule are discussed below.

Evidently, the valuations are identical for a financial instrument insofar as it is a financial asset and insofar as it is a liability; nonetheless, since the availability of sufficiently detailed information differs for securities issues and portfolios, the estimation procedure followed in each case shall be separately discussed.

Debt securities (F.3):

Outstanding liabilities: all securities with a high degree of liquidity (e.g. the case of State issues) have been valued at market prices.

Net issuance: financial transactions have been obtained as the difference between issuance and redemptions at their respective issue and redemption prices. In the case of issues at a discount, accrued interest has been added, and interest accrued less interest paid in the case of other issues.

Equity and investment fund shares (F.5):

Outstanding liabilities: ESA 2010 lays down the following valuation principles for shares and other equity: a) general principle: valuation at current prices, which may be approximated by calculating the current, or discounted, value of future profits (ESA 2010, 7.37); b) listed shares are value at observed market prices; c) unlisted shares are valued with reference to the valuation of quoted shares, taking into account the difference between these types of shares (basically their liquidity) and considering the sector and reserves accumulated; d) other equity is either valued at the value of own funds or at nominal value.

These valuation criteria have been applied in the following manner: a) listed shares have been valued at the market prices observed on stock markets (market capitalisation); b) for unlisted shares, the valuation of quoted shares in the same segment has been used as a reference, provided that the corporations whose shares are quoted are representative of the segment. When they are representative (e.g. in the case of banks), the market value of unlisted shares has been estimated by applying the capitalisation/own funds ratio of quoted shares to the own funds ratio of unquoted shares. When they are not representative, the discount rate implicit in the valuation of listed shares has been used as a reference to estimate the market value of unlisted shares, and c) other equity has been valued at the value of own funds or book value.

The value of unlisted shares issued by non-financial corporations has not been obtained by applying the ESA 2010 recommended ratio (capitalisation/own funds ratio of listed corporations of a similar size and activity) owing to the narrowness of the Spanish stock market, which prevents the valid application of this ratio to unlisted corporations. The discounted value of future income is used for the valuation of unlisted equity. Following on from this, the value of unquoted shares in circulation issued by public limited companies classified in the non-financial corporations sector has been estimated taking the discounted current value of the flow of expected ordinary profits. The discount factor applied includes, implicitly, expected long-term interest rates, a risk premium (encompassing the risks associated with the possibility of these corporations going bankrupt, with the lack of liquidity of the shares involved and with other factors) and the expected nominal growth rate of profits.

Anomalous cases are stripped out of these calculations. In practice, the discount rate used, inferred from the behavior of the valuation of quoted corporations, is equivalent to applying a market capitalisation/expected profits ratio instead of market capitalisation/own funds. This is warranted because in cases where the market is narrow, it is preferable to use a variable more closely correlated to the value of the corporation (such is the case of the ratio that takes expected profits rather than own funds into accounts).

Special cases. This group includes: a) the shares of unquoted corporations – of whatever type - which incur systematic losses, whose value is recorded at the value of their paid-up capital, and b) other equity issued by any institutional grouping whose own funds are negative, which is recorded at its paid-up capital.

Net issuance

The data on transactions for the period (issues) are calculated on the basis of the information on contributions of funds from budgetary information. The data on other changes in balance sheet accounts (revaluation on other changes in volume) for all shares and other equity are obtained by taking the difference between the change in positions (balance sheet), transactions and or revaluations.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

In the consolidated financial accounts, the positions between the various subsectors have been eliminated (inter-flows and positions). This affects:

- outstanding amounts of debt securities issued by central government and held by social security funds;
- loans granted by central government to social security funds;
- loans granted by the Fund for the Financing of Payments to Suppliers (FFPP), classified as central government, to Regional (Autonomous) state governments and local government, that entail a reduction in the other accounts payable by both these tiers of government;
- loans granted by the Regional Liquidity Fund (FLA), classified as central government, to Regional (Autonomous) state government, mainly used to refinance debt redemptions;
- The Financial Fund for the Financing of Regional (Autonomous) Governments and the Financial Fund for the Financing of Local Governments were created at the beginning of 2015 and have assumed the outstanding debt of the former FLA and FFPP funds as at December 2014.
- The information used to compile the positions between subsectors is provided by the units involved in managing the funds and no amendments are made to the basic data. This information is cross checked. In the consolidation process, priority is given to the State information, and secondly to the social security funds data.

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹⁶

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given by subsector (central government)	100
Central Government	Priority is given by subsector (central government)	100
State government	Priority is given by subsector (central government, then social security funds)	100
Local government	Priority is given by subsector (central government, then social security funds)	100
Social security funds	Priority is given by subsector (central government, then social security funds)	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

With regard to transactions, the accrual principle is applied as in ESA 2010. The recording of interest in financial transactions accounts on an accrual basis affects financial transactions accounts since it means that the interest accrued is included in the financial transaction up to the time of payment. Regarding the financial balance sheets, the outstanding stock of securities has been recorded at market prices, with accrued interest being precisely one of the market price components.

The incorporation of interest accrued into the financial accounts is made in the instrument generating the interest in the case of securities' categories, as established in ESA 2010. For loans, the interest accrued is recorded in the category other accounts receivable/payable. This treatment was approved by Eurostat and the ECB and is considered as covered by ESA 2010 paragraph 5.242. Furthermore, those amounts are negligible. Therefore, in the case of securities, the interest accrued is treated as if it were re-invested in the same instrument from which it stands, with a disinvestment from the related instrument at the time of payment of interest.

The debtor principle has been followed in the compilation of the Spanish financial accounts for the following reasons: (a) it is considered the best interpretation of the references made in the ESA 2010 to the interest accrual criterion; (b) it is the alternative Eurostat has opted for in its *Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*; and (c) it is consistent with the recording of interest in the general government deficit in the Excessive Deficit Procedure notifications.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9 - No estimation methods are used.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

The financial accounts are transmitted in millions of euro and no explicit indication is given for any sub-category of the transactions or balance sheets whose original series are expressed in foreign currencies. Naturally, the extent to which the various transactions/balance sheets are expressed in any particular currency can be determined from the available database information. This database information has been translated into euro as follows:

- a) original series in pesetas (ending on 1 January 1999): these were expressed in euro at the irrevocable conversion rate, which was fixed at 166.386 pts/€;
- b) original series in the other currencies that were integrated into the euro on 1 January 1999: these were expressed in pesetas at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the transaction or at the end of the period (financial balance sheets) and were then converted into euro as in (a) above;
- c) original series in other currencies: until 1 January 1999, the procedure of (b) above was followed, i.e., they were converted into pesetas and then into euro; and from 1/1/1999 they

¹⁶ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

have been expressed in euro at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the transaction or at the end of the period (financial balance sheets).

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

There are no major methodological changes throughout the time series.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The current dissemination provides revisions of previously disseminated data. A revision policy has been established to allow more stable series and it is intended that, when the accounts for each quarter are estimated, the accounts of at least the eight preceding quarters and their corresponding years will be revised. This regular revision procedure does not rule out exceptional revisions when warranted by the circumstances.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no major methodological changes throughout the time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Establishing consistency between non-financial and financial accounts is difficult because the calculations are made by different institutions and, in most cases, on the basis of different underlying information and, often, at different points in time. To overcome these difficulties, the teams entrusted with this work in the different institutions co-ordinate their compilation processes as far as possible. On this basis, it was decided to adopt as a balancing item of the annual financial accounts the one obtained for the annual non-financial account. The process of compiling the financial accounts gives rise to an initial estimate that does not coincide with this.

The analysis of these differences has shown that the discrepancies offset each other over successive periods so it is reasonable to consider them as lagged proceeds or payments and therefore they were introduced as estimates of missing F.89 timing differences.

QFAGG data are consistent with quarterly government debt data, except for accrued interest not being recorded in the underlying interest.

QFAGG data are compiled as a subset of Monetary Union Financial Accounts, thus differences between domains are usually marginal and due to vintages.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

See table 10.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Information on major events is reported. No undocumented large movements are observed.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Other economic flows are routinely monitored and fully reported. No undocumented large ones are observed.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

France

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The compilation of QFAGG is the result of a joint collaboration between the Public Finances General Directorate (DGFIP) of the Ministry of Finance, the Financial Accounts Division of the Banque de France and national accounts department of the French National Statistical Institute (INSEE).

Data for general government financial transactions are compiled, at nominal value, by DGFIP. The outstanding amounts (of both assets and liabilities) are calculated at market value (only for instruments F.3 and F.5) by the Financial Accounts Division of the Banque de France, which ensures stock-flow consistency and transmits QFAGG data. The national accounts department of INSEE ensures the consistency of financial accounts with debt as well as the good enforcement of national accounts methodology as described in both ESA 2010 and MGDD.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data are not published. Nonetheless, data on financial accounts by sectors, subsectors and by instruments that broadly align with QFAGG are published within 107 days, in the publication *Financial accounts and financial balance sheets*. They include data for the S.13 sector.

Stocks and transactions for assets and liabilities are available, for the last quarter, at:

www.banque-france.fr/en/economics-statistics/money/financial-accounts-and-financial-balance-sheets.html

Detailed complete time series are available at:

www.banque-france.fr/en/economics-statistics/database/national-financial-accounts.html

A methodology document, giving information about the way accounts are constructed, is available at:

www.banque-france.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/banque_de_france/Economie_et_Statistiques/Database/Methodology/Methodologie-CF-base2010.pdf

For debt instruments, useful information can also be found in the EDP Inventory of methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA 2010.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

QFAGG data are not published. However, quarterly financial accounts data are published at t+107 days.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. France has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
4	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.2	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.31	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.32	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.41	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.42	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.51	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.52	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.61	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC 4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC 4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.6M	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.66	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	6_M_A_NC	6_M_A_NC
F.7	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%) 4_A_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%) 4_A_A_CC
F.81	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.89	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	4_A_M_CC 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 10_M_C_CC	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 10_M_C_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.32	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 13_Q_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 13_Q_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.41	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.42	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%) 10_Q_A_NC 16_A_A_NC
F.51	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 15_Q_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 15_Q_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.52	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (100%) 16_A_A_NC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.61	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%) 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%) 15_Q_A_CC	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.6M	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.66	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.7	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)					3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.81	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)
F.89	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	3_Q_M_CC (82%) 4_A_M_CC (18%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (95%) 4_A_M_CC (5%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)	3_Q_M_CC (73%) 4_A_M_CC (27%)

Category F.1 not applicable

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

Direct information, on annual basis, is the sole source data for all definitive statistics for all subsectors.

2.1.1 Central government

Direct information is obtained from the accounts of the State (S.1311.1). The data are available on a quarterly basis through a datacenter CHORUS (www.performance-publique.budget.gouv.fr/cadre-gestion-publique/gestion-budgetaire/approfondir/systemes-d-information-financiere-etat/chorus-outil-gestion-financiere-budgetaire-comptable-en-mode-lolf#.VsrJnECwRjU)

For the subsector other central government bodies (S.1311.2), data are mostly compiled (82%) through an IT centralisation of a group of organisations (datacenter for Etablissement Public National), and a direct collection of data for some entities (BPI, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, Caisse de la Dette Publique...).

The remaining 18% is covered by a direct exploitation of balance sheets.

Definitive statistics are made on an annual basis, according to the accounts of all the units.

Consistency between annual and quarterly statistics is then ensured.

2.1.3 Local government

For quarterly provisional statistics, direct information is obtained from the accounts of the departments, regions, groupings of municipalities with tax-levying powers, unions and municipalities. The collection of data through datacenter is virtually comprehensive. Nevertheless, part of "other local organisations" is not monitored on a quarterly basis.

Quarterly data collected represents 99% of the total debt of the local government subsector.

For annual definitive statistics, the accounts of the whole subsector are available.

2.1.4 Social security funds

For quarterly provisional statistics, the collection of accounts is based on the quarterly accounts of a group of social security funds and public hospitals collected through an IT centralisation. Contrary to the other subsectors, part of the quarterly information (25%) comes directly from balance sheets reporting (for organisations as l'ACOSS, la CADES, la CNSA, l'ERAFP, le FRR, Pôle Emploi et l'UNEDIC).

It is completed by the quarterly financial operations collected directly from the other major organisations.

The quarterly collection of data represents 98% of the total debt of the social security funds subsector. When annual definitive statistics are compiled, the accounts of all the entities of the subsector are available.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

10_Q_A_NC

16_A_A_CC

Financial accounts, like monetary statistics, rely on the balance sheet reporting of credit Institutions, centrally managed by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR), which is in charge of bank and insurance supervision in France. Banks are asked to break down most of their transactions with customers (deposits and loans) into the various sectors used for French accounting purposes.

These data are available on monthly and quarterly basis. They are comprehensive on a quarterly basis and sample-based on a monthly basis.

Quarterly leasing data are extracted from monetary statistics but, but the only comprehensive source is annual [survey of INSEE on leasing \(www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/default.asp?page=sources/ope-enq-credit-bail.htm\)](http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/default.asp?page=sources/ope-enq-credit-bail.htm), which is only available on an annual basis. Quarterly statistics are then adjusted to fit the annual data.

13_Q_A_NC Securities: Securities Issues Statistics compiled by Banque de France are used on a security-by-security basis.

16_A_A_NCSHares: To calculate the valuation at market value on an annual basis, SBS statistics from INSEE and comprehensive and detailed information on the corporate State shareholding (named "compte 26", see section 2.3) are used.

10_M_A_NC: Banque de France, which is in charge of putting coin into circulation on the behalf of the State, provides the relevant information.

15_Q_A_NC: Assets of local government in insurance reserves are compiled based on Banque de France-SGACPR data collection of insurance balance sheets.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Every year the Ministry of Finance provides Parliament with a very detailed financial description of the State's shareholding of corporate equity (report of the Agence des Participations de l'Etat). This document enables the compilation of annual flows of financial transactions (F.5) and provides a reliable basis to estimate quarterly stocks at market prices.

Securities Holdings Statistics are used to derive a complete holding sector breakdown of securities issued by general government. Intra general government holdings (for consolidation) are nevertheless derived from DGFIP information.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The French EDP inventory is available at:

www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories

The "State" (budgetary central government) subsector (S.1311.1) is fully covered.

For the other central government bodies subsector (S.1311.2), the collection of data represents around 99% of the total debt of S.1311.2 for provisional quarters. They are later corrected to ensure consistency with definitive annual data, based on full subsector coverage.

The coverage of local government subsector is wide but not completely comprehensive for provisional quarters: 99% of the total debt of the local government subsector is covered. Then quarterly statistics are aligned to annual data based on full subsector coverage.

For the social security funds subsector, the coverage for the last quarter includes the main units and a group of public funds. The quarterly collection of data represents 98% of the total debt of the social security funds subsector. For annual definitive statistics, the accounts of the whole subsector are available. Quarterly statistics are made consistent with this definitive annual data.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated (as at end-2014)

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	2	0	4	0	21	0
	F.3	20	0	0	0	56	0
	F.4	0	0	0	0	5	0
	F.5	3	0	1	0	47	0
	F.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	19	0	1	0	19	0
	Liabilities	F.2	2	0	0	0	1
F.3		0	0	0	0	1	0
F.4		0	0	0	0	5	0
F.5		0	0	0	0	1	0
F.6		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.8		13	0	1	0	13	0

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial instruments F.2, F.31, F.32, F.4 and F.5 are fully covered. At the end of 2014, this subset of financial instruments covers around 67 per cent of total assets, and 88 per cent of total liabilities.

The transactions in F.8 are collected on a reliable basis from detailed balance sheets but the times of recording are not necessary relevant because the units do not provide complete quarterly accrual accounts. They provide only accrual accounts on an annual basis. The quality of quarterly information is lower than on an annual basis.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

Securities are classified according to their original maturities.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

For issued debt securities (F.31/F.32): DGFIP information regarding general government counterparties is comprehensive whereas it is incomplete for non-general government holders. Banque de France Securities Holdings Statistics are used to complete the information by imputing the counterpart sector.

Regarding other accounts receivable/payable, DGFIP provides comprehensive coverage only for intra- general government counterparts and the rest of the world. For central and local government, unallocated F.81 operations are attributed to the non-financial corporations sector. For social security funds, unknown counterparties are attributed to households since insurance and social assistance benefits are only paid to households and social contributions are conventionally paid by the household sector.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Information from quarterly and annual financial accounts' sources is used to complete the whom-to-whom information provided by DGFIP.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Considering the relatively poorer quality and reliability of the quarterly profile of F.81 and F.89 provided by DGFIP, targeted correction to quarters, while aligning to the annual data, can be

implemented on DGFIP data.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The national financial accounts are compiled in two main stages. The first consists of the collection, estimation or calculation of quarterly data for all institutional sectors and financial transactions. The second aims at ensuring the consistency of those data.

Changes in stocks of assets and liabilities between time t-1 and t can be broken down into three components: flows, valuation effects and other changes in volume, using the following formula:

$$Stock_t = Stock_{t-1} + Flows_t + Holding_gains_losses_t + Other_changes_volume_t$$

All outstanding stocks data, with the exception of F.32 and F.5 instruments, are calculated by reconciliation from an initial annual stock at end-1997, to which flows and valuation and other changes in volume are added.

For F.32 and F.5, stocks are collected from the securities database of the Banque de France in the same way as transactions and changes/other changes in volume, and valuation is calculated by reconciliation.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Volume changes (due to reclassification or methodological changes) and other volume changes are added up.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Transactions are recorded at their effective price on an accrual basis, i.e., at the time when the claim or obligation is actually created, cancelled or transformed, rather than at the time of their payment.

Outstanding stocks of financial assets and liabilities are generally recorded at current prices and according to the double-entry principle – i.e., each amount is recorded twice, once as a resource (or liability) and once as a use (or asset).

Stocks of deposits and loans are recorded at their nominal value. If denominated in a foreign currency, they are converted into national currency at the exchange rate applicable on the date in question.

Listed securities (bonds, shares) and investment fund units are recorded at their market price, i.e., taking account of financial market variations.

Unlisted shares, for which prices are not usually observable, are valued by applying the price-to-book ratio for similar listed companies operating in the same sector, minus a standard 25% discount for illiquidity. Other equity holdings, notably shares in limited liability companies, are valued on the basis of the net book value of the issuing company.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

The QFAGG data that are compiled and transmitted to Eurostat and ECB conform in principle with the consolidation method described in the *Manual on sources and methods for the compilation of ESA2010 Financial Accounts*. On this basis, consolidated data at the level of one general government subsector means that the intra transactions and positions are eliminated, and consolidated data at the level of the general government sector means that the intra subsectors and the inter subsectors transactions and positions are eliminated.

Double information, i.e., from both counterparties, is often available. The reconciliation compilation method used is a splitting procedure.

Priority is always given to the assets side for the intra subsectors transactions, for all the financial

instruments considered (F.2, F.3, F.4 and F.8), because of better information about the counterparties from the assets' side than from the liabilities.

For the inter subsectors transactions, priority is given by sector. The priority depends on the financial instrument considered (F.2, F.3, F.4 and F.8).

F.2: Assets and liabilities from local government, social security funds or other central government bodies are imposed to central government. In central government precise information is not available by counterparty, whereas in the other subsectors entities have specific accounts for deposits with central government.

F.3: Assets and liabilities from local government, social security funds or other central government bodies are imposed to central government. Assets and liabilities from social security funds are imposed to other central government bodies and local government. Assets and liabilities from other central government bodies are imposed to local government. If a unit holds instruments issued by public administrations, detailed information is regularly available from the unit's accounts. If this is not the case, counterpart information is obtained from the unit's portfolio of financial assets.

F.8: Assets and liabilities from central government are imposed to local government and social security funds. Assets and liabilities from other central government bodies are imposed to central government, local government and social security funds. Assets and liabilities from local government are imposed to social security funds.

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹⁷

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority given to the asset side	63
	Priority given by sector	37
Central Government	Priority given to the asset side	3
	Priority given by sector	97
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority given to the asset side	60
	Priority given by sector	40
Social security funds	Priority given to the asset side	19
	Priority given by sector	81

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The accrual principle is generally applied in the compilation process. For deposits (F.2), short-term debt securities (F.31) and loans (F.4), accrual-based interest is recorded in specific financial operations, respectively denoted as F.28, F.38 and F.48. For long-term bonds, accrual-based interest is incorporated with the specific instrument generating the interest.

The recording of accrued interest on bonds and similar instruments (F.32) is in accordance with ESA 2010 rules (ESA paragraph 4.46), i.e., as if it were reinvested in the same instrument. Indeed, when interest is not actually paid, the increase in the principal is recorded in the outstanding amounts as a further acquisition of that kind of financial asset by the creditor and an equal acquisition of a liability by the debtor.

The debtor approach is used only for the detailed counterpart sector, especially for the financial sector and the rest of the world.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Most of the information required for the compilation of QFAGG is available on a quarterly basis within

¹⁷ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

the time needed to compile and transmit the quarterly financial accounts (t+3 months). The collection of data represents around 98-99 per cent of the total debt. The missing information concerns mainly the accounts of some entities of other central government bodies, other local organisations and other social organisations, with small amounts of debt.

For units not collected on a quarterly basis, financial transactions are imputed to zero for provisional quarters Q1 to Q3 (t+3 months). No extrapolation or estimation methods are used.

Financial transactions for provisional Q4 of year N are obtained by calculating the difference between transactions in the provisional annual account of the year (at the end of March of year N+1) and the sum of transactions for the three first quarters. Consequently, transactions for units collected in the provisional annual account but not on a quarterly basis are imputed to Q4. The coverage for the provisional annual account is larger than the quarterly but not full (around 99 per cent of the total debt).

Coverage is complete for annual definitive financial data (at the end of December of year N+1). Quarterly statistics are made consistent with this definitive annual data with specific information when it exists (code 7 in Table 9 below), or by a linear interpolation procedure (code 5).

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.1	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.31	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.32	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.41	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.42	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.51	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.52	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.6	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.7	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.81	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
F.89	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	
Liabilities	F.1	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.31	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.32	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.41	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.42	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.51	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.52	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.6	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.7	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
	F.81	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
F.89	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Data are collected in millions of euros from 1994. No conversion is necessary

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The financial accounts are compiled on a quarterly basis. Annual accounts are constructed using data from the quarterly accounts. Total annual transaction flows are equal to the sum of the four quarterly transaction amounts, and end-of-year stocks are equal to the stocks at the end of the fourth quarter of the quarterly accounts.

Quarterly series are revised regularly, according to the same calendar as the whole set of financial accounts, and consistent with revisions calendar of INSEE (and EDP notifications):

- End-March of year N, QFAGG data up to the fourth quarter of year N-1 are compiled. The first three quarters of year N-1 are revised along with all quarters of years N-2 and N-3. The deepness of the revision is therefore 11 quarters. The accounts for year N-1 are classified as provisional, those for N-2 become semi-definitive, and those for N-3 become definitive.
- End-June of year N, QFAGG data related to the first quarter of year N are compiled. Previous quarters are not revised.
- End-September of year N, QFAGG data related to the second quarter of year N are compiled. The first quarter of year N is also revised as well as all quarters for years N-1, N-2 and N-3. The deepness of revision is therefore 13 quarters;
- End-December of year N, QFAGG related to the third quarter of year N are released. Only the first two quarters of year N are revised.

Each change of perimeter to add or reclassify one entity into the general government sector triggers revision of QFAGG back-data. DGFIP is not always able to instantly adapt its data collection for the new entity. Thus, during a couple of quarters times series are compiled to fulfill QFAGG.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

BPI (Public Investment Bank) was created in 2012, which led to large asset management flows between public administrations. It triggered the recording of F.519 liabilities for the budgetary central government sub-group, which previously did not exist. Nevertheless, the treatment is neutral for the S.1311 subsector: the amount of liability issued being equal to the amount held by S.1311. Therefore, as of 2012, there are F.519 liabilities of S.13 in French QFAGG.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

In practice, as financial accounts are built through whom-to-whom series, so two situations can exist. Either one or two quarterly sources are available (i.e., declaring sector and counterpart sector), or no quarterly collected data exists. DGFIP provides quarterly data for most financial instruments' stocks (nominal/book value) and flows. When two sources of information are available for the same flows, the QFAGG routine always gives priority to data provided by DGFIP for the total change in assets and change in liabilities. Nevertheless, supplementary information can be used to impute missing counterpart information provided by DGFIP (see section 3.4 above).

Only small discrepancies between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts data are observed.

QFAGG is consistent with annual financial accounts as the latter is derived from quarterly accounts.

QFAGG is consistent with the quarterly debt. All the common time series use the same data sources.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

A basic descending data sort on the DGFIP initial dataset allows the identification of large transactions, which are most of the time documented by DGFIP.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

See above.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Coherence and plausibility checks within and between government financial and non-financial accounts are made regularly.			
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data			
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)		X	
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)		X	
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)		X	
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data			
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks			X
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		

Croatia

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Croatian National Bank (CNB) is responsible for methodological development, compilation and dissemination of the Quarterly Financial Accounts of General Government.

CNB is also in charge of calculation of EDP debt, while Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is responsible for non-financial accounts.

All responsibilities, protocols of exchanges of data sources and working groups in the GFS field are defined in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Finance (MoF), CBS and CNB, which was signed in July 2013.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Quarterly financial accounts of general government are not published for the time being.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

Source data are mostly based on direct information. Generally, in the production process there is a combination of direct and very reliable indirect sources that allows production of QFAGG data that achieves compatibility with EDP statistics.

There is a process of improving and developing new data sources for the datasets that are currently unsatisfactory, for example loans.

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Croatia has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
1	Current revenue and expenditure
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
7	Cash flow statement
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)
10	Money and banking statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
F.31	16 ¹	16 ¹	10_Q_A_NC 9 ² _O_C_CC	10_Q_A_NC 9 ² _O_C_CC	-	-	-	-	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹
F.32	16 ¹	16 ¹	10_Q_A_NC 9 ² _O_C_CC	10_Q_A_NC 9 ² _O_C_CC	-	-	-	-	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹	16 ¹
F.41	3_Q_C_NN	16 ³	6_Q_A_NC 9 ⁴ _O_C_CC	6_Q_A_NC 9 ⁴ _O_C_CC	-	-	-	-	7_A_C_CN	16 ³	7_A_C_CN	16 ³
F.42	3_Q_C_NN	16 ³	6_Q_A_NC 9 ⁴ _O_C_CC	10_Q_C_CC 9 ⁴ _O_C_CC	-	-	-	-	7_A_C_CN	16 ³	7_A_C_CN	16 ³
F.51	3_Q_C_NN 15_A_A_CC	6_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC 15_A_A_CC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_A_C_CN	8_A_A_NC	7_A_C_CN	8_Q_A_NC
F.52	3_Q_C_NN	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	7_A_C_CN	8_A_A_NC	7_A_C_CN	15_Q_A_NC
F.61	1_Q_M_NN	15_Q_C_NC	16 ⁵	15_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_M_NN	15_Q_C_NC	1_Q_M_NN	15_Q_C_NC
F.7	9 ⁶ _Q_A_CC	9 ⁶ _Q_A_CC	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_CC	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_CC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_CC	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_CC	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_CC	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_CC
F.81	8 ⁷ _Q_A_NC	16 ³	6_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	6_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	-	-	-	-	16 ⁵	6_A_A_NN	16 ⁵	6_A_A_NN
F.89	9 ⁸ _Q_C_NN	16 ³	6_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	6_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	-	-	-	-	9 ⁸ _Q_C_NN	16 ³	No source, no data produced.	No source, no data produced.

Categories F.1 and F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) were not applicable. F.66 is under official derogation.

1. Ad hoc irregular data sources.

2. Ad hoc reports of Croatian Postal Bank (Hrvatska poštanska banka d.d.) and State Agency for Deposit insurance and Bank Resolution on transactions for F.3A of S.1311 as creditor sector.

3. Derived from transactions.

4. Balance sheet report of Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR, Hrvatska Banka za Obnovu i Razvitak) from the Monetary and banking statistics collecting system; Annual Balance sheet report of State Agency for Deposit insurance and Bank Resolution (Državna agencija za osiguranje štednih uloga i sanaciju banaka); Annual report of Croatian Motorways Ltd (Hrvatske autoceste d.o.o.)

5. Derived from stocks.

6. Ministry of Finance on terms of each swap; transactions and fair values calculated by CNB.

7. For military equipment.

8. Time-adjusted cash.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.31	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN
F.32	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN	9 ¹ _Q_A_NN
F.41	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC
	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.42	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC
	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.51	3_Q_C_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_C_CN	6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.
F.7	n.a.	9 ² _Q_A_CC	n.a.	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	n.a.	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC	n.a.	10_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC
F.81	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN	16 ³	6_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN
	3_Q_M_NN	3_Q_M_NN		6_A_A_NN	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_NN	3_Q_M_NN	3_Q_M_NN	3_Q_M_NN
F.89	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN	16 ³	6_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN	6_A_M_NN
	3_Q_M_NN	8_Q_A_NC		6_A_A_NN	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_NN	3_Q_M_NN	3_Q_M_NN	3_Q_M_NN
	8_Q_A_NC				-	-	-	-				

Categories F.1, F.2, F.52, F.61 and F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) were not applicable. F.66 is under official derogation.

1 Ministry of Finance on terms of each debt security; stocks, flows and accrued interest calculated by CNB.

2 Ministry of Finance on terms of each swap; transactions and fair values calculated by CNB.

3 Derived from stocks.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

The main data source for budgetary central government budgetary units is the Financial Statements (BIL - Bilanca, PR-RAS – Izveštaj o prihodima, rashodima, primicima i izdacima, OBV- Izveštaj o obvezama) of the State budget, budgetary and extra-budgetary users, as prescribed by Ministry of Finance (MoF)

See www.mfin.hr/hr/financijsko-izvjestavanje-1-2. Balance sheets (BIL) are submitted annually, while Reports on revenue, expenditure, receipts and expenses (PR-RAS) and Reports on liabilities (OBV) are submitted quarterly.

The main data source for other central government units, that are not under the MoF's reporting obligation, are their annual Balance sheets (GFI-POD – Godišnji financijski izvještaj poduzetnika).

Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (HBOR) Balance sheet is submitted on a monthly basis through CNB's statistical collection system.

All attributes and parameters of debt securities on the liability side are reported by MoF on a monthly basis and the calculation of stocks, transactions and accrued interest is made by CNB.

A monthly survey to all government units is used for data on external loan liabilities.

Data on asset transactions in loans and shares & other equity, according to budgetary accounting definitions and coverage, are sourced from budgetary accounts and are received quarterly from MoF.

Temporary and irregular statistical surveys are used for data on stocks of equity and investment fund shares.

The main characteristics of financial derivatives are reported by MoF when a derivative is contracted and the calculation of transactions and fair value is made by CNB.

Data for Other accounts receivable concern the time adjusting of taxes in national accounts. They are received from CBS on a quarterly basis. CBS does the calculation using the Tax authority as the primary data source.

A survey on advances for military equipment is reported annually by the Ministry of Defence.

Data on quantities and prices achieved on all auctions of Emission Trading Allowances and quantities of surrendered allowances are reported quarterly by MoF, with first data delivery in 2015.

Data on EU flows, i.e., funds received from EU and paid to final beneficiaries, are reported quarterly by the National Fund, which is an integral unit within MoF, at the level of the beneficiary.

Data on lump sum payments for transfers from second pillar pensions to first pillar were occasionally reported by MoF.

2.1.3 Local government

The main data source for local government budgetary units are Financial Statements (BIL - Bilanca, PR-RAS – Izveštaj o prihodima, rashodima, primicima i izdacima, OBV- Izveštaj o obvezama) of local governments' budgets, their budgetary and extra-budgetary users, as prescribed by MoF (www.mfin.hr/hr/financijsko-izvjestavanje-1-2). Balance sheets (BIL) are submitted annually, while Reports on revenue, expenditure, receipts and expenses (PR-RAS) and Reports on liabilities (OBV) are submitted quarterly.

The main data source for other local government units, that are not under MoF's reporting obligation, are their annual Balance sheets (GFI-POD – Godišnji financijski izvještaj poduzetnika).

All attributes and parameters of debt securities on the liability side are reported by MoF on a monthly basis and calculation of stocks, transactions and accrued interest is made by CNB.

A monthly survey to all government units is used for data on external loan liabilities.

Annual Cash flow statements of local government units are used for data on transactions in loans

and shares & other equity.

An annual statistical survey is used for data on stocks of equity and investment fund shares.

Data for Other accounts receivable concern the time adjusting of taxes in national accounts. They are received from CBS on a quarterly basis. CBS does the calculation using the Tax authority as the primary data source.

2.1.4 Social security funds

The main data source for social security funds are Financial Statements (BIL - Bilanca, PR-RAS – Izvještaj o prihodima, rashodima, primicima i izdacima, OBV- Izvještaj o obvezama) of the State budget, budgetary and extra-budgetary users, as prescribed by MoF (<http://www.mfin.hr/hr/financijsko-izvjestavanje-1-2>). Balance sheets (BIL) are submitted annually, while Reports on revenue, expenditure, receipts and expenses (PR-RAS) and Reports on liabilities (OBV) are submitted quarterly.

All attributes and parameters of debt securities on the liability side are reported by MoF on a monthly basis and calculation of stocks, transactions and accrued interest is made by CNB.

A monthly survey to all government units is used for data on external loan liabilities.

Annual Cash flow statements of social security funds are used for data on transactions in loans and shares & other equity and loans.

An annual statistical survey is used for data on stocks of equity.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

The main indirect data source for compilation of financial accounts of central government is the Monetary and banking statistics collection system of CNB. The system provides monthly information, with 42 days' time lag, for deposits and loans.

CNB's Balance sheet is used for stocks and CNB's Profit and loss account is used for calculation of the annual super-dividend test on payments from CNB to the central budget.

CNB's insurance statistics are used for the stocks of non-life insurance technical reserves, on a quarterly basis.

CNB's statistics on investment funds are used for stocks of financial derivatives, on a quarterly basis.

2.2.3 Local government

The main indirect data source for compilation of financial accounts of local government is the Monetary and banking statistics collection system of CNB. The system provides monthly information, with 42 days' time lag, for deposits and loans.

CNB's insurance statistics are used for the stocks of non-life insurance technical reserves, on a quarterly basis.

CNB's statistics on investment funds are used for stocks of financial derivatives, on a quarterly basis.

2.2.4 Social security funds

The main indirect data source for compilation of financial accounts of social security funds is the Monetary and banking statistics collection system of CNB. The system provides monthly information, with 42 days' time lag, for deposits and loans.

CNB's insurance statistics are used for the stocks of non-life insurance technical reserves, on a quarterly basis.

CNB's statistics on investment funds are used for stocks of financial derivatives, on a quarterly basis.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

CBS is responsible for defining, managing and publishing the Official sector classification of institutional units under ESA2010. The Subcommittee on Sector Classification, established under the Memorandum of Understanding, is a methodological group with responsibility for sector classification of all institutional units in the Croatian economy, including the delineation of the general government sector.

CBS has a sector classification database in the Statistical Business Register, which is publicly available at www.dzs.hr/app/sektorizacija/.

The sector classification used in QFAGG and other GFS statistics is the same as that used for EDP statistics.

At the moment the EDP inventory has not yet been published.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

		S.1311		S.1313		S.1314	
		I	E	I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	0	100	100	100	100
	F.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	90	90	90	90	0	0
Liabilities	F.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	90	90	90	90	90	90

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Full coverage and instrument definition according to ESA2010 is achieved for deposits on the asset side, loans and debt securities on the liability side, for all subsectors of general government.

Trade credits and advances are covered for all subsectors.

Debt securities on the asset side covers only a few central government units that report ad hoc.

Loans on the asset side do not cover all central and local government units.

F.5 instrument does not cover all central and local government units.

F.6 on the asset side includes quarterly financial transactions whose counterparts are expenditures of all three general government subsectors for non-life insurance technical reserves.

Full coverage of F.7 instrument is achieved for all subsectors of general government.

Full coverage of F.89 instrument is achieved for all subsectors of general government.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The breakdown of loan liabilities is fully achieved through Monetary and banking statistics collecting system and the Survey on external loans.

The breakdown for debt security liabilities is possible because there is information on debt securities attributes at an ISIN level.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

The financial accounts compilation system has financial instrument, creditor sector and debtor sector dimensions.

Potential areas for improvement are: the coverage and sector classification of debtors for debt securities and loans on the asset side, identification of creditor within general government sector for debt securities transactions and stocks on the liability side and for F.89 instrument sector classification of debtor on the asset and creditor on liability side for consolidation purposes.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Regarding F.61A, for transactions there is a direct source from the Ministry of Finance for budgetary central government (S.1311.1) expenditure on premiums but there is no source for transactions of other central government bodies (S.1311.2). The Ministry of Finance source is partial as it only includes premiums payable.

For stocks, insurance corporations' data are used but these are counter-parted to the whole S.1311 subsector: sub-subsector data are not available. Transactions' data from the reports of insurance corporations for 2014 and 2015 show significant differences and are under investigation.

Only data available at the level it is available are used, no attempts are made to construct sub-subsector data from what is available. F.61 is recognised as an area requiring further improvement.

Regarding F.8A, the previous year's subsector structure is used to get quarterly subsector data on the time adjustment of cash data for taxes for general government. For F.8L, quarterly data for the current year, on a subsector level, are extrapolated and when annual figures are available simple interpolation is made to obtain quarterly transactions.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

F.2/AF.2 asset: using Monetary and banking statistics collection system, where stocks and other changes of volume on individual counterparty (creditor unit) are available, this ensures exact instrument definition and full sector classification. Firstly, exchange rate adjustments are calculated and transactions are then calculated as the difference in stocks adjusted for exchange rate adjustments and other changes in volume.

F.4/AF.4 assets: transactions for central government are compiled through direct data sources and stocks are calculated as accumulation of transactions. For local government and social security funds, transactions are derived from stocks.

F.5/AF.5 assets: transactions for central government are compiled through direct data sources and stocks are calculated as accumulation of transactions. Revaluations are residual after possible other changes are taken into account. For local government and social security funds transactions are derived from stocks.

F.6/AF.6 assets: F.6 includes quarterly financial transactions, for which the counterpart is expenditure by all three general government subsectors for non-life insurance technical reserves while stocks are compiled from insurance corporations' data. Differences are attributed to revaluations.

F.7/AF.7 assets/liability: transactions are compiled from swap parameters and recorded on the asset side by ESA2010 convention while stocks are calculated as the difference between present values of two future cash flows. If the value becomes negative it is shown on liability side and *vice versa*. Revaluations are calculated as stock differences.

F.8/AF.8 asset: the quarterly difference between the time-adjusted accrual data and cash tax data is calculated from direct data source. Stocks are derived from transactions. Data on advances for

military equipment are calculated from direct data source, with stocks derived from transactions. Transactions for other accounts receivable are calculated from direct stock data sources, using difference in stocks.

F.3/AF.3 liability: stocks, flows, exchange rate adjustments and accrued interest from coupon and distribution of discount/premium is calculated by CNB for each debt security using MoF data on the terms of each debt security on an ISIN by ISIN basis.

F.4/AF.4 liability: using Monetary and banking statistics collection system, where stocks, write offs/downs and other changes of volume on individual counterpart (debtor unit) are available, this ensures exact instrument definition and full sector classification. Firstly, exchange rate adjustments are calculated and then transactions are calculated as the difference in stocks adjusted for exchange rate adjustments and other changes in volume. MGDD rules for debt assumption and PPPs/Concessions are respected. From the same data source D.41U and FISIM are calculated ensuring consistency with Non-financial accounts.

F.5/AF.5 liability: data are compiled from same sources as F.5/AF.5 assets, namely, the owner of incorporated units classified in general government is always from the government sector.

F.8/AF.8 liability: adjustments for transactions in EU flows, Emissions Trading Allowances and lump sum payments for transfer from second to first pillar pensions are calculated from direct data source, with stocks derived from transactions. Transactions in other accounts payable and trade credits are calculated from direct data sources as the difference in stocks.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

The most common changes in volume of assets are due to sector reclassification. For each institutional unit that is being reclassified, the value of other changes in volume for each instrument is put in the matrix for reclassification where all OCVs for all reclassified units are summarised and then incorporated into the financial accounts.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

AF.2 assets are valued at nominal value plus interest accrued but not yet paid.

AF.5 assets are valued at market price for quoted corporations and investment fund shares, while unlisted and other equity is valued according to the own funds' method.

AF.3 liabilities are valued at nominal value, which means outstanding principal plus interest accrued but not yet paid. If a debt security is issued at discount/premium (T-bills, deep-discounted bonds, bonds), then the discount (premium) is linearly distributed over the lifetime of debt security and added to the stock value.

AF.4 liabilities are valued at nominal value, which means outstanding principal plus interest accrued but not yet paid.

AF.7 instrument is valued at fair value, for which the calculation is made by CNB.

Other instruments are valued at nominal value.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹⁸

Consolidation compilation method used	
General Government	Priority given to the liabilities side
Central Government	Priority given to the liabilities side
State government	
Local government	Priority given to the liabilities side
Social security funds	Priority given to the assets side

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

In financial accounts accrual accounting is respected.

Regarding interest, CNB calculates accrued interest for all debt instruments bearing interest. For each debt security coupon, interest is calculated individually according to the coupon schedule. Any discount/premium is linearly distributed across the lifetime of the security and treated as interest. For loans given by resident credit institutions, CNB's Monetary and banking statistics collection system is used. Data on accrued interest on Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (HBOR) loans given to general government are provided directly through a survey to HBOR. Accrued interest on loans given by non-resident units is calculated by CNB from MoF inputs.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

In the following table TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods:

3- same value as previous quarters (information given after the table)

4 - other (information given after the table)

Interpolation methods:

5- Simple linear

¹⁸ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	3	5	3
	F.42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5	3	5	3
	F.51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.52	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.6a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.81	4	n.a.	4	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.89	4	n.a.	4	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Liabilities	F.31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.81	5	n.a.	5	n.a.	5	n.a.	5	n.a.
	F.89	5	n.a.	5	n.a.	5	n.a.	5	n.a.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For stocks, all instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted to domestic currency at mid official CNB exchange rate on the last day of the quarter. Where transactions are calculated from stocks for instruments denominated in foreign currencies, exchange rate adjustments are calculated using quarterly average exchange rates.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

The most significant change in source occurred in December 2010, when CNB replaced its Monetary and banking statistics collection system. The replacement system enabled full coverage of institutional units and financial instruments for debt stocks according to ESA2010 sector classification.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

There is no official revision policy for quarterly government data. The non-financial account and financial account are produced by different institutions. Currently, there is a draft document on EDP revision policy that will enable further work towards a single revision policy for quarterly data.

Routine revisions for QFAGG are made after final data are available. Also, benchmark and other revisions are made for all data series when classification issues are resolved, improved data sources are available, application of ESA2010 requirements are improved or when systematic errors are perceived.

All revisions are implemented in EDP and annual financial accounts in the next transmissions after they are made in QFAGG, ensuring consistency among all the datasets.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

The most significant break in the time series occurs in December 2010, when the previous Monetary and banking statistics collection system was replaced with one that enabled full coverage of institutional units and financial instruments according to ESA2010 sector classification.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

QFAGG is produced with emphasis on consistency with EDP data. The annualised QFAGG are integrated into annual financial accounts ensuring consistency between the datasets. The sector and instrument coverage is consistent with quarterly government debt.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

The production process ensures differences between stocks are equal to the sum of transactions, revaluations and other changes in volumes for each instrument by subsector.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Large transactions are identified by comparing quarterly transactions for each instrument, calculated as a percentage of GDP (with rolling sum of quarters), with thresholds given in the ESA Transmission Table 27 metadata template. Here, large and significant movements are defined as movements of more than 1% of GDP for F.2 assets and F.32 liabilities; 0.5% for Other Economic Flows in AF.5 assets and AF.32 liabilities after treating plausible holding gains/losses, otherwise of 1.5%; and more than 0.5% for all other Other Economic Flows.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Identified large Other Economic Flows are further investigated and explained.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)		X	
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Italy

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Banca d'Italia (BoI) is responsible for the compilation of financial accounts (stocks, other changes in volume and transactions) for government as well as for all other sectors of ESA 2010 national accounts. The liability side of government, which includes the amounts most significant in size, is based on information directly available to the BoI, liabilities in non-debt instruments, as well as most entries on the asset side, are provided by the National Statistical Institute (Istat) and the Ministry of Finance, mostly based on direct information. A formalised working group of the three institutions is devoted to consistency within national and financial accounts.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

BoI regularly publishes annual and quarterly financial accounts for government. Dedicated publications related to financial accounts methodology and implementation of ESA 2010 rules are available at: www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/tematiche/conti-patrimoniali/conti-finanza/index.html

Time series are available on the BoI website and are more detailed than those requested by both the ESA 2010 Regulation (549/2013, tables 6, 7 and 27) and the ECB guideline 2013/24 "On the statistical reporting requirement of the ECB in the field of quarterly financial accounts". At a national level, quarterly financial accounts for government are reported in a non-consolidated version, to help integrated analysis with other sectors. All time series transmitted to the EU institutions (including consolidated versions) are released as "free" for publication.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Quarterly data publication occurs around 105 days after the end of the reference quarters, according to a publicly announced calendar (www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/calendario-pubblicazioni/calendario-pubblicazioni.html).

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Italy has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
1	Current revenue and expenditure
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
13	Securities issues statistics
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	10_Q_C_CC	10_Q_C_CC	10_Q_C_CC	10_Q_C_CC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_C_CC	10_Q_C_CC	10_Q_C_CC	10_Q_C_CC
F.31	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC
F.32	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC
F.41	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC
F.42	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC	1_Q_M_CC	16_Q_M_CC
F.51	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC
F.52	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC
F.61	3_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC	3_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC	3_Q_C_CC	16_Q_C_CC
F.7	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_CC	3_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC	1_Q_C_CC
F.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Categories F.1, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 not applicable.

Code 16 - stocks are derived from transactions.

For F.3 information for consolidation is sourced from the securities database.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC
F.32	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC	13_Q_M_NC
F.41	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_M_NC			
F.42	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	10_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC		
F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC		
F.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.66	1_Q_M_NC	16_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC	1_Q_M_NC
F.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Categories F.52 and F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65) not applicable.

Code 16 - stocks are derived from transactions.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

The Ministry of Finance (Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze, MEF) quarterly report on cash borrowing requirement (*Relazione sul Conto Consolidato di Cassa delle Amministrazioni Pubbliche*) based on Article 14 of the Law 31 December 2009 no. 196.

2.1.3 Local government

MEF's quarterly report on cash borrowing requirement (*Relazione sul Conto Consolidato di Cassa delle Amministrazioni Pubbliche*) based on Article 14 of the Law 31 December 2009 no. 196.

2.1.4 Social security funds

MEF's quarterly report on cash borrowing requirement (*Relazione sul Conto Consolidato di Cassa delle Amministrazioni Pubbliche*) based on Article 14 of the Law 31 December 2009 no. 196.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Security by security database; Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs), Other Financial Intermediaries (OFIs) and Post Office (PO) supervisory reports; reports on European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) transactions and loans; European Investment Bank (EIB) reports; Treasury report (*Conto riassuntivo del Tesoro*); statements from the management of Treasury accounts held at Banca d'Italia (internal records).

2.2.3 Local government

Security by security database; Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs), Other Financial Intermediaries (OFIs) and Post Office (PO) supervisory reports; Public-Private Partnership (PPP) report; statements from the management of Treasury accounts held at Banca d'Italia (internal records).

2.2.4 Social security funds

Security by security database; Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs), Other Financial Intermediaries (OFIs) and Post Office (PO) supervisory reports; Treasury report (*Conto riassuntivo del Tesoro*); statements from the management of Treasury accounts held at Banca d'Italia (internal records).

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Cross-checks are performed by comparing the data with those received from Montetitoli (Italian Central Securities Depository) or published by Borsa Italiana (Italian Stock Exchange).

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The same database of quarterly time series is used to deliver financial accounts for both QFAGG and the EDP notification, without any analytical differences; minor differences are due to data vintage. The sector delimitation for QFAGG data is hence the same described at: www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/7110762/IT-EDP-Inventory-201512.pdf

In brief, the collection of information from the relevant sources is legally granted by Law 31 December 2009 no. 196; both direct and indirect sources point at a common set of units, delimited by the "S.13" list defined by Istat and regularly updated.

In Table 5, estimates only refer to data frequency (for more details see 4.6 below). Other accounts receivable/ payable (F.8) are provided by Istat with quarterly frequency. They do not refer to issues concerning sector delimitation or consistency with EDP figures.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314	
	I	E	I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0	0	0	0
	F.6	100	100	100	100	100
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0	0	0	0	0
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0	0
F.4		0	0	0	0	0
F.5		0	0	0	0	0
F.6		100	100	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0	0
F.8		0	0	0	0	0

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

There are no specific issues. Coverage is described in the Italian EDP inventory:

www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/7110762/IT-EDP-Inventory-201512.pdf

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

There are no specific issues. Description is in the Italian EDP inventory:

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Coverage is based on an administrative S.13 list, updated by Istat and used for direct as well as indirect sources for financial accounts.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Information on F.6 is based on annual balance sheets and direct reports provided to Istat. Annual figures are linearly split for quarterly financial accounts compilation. Quarterly F.8 data are estimated by Istat, in full consistency with annual figures.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

For the liability side of government financial accounts, stocks and flows are simultaneously available; whereas for the asset side they are mainly based on direct sources where the reported data are based on transactions.

Components of amounts to be eliminated from flows (since they do not correspond to acquisition of financial assets) are provided by Istat. For example, capital injections that are classified as non-financial transactions.

Unless otherwise specified in the QFAGG metadata, any difference between transactions and change in stocks is interpreted as revaluation (price or interest change).

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes in volume are very uncommon for the Government Sector, when they occur they are

explicitly reported.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All transactions are valued at the price at which they occur. The outstanding amounts of financial assets and liabilities are valued at current prices at the end of the reference quarter. Outstanding deposits and loans are recorded at their nominal value, including any unpaid interest accrued. If the nominal value is denominated in a foreign currency, it is converted into the domestic currency using the rate of exchange on the date in question (for flows) or at the end of the quarter (for stocks). Outstanding amounts in debt securities are first converted into clean market values (based on net-of-coupon prices observed on the market), and then augmented for interest accruals. Listed securities, i.e., bonds, listed shares and investment funds, appear at their observed market value. Unlisted company shares are estimated on the basis of the stock market capitalisation/ own funds ratio observed for listed companies, when applicable; "Other equity" is valued on the basis of the book value (own funds). Valuation methods adopted for stocks do not impact on the size of transactions, which are based on observed payments.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

The direct source used for the asset side of financial accounts (the MEF's quarterly report on cash borrowing requirement) is already consolidated. The only change introduced in the financial account database refers to government-issued debt securities held by other government units: consolidating items, derived from supervisory banking reports, are used for compiling non-consolidated financial accounts. This process is regularly checked for full consistency with consolidation of Q-Debt (Table 28).

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods¹⁹

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority given to the asset side	100
Central Government	Priority given to the asset side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority given to the asset side	100
Social security funds	Priority given to the asset side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The main financial instruments impacted by accrual adjustments are debt securities (F.3) and deposits (F.2) on the liabilities side of the central government account. For short-term and long-term debt securities, data are provided by Treasury via a security by security model, which takes into account all the relevant components of interest (i.e., coupons as well as discounts/ premiums, distributed over the relevant years). Deposit liabilities are reported on an accrual basis in the financial accounts balance sheets; the unpaid interest excluded from debt is reported as flows in the parent instrument (F.2) and impacts B.9f accordingly. Other accrual adjustments, less relevant in size, refer to loans (F.4): data are provided by Istat based on direct sources.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

The compilation of financial accounts is based on quarterly (or even monthly) information. The main exception, albeit very small in size, refers to the Insurance, pension and standardised guaranteed schemes category (F.6: specifically, F.61 and F.66), which are derived from annual information. For this item, data are both interpolated (to derive quarterly frequency) and extrapolated for the current year, following in both cases a simple linear method.

¹⁹ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

Data on Other accounts receivable/ payable (F.8) are provided by Istat with quarterly frequency.

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.1				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F.2								
	F.31								
	F.32								
	F.41								
	F.42								
	F.51								
	F.52								
	F.6	1,5	1,5			1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
	F.7								
	F.81								
	F.89								
	Liabilities	F.1		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.2									
F.31									
F.32									
F.41									
F.42									
F.51									
F.52									
F.6		1,5	1,5						
F.7									
F.81									
F.89									

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

The value in euros of foreign currency denominated bonds is determined by applying the relevant exchange rate as observed at the end of the reference period. In case a swap has taken place, reference is made to the currency in which the bond was swapped. The corresponding change in stock is excluded from transactions and treated as revaluation.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

No major cases.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

Backward revisions of debt liabilities (F.2, F.3 and F.4) in QFAGG closely mirror those of the Maastricht debt. Source update and methodological changes are implemented in the first month following the update/ change. Data are released via the Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin *The Public Finances, borrowing requirement and debt*, available at www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/finpub/pimefp. Changes are explained by a Notice to readers that details the reason and the magnitude of the revision. Updates are usually made for the longest available period (generally well beyond the years considered in the EDP notification) in order to provide data that can be useful for economic analysis. For Financial Accounts data are available at

www.bancaditalia.it/statistiche/stat_mon_cred_fin/banc_fin/pimecf, together with a notice to readers explaining major revisions.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no major cases.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Consistency *vis-à-vis* the main building blocks is systematically checked at the end of the production round and assessed. Quarterly financial accounts are reconciled with basic information from Money and Banking, Insurance Corporations, Balance of Payments and Security databases, identifying revaluations and other changes in volume, to ensure that they do not arise from reasons other than methodological. The vertical discrepancy (B.9 –B.9F) is regularly monitored for anomalous and systematic deviations, but not adjusted on a residual basis.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

For debt liabilities (F.2, F.3 and F.4), quality checks are performed, in line with money and banking and security database standards: possible outcomes include checks at individual level with the reporting unit. Outliers on assets or non-debt liabilities are directly checked with the MEF and the NSI.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Standard outlier detection programmes, completed with the checks described at point 6.4 below, are made for negotiable instruments.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Significant OEFs occur with liabilities in long-term debt securities. The compilation system is based on granular data, where stocks are compiled independently of flows, with parallel routines. Plausibility checks are placed at source level (in terms of outlier detection) as well as at final level, by comparing the aggregate flows with the corresponding change in stocks and checking the difference with the developments observed in market prices.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector			
Internal consistency (instruments)			
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data			
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)			
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)		X	
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data			
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks			
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Cyprus

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The statistical service of Cyprus (CYSTAT) is responsible for the Quarterly Financial Accounts of General Government compilation. The main sources of data are the Treasury of the Republic, the Central Bank of Cyprus (CBC) and the Ministry of Finance. CYSTAT sends the data to Eurostat and CBC sends the data to the European Central Bank. There is a good co-operation between CYSTAT and CBC in order to avoid any discrepancies.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Data are not published nationally.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Cyprus has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
1	Current revenue and expenditure
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
12	International Investment Position (IIP)
15	Other internal central bank data sources

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC- source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

CN- source data consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

NN- source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	-	3_Q_A_CN	-	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC 15_Q_A_CC	-	4_Q_A_CC
F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_CC
F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_CC
F.42	-	3_Q_A_CC	-	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.51	-	3_A 9_Q_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	-	3_Q_A_CN 3_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Categories F.1, F.41, F.52, F.61, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.7 were not applicable.

9: The Financial Information Management Accounting System (FIMAS) - all revenue and expenditure of the government sector are administered through this system.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	-	4_Q_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	-	12_Q_A_CC 15_Q_A_CC 9_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.42	-	4_Q_A_CC	-	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	-	-
F.6M	-	-	-	9_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	-	1_A_A_CN 1_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.89	-	1_A_A_CN 1_A_A_CC 3_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65).

Categories F.1, F.31, F.41, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.66 and F.7 were not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

For the annual financial accounts and the quarterly financial accounts for the latest quarter, the data are obtained from:

- The Annual Financial Report, which is prepared by the Treasury of the Republic (Δημοσιονομική Έκθεση – Γενικό Λογιστήριο της Δημοκρατίας)

www.treasury.gov.cy/Treasury/treasurynew.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument

- The Financial Information Management Accounting System (FIMAS), all revenue and expenditure of the government sector are administered through this system.
- Reconciliation Table of Deficit to Debt for the Central Government as obtained from the Treasury of the Republic of Cyprus.
- Annual Financial Statements of "semi-government" organisations.

2.1.3 Local government

Data are available only on an annual basis from the Government's *Financial Report* and the annual *Financial Statements* of local municipalities. There is no available data source on a quarterly basis.

2.1.4 Social security funds

The source for social security funds is the Financial Information Management Accounting System (FIMAS) and the annual *Financial Statements* of social security funds.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

The Ministry of Finance is the source for the revaluation of IMF loans.

The Central Bank of Cyprus is the source for the market value of Euro Medium Term Note debt securities.

2.2.3 Local government

Quarterly data for deposits are compiled based on information from the Central Bank of Cyprus, which collects data from all the commercial banks.

2.2.4 Social security funds

The Central Bank of Cyprus is the source for the market value of Euro Medium Term Note debt securities.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The ESA95 EDP Inventory is published on CYSTAT's website at:

[http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/all/EE5FF7CEBA3927B3C22576B1005A6308/\\$file/EDP_Consolidated_Inventory_of_Sources_and_Methods-2014-191114.pdf](http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/all/EE5FF7CEBA3927B3C22576B1005A6308/$file/EDP_Consolidated_Inventory_of_Sources_and_Methods-2014-191114.pdf)

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314	
	I	E	I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	100		100		
	F.3					
	F.4					
	F.5	100				
	F.7					
	F.8	100				
Liabilities	F.2					
	F.3					
	F.4	100		100		
	F.5					
	F.7					
	F.8	100				

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The data transmitted covers consolidated and non-consolidated data for stocks and transactions, where appropriate, for Sector S.13 and its subsectors.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

In all cases, data for debt securities (AF.3) and Loans (AF.4) are available in sufficient detail to allow the required breakdown by original maturity, that is a breakdown into short-term (1 year or less) and long-term (more than 1 year). The specific breakdown is available on both annual and quarterly bases.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

Counterpart information is available for sector S.1311 for debt securities (both short-term and long-term), for loans (both short-term and long-terms) and equity and investment fund shares or units.

Counterpart information is available for subsector S.1314, with S.1311 being its sole counterpart subsector.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Information for transactions is mainly obtained indirectly from stocks.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The data source is stocks, with transactions calculated based on the difference in stocks. For AF.32 and AF.42 (liabilities) revaluation is also taken account of in the calculations.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes may occur in case of a reclassification of an instrument (i.e., from AF.3 to AF.5) or a break in a series.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Almost all instruments are presented at market value (where appropriate). The only exceptions are unlisted shares and a part of debt securities. In the case of unlisted shares, nominal and book values

are used as proxies for market values - the examination of the specific cases led to the conclusion that no suitable or representative coefficient can be used to transform these into market values. For debt securities, the Euro Medium Term Note securities' stocks are recorded at market value. The other securities are listed on the Cyprus Stock Exchange, are seldom subject to trading and the size of the relevant transactions is not adequately significant so no representative market price can be extracted or used.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²⁰

Consolidation compilation method used	
General Government	Priority given to the liabilities side
Central Government	Priority given to the liabilities side
State government	
Local government	Priority given to the liabilities side
Social security funds	Priority given to the assets side

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

At the moment, only interest accrued on debt securities is available. It is valued on a yearly basis and is attributed to the fourth quarter. The estimation of interest accrued on loans and the quarterly valuation of interest accrued is 'work in progress'.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

In the following table TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods:

3- same value as previous quarters (Q-1)

²⁰ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.2			3				
	F.31							
	F.32							
	F.4							
	F.51							
	F.52							
	F.6							
	F.7							
	F.81		3					
	F.89							
Liabilities	F.31							
	F.32							
	F.41							
	F.42			3		3		
	F.5							
	F.6							
	F.81		3					
	F.89							

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

All loans are in euros except for the IMF loan, which is denominated in SDRs. The exchange rate from IMF's internet page for the specific end of quarter day is used.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

For instrument AF.2, data were not available from FIMAS prior to 2004 so estimation was made.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

There is no revision policy.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are breaks in time series in the fourth quarter of 2012, relating to the market valuation of Euro Medium Term Notes, and the fourth quarter of 2011, due to the introduction of updated sources for AF.89 – Reconciliation Table of the Treasury.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

QFAGG data are consistent with quarterly debt data for all categories except AF.32 due to the different valuation required (market value and nominal value respectively).

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Transactions are calculated automatically as the difference between stocks, other volume changes

and revaluation. Consolidated stocks are calculated after the deduction of the consolidated amount. The counterpart breakdown is contrasted with the total value for each instrument.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

None.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

None.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Latvia

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Statistics Latvia is responsible for the compilation and submission of quarterly financial accounts for general government (QFAGG).

An informal working team, featuring Treasury, Bank of Latvia and Ministry of Finance, is involved in the preparation of the quarterly financial accounts for general government. It deals with both methodological and source data issues, notably with the aim of improving consistency between quarterly non-financial and financial accounts.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Data on quarterly financial accounts of general government and its subsectors are published on the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB, Centrālā statistikas pārvalde) homepage:

www.data.csb.gov.lv/pxweb/en/ekfin/ekfin__istern__valdfin/VF0030c_euro.px/?rxid=cddb978c-22b0-416a-aacc-aa650d3e2ce0

Information is available in Latvian and English.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

QFAGG data on the website are published and updated four times a year, around five working days after t+3 months. The exception is the second and fourth quarters, where publication takes place the day before the Excessive Deficit Procedure news release.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Latvia has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

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	
5	Profit and loss accounts
6	Balance sheets
7	Cash flow statement
Other Reporting	
9	Other direct sources
11	Balance of payments statistics

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* – mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NN– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

NX– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing identifying other counterpart sector

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	-	-
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	4_M_A_NC	4_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.31	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_M_A_NC	4_M_A_NC	-	-
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.32	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.41	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.42	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.51	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.52	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.61	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.7	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.81	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.89	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	11_Q_A_NC	11_Q_A_NC	-	-

Categories F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	1_Q_A_NC 4_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.32	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.41	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 11_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.42	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 11_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.51	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.52	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.61	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.7	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.81	1_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC
F.89	1_Q_A_NC 7_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 7_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC 11_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC

Categories F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 3: Source data – Assets – Final Estimates where different from Table 1

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	-	-	2_Q_A_NC 4_M_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC 4_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC 4_M_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC 4_M_A_NC	-	-
F.31	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.32	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.41	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.42	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.51	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.52	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.61	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.7	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.81	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.89	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Source data – Liabilities – Final Estimates where different from Table 2

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.32	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.41	-	-	2_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.42	-	-	2_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC 1_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 5_Q_A_NN 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.51	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.52	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.81	-	-	2_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.89	1_Q_A_NC 7_Q_A_NC 9_A_A_NX	1_Q_A_NC 7_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	2_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	1_Q_A_NC 2_Q_A_NC	-	-

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

The quarterly report *Valsts un pašvaldību sektora finanšu pārskats* (financial balance sheet of central and local government execution) is a direct data source provided four times per year. Annexes to this report provide detailed information on the positions of report. The timeline for the aggregated report is T+2 months after the reference period.

Summary of annual surveys “1-FAP” “Financial Assets and Liabilities” is a direct data source that shows non-consolidated balance sheet items and accounting period transactions of institutions allocated to the general government sector according to its delimitation rules. The timeliness for the aggregated survey is T+7 months after the reference period.

Summary of the quarterly survey “2-FAP” “Financial Assets and Liabilities” is a direct data source that shows non-consolidated balance sheet total items and financial transactions of the institutions allocated to the general government sector according to its delimitation rules. The timeliness for the aggregated survey is T+75 days after the reference period.

Naudas līdzekļu atlikumi Valsts kases kontos is the report on the amount of deposits in the Treasury accounts. It is a part of the official monthly reports of the Treasury. The frequency of this report is monthly and the timeliness is 15th days after the reference period.

The report *Valsts un pašvaldību ārējie aizņēmumi un parāda vērtspapīri* covers information about general government external debt. It provides the information on transactions and exchange rate fluctuations of general government budget debt figures.

For “Tax income corrections for year n-1”, the State Revenue Service collects the information, which is then published in the Treasury reports. The Ministry of Finance uses the data from Treasury reports to calculate the differences between cash and time-adjusted cash revenue. The timeliness for the aggregated survey is T+2 months after the reference period.

The survey on “EU funds” expenditure for capital companies controlled and financed by central government collects information about total amounts of future period expenditure, which has not been spent yet.

The survey on Lump sum pension payments is a direct data source provided once a year that shows accumulated capital transfer to the State social insurance budget for the payment of old-age pensions, according to *State-Funded Pension Law*.

2.1.1 Central government

Report *Valsts un pašvaldību sektora finanšu pārskats* (Treasury);

The annual survey: “1-FAP” “Financial Assets and Liabilities” (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia);

The quarterly survey: “2-FAP” “Financial Assets and Liabilities” (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia);

The report *Naudas līdzekļu atlikumi Valsts kases kontos* (Treasury);

The report *Valsts un pašvaldību ārējie aizņēmumi un parāda vērtspapīri* (Treasury);

Tax income corrections for year n-1 (Ministry of Finance);

Report from the information system of the management of European Union Funds, providing information on sectoral breakdown of EU funds' administration (Ministry of Finance);

Survey on EU funds` spending for capital companies controlled and financed by central government (CSB).

2.1.3 Local government

Report *Valsts un pašvaldību sektora finanšu pārskats* (Treasury);

The annual survey “1-FAP” “Financial Assets and Liabilities” (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia);

he quarterly survey “2-FAP” “Financial Assets and Liabilities” (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia);

Tax income corrections for year n-1 (Ministry of Finance).

2.1.4 Social security funds

Report Valsts un pašvaldību sektora finanšu pārskats (Treasury);

Lump sum pension payments (State Social Insurance Agency);

Tax income corrections for year n-1. (Ministry of Finance).

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

Indirect data are mostly used for QFAGG data corrections

2.2.1 Central government

Corrections of mobile phone licenses, revenue associated with UMTS licenses;

Information system “eParskati” is used as an indirect data source in QFAGG compilation. The system provides additional information on deposits, loans, securities and debtors/ creditors. The information in the system is updated regularly.

2.2.3 Local government

Information system “eParskati”.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Information collected from the internet is also used for checking purposes.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The delimitation of general government is made according to the recommendations in ESA 2010 (paragraphs 3.33 and 3.34) and taking into account all criteria mentioned in the *Manual on Government Deficit and Debt*. A list of all institutional units included in general government is published at: www.csb.gov.lv/isk2013

Central government covers state budget institutions (except the State Social Insurance Agency) and non-market enterprises.

Local government covers municipal budget institutions and non-market enterprises.

The social security funds subsector covers the State Social Insurance Agency.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

		S.1314	
		I	E
Assets	F.2		
	F.3		
	F.4		
	F.5		
	F.6		
	F.7		
	F.8	0.94	
Liabilities	F.2		
	F.3		
	F.4		
	F.5		
	F.6		
	F.7		
	F.8		

Data for social security funds' lump sum payments are only available on an annual basis. Therefore, the quarterly stocks are calculated using annual transactions and simple interpolation. Annual transactions are divided by four to get quarterly transactions.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Special drawing rights

Latvia records allocations of Special Drawing Rights in the government financial accounts, as an AF.1 liability. SDR holdings are mirrored by a Latvian government deposit account with the central bank denominated in SDR (Latvijas Banka's liability *vis-à-vis* the government). According to legal arrangements between the Latvian central bank and the Latvian government, the central bank acts as an agent of the government with respect to the SDR holdings.

Currency and deposits

Direct data sources ensure coverage of this instrument for the most part. To ensure information on transactions best estimates are made for all subsectors of general government. Best estimates are also made to ensure quarterly frequency of outstanding amounts based on annual and semi-annual information as well as on the information about the situation at 30 September.

Securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives

Investments in debt securities are close to zero in Latvia, except for central government. For the central government specific cases can be identified. This instrument is available only on an annual basis for re-allocated institutions in the government sector. To obtain that data on a quarterly basis, best estimates are made. For liabilities, direct data sources ensure coverage of this instrument.

Loans

For the assets' side, direct data sources partly ensure coverage of this instrument. To ensure information on transactions, best estimates are made for all subsectors of general government. Estimates are also made to ensure quarterly frequency of outstanding amounts for all subsectors of general government based on the annual information. For liabilities, direct data sources ensure coverage of this instrument for the most part. Where necessary, best estimates are made to ensure quarterly information based on the annual or monthly information. Best estimates are also used to ensure transactions for local government and social security funds.

Financial derivatives

Central government uses the following types of derivatives: interest rate swaps, currency swaps and FOREX swaps. Local government units (only Riga Council) use interest rate swaps. Other central

government bodies (JSC REVERTA, State joint-stock company Valsts nekustamie īpašumi, captive financial institution "Development financial institution Altum" State joint-stock company) use currency swaps. Social security funds do not use financial derivatives.

Other accounts receivable/ payable

Direct and indirect data sources ensure complete coverage of this instrument. Best estimates are used to derive quarterly information on stocks and transactions based on the annual and semi-annual information.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

Source information is sufficient to operate the breakdown by original maturity between short-term and long-term for debt securities and loans.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

Although counterpart information for central government is not ensured sufficiently, best estimates can be made base on a detailed analysis of the data from state and municipal budget institutions. Investments in debt securities are close to zero but, in the specific cases that occurred in the past, the counterpart sector was identified. Loans granted by central government to households are mainly study credits and student credits. There have not been loans between central government and insurance corporations and pension funds.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Direct and indirect data sources partly ensure a counterpart breakdown for transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-resident).

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

From 2014 a split between F.6 and F.8 is provided.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

For financial transactions in financial derivatives, central government debt securities and central government borrowing, direct information is available, except for re-allocated institutions in the government sector.

Where necessary, quarterly financial transactions of budget institutions are derived on the basis of annual and/or semi-annual outstanding stocks of the instrument as follows:

$$TF = (SEY - SBY)/4,$$

where TF = financial transactions, SEY = stock at end-year, SBY = stock at beginning of year;

$$\text{or } TF = (SEHY - SBHY)/2,$$

where TF = financial transactions, SEY = stock at end of half-year, SBY = stock at beginning of half-year.

For all other cases, financial transactions are compiled as the difference between stocks, adjusting for revaluation and other volume changes when identified.

For each financial instruments the following formula must hold:

$$SE = SB + TF + CR + CO,$$

where SE = stock at end-period, SB = stock at beginning of period, TF= financial transactions in the period, CR = revaluation and CO = changes due to other changes in volume (e.g. change in sector

classification).

Revaluations are based on individual instruments (AF.3, AF.5). Information on revaluation is available on quoted shares and on central government debt from the State Treasury.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Currently these mainly refer to changes in classification.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The market valuation principle is mostly applied for AF.3, AF.5 and AF.7. AF.3 debt securities have been recorded on this basis since 2007.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²¹

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority given by sector	99.8
	Priority is given to assets side	0.1
	Priority is given to liabilities side	0.1
Central Government	Priority given by sector	91.3
	Priority is given to assets side	7.7
	Priority is given to liabilities side	1
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to assets side	74.4
	Priority is given to liabilities side	25.6
Social security funds	-	

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The principle of recording accrued interest under instrument is being followed for instruments F.2, F.3 and F.4.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Estimation is only used for Social security funds F.89 liabilities, where simple-linear extrapolation is applied.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Source data are in national currency as well as the set of national accounts compiled and the data transmitted.

The official foreign exchange rate is foreign exchange rate defined in Law *On Accounting* - the euro reference rate published by the European Central Bank, but if there is no euro reference rate published by the European Central Bank for the particular foreign currency, the currency market rate in relation to euro published in a periodical of a provider of financial information recognised by the world financial market or on its website shall be used.

The data on the time period before Latvia joined the euro area have been converted in compliance with the exchange rate of the Bank of Latvia: 0.702804.

²¹ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

All current sources or methods have been used throughout the time series.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

- 1) Current revisions:
 - a) This relates mainly to year t-1 but also sometimes for previous years (t-2, t-3). The revision is connected with improved data for the October EDP notification in comparison with the April EDP notification – especially as to gross fixed capital formation;
 - b) Revisions resulting from Eurostat recommendations and decisions, which are implemented immediately;
 - c) Revisions connected with the scheduled compilation and publication of quarterly financial accounts including the Transmission Program.
- 2) “Main” revisions, which harmonise some methodological adjustments in all sectors in longer time series;
- 3) Exceptional revisions.

Data for the previous four years are open for routine revisions.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Discrepancies between quarterly non-financial and financial accounts are within the accepted threshold of +/- 2% of quarterly GDP. The discrepancies are smaller in annual terms. Vintage differences can arise between quarterly and annual financial accounts data due to revision policy.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Several checks are carried out before publication:

- The statistical discrepancy between non-financial and financial accounts (B.9 – B.9f) is closely followed.
- Stock of liabilities for the instruments AF.2, AF.31, AF.32, AF.41 and AF.42 are cross-checked with quarterly debt data.
- Annual financial accounts are compared with quarterly data.
- Quarterly data are compared with EDP data.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

There is no specific method to identify large transactions

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

To identify large other economic flows, the following equation is used:

$$OEF = (S_{EY} - S_{BY} - T_F) / Q\text{-GDP}$$

where: S_{EY} = stock at end of year, S_{BY} = stock at beginning of year, T_F = financial transactions, Q-GDP = quarterly gross domestic product.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)			X
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)			X
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Lithuania

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Government Finance Statistics Division of Statistics Lithuania is responsible for compilation and dissemination of QFAGG data. The process of production and compilation is closely linked to the work of units responsible for the collection of primary data in the Bank of Lithuania, the Ministry of Finance, other institutions and other divisions of Statistics Lithuania. Institutional co-operation between Statistics Lithuania and the Bank of Lithuania, the Ministry of Finance and other institutions that provide statistical information is formally regulated by individual agreements for provision of information.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data are available on the Official Statistics Portal www.osp.stat.gov.lt/en. Quarterly ESA transmission tables 25, 27 and 28 are published simultaneously. These datasets are consistent. QFAGG data can be found on either Predefined tables (www.osp.stat.gov.lt/en/temines-lenteles41) or the Indicators database (www.osp.stat.gov.lt/en/rodikliai40). All information is available in Lithuanian and English.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

QFAGG data are published T+95 days after the reference quarter.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Lithuania has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
10	Money and banking statistics
13	Securities issues statistics
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
	F.31	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.42	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.51	3_Q_A_NC 16_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 3_Q_A_NC 16_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	16_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 16_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
	F.61	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.7	3_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.89	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.52, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.81 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 13_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC
F.42	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC
F.51	-	-	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.66	6_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC					-	-	-	-
F.7	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	-	-					-	-	-	-
F.81	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC
F.89	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.52, F.61 and F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

The main source for compilation of the central government quarterly financial account and balance sheets is the data from the State Treasury Department and the Fiscal Policy Department of the Ministry of Finance. These departments provide data and counterpart information about currency and deposits F.2/ AF.2 (liabilities), short-term and long-term debt securities F.31/ AF.31, F.32/ AF.32 (assets and liabilities) and short-term and long-term loans F.41/ AF.41, F.42/ AF.42 (assets and liabilities). They also provide information about transactions of financial derivatives F.7, trade credits F.81 and other accounts payable/receivable F.89.

Quarterly data of public enterprises classified in S.1311 are taken from their balance sheets available from the webpage on public enterprises (www.vkc.vtf.lt).

The financial statements of public health care institutions and higher education institutions, classified in the central government subsector, are retrieved from the Public sector accounting and report consolidation information system (VSAKIS) database of the Ministry of Finance.

2.1.3 Local government

Data on currency and deposits F.2 (assets), short-term and long-term loans F.41/ AF.41, F.42/ AF.42 (liabilities) and other accounts payable F.89 (liabilities) are mostly received from the Ministry of Finance.

Data for public health care institutions controlled by municipalities are received from VSAKIS database.

2.1.4 Social security funds

The major data source for compilation of social security funds' data is the balance sheets and book-keeping accounts of the State Social Insurance Fund and the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund. Data on loans F.4/ AF.4 granted from domestic banks and central government are obtained from the Ministry of Finance. The balance sheets of the State Social Insurance Fund are used for consistency checking.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

The Money and banking statistics from the Bank of Lithuania is the main data source of currency and deposits F.2/ AF.2 (assets), loans F.4/ AF.4 (liabilities) and financial derivatives F.7 (assets and liabilities). The securities database administered by the Bank of Lithuania provides information about debt securities plus other data that are used for cross-checking the data received from the Ministry of Finance. Data on listed shares F.511/ AF.511 (assets) are received from the Securities holdings statistics. Unlisted shares AF.512 and other equity AF.519 data are available from the quarterly financial survey of non-financial corporations.

2.2.3 Local government

Information about currency and deposits F.2/AF.2 (assets) is received from the Money and banking statistics from the Bank of Lithuania. Data on loans F.4/ AF.4 (liabilities) granted by domestic banks to local government are obtained from the Bank of Lithuania. Data on listed shares F.511/ AF.511 (assets) are received from the Securities holdings statistics. Other equity data are available from the quarterly financial survey of non-financial corporations.

Data for non-market public enterprises classified in S.1313 are taken from the quarterly financial survey of non-financial enterprises.

2.2.4 Social security funds

No indirect data sources are used.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Debt securities and loans data are received from both the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Lithuania for cross-checking.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The updated EDP inventory is available at www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories

A list of Institutional units included in the general government sector can be found at Statistics Lithuania and Eurostat webpages:

www.osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/474348/vald_sektor_20160101.xls

www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/7110762/LT-EDPI-Annex-I-201512.xlsx/99226cd5-d899-4b85-a429-b4907b36a79f

All QFAGG financial instruments cover the same units of the general government sector and there are no deviations of coverage compared with annual financial accounts or EDP data.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

Lithuania does not use any interpolation or extrapolation methods for the compilation of the government sector financial accounts.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Statistics Lithuania transmits to the European Commission all quarterly data on financial transactions, financial assets and liabilities as defined in *Regulation 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* (ESA2010).

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

Classification of financial instruments is in line with ESA2010 definitions. Classification into short- and long-term are made using the instrument's original maturity. Short-term assets/liabilities have a maturity of one year or less. Long-term assets/liabilities have a maturity of more than one year.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

All necessary counterpart information about debt securities and loans are received from the State Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance. Counterpart data on equity (central government and local government) are received from statistical surveys made by other divisions of Statistics Lithuania and also from statistics received from the Bank of Lithuania. Equity counterpart data for Social security funds are received from the balance sheets of the State Social Insurance Fund.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT)

Coverage of transactions between general government and other sectors is complete. The main direct and indirect data sources are detailed enough and allow allocation of transactions between general government units and other resident and non-resident units.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

On the assets' side, only non-life insurance technical reserves (F.61 and AF.61) are estimated using the balance sheets of insurance corporations and the statistical survey of insurance corporations. Other instruments of F.6 are not applicable.

On the liabilities' side, only F.66 is recorded. This covers provisions for calls under standardised

guarantees, provided to state-supported students' loans and guarantees issued by public corporations Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund and INVEGA. In case of students' loans, Statistics Lithuania estimates provisions using data from the financial statements of budgetary institution Valstybinis studijų fondas (State Studies Foundation), which administers these loans. Additionally, estimations are made using reports from credit institutions about risky loans. Such reports are gathered by the Ministry of Finance. Concerning guarantees provided by Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund and INVEGA, data for provisions are available from financial statements.

Other accounts payable/receivable F.8 data are generally received from the reports on accrual adjustments of the Fiscal Policy Department of the Ministry of Finance and balance sheets of public entities. Amounts receivable/payable of public health care and education institutions are available from VSAKIS database.

Other accounts payable/receivable F.8 data of units classified in S.13 are received from either their balance sheets, or statistical surveys.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Assets:

All financial instruments, with the exception of insurance and standardised guarantee schemes F.6/ AF.6 and part of other accounts receivable F.8/ AF.8 data, are based on independent transaction and stock data. The F.6/ AF.6 and part of F.8/ AF.8 data are based on stocks.

Liabilities:

Data for Currency and deposits F.2/ AF.2, debt securities F.3/ AF.3, loans F.4/ AF.4, equity F.5/ AF.5 and insurance and standardised guarantee schemes F.6/ AF.6 are based on independent stock and transaction information. Financial derivatives F.7/ AF.7 data are based on stock information. Part of other accounts payable F.8/AF.8 data are based on transactions.

Revaluation:

The Ministry of Finance provides information about revaluation of loans issued and received by the Ministry of Finance; the Bank of Lithuania provides information about revaluation of deposits and loans with domestic banks.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes are usually obtained when new institutional units are reclassified and included in the General government sector. These changes are also recorded in cases of write-offs.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The valuation of financial instruments follows ESA2010 principles: they are recorded at market price for monetary gold and special drawing rights AF.1, debt securities AF.3, listed shares AF.511, insurance and standardised guarantee schemes AF.6 and financial derivatives AF.7. Currency and deposits AF.2, loans AF.4 and other accounts payable/receivable AF.8 are recorded at nominal value. Unlisted shares AF.512 and other equity AF.519 are valued using own funds method.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²²

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Accrued interest is recorded under each financial instrument. Interest expenditure/revenue data for the State budget are obtained from the Ministry of Finance from public accounts on state debt securities and loans. Direct data for local government are not available and estimation is made for the accrued interest on loans.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

No estimation methods are used.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

End-of-period conversion rates are used for transactions, stocks, and other economic flows in foreign currency.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

The financial statements of public institutions, from the VSAKIS database, became available and were used for QFAGG data since 2011. Before 2011, data for public institutions were either included in state and municipal budgets or were received from statistical surveys.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

When there is a revision in the primary sources used to compile the financial accounts, or detection of significant errors, revisions of statistical indicators are performed. Generally, QFAGG data revisions are made twice a year: in the March and September transmissions. Revised data are published on April and October.

Revisions are co-ordinated and synchronised at a national level. QFAGG revisions are synchronised with ESA Table 28 and EDP revisions.

Revisions are conducted in accordance with the approved *Calendar of Scheduled Revisions of Statistical Indicators*, which is available online. It includes the date and the length of the revision period: osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/2120886/Reviziju_kalendorius_2016en.pdf

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

QFAGG data are available from 1998Q4 for stocks and from 1999Q1 for transactions. There are no breaks in time series.

²² Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

QFAGG data are coherent with general government statistics in other ESA2010 transmission tables and EDP data.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Data are systematically checked with other annual and quarterly ESA2010 tables. Quarterly and annual data are consistent. When differences are observed, they result mostly from data vintages.

6.3/4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

No specific methods are used to identify large transactions or large Other Economic Flows.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)		X	
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Luxembourg

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The national statistical institute, STATEC, is responsible for the compilation and dissemination of quarterly financial accounts of general government. The accounts are compiled by the unit responsible for government accounts in the macroeconomic statistics division. The same unit is also responsible for the compilation of quarterly and annual non-financial accounts of general government. Source data are provided by the State Treasury, the Ministry of the Interior and the Social Security Inspection (IGSS, Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale).

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Quarterly financial accounts of general government are not published for the time being.

Quarterly central government Excessive Deficit Procedure debt data are published and can be found at <http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/agenda/calendrier-diffusion/SDDS/index.html>. The debt data are published simultaneously with monthly non-financial central government data published according to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), with quarterly non-financial accounts of general government and with annual non-financial general government accounts.

The QFAGG data are not consistent with the SDDS data but are consistent with the quarterly and annual non-financial accounts of general government.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Quarterly debt data are published with a lag of three months after the period to which they relate. The first and third quarter data remain under embargo until the quarterly accounts of the other institutional sectors are published. The second and fourth quarter data remain under embargo until annual general government accounts are published.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Luxembourg has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

Transaction category F.6M is the aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)
10	Money and banking statistics
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC (89%) 10_M_C_NC (10%)	6_A_C_NC (90%) 10_M_C_NC (10%)
F.31	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
F.32	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
F.41	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	6_A_C_NC
F.42	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC (80%) 16_M_A_CC (20%)	6_A_C_NC (80%) 16_M_A_CC (20%)	-	-	-	-	3_A_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	6_A_C_NC
F.51	16_O_C_NC	9_O_C_NC (50%)	16_A_C_NC (99%)	6_A_C_NC (99%)	-	-	-	-	16_O_C_NC	9_O_C_NC (50%)	6_M_C_NC (1%)	6_A_C_NC (1%)
		16_O_C_NC (50%)	16_M_A_CC (1%)	16_M_A_CC (1%)						16_O_C_NC (50%)	10_M_C_NC (99%)	10_M_C_NC (99%)
F.52	16_O_C_NC	9_O_C_NC (50%) 16_O_C_NC (50%)	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
F.7	9_O_C_NC	9_O_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
F.81	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_A_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	6_A_C_NC
F.89	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC (99%) 16_M_A_CC (1%)	6_A_C_NC (99%) 16_M_A_CC (1%)	-	-	-	-	3_A_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_M_C_NC (89%) 10_M_C_NC (10%)	6_A_C_NC (90%) 10_M_C_NC (10%)

Categories F.1, F.61, F.6M and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	6_A_C_NC
F.42	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC (80%) 16_M_A_CC (20%)	6_A_C_NC (80%) 16_M_A_CC (20%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	6_A_C_NC
F.51	16_O_C_NC	9_O_C_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		16_O_C_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.52	16_O_C_NC	9_O_C_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		16_O_C_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.61	-	-	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_A_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_A_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	6_A_C_NC
F.89	16_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	16_A_C_NC (99%)	6_A_C_NC (99%)	-	-	-	-	3_A_C_NC	16_A_C_NC	6_M_C_NC (89%)	6_A_C_NC (90%)
			16_M_A_CC (1%)	16_M_A_CC (1%)	-	-	10_M_C_NC (10%)	10_M_C_NC (10%)				
											16_A_C_NC (1%)	

Categories F.1, F.31, F.6M, F.66 and F.7 were not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

S.1311 budgetary:

6 Trésorerie de l'Etat – monthly financial balance sheets (stocks) from the Treasury.

9 – F.51 and F.52 *assets* – Trésorerie de l'Etat – monthly data (stocks) from the Treasury and other direct data sources on participations;

– F.51 and F.52 *liabilities* – direct sources used to find information about public enterprises classified inside the central government sector such as financial statements published by these enterprises;

– for F.7 – Trésorerie de l'Etat – cash data provided by the Treasury on transactions and stocks of financial derivatives.

S.1311 other:

6 Inspection Générale des Finances – annual balance sheets (stocks) of public establishments and annual data (stocks) on special funds provided by the General Finance Inspection

2.1.3 Local government

3 Ministère de l'Intérieur – annual current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions data of local government (provisional data and final estimates) provided by the Ministry of the Interior

6 Trésorerie de l'Etat – monthly financial balance sheets from the Treasury

9 direct data sources used to find information about local government participation in enterprises via data published by these enterprises

2.1.4 Social security funds

6_A – 99% Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale – annual opening balances (stocks);

– 1% Annual financial statements provided by the Caisse de prévoyance des fonctionnaires et employés communaux (CPFEC) (stocks).

6_M Inspection Générale de la Sécurité Sociale – monthly financial statements (transactions) provided by the General Inspection of Social Security

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

S.1311 budgetary:

16_O – indirect sources used to find information about participations (assets and liabilities) such as the Memorial (laws and regulations) or newspaper articles.

16_M – when the only direct data available are monthly stocks, transactions are calculated as the difference between stocks with revaluations and other flows being taken into account.

S.1311 other:

16_M – EFSF data provided by Eurostat.

16_A – when the only direct data available are annual stocks, transactions are calculated as the difference between stocks with revaluations and other flows being taken into account.

2.2.3 Local government

10 financial institutions' monthly data provided by the National Central Bank.

16_A stocks calculated with the annual data on local government revenue and expenditure.

16_M transactions calculated with the stocks of the monthly financial statement of the Treasury.

16_O indirect sources used to find information on participations (assets and liabilities) such as the Memorial (laws and regulations) or newspaper articles.

2.2.4 Social security funds

10 Fonds de compensation commun au régime général de pension – monthly stocks and transactions data on units provided by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.

16 Caisse de prévoyance des fonctionnaires et employés communaux – when the only direct data available are annual stocks, transactions are calculated as the difference between stocks with revaluations and other flows being taken into account.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The EDP inventory can be found at: www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories

The quarterly financial accounts of general government are coherent with annual financial accounts and EDP data.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

		S.1311		S.1313		S.1314	
		I	E	I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	40	0	0	1	1	0
	F.3	80	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	40	0	100	15	0	0
	F.5	5	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.8	5	0	100	0	1	0
Liabilities	F.2	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.3	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.4	20	0	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.6	100	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.8	5	0	100	0	1	0

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are covered.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

For central government debt securities' liabilities, the information available is detailed enough to distinguish between short-term and long-term original maturity. For assets in loans and debt securities, the only information available distinguishes between short-term and long-term residual maturity.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

Counterpart information for subsectors S.1311 and S.1314 allows the distinguishing between non-financial corporations, financial corporations, central government, local government, social security funds and the rest of the world. In addition, counterpart information on insurance companies is available for debt securities.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND

OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Information is available for transactions between general government and non-financial institutions, financial institutions and the rest of the world. In addition, information is available for debt securities between general government and insurance companies.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Information on AF.61 is provided by one public sector entity that makes provisions for pensions in its financial statements. No other information is available in respect to F.6.

As for information with respect to F.8, for central government the information consists mainly of AF.89. The financial statements of public institutions and enterprises allow the additional identification of stocks of trade credits and advances.

For local government, information on other accounts receivable/payable consists of F.89 except for advances paid by two municipality associations treated as F.81. No information on stocks of other accounts receivable/payable is available.

For social security funds, information on AF.81 is available for all bodies except the Fonds de compensation commun au régime général de pension and the Caisse de prévoyance des fonctionnaires et employés communaux. The data consist mainly of advances. Information on AF.89 is available for all the bodies.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The information used to compile quarterly financial accounts of general government consists of stocks of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial transactions are compiled based on changes in financial balance sheets.

Flows are equal to changes in balance sheet items taking into account changes in other flows and revaluation effects when identified.

Revaluations are calculated for debt securities, equity and investment fund shares and financial derivatives.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes in the volume of assets are compiled whenever they are identified.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Debt securities, quoted shares and financial derivatives traded on the market are valued at market prices. For unquoted shares, their book value is applied. For the other financial instruments, best practice estimations are used for valuation.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²³

Consolidation compilation method used		%
General Government	Priority is given by sector	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the data source considered the most reliable	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the data source considered the most reliable	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the data source considered the most reliable	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Accrual accounting is in general applied. Interest is recorded on an accrual basis within the instrument.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods:

1- Simple linear

3- same value as previous quarters (information given after the table)

4 - other (information given after the table)

Interpolation methods:

5- Simple linear

7- other (information given after the table)

²³ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.31	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.32	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.41	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.42	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.51	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.52	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.7	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	(3),(5)
	F.81	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)
	F.89	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)
Liabilities	F.2	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.32	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.41	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)
	F.42	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	(1),(5)
	F.51	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.52	(3),(5)	(3),(5)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.6	n.a.	n.a.	(1),(5)	(1),(5)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.81	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)
F.89	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	(4),(7)	

Further detail: AF.81 and AF.89 are neither extrapolated nor interpolated. The available information on AF.8 assets and liabilities is used and adjusted to ensure that financial net lending/borrowing (B.9f) equals non-financial net lending/borrowing (B.9) on a quarterly basis.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For equity held in a different currency than euro, the Treasury generally provides conversion rates when transactions take place. For stocks, the most relevant source conversion rates are used, for example ECB or IMF.

Other economic flows are taken into account whenever they are identified.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

For central government, budgetary data are based on the detailed financial statements from the Treasury. These financial statements have only been available since 2006. Prior to that, the data available are considerably more aggregated and cannot completely be linked to the period starting from 2006.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

Quarterly financial accounts are compiled with a time lag of t+3 months. Major and minor revisions are included in each quarterly update. Routine revisions are coordinated and synchronised with the institutions that provide source data. There is no revision calendar publically available. Revisions are regularly reported as metadata.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no significant breaks in time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

There are no systematic differences between quarterly financial accounts of general government and other data sets but there can be vintage differences with respect to annual financial accounts. This is because the annual data are revised once a year and quarterly government data are revised as soon as better information is available.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence checks are applied systematically. Whenever implausible data appear, the institution responsible for the data is asked to provide more information. When more than one data source is available, the data are compared for plausibility.

6.3/4. COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

The data of the most recent quarter are compared to the previous quarters and checked for large differences in order to identify large transactions and large other economic flows.

6.5. OTHER COMMENTS

Systematic checks are made for both consolidated and not consolidated data, as well as for subsectors.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)		X	
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Hungary

I Institutional arrangements

1.1. COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Magyar Nemzeti Bank's (The Central Bank of Hungary) Statistical Department is the institution in Hungary responsible for the compilation of QFAGG in the framework of its financial accounts statistics. QFAGG is a product of rather than a data source of financial accounts compilation.

The main data sources are the macro statistics compiled by the central bank (monetary, security statistics, Balance of Payments) and direct government sources (budget reporting, statistical reports).

QFAGG is prepared in close co-operation with the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Time adjustments, transaction classifications etc. are reconciled between financial and non-financial accounts on a quarterly level.

1.2. PUBLICATION OF DATA AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Financial accounts' data comprise preliminary publications covering two sectors and comprehensive publications spanning all sectors. The data are accompanied by methodological material, charts and other information.

Preliminary financial accounts' data for the households and general government sectors are published 47 days after the end of the reference period. Press releases are also issued in the context of data publication. Press releases provide a quick overview of the wealth, investment and financing of general government and households sectors before comprehensive data spanning all sectors (including households and the general government) are published 90 days after the end of the reference period.

Summary tables and various time series tables for the reference period are presented in the Financial accounts for every sector. All data are updated 90 days after the reference period.

Comprehensive tables for the reference period present quarterly and annual tables on the relationships between institutional sectors, stocks and the components of changes in the stocks of financial assets and liabilities (transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume) in a closed system.

Time series tables, by sectors, present the quarterly and annual sectoral breakdown of stocks, transactions and revaluations of financial assets and liabilities in a unified breakdown by instrument. The unified items are broken down further according to currency (foreign currency) or counterparty sector. Detailed quarterly financial accounts of general government and the time series for general government consolidated gross debt at nominal value are also available here. The time series have been backdated to early 1990.

Data tables available under 'Time series tables by sectors including special purpose entities' contain quarterly and annual financial accounts data as reported to Eurostat and the European Central Bank.

Other data relating to financial accounts contain key financial data of large non-financial enterprises owned by state and local government, the differences between financial accounts' statistics and balance of payments' statistics, the differences between financial accounts' statistics and monetary balance sheet statistics, the annual financial accounts of public corporations and the IMF 'SDDS Plus' publication.

Comprehensive tables on data of reference period (without SPEs):

Comprehensive tables by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/gyorsof-en-1.xlsx

Comprehensive quarterly tables (sector matrix and cross tables) - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/psznegyedszmer-en.xlsx

Comprehensive annual tables (sector matrix and cross tables) -

www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszevevsszmkker-en.xlsx

Methodological notes on financial accounts - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszlakonyv-en-2014.xlsx

Diagrams based on financial accounts data - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/diagrams-1.xlsx

Time series tables by sectors (with and without SPEs):

- Quarterly time series by sectors:

Stocks, non-consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszisalnkn-en-1.xlsx

Stocks, consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszisalko-en-1.xlsx

Transactions, non-consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszistrnk-en-1.xlsx

Transactions, consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszistrko-en-1.xlsx

Revaluations, non-consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszisatnk-en-1.xlsx

Revaluations, consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszisatko-en-1.xlsx

- Detailed quarterly time series by sectors:

Detailed financial accounts of non-financial corporations - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/npvszla.xlsx

Detailed financial accounts of households - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/htszla.xlsx

Detailed financial accounts of general government - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/htszla.xlsx

General government quarterly debt - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/adossag-en-1.xlsx

- Annual time series by sectors:

Stocks, non-consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/evespszisalnkn-en.xlsx

Stocks, consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/evespszisalko-en.xlsx

Transactions, non-consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/evespszistrnk-en.xlsx

Transactions, consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/evespszistrko-en.xlsx

Revaluations, non-consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/evespszisatnk-en.xlsx

Revaluations, consolidated, by sectors - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/evespszisatko-en.xlsx

Methodological notes on financial accounts - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/pszlakonyv-en-2014.xlsx

Diagrams based on financial accounts data - www.mnb.hu/letoltes/diagrams-1.xlsx

Other data relating to financial accounts:

Key financial data of state and local government owned non-financial large enterprises -

www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-time-series/xii-financial-accounts-financial-assets-and-liabilities-of-institutional-sectors/other-data-relating-to-financial-accounts/key-financial-data-of-state-and-local-government-owned-non-financial-large-enterprises

Differences between financial accounts statistics and balance of payments statistics -

www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-time-series/xii-financial-accounts-financial-assets-and-liabilities-of-institutional-sectors/other-data-relating-to-financial-accounts/differences-between-financial-accounts-statistics-and-balance-of-payments-statistics

Differences between financial accounts statistics and monetary balance sheet statistics -

www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-time-series/xii-financial-accounts-financial-assets-and-liabilities-of-institutional-sectors/other-data-relating-to-financial-accounts/differences-between-financial-accounts-statistics-and-monetary-balance-sheet-statistics

Financial accounts of public corporations – www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-time-series/xii-financial-accounts-financial-assets-and-liabilities-of-institutional-sectors/other-data-relating-to-financial-accounts/financial-accounts-of-public-corporations

IMF SDDS Plus publication - www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-

[time-series/xii-financial-accounts-financial-assets-and-liabilities-of-institutional-sectors/other-data-relating-to-financial-accounts/imf-sdds-plus-publication](#)

1.3. PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Preliminary financial accounts' data for the households and general government sectors are published 47 days after the reference period. Half-finalised data covering all sectors (including households and general government) are published 90 days after the reference period. The publication occurs at 8:30 a.m. on the day specified in the release calendar.

The release calendar is published on the Magyar Nemzeti Bank's website:

www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/release-calendar-for-statistics

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Hungary has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
11	Balance of payments statistics (comprehensive: direct & indirect)
12	International Investment Position (IIP)
13	Securities' statistics (comprehensive: direct & indirect)
14	Other financial intermediaries' statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources

Periodicity is denoted as *D* - daily, *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NX - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing identifying other counterpart sector

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	15_M_A_NX	15_M_A_NX	10_M_A_NX	10_M_A_NX	-	-	-	-	10_M_A_NX	10_M_A_NX	3_D_A_NC	3_D_A_NC
		10_M_A_NX	10_M_A_NX							3_D_A_NC	3_D_A_NC		
		11_M_A_NX	12_M_A_NX										
	F.31	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-
	F.32	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-
	F.41	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
	F.42	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
										6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC		
	F.51	3_M_A_NX	4_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_M_A_NX	4_Q_A_NC
		13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC					6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC		
										13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC		
	F.52	3_M_A_NX	4_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_M_A_NX	4_Q_A_NC
13_M_A_NC		13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC					6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC			
									13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC			
F.61	14_Q_A_NX	14_Q_A_NX	14_Q_A_NX	14_Q_A_NX	-	-	-	-	14_Q_A_NX	14_Q_A_NX	-	-	
F.7	11_M_A_NX	12_M_A_NX	11_M_A_NX	12_M_A_NX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	14_M_A_NX	14_M_A_NX	14_M_A_NX	14_M_A_NX									
	15_M_A_NX	15_M_A_NX	15_M_A_NX	15_M_A_NX									
F.81	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
F.89	3_M_A_NC	3_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_M_A_NC	3_M_A_NC	
	11_M_A_NX	12_M_A_NX											

Categories F.1, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	3_D_A_NC	3_D_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-
F.32	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	13_M_A_NC	13_M_A_NC	-	-
F.41	10_Q_A_NC 11_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 12_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 11_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 12_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX					10_Q_A_NC 11_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 12_M_A_NX	4_M_A_NC	4_M_A_NC
F.42	10_Q_A_NC 11_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 12_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 11_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 12_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX					10_Q_A_NC 11_M_A_NX	10_Q_A_NC 12_M_A_NX	4_M_A_NC	4_M_A_NC
F.66	3_A_A_NC 9_A_A_NC	3_A_A_NC 9_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	11_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX 15_M_A_NX	12_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX 15_M_A_NX	11_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX 15_M_A_NX	12_M_A_NX 14_M_A_NX 15_M_A_NX								
F.81	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
F.89	3_M_A_NC 11_M_A_NX	3_M_A_NC 12_M_A_NX	-	-	-	-			3_Q_A_NC	3_Q_A_NC	3_M_A_NC	3_M_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61 and F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Kincstári napi jelentés: 3_D_A_NC (Daily cash-flow statements on revenue, expenditure and financing)

Időközi mérlegjelentés: 4_Q_A_NC (Quarterly balance sheets of central government units)

Havi költségvetési jelentés: 3_M_A_NC; 3_M_A_NX (Monthly cash-flow statements on revenue and expenditure)

A költségvetés végrehajtásáról szóló törvény: 3_A_A_NC (Final Report on the Implementation of State Budget)

MNV ZRt negyedéves jelentése: 3_M_A_NC (Quarterly report of Hungarian National Asset Management Inc.)

Besorolt vállalatok negyedéves jelentése: 6_Q_A_NC (Quarterly balance sheets of enterprises classified in general government)

Nemzetgazdasági Minisztérium éves jelentése: 9_A_A_NC (Annual Report from Ministry of Economic Affairs)

2.1.3 Local government

Időközi mérlegjelentés: 4_Q_A_NC (Quarterly balance sheets of local government units)

Negyedéves költségvetési jelentés: 3_Q_A_NC (Quarterly cash-flow statements on revenue and expenditure)

Kincstári napi jelentés: 3_D_A_NC (Daily cash-flow statements on revenue, expenditure and financing)

2.1.4 Social security funds

Időközi mérlegjelentés: 4_Q_A_NC (Quarterly balance sheets of social security funds)

Havi költségvetési jelentés: 3_M_A_NC; 3_M_A_NC (Monthly cash-flow statements on revenue and expenditure)

Kincstári napi jelentés: 3_D_A_NC (Daily cash-flow statements on revenue, expenditure and financing)

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Monetáris intézmények statisztikai mérlege és egyéb kiegészítő információi: 10_Q_A_NC (MFI statistical balance sheets and supplementary data)

Befektetési alapok statisztikai mérlege és egyéb kiegészítő információi: 14_M_A_NX (Investment fund balance sheets and supplementary data)

Egyéb pénzügyi vállalatok mérlege és egyéb kiegészítő információi: 14_M_A_NX (Other financial institutions' balance sheets and supplementary data)

Biztosítók statisztikai mérlege és egyéb kiegészítő információi: 14_Q_A_NX (Insurance corporations' balance sheets and supplementary data)

Nyugdíjpénztárak statisztikái/mérlegei: 14_Q_A_NX (Pension fund statistics/balance sheets)

Fizetésimérleg-statisztika 11_M_A_NX (Balance of payments and international investment position)

Értékpapír-statisztika 13_M_A_NC (Securities' statistics, comprehensive)

2.2.3 Local government

Monetáris intézmények statisztikai mérlege és egyéb kiegészítő információi: 10_Q_A_NC (MFI statistical balance sheets and supplementary data)

Egyéb pénzügyi vállalatok mérlege és egyéb kiegészítő információi: 14_M_A_NX (Other financial institutions' balance sheets and supplementary data)

Értékpapír-statisztika: 13_M_A_NC (Securities' statistics, comprehensive)

Biztosítók statisztikai mérlege és egyéb kiegészítő információi: 14_Q_A_NX (Insurance corporations balance sheets and supplementary data)

Fizetésimérleg-statisztika: 11_M_A_NX (Balance of payments and international investment position)

Nyugdíjpénztárak statisztikái/mérlegei: 14_Q_A_NX (Pension fund statistics/balance sheets)

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Vállalatok mérlegei és egyéb kiegészítő információi: All corporations' balance sheets and supplementary data (database).

Fizetésimérleg-statisztika: (Balance of payments and international investment position) is used for cross-checking in cases where data with S.2 as counterpart come from direct sources.

Comments on data sources: Securities' statistics refers to the comprehensive statistics of MNB covering and integrating issuer, holder and custodian information and registers. The corporate database refers to the corporate balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for all resident companies (financial and non-financial) on an individual basis, annual and quarterly. Monetary, banking and other statistics related to S.12 refer to data sources and internal products of these statistics, which are produced exclusively for the compilation of financial accounts.

Most of the data included in the financial accounts have more than one source. The hierarchy of data sources decides which source is the most important one, with the others serving for cross-checking or for additional information.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

For the main instruments, institutional units have full quarterly coverage. Data for enterprises and non-profit organisations classified in the general government sector come from counterpart information and from the quarterly statistical survey, which contains main balance sheet items and some additional information as well. The coverage of this survey is about 90 per cent of the total assets of enterprises and non-profit institutions classified in general government.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.3	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.4	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.5	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.6	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.7	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.8	2	2	5	5	-	-
	Liabilities	F.2	-	-	-	-	-
F.3		-	-	-	-	-	
F.4		-	-	-	-	-	
F.6		-	-	-	-	-	
F.7		-	-	-	-	-	
F.8		2	2	5	5	-	-

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Coverage is full for instruments. Data sources contain information on all two-digit level instruments; in most of the cases a more detailed breakdown is also available.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

Based on data sources a proper delimitation of maturity categories is available.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

See Tables 1 and 2.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Each transaction is recorded in a partner sector breakdown, which assures full coverage regarding the counterpart sector. Consolidated data are produced by elimination of intra-sectoral items from the aggregates.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO F.6 AND F.8

There are no special issues in these cases.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

During the compilation of financial accounts two methods are used for calculation of stock and flows. In the first, stock data are used from data sources and transactions are calculated using the formula:

$$\text{transaction}(t) = \text{stock}(t) - \text{stock}(t-1) - \text{revaluation}(t) - \text{other volume of changes}(t)$$

This is the method for instance for deposits and credits.

In the second, only (cash-) flow data are available from data sources and it is used for calculation of stock data. This method is used for certain types of other receivables/payables (time-adjusted cash method). In cases where internal statistics are used (e.g. monetary or securities' statistics) the calculation of components is arranged by the relevant statistical field, which will then be used for financial accounts. For equity, the stocks and flows come from different sources and revaluation is the residual item.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes in the volume of assets is used where there is reclassification of units or instruments. When a unit is reclassified, all relevant instruments of the reclassified unit are affected. In the case of reclassification of an instrument (e.g. reclassification between quoted and unquoted shares) all sectors holding the instrument are affected.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For debt securities and quoted shares, the market valuation is used. Loans are valued at nominal value, including interest accrued. Unquoted shares and equity are valued at adjusted book value taken from the balance sheet of the issuers.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

The consolidation method used depends on the reliability of data source available, so it changes by instruments. If both data are taken from the same data source (for example balance sheet) by convention the asset side is used.

AF.2 deposits: treasury data - liability side.

AF.3 securities: securities – data are fully reconciled.

AF.4 loans: treasury data and balance sheets - asset side.

AF.8 trade credits: balance sheets – assets side.

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²⁴

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority given to the assets/ liabilities side	90 /10
Central Government	Priority given to the assets/ liabilities side	90 /10
State government	Not applicable	-
Local government	Priority given to the assets side	100
Social security funds	No consolidation issue occurs	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Wages, taxes, social contributions and part of transfers, trade credits and advances are recorded on an accrual basis. Stocks of trade credits and advances are reported, other items are mainly calculated. Full accrual accounting is used for interest. The debtor approach is used. Interest accrued but not paid is included in the appropriate instrument.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

In the financial accounts, nearly all figures are based on quarterly data sources, although there some exceptions:

- a) in the case of corporate income and local government taxes, one quarter of the annual cash data are regarded as accruals (and used for interpolation). It follows that the quarterly data are extrapolated as one quarter of the annual budgetary appropriations or expected annual cash data if available.
- b) In the case of stocks for unquoted shares and equities quarterly flows are used both for interpolation and extrapolation of stocks.
- c) For standardised guarantees there is only an annual data source available, which means that data

²⁴ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

are extrapolated for the first three quarters.

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods:

1- Simple linear

3- same value as previous quarters (information given after the table)

4 - other (information given after the table)

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1313	
		TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.1				
	F.2				
	F.31				
	F.32				
	F.41				
	F.42				
	F.51	4	4	4	4
	F.52				
	F.6				
	F.7				
	F.81				
	F.89	1	1	1	1
	Liabilities	F.1			
F.2					
F.31					
F.32					
F.41					
F.42					
F.51					
F.52					
F.6		3	3		
F.7					
F.81					
F.89		1	1	1	1

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

When stocks are in foreign currency the exchange rates at the end of the relevant quarter are used. For flows an estimated monthly revaluation is generally used. In special cases, when specific transactions are recognised, daily conversion is used. Foreign exchange revaluation is presented as revaluation in financial accounts.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

When methods change a full revision is made throughout the whole time series. Consequentially, back-data under ESA2010 methodology are available from the reference period 1989Q4 onwards. The structure of budgetary reports containing direct government sources change over time but correspondence is always possible. Comprehensive securities' statistics started at the end of the 1990s. Market valuation of securities was not applied beforehand.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The revision policy for financial accounts is strongly determined by the policy of the associated statistics (balance of payments, monetary, securities and non-financial national accounts). Financial accounts are revised when there is a revision within the primary sources used to compile them. Data of the current year and of the two calendar years preceding it may change any time when data reports are submitted due to data source changes and clarification of the contents of economic events, or corrections of their settlement. The main revisions occur in March and September in line with BoP and EDP compilation.

The revision policy for financial accounts has been published in the framework of the methodological description. The amounts and reasons for the main changes are always explained in the financial accounts press releases issued by the MNB.

The MNB basically follows the revision policy advised by the CMFB.

Revisions made to financial and non-financial accounts are continuously co-ordinated but systematically synchronised twice a year, in the EDP compilation periods (March and September).

Information on actual revisions are published every quarter in the Press Release on Hungary's financial accounts: www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-releases-and-notes/financial-accounts-for-every-sector

General information on the financial accounts' revision policy is also published on the website:

www.mnb.hu/letoltes/fa-quality-template-hun-final-en.pdf

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in time series at the level of national accounts' instruments. Financial accountants try to eliminate breaks at lower breakdown levels by creating totally homogeneous time series. This work is performed at the lowest possible level of breakdown.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Consistency within the financial accounts and with other macro statistical systems (monetary statistics, security statistics and Balance of Payments) is broadly ensured by the compilation methods, because these are the main data sources of the financial accounts. However, there are systematic differences between financial accounts' data and monetary statistics since the two types of statistics are prepared for different purposes and with different frequency, have different, only partially harmonised, methodological guidelines and have differences in data sources, valuation principles, content and classification of instruments. They also treat certain economic events differently. The differences are transparently shown and explained every quarter on the website:

www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-time-series/xii-financial-accounts-financial-assets-and-liabilities-of-institutional-sectors/other-data-relating-to-financial-accounts/differences-between-financial-accounts-statistics-and-monetary-balance-sheet-statistics

There are temporary differences between financial accounts and Balance of Payments' data due to the different vintage. These differences are again presented every quarter on the website:

www.mnb.hu/en/statistics/statistical-data-and-information/statistical-time-series/xii-financial-accounts-financial-assets-and-liabilities-of-institutional-sectors/other-data-relating-to-financial-accounts/differences-between-financial-accounts-statistics-and-balance-of-payments-statistics

Financial accounts, as official statistics, are published on a quarterly basis by MNB. The annual financial accounts are derived from the quarterly ones and appear in the quarterly publications.

Annual flows are the sum of the four quarters and annual stocks are the amounts recorded at the end of the year.

Consistency checks inside financial accounts (quarterly, annual) and related statistics (quarterly and annual debt, EDP Table 3) are included in the compilation IT system of the financial accounts.

Comparison with the non-financial accounts is carried out manually, on a quarterly basis. No technical adjustments are made in order to eliminate discrepancies between financial and non-financial accounts.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence and plausibility checks are made in comparison with budgetary figures (official cash-flow figures). Financial accounts are compiled in a closed system including all economic sectors. Coherence and plausibility checks of other sectors (households, corporations, rest of the world) therefore influence the quality of government accounts as well.

6.3 CoUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with the Eurostat definition, large transactions are identified as transactions greater than or equal to 1% of GDP, except for F.2 assets and F.32 liabilities where no threshold is applied. The breakdown of financial accounts (by sectors and instruments) makes it possible to identify large transactions during the compilation process. Where elementary data show large changes the relevant specific field of statistics is asked to give more information about it. If direct government data show large transactions the Central Statistical Office or the relevant ministry can add further details on it.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

In accordance with the Eurostat definition, large other volume changes are identified as those greater than or equal to 0.5% of GDP, except for AF.5 assets and AF.32 liabilities. In the case of holding gains or losses, the threshold is 1.5% of GDP. The same method is used to identify large other economic flows as for transactions (see 6.3). Regarding other changes in volume, reclassification is always recognized.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Malta

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Responsibility for the compilation of quarterly financial accounts for the general government sector (S. 13) rests with the National Statistics Office (NSO). The Central Bank of Malta (CBM) assists primarily through the provision of counterpart data resulting from the schedules received from the financial institutions and other financial market information.

The Departmental Accounting System (DAS) is the primary source for data covering the budgetary central government subsector. (The DAS is managed by the Treasury Department). The Treasury Department provides the NSO with the financial balance sheet for the Budgetary Central Government.

The QFAGG data for the Extra-Budgetary Units are obtained from the Financial Data Reporting System (FDRS).

The same unit within NSO is in charge of compiling both the quarterly non-financial and financial accounts of general government. The compilers keep constant co-operation.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

The News Release *Quarterly Accounts for the General Government* is published quarterly and presents data for the general government sector's non-financial (revenue and expenditure) and financial (assets and liabilities) accounts and debt drawn up in line with the ESA 2010 methodologies.

The data are published in detail. Explanatory analyses are provided in the news releases. Methodological metadata are also available.

The News Release can be accessed at:

www.nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_A2/Public_Finance/Pages/Quarterly-Accounts-for-General-Government.aspx

Moreover, the QFAGG data are also published on NSO's online statistical database StatDB:

www.nso.gov.mt/statdb/start

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

General Government finance data are released by NSO according to a pre-announced schedule that is available on NSO's website (www.nso.gov.mt) three months in advance. This can be accessed at: www.nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Release_Calendar/Pages/News-Release-Calendar.aspx

The QFAGG data are published in the News Release *Quarterly Accounts for the General Government* with the following indicative timelines:

- Q1 data published at circa t+100 days;
- Q2 data published at circa t+110 days in conjunction with NSO's and Eurostat's EDP news release;
- Q3 data published at circa t+100 days;
- Q4 data published at circa t+110 days in conjunction with NSO's and Eurostat's EDP news release.

QFAGG transmission table and the related news release have always been published on time.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

S.1311 is central government and S.1313 local government. Malta has no S.1312 State Government or S.1314 social security funds subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

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	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
9	Other direct sources
10	Money and banking statistics
13	Securities issues statistics

Periodicity is denoted as *M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - annual, O - other.*

Accounting basis is denoted *C - cash, A - accrual, M - mixed.*

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC- source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.1	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F.2	3_Q_C_NC (95%)	4_Q_C_NC (95%)	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
		10_Q_C_NC (5%)	10_Q_C_NC (5%)										
	F.31	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	F.32	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	F.41	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	F.42	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	F.51	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	F.52	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	F.7	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	F.81	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
		3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										
	F.89	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
		3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										

Categories F.61, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional Estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_C_NC	9_Q_C_NC	-	-
F.31	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										
F.32	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										
F.41	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.42	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.51	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.52	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.7	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.81	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (25%)	4_Q_A_NC (25%)										
F.89	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (25%)	4_Q_A_NC (25%)										

Categories F.61, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 3 - Source data – Assets – Final estimates

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	3_Q_C_NC (95%)	4_Q_C_NC (95%)	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
	10_Q_C_NC (5%)	10_Q_C_NC (5%)										
F.31	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.32	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.41	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.42	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.51	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.52	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.7	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.81	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										
F.89	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (95%)	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										

Table 4: Source data – Liabilities – Final Estimates where different from Table 2

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_C_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.31	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										
F.32	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	13_Q_A_NC (95%)	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (5%)	4_Q_A_NC (5%)										
F.41	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.42	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.51	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.52	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.7	3_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
F.81	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (25%)	4_Q_A_NC (25%)										
F.89	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	1&2_Q_A_NC (75%)	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	-	-
	3_Q_A_NC (25%)	4_Q_A_NC (25%)										

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Central government is sub-divided into Budgetary Central Government and Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs).

The Budgetary Central Government is made up of the Government Ministries and Departments whose accounts are recorded within the Treasury Department Departmental Accounting System (DAS). NSO has direct online (read-only) access to this system wherein all transactions have been coded to provide aggregates in ESA 2010 codes. The Treasury Department provides a balance sheet for Budgetary Central Government. These data are supplemented with the accruals adjustments that are reported in the non-financial accounts such as the Treasury Department accruals templates, the time-adjusted cash method, the EU funds adjustment, etc.

S.1311 budgetary - source data classification used:

- 1+2 – Accruals adjustments from the compilation of the non-financial accounts
- 3 – Treasury Department financial transactions from quarterly Balance Sheet
- 4 – Treasury Department financial stocks from quarterly Balance Sheet
- 10 – Stock exchange counterpart information

The Extra-Budgetary Units (EBUs), which are the government entities forming part of general government, are required to compile the FDRS quarterly EBU template, which includes the balance sheet with the counterpart information. On an annual basis the EBUs submit their audited financial statements.

S.1311 other – source data classification used:

- 4 – FDRS quarterly balance sheet
- 6 – Audited financial statements

2.1.3 Local government

Local government is made up of 68 local councils, 5 regional committees and the Local Councils Association. This subsector has a minor effect impact on the general government sector due to the limited responsibilities of the local councils.

Quarterly data for local government are not available from source. The annual stock position is obtained for their respective audited financial statements. In their absence the position is estimated based on the previous year's audited accounts. Quarterly transactions data are apportioned equally over the four quarters, with the exception of the debt securities (assets).

S.1313 – source data classification used:

- 9 – Estimate
- 6 – Audited financial statements

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

At NSO, the compilers of the financial and of the non-financial accounts of general government work in the same unit. Both sets of compilers use the same sources of data. In this way difficulties relating to methodological specific transactions reflected in the financial accounts, such as debt cancellation, debt assumption, super-dividends, capital injections and time of recording, are discussed and dealt with in a consistent manner. This co-ordination also assists in improving the consistency of the data while concurrently reducing the discrepancy between the B.9 and B.9f.

One list of general government sector institutional units is used.

In the EDP News release the list of extra-budgetary units forming part of the general government sector is published. The News Release can be accessed at:

www.nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/View_by_Unit/Unit_A2/Public_Finance/Pages/Government-Debt-and-Defecit-under-the-Maastricht-Treaty.aspx

The EDP Inventory can be accessed at:

www.nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Sources_and_Methods/Unit_A2/Public_Finance/Pages/Government-Debt-and-Deficit-under-the-Maastricht-Treaty.aspx

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For Budgetary Central Government, the data are either extracted from the DAS or from the information available from the Central Bank. Accruals data (on a quarterly basis) for Budgetary Central Government are made available online from a balance sheet template maintained by the Treasury Department. As far as EBUs are concerned, data on the various instrument categories are essentially captured from the FDRS template compiled by each respective EBU.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The original maturity of the various instruments is taken from the respective instrument's register.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

For S.1311 the main counterpart information is provided by the Central Bank of Malta. The only sources of data for the EBUs are the FDRS balance sheet template (which specifically request counterpart information) and, when available, management accounts.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Coverage for the general government and other sectors data is complete, together with the counterpart information.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Transactions are based on stock information for all categories.

4.1.1 Financial Transactions

A. Budgetary Central Government

Both the transactions and stocks for this sub-group of central government are extracted from the DAS and the quarterly balance sheet. An agreement on a standard balance sheet template was developed by the Central Bank, NSO and the Treasury Department, in order for the latter to provide the necessary data needed for each instrument.

B. Extra-Budgetary Units

The Financial Data Reporting System requires all institutional units classified within the general government sector to submit stock positions of financial instruments at the end of each quarter. This figure is then taken to be the opening position of the next quarter. The change between the opening and the closing positions for each quarter is considered as the transaction for the period. Where necessary, OEFs are discussed with the respective entities.

C. Local Government

For the time being estimates are based on the annual audited financial reports.

4.1.2 Ensuring consistency between stocks and flows

A. Budgetary Central Government

Since flows and stocks are taken from the same data source, a high degree of consistency is expected between stock positions and the resulting flows at the end of the respective period.

B. Extra-Budgetary Units

Since the flow is taken as the difference between the opening and the closing positions for each individual entity, by definition there is complete consistency between stocks and flows.

C. Local Government

Stocks and flows are consistent.

4.1.3 Revaluations

A. Budgetary Central Government

The instruments that always have revaluations are mainly the securities and the loans on the liabilities' side, as well as the shares and other equity on the assets' side. Quarterly data for these are made available to NSO by the Treasury Department.

B. Extra-Budgetary Units

In this sub-group's case, the long-term securities (assets) have revaluations. The data are provided by each respective entity.

C. Local Government

This subsector has an insignificant amount of long-term securities (assets), thus resulting in minimal revaluation recordings.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Generally, Budgetary Central Government and the EBUs record other changes in volume.

The other changes in volume data that are commonly recorded refers to the reclassification of government entities to within or outside the general government sector.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As regards budgetary central government, all debt securities and quoted shares are recorded according to their respective end of period market values. Unquoted shares are recorded at book value. The insignificant amounts of debt securities held by local councils are recorded at market value.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Financial data are consolidated within the general government sector. Since micro data are available at first hand, it is possible to achieve an accurate consolidated figure.

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²⁵

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side	

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

As far as possible the accruals' principle is followed across the general government sector. This is also done for the calculation of the non-financial accounts in order to arrive at the correct B.9 position, which is reported in the EDP tables.

A. Budgetary Central Government

Other accounts receivable include:

- Treasury's Department accruals template: change in accrued income
- Treasury's Department accruals template: change in prepayments
- Treasury's Department accruals template: change in debtors

For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 2.3.1.2.c and annex IX

- Adjustment for EU Funds programming period 2007-2013: reimbursement of expenditure
- Adjustment for EU Funds programming period 2014-2020: reimbursement of expenditure
- Adjustment for EU Funds 2004-2006: pending claims

For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 6.2.1

- Time-adjusted cash method for VAT, Income Tax and Social Security Contributions.

For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 6.1.1 and 6.1.2

- Other general accounts receivables

Other accounts payable include:

- Treasury's Department accruals template: change in accrued expenditure
- Treasury's Department accruals template: change in deferred income
- Treasury's Department accruals template: change in creditors

For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 2.3.1.2.c and annex IX

- Adjustment for Malta's contribution to the EU Own Resources

For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 6.2.1

- Adjustment for EU Funds 2007-2013: advance payments
- Adjustment for EU Funds 2014-2020: advance payments
- For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 6.2.1
- Adjustment for emission trading permits

For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 6.14

²⁵ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

- Adjustment for Church stocks

For further information refer to Malta's EDP Inventory section 3.2.3.4.2

- Other general accounts payables

Recording of interest

The interest payable on an accrual basis for the Budgetary Central Government debt is recorded in the non-financial and financial accounts. The Treasury reviews the list of outstanding Treasury Bills and Malta Government Stocks and interest on foreign borrowing and loans with commercial banks. Each individual tranche is analysed to determine the amount of interest due at end of the reference year. The data are aggregated to reflect the total interest payable as at the end of the reporting period. The adjustment for the premium proceeds from the issuance of Malta Government Stocks is also recorded.

B. Extra Budgetary-Units

The annual and quarterly data for Extra-Budgetary Units are presented on an accruals' basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

C. Local Government

The annual data for the Local Government are on an accruals' basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

Quarterly estimates are based on the annual data.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

For local government the only estimation method used is code 1: simple linear extrapolation.

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1313	
		TR	ST
Assets	F.1	1	1
	F.2	1	1
	F.31	1	1
	F.32	1	1
	F.41	1	1
	F.42	1	1
	F.51	1	1
	F.52	1	1
	F.6	1	1
	F.7	1	1
	F.81	1	1
Liabilities	F.89	1	1
	F.1	1	1
	F.2	1	1
	F.31	1	1
	F.32	1	1
	F.41	1	1
	F.42	1	1
	F.51	1	1
	F.52	1	1
	F.6	1	1
	F.7	1	1
F.81	1	1	
F.89	1	1	

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Conversion of exchange rates is necessary for some foreign loans.

Exceptionally some EBUs report their audited financial statements in a foreign currency, in this case the local currency equivalents as stated in the respective financial reports are taken into account.

The data on the time period before Malta joined the euro area (1 January 2008) have been converted using the fixed rate of 1€ = 0.4293 Maltese Lira.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

All time series can be revised but in general the number of revised quarters is limited to not more than eight quarters. The main reasons for revision are the availability of audited financial statements for extra-budgetary units and local government, revisions to the Treasury Department accruals' templates and reclassifications of units within or outside the General Government sector.

Revisions due to changes in methodology at EU level, e.g. the updated European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), or new decisions or guidelines issued by Eurostat in the area of the government finance statistics, are adopted when required by Eurostat.

Revisions due to potential errors in EDP notifications are made on detection, or in the subsequent EDP notification in line with *European Statistics Code of Practice* principle 6.3.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

It is the policy to continuously compare the B.9 positions from both the financial and non-financial accounts. The reconciliation process between the two approaches is closely monitored in order to achieve as high a level of consistency as possible and minimise the statistical discrepancies. QFAGG data and quarterly debt data are consistent.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Since quarterly and annual data are both compiled by the same unit, this helps to ensure coherence between quarterly and annual data. The financial accounts' IT system checks that the opening balance of a period is consistent with the closing balance of the period before, and that summation of transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume are equal to the flow. There are also checks regarding consolidated and non-consolidated financial accounts.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

For each quarter large transactions are identified by conditional formatting and expressed as a percentage of GDP. Percentages obtained are then reviewed and any amounts which exceed the threshold (1% of GDP, with a tolerance for F.2 assets and F.32 liabilities) are reported and explained.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Other economic flows are identified by calculating the total flow (closing less opening stock), then deducting transactions. These are then expressed as a percentage of GDP to identify large other economic flows. The percentages obtained are reviewed and, through conditional formatting, any amounts which exceed the threshold (0.5% of GDP, except for AF.5 assets and AF.32 liabilities plausible holding gains/losses of 1.5% is allowed) are reported and explained.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Netherlands

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Statistics Netherlands is responsible for the compilation of quarterly financial accounts of general government (QFAGG).

Provenance of source data to Statistics Netherlands is laid down in several co-operation agreements, memoranda of understanding and data supply agreements with ministries and social security funds. The main local government bodies must, through an Act, provide quarterly and annual data.

The co-operation with the Central Bank is laid down in a co-operation agreement. As regards government finance statistics (GFS), the agreement mainly arranges GFS data provision to the Central Bank and the ECB as little data from the Central Bank are used for GFS.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

GFS including QFAGG is an integral part of Dutch national accounts. This means that GFS and national accounts data are consistent and published simultaneously. However, temporary differences between QFAGG and national accounts may occur exceptionally due to revisions of government deficit and debt in the context of the EDP notifications of April and October.

GFS data are published quarterly and annually. The quarterly data are published at T+85 days after the quarter concerned (or the last working day prior to this deadline if it falls on a weekend or an official holiday). The first annual data for year T-1 are published by end-March (T+85 days).

Revised annual data for year T-1 are published by end-June. At that stage data for T-2 and earlier years are also revised. Quarterly data are benchmarked to the new annual data ensuring consistency between quarterly and annual data.

Data are published on the online database of Statistics Netherlands (*Statline*). The main tables concern:

Key figures;

Revenues and expenditures;

Tax revenues;

Social contributions;

Social benefits in cash and kind;

Expenditures by functions (COFOG)*;

Government production and consumption*;

Government consumption by functions (COFOG)*;

Government deficit and debt;

Debt (face and market value) broken down into creditor;

Financial accounts and balance sheets.

In addition, tables on contingent liabilities are published.

(Tables denoted by * concern only annual data.)

Data for the general government sector are also published as part of national accounts tables on *Statline*.

The publications each quarter, at T+85 days, are accompanied by a press release describing the main developments. A few days after data publication, a four-page document (*Kwartaalmonitor overheidsfinanciën*), describing very briefly several GFS topics, is disseminated.

All publications can be found on a dedicated GFS webpage (in Dutch): www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/economie/overheid-en-politiek. There is also a webpage in English but with fewer contents than the Dutch page.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The quarterly QFAGG data are published at T+85 days after the quarter concerned (or the last working day prior to this deadline if it falls on a weekend or an official holiday). The transmission of data, to Eurostat and other users, takes place on the same day after the national publication. The first annual data for year T-1, as a sum of the quarters, are published by end-March (at T+85 days). At that stage, the first three quarters can be revised based on new information.

The quarterly data are benchmarked to the new annual data published each year in June. As the full times series for the financial accounts can be revised in June, also all the quarters may be revised as a consequence of the benchmarking. The benchmarked quarterly data are published at the same time as the revised annual data.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

S.1311 is central government and S.1313 local government. Netherlands has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
7	Cash flow statement
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources
15	Other internal central bank data sources
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NN – source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

NX – source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing identifying other counterpart sector

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX
		3_M_C_NX		15_Q_A_NX	15_Q_A_NX	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX		
	F.31	-	-			8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-
	F.32	8_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX			8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-
	F.41	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX			8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-
		3_M_C_NX							
	F.42	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-
		3_M_C_NX	16_Q_A_NX	15_Q_A_NX	15_Q_A_NX				
	F.51	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX			8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-
		3_M_C_NX	16_Q_A_NX						
F.52	-	-	-	-	15_Q_A_NX	15_Q_A_NX	-	-	
F.7	16_M_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX					-	-	
	3_M_C_NX								
F.81	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-	
	9_Q_A_NX								
F.89	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NX	
			15_Q_A_NN	15_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_M_C_NX	16_M_C_NX	

Categories F.1, F.61, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	16_Q_C_NN	8_Q_C_NN	15_Q_A_NN	15_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-
		9_M_C_NN						
F.32	16_Q_C_NN	14_Q_C_NN	15_Q_A_NN	15_Q_A_NN	15_Q_A_NN	15_Q_A_NN	-	-
		16_M_C_NN						
F.41	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX
		16_Q_C_NX			16_Q_C_NX			
F.42	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_C_NX	16_Q_C_NX
		16_Q_C_NX			15_Q_A_NX	15_Q_A_NX		
F.66			-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN
F.89	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	8_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NX
			15_Q_A_NN	15_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN		16_M_C_NX	16_M_C_NX

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.7 are not applicable.

Table 3 - Source data – Assets – Final estimates

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	16_Q_C_NX 3_A_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX 6_A_C_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NX	16_A_A_NX	6_A_A_NX
F.31	-	-	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NX	-	-
F.32	8_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX 6_A_C_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NX	-	-
F.41	16_Q_C_NX 3_A_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX 6_A_C_NX	-	-	8_Q/A_A_NN	8_A_A_NN	-	-
F.42	16_Q_C_NX 3_A_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX 16_Q_A_NX 6_A_C_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NX 6_A_A_NX	-	-
F.51	16_Q_C_NX 3_A_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX 16_Q_A_NX 6_A_C_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NX 16_A_A_NX 6_A_A_NX	-	-
F.52	-	-	-	-	15_Q/A_A_NX	15_Q/A_A_NX	-	-
F.7	3_A_C_NX 16_A_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX					-	-
F.81	16_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	16_Q_A_NN 6_A_A_NX	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-
F.89	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NX	16_A_A_NX	6_A_A_NX

Categories F.1, F.61, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 4 - Source data – Liabilities – Final estimates

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	16_Q_C_NN	8_Q_C_NN 9_M_C_NN	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	16_Q_C_NN	14_Q_C_NN 16_M_C_NN 9_M_C_NN	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	-	-	-	-	15_Q_A_NN	15_Q_A_NN	-	-
F.41	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	-	-	-	-	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NX	16_A_A_NX	6_A_A_NX
F.42	16_Q_C_NX	8_Q_C_NX 16_Q_C_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NX	-	-	-	-	8_Q/A_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	8_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NX	16_A_A_NX	6_A_A_NX
F.66			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN 7_A_C_NN	16_Q_A_NN 6_A_A_NN	-	-	-	-	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_A_A_NN	16_A_A_NN
F.89	16_Q_A_NX	16_Q_A_NX	7_A_C_NN	6_A_A_NN	-	-	-	-	8_Q/A_A_NX 7_A_C_NN	8_Q/A_A_NX 6_A_A_NX	16_A_A_NX	6_A_A_NX

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.7 are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

For budgetary central government, several data sources are used, mainly from the Ministry of Finance. The main quarterly data source is the transmission of stock data on financial transactions translated into ESA2010 codes (8) by the Ministry of Finance.

In addition, the following intra-annual data sources are used:

- Monthly data on financial transactions used to compile transactions on interest rate swaps and used for plausibility checks on the main data source for several financial instruments (3);
- Monthly reports on the State's debt from the Dutch State Treasury Agency (9);
- Quarterly overview on the value of shares held by the State (8);
- Quarterly overview on debt assumed from the former Dutch Antilles (8);
- Quarterly overview on treasury banking (8);

Quarterly overview on bonds issued by Curaçao and St. Maarten (8) held by the State;

- Quarterly overview of advances on military goods from the Ministry of Defence (9);
- Annual reports from ministries, state agencies and other consolidated entities are used in the final estimates to benchmark the quarterly data (6).

Regarding the other central government entities, only direct quarterly data are available for the defeasance structure Propertize, collected by the Dutch Central Bank (15).

Other direct data sources only concern annual data used for the final estimations:

- Data from the annual reports of universities from the state agency Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs (DUO) (6);
- Annual reports on other non-profit institutions controlled by central government (6).

2.1.3 Local government

The direct data sources used for the main local government bodies are the so-called Iv3 questionnaires (translated as 'information for 3rd parties') covering financial transactions and balance sheets of municipalities, local intergovernmental organisations, provinces and public water boards (8). They are available on a quarterly and an annual basis.

For other local government entities, direct data only concern annual data used for the final estimations:

- Data from the annual reports of educational institutions from the state agency Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs (DUO) (6);
- Annual reports on other non-profit institutions controlled by local government (6).

2.1.4 Social security funds

Direct data sources used for social security funds are annual reports (6).

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Indirect data sources used for budgetary central government are:

- Cash-accrual corrections to non-financial transactions resulting in other accounts payable/receivable (16);
- Euronext stock exchange data on the market value of debt securities (14);

- Currency swaps data from the Central Bank (15);
- European Financial Stability Fund data from Eurostat (16);

For other central government bodies, treasury banking data (including counterparties) from the Ministry of Finance are used (16).

2.1.3 Local government

Indirect data sources for local government are treasury banking data from the Ministry of Finance (16) and data on local government bonds from the Central Bank (15).

2.2.4 Social security funds

Indirect data sources used for social security funds are:

- Treasury banking data from the Ministry of Finance (16);
- Tax Authority (Belastingdienst) data on cash based social contributions (16) to estimate other accounts receivable related to social contributions;
- Cash data from the National Health Care Institute (Zorginstituut Nederland) to estimate other accounts payable related to social benefits.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Quarterly financial accounts data of general government are cross-checked with other data sources through the integration/ balancing process of the quarterly sector accounts.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The delimitation of general government is made according to the guidance in ESA2010, based on the control (ESA 2.35-2.39, 20.15) and market/ non-market production criteria (ESA 3.32-3.36, 20.19-20.34). Furthermore, the additional guidance in chapter I of the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt on delimitation of general government is also taken into account.

A list of all general government entities is available on the dedicated GFS website of Statistics Netherlands as well as on the Eurostat's website (www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories). This list is updated each year in December.

The sector delimitation of general government for EDP purposes and quarterly financial accounts is usually fully consistent. Temporary differences may occur if reclassifications are already included in the EDP notifications but not yet incorporated in the quarterly financial accounts. The sector delimitation is not fully consistent between financial and non-financial accounts due to reclassification of nearly 400 general government units since June 2016. This inconsistency will be solved after the 2018 benchmark revision to national accounts.

Table 5 shows the percentage of data being extrapolated for the provisional stock data estimates for the third quarter of 2015.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

	S.1311		S.1312		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	0	19	-	-	0	28	0	2
	F.3	0	8	-	-	0	7	-	-
	F.4	0	2	-	-	0	2	-	-
	F.5	0	0	-	-	0	1	-	-
	F.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.7	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.8	0	0	-	-	0	3	0	33
	Liabilities	F.2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.3		0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
F.4		0	4	-	-	0	4	0	0
F.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7		0	100	-	-	0	100	-	-
F.8		0	0	-	-	0	4	0	33

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Almost all financial instruments are covered.

Provisions for calls under standardised guarantees (D.66) cannot be estimated reliably. As it concerns only a small amount for budgetary central government, the transactions and stocks are roughly estimated to be zero.

Financial derivatives (F.7) are not fully covered due to lack of information for some local and central government units. This is mainly related to the public accounting provisions in the Netherlands, which do not require the recording of swaps on the balance sheet.

In terms of actual source data coverage varies between instruments.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

In the vast majority of cases, data for debt securities and loans are available in sufficient detail to provide the required breakdown into short-term (1 year or less) and long-term (more than one year). However, the breakdown in the data sources is based on remaining maturity (except for budgetary central government). Thus, short-term loans in QFAGG may be overestimated and long-term loans underestimated.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

For budgetary central government, counterpart data are available. For other central government bodies and social security funds, only annual counterpart data are available.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

As part of the regular quarterly sector accounts compilation process, full whom-to-whom matrices are compiled for all instruments. A split into resident and non-resident based on whom-to-whom matrices is possible when direct source data do not provide this split.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Provisions for calls under standardised guarantees (D.66) cannot be estimated reliably. As it concerns only a small amount for budgetary central government, the transactions and stocks are roughly estimated to be zero. Statistics Netherlands is investigating the issue of standardised guarantees, which may lead to a revised recording after the 2018 benchmark revision.

Other accounts receivable/ payable related to financial transactions are not included in the quarterly data sources for budgetary central government provided by the Ministry of Finance. Other accounts receivable/ payable related to non-financial transactions of budgetary central government are calculated by Statistics Netherlands as the budgetary central government accounts are on a cash basis. Cash to accrual corrections yielding other accounts receivable/ payable are based on complementary information in the budget and on a time-adjusted cash method such as the one-month adjusted cash for most tax revenue.

For other subsectors, source data include information on other accounts receivable/ payable. Generally, the source data include little information on the split between advances/ trade credits (F.81) and other accounts receivable/ payable (F.89).

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The main quarterly data source used for budgetary central government contains stock data. Financial transactions are derived from changes in opening and closing balance. Several additional data sources are available to distinguish financial transactions, revaluation and other changes in volume.

Other central government bodies' data are mostly compiled by using (annual) stock data, sometimes complemented with information from cash-flow statements.

For local government (municipalities, local intergovernmental organisations, provinces and public water boards), the preliminary estimates of financial transactions are obtained from the source data. Statistics Netherlands considers the quality of the data on stocks of financial assets and liabilities from the quarterly questionnaire is poor. Hence, stocks are computed by adding transactions from the quarterly questionnaire to the closing balance of the previous year. Final estimates for local government are based on both annual source data on stocks and flows.

For social security funds, financial transactions in the preliminary estimates are derived from counterpart information (mainly information on treasury banking) and cash to accrual adjustments (see 2.1.4). Final estimates are based on the stock data in financial reports.

Generally, consistency between stocks and flows is ensured as the other economic flows are calculated as the difference between change in stocks and transactions. Subsequently, revaluation is the residual after identification of other changes in volume. Finally, it is checked that revaluations are plausible e.g. not occurring in stocks of liabilities at nominal value denominated in euros.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

In general, other changes in volume result from changes in the balance sheet other than transactions or revaluation, such as sector reclassifications of institutional units or write-offs of financial claims.

Other changes in volume may occur due to differences in the source data between the opening balance and closing balance of the previous period. The reasons for such differences are not clear and are mostly observed for local government bodies. They may be related, amongst others, to the adoption of new accounting rules, restructuring of units and revaluation.

Data on other changes in volume are not always available on a quarterly basis. The plausibility and quarterly allocation of other changes in volume observed in annual data are inspected thoroughly in the compilation process.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Currency and deposits (AF.2) and loans (AF.4) and other accounts receivable/ payable (AF.8) are recorded at face value. If necessary, corrections are made to include interest accrued but not yet paid under the relevant instrument.

Debt securities (AF.3), equity (AF.5) and financial derivatives (AF.7) are recorded at market value.

The market value for debt securities (AF.3) is compiled using information from the stock exchange corporation Euronext. The market valuation of equity (AF.5) is based on share prices for listed shares. The market value of unlisted shares is either based on the book values as reported by the Ministry of Finance, computed on the basis of own funds or by using benchmark information from listed shares. These are usually updated only once a year. Revaluations are consequently distributed equally over the quarters. The market values for financial derivatives (AF.7) of budgetary central government are obtained from the source data.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²⁶

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority given by sector: the sector that is considered most reliable differs per financial instrument. For most instruments the State is considered most reliable.	100
Central Government	Priority given by sector: the sector that is considered most reliable differs per financial instrument.	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority given by sector: the sector that is considered most reliable differs per financial instrument.	100
Social security funds	Priority given by sector: the sector that is considered most reliable differs per financial instrument.	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The ESA2010 accruals' principle is applied in the non-financial account. Statistical accrual corrections for cash-based source data are mostly recorded under other accounts receivable/ payable. An exception is that interest accrued but not yet paid is correctly recorded under the financial instrument it relates to for budgetary central government's financing, treasury banking and student loans. These instruments form the most important part of interest earned but not paid.

²⁶ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	(4)	(3)
	F.31	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.
	F.32	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.
	F.41	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.
	F.42	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.
	F.51	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F.52	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.
	F.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.
	F.81	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(4)	n.a.	n.a.
F.89	-	-	(4)	(4)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)	
Liabilities	F.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.31	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	M	M	n.a.	n.a.
	F.32	-	-	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F.41	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	-	-
	F.42	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	-	-
	F.51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.52	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	-	-	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(3)	n.a.	n.a.
	F.81	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)
F.89	-	-	(4)	(4)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	

Extrapolation methods:

3- same value as previous quarters (always a one-quarter lag)

4 - other (information given after the table)

Table 9 shows indications for estimation methods used for estimation of quarterly data when no source data are available for preliminary estimates. The stock is maintained at the previous level and transactions are assumed to be zero. The combination of these methods means that the balance sheet is kept constant by assuming transactions, price and volume changes are zero.

For trade credits and advances (AF.81), an estimation method is used for preliminary as well as final estimates, due to the lack of source data. The method is based on assumptions about the average arrears (e.g. 30 days) on purchases and sales of goods and services. The amount of trade credits and advances obtained in this way is subtracted from the total other accounts receivable / payable to arrive at the other accounts receivable/ payable excluding trade credits and advances.

Other accounts receivable/ payable (AF.89) is used to enforce consistency of net lending/ borrowing with the non-financial accounts.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For transactions, exchange rates at the time of transaction are used. For stocks, exchange rates at the end of the quarter are used. Exchange rate differences are recorded as revaluations.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

The most important changes in data sources were:

- the introduction of the lv3 questionnaire in 2004 covering financial transactions and balance sheets of all municipalities, local intergovernmental organisations, provinces and public water boards;
- the introduction of annual report information from Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs (DUO) including primary schools in 2006.
- the discontinuation of the compilation of an annual balance sheet for budgetary central government by the Ministry of Finance as of 2013.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The revision policy for GFS and national accounts are synchronised. It is, however, different for (annual) financial and non-financial accounts:

- annual non-financial accounts are updated for T-1 and T-2, published in June of year T year ("routine revision"), and the full time series can be revised every five years ("benchmark revision");
- annual financial accounts can be updated and revised every year ("routine" and "benchmark revision"), published in June.

In addition, revisions to deficit and debt (cumulatively) amounting to more than 0.1 per cent of GDP are immediately incorporated in EDP notifications.

The revision policy for quarterly data is as follows:

- the revised estimates for the first three quarters (year T-1) are published simultaneously with the first estimate for the fourth quarter and the first annual estimate at T+85 days;
- all quarterly data are revised again when new annual data are available, published in June together with the updated/ revised annual data and the first estimate of the first quarter.

There are no revisions in September and December.

The (routine) revision policy is explained in all tables in the online database Statline.

Revisions (changes from published data) are regularly monitored and analysed in the compilation process. A few working days before publication, the main revisions to all sector accounts data are discussed in a meeting with senior officials. Large unexplained revisions must be investigated and/ or adapted before the publication process is started.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no significant breaks in time series. However, it should be noted that the quality of data sources has gradually increased and the compilation process has also been improved. This means that the quality of the data for recent quarters is much higher than for old quarters.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The QFAGG data are consistent with national accounts. However, temporary differences between QFAGG and national accounts may occur exceptionally due to revisions of government deficit and debt in the context of the EDP notifications of April and October.

The QFAGG data are also fully consistent with the annual financial accounts (see 5.1) and mainly consistent with the general government non-financial account. Concerning the latter, there are small differences in delimitation of general government as discussed in section 3.1. This small inconsistency leads most notably to statistical discrepancies in net lending / borrowing between financial accounts and non-financial accounts.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence and plausibility verification is done during all compilation stages, partly supported by automatic checks. A dedicated unit within the GFS department is responsible for the GFS output and for integrating/balancing of GFS data within national accounts. This group checks the data provided by the staff of the two other GFS units responsible for estimates of subsectors of general government. These checks regard consistency (internal and with other subsectors), comparability over time, statistical discrepancies, and compliance with ESA2010 and MGDD. A final check is made by senior officials a few days before publication (see section 5.1).

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

The identification of large transactions is part of the compilation process. Internal instructions stipulate that large financial transactions should be explained and documented by the staff responsible. If needed, the source data provider will be contacted to find explanations.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

The identification of large other economic flows is part of the compilation process. Internal instructions stipulate that large other economic flows should be explained and documented by the staff responsible. If needed, the source data provider will be contacted to find explanations.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks		X	
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Austria

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Statistics Austria is the responsible institution for National Accounts compilation in general and therefore also for QFAGG compilation. Statistics Austria, however, closely co-operates with the Austrian National Bank (Österreichische Nationalbank, OeNB) in the compilation of Financial Accounts. The two institutions agreed to put their co-operation on a solid and formal foundation, signing a basic co-operation framework agreement to guide their co-operation in all fields of statistics related to the Austrian economy and based on international and/or national legislation. More specifically, OeNB and Statistics Austria agreed that the OeNB provides input data to Statistics Austria for the compilation of the financial accounts' data. The data provided by Statistics Austria are incorporated in the overall compilation of financial accounts data for all economic sectors, both on a quarterly and annual basis.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data are available online for general government and all its subsectors. Financial balance sheet data are published for all categories of assets and liabilities at the one-digit-level (i.e., AF.4). At present no transactions are shown. There are plans to publish transactions in the near future.

QFAGG data are published on the same date as quarterly debt data. Around the same time, but not necessarily on the same day, the quarterly sector accounts and general government quarterly non-financial accounts are also published. Financial Accounts' data for all sectors, aside from the government sector, are published by the OeNB.

See

www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wirtschaft/oeffentliche_finanzen_und_steuern/oeffentliche_finanz_en/finanzielle_konten_sektor_staat/index.html and

www.oenb.at/en/Statistics/Standardized-Tables/financial-accounts.html

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

QFAGG data are published online on the following dates:

Q1: June 30th

Q2: September 30th

Q3: December 30th

Q4: March 31st

Should one of these dates not fall on a working day, data will be published in advance.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1312 state government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds.

Transaction category F.6M is the aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
5	Profit and loss accounts
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
13	Securities issues statistics

Periodicity is denoted as *M - monthly*, *Q - quarterly*, *A - annual*, *O - other*.

Accounting basis is denoted *C - cash*, *A - accrual*, *M - mixed*.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC- source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC- source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NX- source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing identifying other counterpart sector

Regarding source (4), for S.1312 and S.1313 budgetary units an electronic data-interface was set up, through which stocks, transactions and other economic flows are reported straight from the units' budget reporting systems.

For S.1311 main budgetary unit, the "Bund", three data interfaces were designed: One data interface was created specifically for debt instruments. It allows a split between stocks, transactions and other economic flows and includes detailed counterpart information. Data are transmitted quarterly. Another data interface was set up to cover the whole balance sheet, but only AF.1-AF.8 assets as well as AF.8 liabilities are taken from this source. Data are transmitted on a quarterly basis, but so far this does not include counterpart information. Counterpart information is expected to be included in the near future. A third data interface was created for F.5 assets, which includes information on stocks, transactions and other economic flows, data transmission is annually.

Regarding source (6), for S.1311 extra-budgetary unit HETA (Hypo Alpe Adria asset resolution vehicle) an electronic data-interface was set up as well, which is indicated by the code 6_Q_M_NX in tables 1 and 2 below.

The methods of collecting direct data, as well as the amount of detail included in these data, are currently work in progress. For instance, counterpart information on F.8 assets and liabilities of the Bund are not yet available, but discussions have taken place to include these in future transmissions.

Note that there are extra-budgetary units in S.1313 as well, for which the source data are the same as for S.1312 other. Transactions for extra-budgetary units are compiled using not only the change in stocks from the balance sheets but also information from the profit and loss accounts.

From reporting year 2015 onwards, most extra-budgetary units submit information from their financial statements directly via a web questionnaire. This contains all the information from financial statements compiled according to commercial law that are relevant to the compilation of ESA 2010 non-financial and financial accounts. Additionally, information is also collected in more depth, if necessary, for the generation of other government statistics required under wither national or European law.

For S.1314 shortened balance sheets are available quarterly, detailed balance sheets are available annually.

For F.2, data from money and banking statistics are taken into account. The indicator for consolidation/counterpart was left empty because none of the options provided are applicable: there is no consolidation needed. The counterpart is in fact the data source. Direct data are provided to Statistics Austria as well, which is then compared with the money and banking statistics. Money and banking statistics are sometimes considered the more reliable data source since, for direct data, problems may arise regarding the split between F.2 and F.8.

For F.5 both direct and indirect data sources are used. The preference is given to direct data whenever the data are of sufficient quality and detail. Alternatively, data from the securities issues statistics are used. The security issues statistics is also the data source for the market valuation in F.5.

Note that the use of indirect data sources does not affect B.9f. The sum of transactions is still derived from direct data. The information from indirect data sources is incorporated into the QFAGG data via residual compilations - transactions may be shifted between financial instruments but the total sum of transactions derived from direct data remains unchanged.

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary	S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary	S.1312 other		S.1313	S.1314
	TR & ST	TR	ST	TR & ST	TR	ST	TR & ST	TR & ST
F.2	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	10_Q_C
F.31	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX
F.32	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX
F.41	4_Q_Q_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC (50%) 6_Q_M_NX (50%)	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.42	4_Q_Q_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC (25%) 6_Q_M_NX (75%)	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.51	13_Q_A_NX 4_A_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX
F.52	13_Q_A_NX 4_A_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX
F.61	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.61M	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.66	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.7	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC (70%) 6_Q_M_NX (30%)	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.81	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.89	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC

Category F.1 is not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary	S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary	S.1312 other		S.1313	S.1314
	TR & ST	TR	ST	TR & ST	TR	ST	TR & ST	TR & ST
F.2	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	10_Q_C	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.31	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX
F.32	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX
F.41	4_Q_Q_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC (10%) 6_Q_M_NX (90%)	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.42	4_Q_Q_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC (60%) 6_Q_M_NX (40%)	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.51	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX
F.52	13_Q_A_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 6_A_A_NC	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX	13_Q_A_NX 4_Q_M_NX
F.61	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.61M	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.66	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.7	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC (60%) 6_Q_M_NX (40%)	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.81	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC
F.89	4_Q_A_NN	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC 6_Q_N_NX	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	6_A_A_NC 5_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	4_Q_M_NX	4_A_A_NC

Category F.1 is not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Regarding category 4 (Budget reporting balance sheets), for the main central government unit, the “Bund”, the direct data source for assets is the Bund’s “Vermögenshaushalt”. Data from the Vermögenshaushalt are transmitted quarterly via electronic data interface. Additionally, Statistics Austria receives detailed quarterly data from the Austrian Treasury (Österreichische Bundesfinanzierungsagentur, ÖBFA) on government debt.

Regarding category 6 (Financial Statement balance sheets), for most extra-budgetary units no direct quarterly data are available. QFAGG data for extra-budgetary units are compiled using a mixture of estimation based on annual data, indirect data sources (see 2.2) and cross checks with main units (see 2.3). Larger extra-budgetary units are expected, however, to provide quarterly data in the near future.

An exemption is one of the largest extra-budgetary units, the HETA Asset Resolution AG, for which detailed quarterly data are transmitted via data interface. ÖBB provides quarterly data via shortened balance sheets.

2.1.2 State government

Regarding category 4 (Budget reporting balance sheets), the basic data source for the state government subsector’s main units is the public budget reporting according to the Austrian Regulation on Budget and Closed Accounts (Voranschlags- und Rechnungsabschluss-Verordnung, VRV) for the Länder.

Statistics Austria has set up a specific data interface, which is used by the budgetary units of the state government subsector, eight Länder, to transmit their data. Annual and quarterly data are transmitted via the interface. This data interface has deliberately been structured to cater for the requirements of QFAGG. Stocks, transactions and other economic flows are transmitted. See

www.statistik.at/web_de/frageboegen/gebarung_oeffentlicher_sektor/erhebung_laender/index.html

Regarding category 6 (Financial Statement balance sheets), for most extra-budgetary units no direct quarterly data are available. QFAGG data for extra-budgetary units are compiled using a mixture of estimation based on annual data, indirect data sources (see 2.2) and cross checks with main units (see 2.3). Additionally, the Krankenanstalten (hospitals) provide information on quarterly debt. Larger extra-budgetary units are expected to provide quarterly data in the near future.

2.1.3 Local government

Regarding category 4 (Budget reporting balance sheets), the basic data source for the local government subsector’s main units is public budget reporting according to the VRV (Voranschlags- und Rechnungsabschluss-Verordnung – Austrian Regulation on Budget and Closed Accounts) for Gemeinden (the smallest administrative divisions of local government having legal status and powers of self-government).

Statistics Austria has set up a specific data interface, which is used by the budgetary units of the local government subsector (around 2100 municipalities, including Vienna) to transmit their data. Annual and quarterly data are transmitted via the interface. This data interface has deliberately been structured to cater for the requirements of QFAGG. Stocks, transactions and other economic flows are transmitted. See

www.statistik.at/web_de/frageboegen/gebarung_oeffentlicher_sektor/erhebung_gemeinden/index.html

Regarding category 6 (Financial Statement balance sheets), for most extra-budgetary units no direct quarterly data are available. An exemption is Wiener Linien (Vienna Lines, public transport operator), where quarterly data are available in the form of shortened balance sheets. QFAGG data for other extra-budgetary units are compiled using a mixture of estimation based on annual data, indirect data sources (see 2.2) and cross checks with main units (see 2.3).

2.1.4 Social security funds

Regarding category 4 (Budget reporting balance sheets), the Main Association of Social Security Funds provides quarterly a condensed balance sheet, containing information on a small number of categories of financial instruments. For F.2 assets and F.4 liabilities satisfactory quarterly data are available. F.3 and F.5 assets are grouped together in the shortened balance sheets and are split by Statistics Austria with the help of indirect data sources,

Quarterly estimation, based on the detailed annual data, is made for F.8.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Regarding category 10 (Money & banking statistics, Monetärstatistik), for F.2 indirect data from the monetary and banking statistics are taken into account - see

www.oenb.at/Statistik/Meldewesen/Meldebestimmungen/Monetaerstatistik.html

Regarding category 13 (Securities issue statistics, Wertpapierstatistik), for the compilation of F.3 and F.5 data from the security-by-security database are taken into account. The market valuation is taken from this source. See www.oenb.at/Statistik/Standardisierte-Tabellen/Wertpapiere.html

Both indirect data sources are used for budgetary and extra-budgetary units.

2.2.2 State government

Description identical to 2.2.1.

2.2.3 Local government

Description identical to 2.2.1.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Description identical to 2.2.1.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Statistics Austria compares the direct data of state governments, Vienna and Social Security Funds on debt owed to the Bund (the budgetary S.1311 main unit) with the information received from the treasury on loans granted by the Bund as part of on-lending. Amendments using this type of counterpart information are made if necessary.

For most extra-budgetary units, no direct quarterly data are available at the moment. When the main units of state government or local government report transactions with extra-budgetary units that can be identified as such, this information will be incorporated.

Information from non-financial accounts is also taken into account for cross checking purposes, for instance when there is insufficient information on whether a change in stock results from a transaction or from an Other Economic Flow.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

A list of all the institutional units included in general government can be found at www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/Economy/Public_finance_taxes/public_finance/public_sector/index.html

The coverage of EDP and quarterly and annual financial accounts of general government is identical.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated (I) and extrapolated (E)

	S.1311		S.1312		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	10	0	30	0	5	0	100
	F.5	0	18	0	50	0	65	0	100
	F.6	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	F.7	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0	25	0	55	0	60	0	100
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.4		0	20	0	25	0	30	0	0
F.5		0	75	0	90	0	100	0	100
F.6		0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.7		0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
F.8		0	70	0	35	0	50	0	100

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are covered.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The breakdown by original maturity can be made for the budgetary units of S.13. For extra-budgetary units, information on original maturity is taken into account if it is published in the financial statement balance sheet. This, however, is not always the case and in such cases long-term maturity is assumed.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Most of the QFAGG data sources include detailed counterpart information. This information makes it possible to identify transactions between general government and other sectors. Statistics Austria is working to obtain counterpart information from all data sources in the near future.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Direct data are used for F.6 and F.8.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Consistency between stocks and flows is ensured at all times through automated plausibility checks. Revaluations of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are performed quarterly. For the market valuation of financial instruments, information from the security-by-security database is also available.

Financial transactions are compiled based on changes in financial balance sheets.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

There are electronic data interfaces for S.1311, S.1312 and S.1313 budgetary units as well as the extra-budgetary unit HETA. These interfaces allow a split of changes in stocks into financial transactions and other changes in volume.

For the market valuation of F.3, information from the security-by-security database is incorporated.

For extra-budgetary units, information from profit & loss statements (for example on holding gains and losses) is taken into account when compiling transactions.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For the market valuation of financial instruments, the main information is from the security-by-security database.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²⁷

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The accrual principle is applied by using the financial instruments other accounts receivable/payable, where appropriate. Accrued interest is recorded under the corresponding financial instrument.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

The coding used for Table 9 is as follows.

Extrapolation methods:

2-ARIMA

4 - other (information given below)

Further detail:

No estimation is made for the instruments F.2 and F.3, since quarterly data are always available via the money and banking statistics and the security-by-security database sources.

(2): Should any S.1313 budgetary units fail to provide quarterly data, an ARIMA model is used to estimate missing units.

(4): When quarterly data are unavailable for extra-budgetary units, the transaction value for the corresponding quarter of the previous year is typically used. An exception is F.4 liabilities – large increases or decreases are only estimated if there is sufficient evidence to do so, otherwise the stock remains unchanged. No estimation is made for other economic flows. As a result, the stock is calculated on the basis of the estimated transaction.

²⁷ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	F.42	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	F.51	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	F.52	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	F.6	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	F.7	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	F.81	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	F.89	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
	Liabilities	F.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41		-	-	4	3(Q4)	-	-	4	3(Q4)	4, 2	3(Q4),2	-	-
F.42		-	-	4	3(Q4)	-	-	4	3(Q4)	4, 2	3(Q4),2	-	-
F.51		-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
F.52		-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
F.6		-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
F.7		-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
F.81		-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4
F.89		-	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	4, 2	4, 2	4	4

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

End-of-period conversion rates published by the OeNB are used for transactions and stocks in foreign currency. Other Economic Flows resulting from the conversion of exchange rates can be identified and distinguished from remaining OEFs.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

Prior to 2012, QFAGG data were compiled by OeNB, which remains responsible for the quarterly financial accounts of other sectors. Until 2012, more indirect data sources were used in the compilation of QFAGG. Following a suggestion from Eurostat that QFAGG should be based on direct data wherever possible, the actual compilation of QFAGG data moved to Statistics Austria.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

In Q1 there are no revisions. In Q3 only quarterly data of the current year (Q1 or Q2) will be revised. In Q2 and Q4, revisions are also possible for previous years, usually corresponding to the EDP reporting period. Only in exceptional cases will data be revised for years prior to the current EDP reporting period. These revisions, however, will always be explained in the metadata. There is no revision calendar publicly available.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no significant breaks in the time-series of financial accounts after the implementation of ESA 2010. There is consistency in the whole time-series starting in 1995, although some estimation has been used.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Quarterly and annual government financial accounts' data are largely coherent, with the aim to achieve full coherence in the foreseeable future. Statistics Austria compiles both QFAGG and quarterly debt data and can guarantee coherence between these datasets from 2012 onwards. QFAGG data are also coherent with quarterly financial accounts data of other sectors.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

There are systematic coherence and plausibility checks in place. For instance, at a detailed level, the coherence between stocks and flows is verified with automated plausibility checks. On a more aggregated level, automated plausibility checks test for consolidation issues. Coherence of QFAGG and quarterly debt is guaranteed since both datasets are extracted from the same system.

6.3/4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

There are currently no automated checks to identify large transactions or large Other Economic Flows. Data are received at a very detailed level, so individual large transactions and large OEFs are usually identified in the process of routine data analysis, where special attention is always paid to potential anomalies/outliers.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data		X	
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)		X	
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks			X
Of growth rates of flows			X
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset			X
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Poland

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Poland is responsible for the compilation of QFAGG, while the National Bank of Poland compiles the quarterly financial accounts of other institutional sectors.

Methodological issues concerning general government statistics are discussed in the Working Group on General Government Statistics, which was established in June 2004 by the President of CSO and consists of representatives of the CSO, the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of Poland.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

QFAGG data are not separately published at a national level. Quarterly financial accounts of all sectors, including the general government sector, are published on the National Bank of Poland website.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

National Bank of Poland publish quarterly financial accounts on the twentieth day of the fourth month after the end of the recent quarter.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Poland has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
5	Profit and loss account
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NN - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC					3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
F.31	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
F.32	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
F.41	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
F.42	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
F.51			8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC							6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
			3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC							3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
F.52	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC					3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
											6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
F.61	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN					16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN
F.6M	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN					16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN
F.66	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN					16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN
F.7	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
F.81	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC					3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
F.89			8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC					3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
			8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN

Category F.1 is not applicable, category F.6M is the aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Liabilities	F.2	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
	F.31	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
	F.32	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
	F.41	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
	F.42	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN
	F.61	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN
F.6M	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	
F.66	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	-	-	-	-	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	16_Q_A_NN	
F.7	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN	
F.81	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
F.89	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC					8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NN	6_Q_A_NN	

Categories F.1, F.51 and F.52 are not applicable.

Table 3: Source data – Assets – Final Estimates where different from Table 1

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC
				4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
				5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN					5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN
				6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN
			8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
	F.31	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
				5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN					5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
				6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN
				8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC		
	F.32	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
				5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN					5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
				6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN
			8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC			
F.41	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
			4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN					5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	
			6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
		8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN		
F.42	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
			4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN					5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	
			6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
		8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN		
F.51	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
			6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
F.52	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
			6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
F.7	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
			8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC			
F.81	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
			4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN					5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	
			6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
		8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN		
F.89	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	3_Q_C_NC	
			4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC					4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
			5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN					5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	5_A_A_NN	
			6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN					6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN	
		8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC					8_A_A_NC	8_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN		

Table 4: Source data – Liabilities – Final Estimates where different from Table 2

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314				
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST			
Liabilities	F.2	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN		
		F.31	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN	
			F.32	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN
	F.41			-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN
		F.42		-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN
			F.7	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC
				F.81	-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN
	F.89				-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 8_A_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 4_Q_A_NC 5_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN 6_A_A_NN

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Provisional estimates:

Budget reports on revenue and expenditure of central budgetary units;

Balance sheet data from budget reports: RB-33, RB-35, RB-40 (quarterly and annual);

Rb-Z quarterly reports on liabilities and Rb-N quarterly reports on receivables;

RF-02 - quarterly report on the status of liabilities and receivables for all units that are classified to the general government sector but do not belong to public finance sector.

Final estimates:

Budget reports on revenue and expenditure of central budgetary units;

Balance sheet data from budget reports: RB-33, RB-35, RB-40 (quarterly and annual);

Rb-Z quarterly reports on liabilities and Rb-N quarterly reports on receivables;

RF-02 - quarterly report on the status of liabilities and receivables for all units that are classified to the general government sector but do not belong to public finance sector;

Profit and loss statements and balance sheets of health care institutions, Polish Academy of Science, funds managed by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego and other units;

F-01/s the survey for public universities;

F-02/dk the annual survey for central institutions of culture consist of, among others, balance sheets data,

surveys SP and F-02- annual reports for public enterprises that are classified to the general government sector, but do not belong to public finance sector.

2.1.3 Local government

Provisional estimates:

Budget reports on revenue and expenditure of local government units;

Rb-Z quarterly reports on liabilities and Rb-N quarterly reports on receivables;

RF-02 - quarterly report on the status of liabilities and receivables for all units that are classified to the general government sector but do not belong to public finance sector.

Final estimates:

Budget reports on revenue and expenditure of local government units;

Rb-Z quarterly reports on liabilities and Rb-N quarterly reports on receivables;

RF-02 - quarterly report on the status of liabilities and receivables for all units that are classified to the general government sector but do not belong to public finance sector;

Profit and loss statements and balance sheets of local health care institutions, local agricultural advisory units, special purpose funds, Road Traffic Centres;

F-02/dk the annual survey for local institutions of culture consist of, among others, balance sheets data,

surveys SP and F-02- annual reports for public enterprises that are classified to the general government sector, but do not belong to public finance sector;

F01/o the survey for public schools transferred to be operated by individuals or legal persons that are not classified as local government.

2.1.4 Social security funds

Provisional and final estimates:

Balance sheet data from budget reports: RB-33, RB-35, RB-40 (quarterly and annual);

Rb-Z quarterly reports on liabilities and Rb-N quarterly reports on receivables;

Profit and loss statements and balance sheets received directly from Social Insurance Institution (data for Social Insurance Institution and its managed funds) as well as National Health Fund.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Quarterly balance sheets of insurance companies used for calculation of F.6 assets.

2.2.2 Local government

Quarterly balance sheets of insurance companies used for calculation of F.6 assets.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

Delimitation of the general government sector in QFAGG is the same as for the EDP (link to EDP inventory: www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories) and the annual financial accounts.

In Poland, the general government sector (S.13) is composed of three subsectors: central government (S.1311), local government (S.1313) and social security funds (S.1314). State government (S.1312) is not applicable.

Central government (S.1311) includes all administrative departments of the State (budgetary units), ministries, other central agencies, special purpose funds, budget institutions, executive agencies, other legal entities, public universities, institutions of culture, health care institutions, funds managed by Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (a state-owned bank), non-market public enterprises and non-profit institutions.

Local government (S.1313) includes: local government budgetary units, offices of the municipality/cities/ cities with county rights, county authorities, marshal's offices, public schools, local institutions of culture, local health care institutions, local agricultural advisory units, road traffic centers, non-market public enterprises and non-profit institutions.

Social security funds (S.1314) includes: Social Insurance Institution and its managed funds (Bridge Pension Fund, Demographic Reserve Fund, Social Security Fund), Agricultural Social Insurance Fund and its managed funds (Administration Fund, Pension Fund, Motivational Fund, Prevention and Rehabilitation Fund, Contribution Fund), Labour Fund, National Health Fund.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0	0	
	F.3	0	25	0	0	0	
	F.4	0	0	0	0	0	
	F.5	0	0	0	0	0	
	F.6	0	0	0	0	0	
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0	
	F.8	0	5	0	8	0	38
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0	0	
F.4		0	0	0	0	0	
F.6		0	100	0	0	0	
F.7		0	0	0	0	0	
F.8		0	40	0	30	0	8

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Polish QFAGG are compiled according to ESA 2010 and cover the following financial instruments:

Currency and deposits (F.2): on the asset side it includes currency, transferable deposits and other deposits in all currencies held by general government in monetary financial institutions; on the liabilities side – deposits received by general government units;

Debt securities (F.3): it covers short-term securities and long-term securities;

Loans (F.4): this item includes short-term and long-term loans denominated in all currencies;

Equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5): it includes listed and unlisted shares, other equity, investment fund shares or units;

Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6) on the asset side it includes mainly non-life insurance technical reserves, on the liabilities side – provision for calls under standardised guarantees;

Financial derivatives and employee stock options (F.7);

Other accounts receivable/payable (F.8): trade credits and advances, other accounts receivable/payable excluding trade credits and advances.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The information obtained from the different sources is detailed enough to make a breakdown of debt securities and loans between short-term (up to 1 year) and long-term (more than 1 year).

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Transactions between general government and other sectors (resident and non-resident) are based on stocks' information for debt securities and loans.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Underlying information with respect to F.6: on the asset side this concerns mainly non-life insurance technical reserves and comes from Polish Financial Supervision Authority: quarterly data on technical provisions (from liabilities of non-life insurance companies) and share of S.13 in gross written premium (from Statistical Statement of Domestic Insurance Companies). On the liabilities

side this concerns provision for calls under standardised guarantees; the source of annual data concerning stocks and transactions are Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (the existing schemes of standardised guarantees are managed by BGK) and the Export Credit Insurance Corporation - KUKE S.A. (insurance of export credits is part of the activity of KUKE S.A.). The provision for calls is calculated by CSO on the basis of the guarantee amounts in the given year and the coefficients resulting from sums of payments in the previous periods. Each scheme has its own, individual coefficient.

Underlying information with respect to F.8 comes from many different sources as mentioned in 2.1.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

In general, financial transactions are derived from the stock outstanding at the end of each quarter. For each financial instrument, the stock at end-quarter is equal to the sum of the stock at the end of the previous quarter and the financial transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume in the quarter.

Two types of revaluations are identified in financial accounts:

- the first is connected with the changes in the market prices of quoted financial instruments (debt securities (AF.3) and shares (AF.5));
- the second concerns exchange rate fluctuations for all financial instruments denominated in foreign currency.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

In general, other changes in volume result from the reclassification of instruments or units as well as methodological changes (e.g. identification of new data sources). In several cases other changes in volume are caused by the correction of mistaken treatment of financial instruments or by the differences between opening and closing balance sheets.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Market valuation is applied for:

- financial instruments which are listed on stock exchanges (F.3 and F.5),
- securities issued by the State Treasury.

For unlisted equity and investment fund shares, book value is used due to lack of information on market price.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods²⁸

Consolidation compilation method used		%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side, except for F.3 where priority is given to the assets side	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side, except for F.3 and F.8 where priority is given to the assets side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side, except for F.8 where priority is given to the assets side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side, except for F.8 where priority is given to the assets side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Data used in the compilation of financial accounts are in general on an accrual basis. Interest is recorded on an accrual basis. In the case of reinvestment of accrued interest, interest that has accrued but not paid is treated as reinvested in the related financial instrument. In particular, this is applicable to AF.2, AF.3, and AF.4.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.2	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	F.42	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	F.51	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	F.52	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	F.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3
F.89	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	
Liabilities	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.31	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	F.42	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	F.6	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3
	F.89	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3

Extrapolation methods: (3)- same value as previous quarters (4-quarter lag)

Interpolation methods: (5)- Simple linear

²⁸ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Data used in the compilation of QFAGG are denominated in Polish national currency. The conversion from foreign currencies to the national currency (PLN) is made, using the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Poland, at the end of a particular reporting period.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

Regular revisions are carried out twice a year: in April and in October in order to assure consistency with the EDP data reporting. They include methodological changes, the implementation of Eurostat decisions and guidance notes, changes in the Manual on General Government Deficit and Debt, improvements in data sources, reclassification of units as well as the correction of errors, if any. The routine revisions conducted in the national accounts are co-ordinated and synchronised within the data compiled by the Central Statistical Office. At the national level there is a close cooperation between the Central Statistical Office and the National Bank of Poland in order to maintain the data consistency in the financial accounts, which also includes conducting the routine revisions.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

Breaks in time series are reported for 2002Q1 in AF.2 and AF.32 liabilities.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The discrepancies between net lending between the general government non-financial and financial accounts are within the agreed threshold. There is full consistency between QFAGG and EDP data (tables 3A-E). QFAGG data and quarterly debt data are consistent.

6.3/4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS AND OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

There are no specific methods to identify large transaction or other economic flows.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)		X	
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Portugal

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Banco de Portugal is responsible for the compilation of both annual and a quarterly financial accounts. Financial Accounts are compiled in the General Government Unit of the National Financial Accounts and Securities Statistics Division of the Statistics Department, where a staff of three people (including the head of unit) are assigned to that function.

The compilation of general government statistics by Banco de Portugal is included in the functions attributed in its Organic Law (*Law No 5/98* of 31 January, and amendments) and by the Law on the National Statistical System (*Law No 22/2008* of 13 May).

The preparation of the Portuguese national accounts is a shared task between Statistics Portugal (INE), the National Statistical Institute, which is responsible for the compilation of the non-financial accounts, and Banco de Portugal, which is responsible for the compilation of the financial accounts. The objective commonly accepted by both institutions when sharing responsibilities in this area in 1998 was to further develop the process for the preparation of national accounts and to ensure their improved quality and swifter availability, since each institution had specific advantages namely related with the collection of basic data.

According to this agreement, INE compiles the national non-financial accounts and Banco de Portugal compiles the national financial accounts. To achieve consistency between the financial and non-financial accounts, the protocol establishes co-operation mechanisms, mutual consultation and methodological discussions for the compilation of national accounts, namely the harmonised implementation of the European System of National and Regional Accounts.

For general government accounts, a specific institutional framework has existed since 2006, when the *Institutional Cooperation Agreement in the Field of General Government Statistics* was signed between Banco de Portugal, INE and the Ministry of Finance's Directorate-General for the Budget (DGO). The main goal of this agreement was to allow for a better co-ordination of the statistical activities in the field of general government. This co-ordination involves several activities, namely, the analysis of methodological issues, the delimitation of general government, the compilation of annual and quarterly accounts and debt and the preparation of the Excessive Deficit Procedure notifications. Within this framework Banco de Portugal assumed the responsibility of compiling the financial accounts of general government and Maastricht debt.

Banco de Portugal mainly uses internal information sources for the compilation of QFAGG: monetary and financial statistics, balance of payments and international investment position statistics, central balance-sheet database statistics and securities statistics, which are complemented with information from external entities.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

The annual financial accounts are published with a time lag of t+105 days after the reference period in the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal (i.e., in mid-April of the following year) and in the BPstat²⁹ – statistics online, the online database for statistical dissemination generally used by Banco de Portugal. Quarterly financial accounts are disseminated with a lag of t+105 days after the reference period, through the same publication channels.

The publication title is Chapter F – “National Financial Accounts” of the Statistical Bulletin, which can

²⁹ The BPstat | Online Stats is an Internet online access to the Bank's Statistical Interactive Database. BPstat provides relevant statistical information on the Portuguese economy (data and metadata).

be found at:

www.bportugal.pt/en-US/Estatisticas/PublicacoesEstatisticas/BolEstatistico/Publications/F.pdf

Additional detail can be found in BPStat | Estatísticas online, namely regarding the non-consolidated values, available at:

www.bportugal.pt/Mobile/BPStat/DominiosEstatisticos.aspx?IndID=623349&SW=1920&Ing=en

The variables that can be observed in this publication of financial accounts are the reference period, transactions, positions, consolidated values, institutional sector and financial instrument.

Available information covers:

- Annual and quarterly time series, transactions since 1995 and stocks since 1994;
- Multidimensional tables, transactions since 1995 and stocks since 1994.

More information about the methodology and some results can be found in the Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin:

- 3/2016 – National Financial Accounts (only in Portuguese)
www.bportugal.pt/sites/default/files/anexos/pdf-boletim/suplemento_3_2016_0.pdf
- 2/2016 – General Government Statistics
www.bportugal.pt/sites/default/files/anexos/pdf-boletim/suplemento_2_2016_en.pdf

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The Portuguese financial accounts are produced on a quarterly basis and annual accounts are simply the aggregation of them, ensuring perfect consistency between them.

Quarterly Financial Accounts are disseminated with a lag of 105 days after the reference period. Financial Accounts incorporate, with an annual frequency, the revisions introduced in primary statistics. The main annual revision is carried out during March of the following year and is disclosed to the public and to international organisations in April. Some further revisions may also be incorporated in September due to changes related with the EDP notification. This updated version is disclosed to the public and to international organisations in October.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

Banco de Portugal mainly uses internal information sources for the compilation of QFAGG: monetary and financial statistics, balance of payments and international investment position statistics, central balance-sheet database statistics and securities statistics.

Monetary and financial statistics supply information on deposits and loans relating to monetary and financial institutions and other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries. The Central Credit Register also has an important role, providing individual data on loans granted by the resident financial sector to public sector entities.

The balance of payments and international investment position statistics provide information on the transactions and positions *vis-à-vis* non-residents, such as the amount of loans granted by non-residents.

The central balance-sheet database has information on government shareholdings in non-financial corporations.

Finally, the securities statistics provide information on issues and portfolios of debt securities and/or equity, a key instrument for the compilation of public debt and government financing. These statistics are supported by a securities database (security-by-security and investor-by-investor), which

contains all the information on this financial instrument, particularly its features, amounts issued and holders.

Internal information compiled by Banco de Portugal is complemented with information from external entities.

The Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency (IGCP) provides details of the Treasury's liabilities in deposits, issues and redemptions of various instruments and accrued interest. The regional statistical services of the Azores and Madeira also provide details on the liabilities of each region.

The Directorate-General for the Budget is responsible for data on the State's financial assets and guarantees granted by the State.

Social security and the Directorate-General for the Treasury and for Finance also provide information on their financial instruments' portfolios.

Finally, Statistics Portugal (INE) provides information on other accounts receivable and payable, for example time lags of taxes and social contributions, amongst others and on loans obtained in the framework of public-private partnerships.

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Portugal has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Financial Statements	
5	Profit and loss accounts
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
11	Balance of payments statistics
12	International Investment Position
14	Other financial intermediaries statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources
16	Other indirect sources (specified below the tables)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (69%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (69%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (89%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (63%)
		11_M_A_NC	11_M_A_NC (0%)	11_M_A_NC	11_M_A_NC (0%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (1%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (2%)
		16 ¹ _M_C_NC	16 ¹ _M_C_NC (30%)	16 ¹ _M_C_NC	16 ¹ _M_C_NC (30%)	-	-	-	-	16 ¹ _M_C_NC	16 ¹ _M_C_NC (11%)	16 ¹ _M_C_NC	16 ¹ _M_C_NC (35%)
	F.31	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)
		11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (40%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (40%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (81%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (1%)
		15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (5%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (5%)	-	-	-	-	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (19%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (0%)
	F.32	16 ² _M_C_NC	16 ² _M_C_NC (55%)	16 ² _M_C_NC	16 ² _M_C_NC (55%)	-	-	-	-	16 ³ _M_C_NC	16 ³ _M_C_NC (0%)	16 ³ _M_C_NC	16 ³ _M_C_NC (99%)
		10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (19%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (19%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)
		11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (4%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (4%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (87%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (13%)
	F.41	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (5%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (5%)	-	-	-	-	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (13%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (0%)
		16 ² _M_C_NC	16 ² _M_C_NC (72%)	16 ² _M_C_NC	16 ² _M_C_NC (72%)	-	-	-	-	16 ³ _M_C_NC	16 ³ _M_C_NC (0%)	16 ³ _M_C_NC	16 ³ _M_C_NC (87%)
		10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (35%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (35%)
	F.42	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (35%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (35%)
		14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (9%)	14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (9%)	-	-	-	-	14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (30%)	14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (30%)
		16 ⁴ _M_C_NC	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC (91%)	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC (91%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)
	F.51	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (9%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (9%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)
		14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (2%)	14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (2%)	-	-	-	-	14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (0%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (100%)
		16 ⁴ _M_C_NC	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC (89%)	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC (89%)	-	-	-	-	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC	16 ⁴ _M_C_NC (100%)	14_Q_C_NC	14_Q_C_NC (0%)
	F.52	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (0%)
		11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (21%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (21%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (90%)
15_M_C_NC		15_M_C_NC (3%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (3%)	-	-	-	-	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (50%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (5%)	
F.61	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC (3%)	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC (3%)	-	-	-	-	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC (50%)	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC	16 ⁵ _M_C_NC (5%)	
	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (100%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (100%)	-	-	-	-	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (98%)	15_M_C_NC	15_M_C_NC (11%)	
	11_M_A_NC	(100%) 11_M_A_NC (0%)	11_M_A_NC	11_M_A_NC (0%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (2%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (89%)	
F.7	16 ⁷ _Q_C_NC	16 ⁷ _Q_C_NC	16 ⁷ _Q_C_NC	16 ⁷ _Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.81	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC	
	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (50%)	-	-	
	3_M_C_NC	3_M_C_NC (80%)	3_M_C_NC	3_M_C_NC (80%)	-	-	-	-	3_M_C_NC	3_M_C_NC (50%)	-	-	
F.89	16 ⁸ _A_A_NC	16 ⁸ _A_A_NC (20%)	16 ⁸ _A_A_NC	16 ⁸ _A_A_NC (20%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%)	11_M_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (26%)	
	5_Q_A_NC	5_Q_A_NC (98%)	5_Q_A_NC	5_Q_A_NC (98%)	-	-	-	-	5_Q_A_NC	5_Q_A_NC (100%)	5_Q_A_NC	5_Q_A_NC (74%)	

Categories F.1, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

1. Directorate-General for the Treasury and for Finance.
2. Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency (IGCP), Fundo de Regularização da Dívida Pública (Public Debt Regularisation Fund) – FRDP and Civil Servants' Pension Scheme (CGA).
3. Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency (IGCP).
4. Directorate-General for the Budget.
5. Directorate-General for the Treasury and for Finance and IES – Informação Empresarial Simplificada (Simplified Corporate Information).
6. IGFCSS - Instituto de Gestão de Fundos de Capitalização da Segurança Social (Social Security

- Financial Management Institute).
7. Insurance Corporations' counterpart.
8. IES.
9. NSI.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	16 ¹ _M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC	16 ¹ _M_C_NC (99%) 12_M_A_NC (1%)	16 ¹ _M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC	16 ¹ _M_C_NC (99%) 12_M_A_NC (1%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	13_M_C_NC 16 ¹ _M_C_NC	13_M_C_NC (99%) 16 ¹ _M_C_NC (1%)	13_M_C_NC 16 ¹ _M_C_NC	13_M_C_NC (99%) 16 ¹ _M_C_NC (1%)	-	-	-	-	13_M_C_NC	13_M_C_NC	-	-
F.32	13_M_C_NC 16 ¹ _M_C_NC	13_M_C_NC (69%) 16 ¹ _M_C_NC (31%)	13_M_C_NC 16 ¹ _M_C_NC	13_M_C_NC (69%) 16 ¹ _M_C_NC (31%)	-	-	-	-	13_M_C_NC	13_M_C_NC	-	-
F.41	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 16 ² _M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (24%) 12_M_A_NC (55%) 14_Q_C_NC (1%) 16 ² _M_C_NC (20%)	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 16 ² _M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (24%) 12_M_A_NC (55%) 14_Q_C_NC (1%) 16 ² _M_C_NC (20%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 16 ³ _M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (94%) 12_M_A_NC (0%) 14_Q_C_NC (6%) 16 ³ _M_C_NC (0%)	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (100%) 12_M_A_NC (0%) 14_Q_C_NC (0%)
F.42	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 16 ² _M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (2%) 12_M_A_NC (74%) 14_Q_C_NC (0%) 16 ² _M_C_NC (24%)	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 16 ² _M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (2%) 12_M_A_NC (74%) 14_Q_C_NC (0%) 16 ² _M_C_NC (24%)	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 16 ³ _M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (59%) 12_M_A_NC (11%) 14_Q_C_NC (0%) 16 ³ _M_C_NC (30%)	10_M_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC	10_M_C_NC (100%) 12_M_A_NC (0%) 14_Q_C_NC (0%)
F.7	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC
F.81	11_M_A_NC 5_Q_A_NC 3_M_C_NC 16 ⁴ _A_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%) 5_Q_A_NC (10%) 3_M_C_NC (80%) 16 ⁴ _A_A_NC (10%)	11_M_A_NC 5_Q_A_NC 3_M_C_NC 16 ⁴ _A_A_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%) 5_Q_A_NC (10%) 3_M_C_NC (80%) 16 ⁴ _A_A_NC (10%)	-	-	-	-	11_M_A_NC 3_M_C_NC	12_M_A_NC (0%) 3_M_C_NC (100%)	-	-
F.89	6_Q_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 5_Q_A_NC	6_Q_C_NC (2%) 12_M_A_NC (7%) 14_Q_C_NC (4%) 5_Q_A_NC (88%)	6_Q_C_NC 11_M_A_NC 14_Q_C_NC 5_Q_A_NC	6_Q_C_NC (2%) 12_M_A_NC (7%) 14_Q_C_NC (4%) 5_Q_A_NC (88%)	-	-	-	-	5_Q_A_NC	5_Q_A_NC	5_Q_A_NC	5_Q_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.51, F.52, F.61, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

1. Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency (IGCP).
2. Directorate-General for the Budget and Directorate-General for the Treasury and for Finance.
3. Regional Statistical Services and Directorate-General for the Treasury and for Finance.
4. IES.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

- Instituto de Gestão do Crédito Público (IGCP): data on outstanding amounts, issues and redemptions of central government debt, namely, saving and Treasury certificates, Treasury deposits and Special Certificates of Government Debt of short-term (CEDIC) and medium and long-term (CEDIM) debt securities; data on accrued interest.
- Direção-Geral do Tesouro (DGT): equity and other participations of the Treasury;
- Direção-Geral do Orçamento (DGO): equity and other participations of the Autonomous Services and Funds;
- Statistics Portugal (INE): other accounts receivable and payable (e.g. time adjustment of indirect taxes and social contributions, adjustment for EU flows, transfer of pension funds paid over several years, arrears related with the payment of goods and services, adjustment related with the acquisition of military equipment, timing difference in the payment of capital transfers) and details on loans obtained in the framework of public-private partnerships.

2.1.3 Local government

- Regional statistical services of the Azores and Madeira: details on the liabilities of each region.
- DGO: Information on loans granted by Local Government.
- DGT: Information on loans granted by Central Government.
- IGCP: Deposits of local government in the central government subsector.
- Tribunal de Contas (TC): equity and other participations of Regional Government;
- Other (INE, DGTF, DGO and public corporations): specific operations, namely: reclassification of public-private partnerships, guaranteed debt under call, rerouting of operations carried out by public corporations, advances reclassified to loans, trade credits transferred by a supplier of goods and services to a financial institution and trade credits that are subject to a renegotiation between the supplier and general government reclassified as loans.

2.1.4 Social security funds

- IGCP: Deposits of social security funds in the central government subsector
- Instituto de Gestão dos Fundos de Capitalização da Segurança Social (IGFCSS) and Caixa Geral de Aposentações (CGA): securities holdings used as a priority source for the F/AF.3 and F/AF.5 *vis-à-vis* the resident sector; Social Security balance sheets are used as a priority source for the F/AF.3 and F/AF.5 *vis-à-vis* the resident sector.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

- Monetary and financial statistics

Frequency: monthly. Mainly used as an indirect source for F.2 and F.4 transactions and positions *vis-à-vis* MFI's and also between the central government subsector and other general government subsectors (or other resident sectors).

- Balance of payments (BoP) and international investment position (IIP) statistics

Frequency: monthly. For financial accounts *vis-à-vis* the rest of the world, BoP/IIP statistics are the main source. However, quality check controls are made between BoP/IIP statistics and other sources (direct or indirect).

- Securities issues statistics

Frequency: monthly. For F.3 liabilities these statistics are used as a priority source.

- Other financial intermediaries' statistics

Frequency: quarterly. Mainly used as an indirect source for F.4 transactions and positions *vis-à-vis* OFIs.

- Non-financial corporations balance sheets

Used for checking data collected from indirect sources. Frequency is usually annual. Used also for the compilation of the asset side of F.5 Equity.

2.2.1 Central government

Currency and deposits (F.2)

(i) Assets: Monetary and financial statistics are mainly used as an indirect source for transactions and positions *vis-à-vis* MFIs.

Debt securities (F.3)

(i) Assets: The securities statistics database is used for securities issued by residents, and BoP data are used for securities issued by non-residents. These data are also cross-checked with direct sources (securities statistics database) and, in some cases, the direct sources are used.

(ii) Liabilities: Data on debt securities (both stocks and transactions) are based on Securities Statistics (securities issues component), whose main source for Central Government is the public debt management institute (Instituto de Gestão do Crédito Público, IGCP) –. the counterpart sector breakdown of securities liabilities is based on data from Monetary and financial statistics, BoP and Securities Statistics (securities holdings component).

Loans (F.4)

(i) Assets: Information on the acquisition of loans from banks is collected from the Monetary and financial statistics and balance sheets of the purchasing vehicles.

(ii) Liabilities: Information on liabilities is obtained from Monetary and financial statistics and BoP.

Supplementary information from various sources (INE, DGT, DGO and public corporations) on specific operations is also included, namely: reclassification of public-private partnerships, of guaranteed debt under call, rerouting of operations carried out by public corporations, advances reclassified to loans, trade credits transferred by a supplier of goods and services to a financial institution and trade credits that are subject to a renegotiation between the supplier and general government reclassified as loans.

Equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)

(i) Assets: Sources of information used to compile shares and other equity are:

- Quoted shares and mutual funds shares – IES, securities statistics database and BoP;
- Unquoted shares and other equity – IES, securities statistics database and BoP.

Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6)

(i) Assets: Data source for this instrument comes from the Portuguese Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (Autoridade de Supervisão de Seguros e Fundos de Pensões, ASF).

Financial derivatives and employee stock options (F.7) information is obtained from Monetary and financial statistics and BoP.

Other accounts receivable and payable (F.8)

Data are based on information collected from the Monthly Bulletin published by the central government (namely, the DGO) and, also, on direct sources of INE on operations for which the moment of recording in national accounts is different from the moment of payment.

2.2.3 Local government

Currency and deposits (F.2)

(i) Assets: Monetary and financial statistics are mainly used as an indirect source for transactions and positions *vis-à-vis* MFIs.

Debt securities (F.3)

(i) Assets: Data from the securities statistics database is used for holdings of debt securities by the local government.

(ii) Liabilities: Data on debt securities issues (both stocks and transactions) are based on Securities Statistics (securities issues component). The counterpart sector breakdown of securities liabilities is based on data from Money and banking statistics, BoP and Securities Statistics (securities holdings component).

Loans (F.4)

(i) Assets: Information on loans granted by Local Government is obtained from DGO.

(ii) Liabilities: Information on loans granted by Central Government is obtained from DGTF. Other loans data are collected from Monetary and financial statistics and BoP. Supplementary information from various sources (INE, DGTF, DGO and public corporations) on specific operations is also included, namely: reclassification of public-private partnerships, of guaranteed debt under call, rerouting of operations carried out by public corporations, advances reclassified to loans, trade credits transferred by a supplier of goods and services to a financial institution and trade credits that are subject to a renegotiation between the supplier and general government reclassified as loans.

Equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)

(i) Assets: Sources of information used to compile shares and other equity are:

- Quoted shares and mutual funds shares – IES, securities statistics database and BoP;

- Unquoted shares and other equity – information on expenditure and revenue of Government in shares and other equity (from DGO and DGTF), IES, securities statistics database and BoP.

Financial derivatives and employee stock options (F.7) information is obtained from Money and Banking Statistics, BoP and IGCP.

Other accounts receivable and payable (F.8)

Data are based on information collected from the Monthly Bulletin published by the central government (namely, the DGO) and, also, on direct sources of INE on operations for which the moment of recording in national accounts is different from the moment of payment.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Currency and deposits (F.2)

(i) Assets: Monetary and financial statistics are mainly used as an indirect source for transactions and positions *vis-à-vis* MFIs.

Debt securities (F.3)

(i) Assets: Data from the securities statistics database is used to check the accuracy of direct data.

Loans (F.4)

(i) Liabilities: Loans granted by banks are collected from Monetary and financial statistics.

Equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)

i) Assets: Sources of information used to compile shares and other equity are IGFCSS (direct data) and securities statistics database (as for F.3, mainly to check accuracy).

Other accounts receivable and payable (F.8)

Data are based on information collected from the Monthly Bulletin published by the central government (namely, the DGO) and, also, on direct sources of INE on operations for which the

moment of recording in national accounts is different from the moment of payment. The main operations behind this recording are the time adjustment of social contributions and timing difference in the payment of capital transfers

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Data on general government financial saving is cross-checked with an additional indicator, the financing of general government. The financing of general government is a monthly indicator compiled by Banco de Portugal that includes liabilities in securities and loans, minus changes in deposits and investments in securities, except central government and regional and local government transactions in shares and other equity issued by residents other than monetary and financial institutions, and trade credits granted by residents. The financing of general government provides additional monthly information on its financial situation. However, since it does not include all financial instruments, the value at the end of the year is not equal to the financial saving. Nevertheless, in annual terms, the values are similar, and it is used as a tool for quality control of financial accounts.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The list of entities classified in general government, consistent with the classification used by INE in non-financial accounts, is published in the website of Banco de Portugal. All the statistics compiled by Banco de Portugal use this classification. Banks and other reporting entities should follow, according to instructions published by the Banco de Portugal, the classification of entities published in the website and available at:

www.bportugal.pt/page/lista-de-entidades-para-fins-estatisticos?mlid=821

The Portuguese financial annual accounts and EDP data are derived from the quarterly financial accounts, ensuring a perfect consistency between them.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

Banco de Portugal does not use any interpolation or extrapolation methods for the compilation of the government sector financial accounts.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are covered.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The breakdown by original maturity (distinction between short-term and long-term) required for F.3 Debt securities and F.4 Loans is reported accordingly.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

All counterpart information requested in the transmission programme is compiled and reported. Tables 1 and 2 above present the main counterpart sources used in the compilation of financial accounts.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

All transactions between general government and other sectors are covered.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Data on assets regarding insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6) comes from the Portuguese Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (Instituto de Seguros de

Portugal, ISP).

Concerning Other accounts receivable and payable (F.8), data are based on information collected from the Monthly Bulletin published by the central government (namely, the DGO) and, also, on direct sources of INE on operations for which the moment of recording in national accounts is different from the moment of payment. The main operations behind this recording are time adjustment of indirect taxes and social contributions, adjustment for EU flows, transfer of pension funds paid over several years, arrears related with the payment of goods and services, adjustment related with the acquisition of military equipment, timing difference in the payment of capital transfers.

Therefore, to estimate transactions and outstanding amounts for this financial instrument, it is necessary to use additional information collected by INE and to include various items based on other data sources. The existence of imperfect and incomplete information in these data sources may produce significant time differences in some periods.

Two additional adjustments are made to the financial instrument of other accounts payable:

(i) any 'trade credits' and 'other accounts payable' that have the feature of a loan are deducted from AF.81 and reclassified as AF.4 Loans. This is the case for trade credits that have been refinanced by the supplier in financial institutions or were renegotiated by government with the supplier with the goal of changing the characteristics of the credit (e.g. extending the maturity). In the case of other accounts payable, situations have arisen in which the amounts received by government don't have the characteristics of a simple time difference but should be classified as a financing;

(ii) the amount needed to achieve the same general government net lending in the non-financial and financial accounts is added to other accounts payable. The national statistical authorities, INE and Banco de Portugal, publish a single net lending figure for general government. However, given the different nature of the sources used in the compilation of this balance by each authority, differences exist. Most of these differences result from timing differences between the data sources used for the compilation of financial accounts and those used for non-financial accounts, particularly differences resulting from the time lag between the transaction date and the settlement date. In financial accounts these time differences are included in the item F.89 Other accounts receivable and payable.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The financial accounts of general government are compiled in an integrated framework that allows for the compilation of the complete financial accounts of all institutional sectors. The compilation of the financial accounts is an iterative process, where the different blocks of data are conditioned and corrected by the others during the successive stages. Depending on the sector, transactions are estimated using changes in stocks with some additional adjustments (basically for the data of financial corporations) or harmonised transactions and stocks are collected from direct sources (this is the case for BoP and IIP statistics). Additionally, as there are several sources of data and the alternative sources may present different values for the same operation, the definition of a hierarchy of sources was needed.

For instance, the BoP and the IIP are the first priority as they define the net lending/borrowing of the Portuguese economy *vis-à-vis* the Rest of the world. Secondly, for the sectors that have an important set of primary information (namely the financial sector) their own information is preferable to the data obtained from the counterpart sectors. Finally, a hierarchy is also established within the same sector, for example, at the level of the financial sector, the direct information from the Central Bank is ranked higher than counterpart information from other sectors *vis-à-vis* the Central Bank.

Nevertheless, the consistency between flows and stocks in general government financial accounts is guaranteed. Revaluation resulting from market price and exchange rate movements are also taken into account. Revaluation (nominal holding gains or losses) is analysed by instrument and should be

in line with the exchange rate movements or with the revaluation expected for the different instruments.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes in the volume of assets corresponds to either Other changes in volume or Holding gains and losses that result from counterpart sectors in the financial accounts compilation.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial transactions should be recorded on the basis of each transaction and at a transaction value, that is, the value in national currency at which the financial assets and/or liabilities involved are created, liquidated, exchanged or assumed between institutional units, on the basis of commercial considerations. The transaction value is the market value of the financial assets and/or liabilities involved at the time of the transaction.

Financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet are valued as if they were being acquired on the date to which the balance sheet relates, which is frequently the market prices of those assets and liabilities. Currency and deposits and loans are valued at nominal value. When there are no observable market prices, estimates are made of what the price would be if the assets were acquired on the market on the date to which the balance sheet relates. It is important to book any financial transaction and its counterpart at the same time. The valuation of holdings in the financial accounts compiled by the Banco de Portugal depends on the type/period of instrument or the type of institution involved, according to the statistics used. Where transactions are concerned, and specifically in cases where they are not directly carried out, an indirect deduction method is used. This consists of taking the changes in stocks and adjusting for developments that do not reflect financial transactions. Examples of these are write-offs, exchange rate fluctuations, price changes and other reclassifications. In terms of price changes specifically, the database for the integrated system of securities statistics is continually being updated and it is therefore possible to obtain information on security-by-security valuation.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Banco de Portugal compiles both consolidated and non-consolidated financial accounts. Data are consolidated at the level of subsectors and then at the level of sectors. To consolidate the accounts, the following general procedures are performed: data from one side of the accounts, *vis-à-vis* the same sector, are used to replace the data from the other side of the accounts. With some exceptions depending on the instruments/ sectors, data from the liability side replace data belonging to the asset side and differences that arise from this replacement are included in item Other accounts receivable/payable - other. Not all instruments/sectors are consolidated, depending on the availability of counterpart data or of reliable estimates.

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods³⁰

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the assets side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

³⁰ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Accruals are recorded according to ESA2010, i.e., when economic value is created, transformed or extinguished, or when claims and obligations arise, are transformed or are cancelled. For instance, to reflect the accrual principle, the sale of an asset is recorded when ownership of the asset is transferred (when the asset changes hands), not when the corresponding payment is made. Since some sources used for the compilation of financial accounts are on a cash basis and to ensure the consistency between the accounts, a supplementary amount should be recorded in F.8 at the same moment as the payment takes place.

The financial instruments bearing interest (deposits, debt securities and loans) are recorded on an accrual basis. The accrued interest is reinvested in the underlying instrument until it is due for payment. Interest must be recorded during the accounting period when it falls due, whether or not it has been paid in this period (as if interest is continually accruing over time).

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

Estimation procedures are only used to obtain the quarterly amounts of Equity for some entities, for which only annual data (IES or Financial Statements) are available. In this case, a simple linear interpolation method is used. However, the amounts involved are not significant.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Transactions and stocks denominated in foreign currency are converted to national currency using the market exchange rate at the end of the relevant period. Other economic flows arise from the appreciation/depreciation of foreign currency denominated instruments.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

Not applicable:

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

In March and September of each year, quarterly information from the first quarter of year t-4 onwards are open to revision. In June and December revisions are restricted to the current year.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in the reported time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The compilation of the financial accounts of general government is integrated with the complete financial accounts of all institutional sectors. It is based on several data sources (monetary and financial statistics, Balance of Payments, securities) and it is, therefore, coherent with those statistics. Specific data may be fine-tuned in the light of other data from different sources, with mutual enhancement during the compilation process. This assures the coherence with these data sets.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Several data consistency checks are performed, for instance:

Horizontal consistency – Transactions – for all instruments except F.1: Assets, sum of relevant sectors = Liabilities, sum of relevant sectors;

Vertical consistency – Transactions – the non-financial and financial accounts are made to systematically present a single net lending (B.9) of general government, so a check is made that the difference B.9-B.9f should present a null value.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Large transactions are identified through several sources: (i) monitoring of government decisions (legislation); (ii) information provided by Ministry of Finance; and (iii) analysis of monthly statistics.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Large Other Economic Flows are identified through several sources: (i) monitoring of government decisions (legislation); (ii) information provided by Ministry of Finance; (iii) analysis of monthly statistics; (iv) for the specific case of the revaluation of debt instruments, IGCP data are used in case of appreciation/depreciation of foreign loans and securities statistics data are used for revaluations of debt securities; and (v) for the specific case of the revaluation of equity portfolio, data on own funds provided by IES, monetary and financial statistics and Balance of Payments are used.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Romania

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The Monetary and Financial Statistics Division of the National Bank of Romania's Statistics Department is responsible for producing the quarterly financial accounts of general government (QFAGG) and for the transmission of ESA Table 27 on QFAGG to Eurostat and the European Central Bank. Article 3 (Co-operation with other authorities), paragraph (1) of Law № 312/28.06.2004 on the Statute of the National Bank of Romania, which is available on the National Bank of Romania website at www.bnr.ro/Banking-Financial-Legislation-3179.aspx, establishes its independence from government authorities in exercising its powers, thereby guaranteeing, among other things, the absence of interference in respect to the compilation and dissemination of statistical information.

Article 6 of Chapter III (National statistical system) of Law № 226/2009, regulating the statistical system in Romania, stipulates that, in the framework of the national statistical system, the National Bank of Romania is an independent producer of official statistics in its own area of competences, according to its own regulations, and is fully and independently in charge of developing statistical strategies and programmes in the areas of competence according to its Statute.

However, in certain aspects, including sector delineation, classification of institutional units by sector and links between financial and non-financial accounts, there is close co-ordination with the National Institute of Statistics, which compiles the Romanian non-financial accounts, and the Ministry of Public Finance, which compiles general government debt statistics.

For government finance statistics purposes, there is in place the Protocol of cooperation № 2183/2014 between the Ministry of Public Finance (MOF), the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the National Bank of Romania (NBR) and the National Commission of Prognosis (NCP) for the development of the National System for Government Finance Statistics and on several Addendum to the Protocol. A working group, with members from the above-mentioned institutions, has been set up in order to discuss methodological issues and to answer questions raised by specific measures or transactions envisaged by the government. Regular meetings take place.

The financial accounts of General Government are compiled and transmitted to international organisations according to the deadline stipulated in Annex B of the Regulation (EU) № 549/2013. The main data sources are the following:

Assets:

- *For currency and deposits (F.2)* the main source is the monetary balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions and the National Bank of Romania balance sheet. These data sources are exhaustive. Additional data sources are the balance sheets of all public enterprises classified in S.13 (according to non-market producer tests) and individual data.
- *For debt securities (F.3)* the data source is a quarterly report by the Bank Deposit Guarantee Fund (BDGF). BDGF is classified in the central government subsector from 2012. This data source is exhaustive.
- *For loans (F.4)* the following data sources are used: budget execution data, information related to on-lending credits granted by central government provided by the Ministry of Public Finance, data regarding assets and liabilities of financial corporations engaged in lending recorded in the General Register held by National Bank of Romania. These data sources are exhaustive.
- *For equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)* the main data sources used are: monetary balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions and the National Bank of

Romania balance sheet, balance of payments/international investment positions statistics, data on assets and liabilities of financial corporations engaged in lending recorded in the General Register held by National Bank of Romania, assets and liabilities of non-financial corporations, data on shares and other equities held by general government, data on revenue and expenditure from privatisation and data regarding super-dividend tests performed by National Institute of Statistics on a semi-annual basis. The final financial statements of the central bank are available at end-May each year so the super-dividend test for the central bank is applied for the September EDP notification.

- *For insurance pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6)* the main data source is the insurance corporation statistics for operations with non-life technical reserves provided by Ministry of Public Finance.
- *For other accounts receivable (F.8)* the main sources are: quarterly data on other accounts receivable for central government and self-financing institutions received from Ministry of Public Finance, the balance sheet data for each public enterprise classified in general government (in accordance with Ministry of Public Finance Orders on regulating the procedure for reporting of economic and financial indicators by economic agents classified in S.13), balance of payments' statistics for data on debt cancellation, data on EU funds classified by subsectors of general government and data regarding allocation of mobile phone licences provided by the Ministry of Public Finance and other adjustments in accordance with Eurostat advice (for example the recording of financial corrections related to EU funds).

Liabilities:

- *For currency and deposits (F.2) and loans (F.4)* the main data source is the information regarding public debt provided by the Ministry of Public Finance on a quarterly basis.
- *For debt securities (F.3)*, until 2013Q3 the data source was the information regarding public debt provided by the Ministry of Public Finance on a quarterly basis. Starting with 2013Q4, the source for data on F.3 debt securities on the liabilities' side of the financial accounts was changed to Securities Holdings Statistics, data provided by NBR's Balance of Payments Division.
- *For equity and investment fund shares or units (F.5)* data are received from the Ministry of Public Finance concerning compensation titles converted into shares in the Property Fund, or for which the compensation of titles was not made in cash (2011, 2012), and the balance sheets for each public enterprise classified in general government (Ministry of Public Finance Orders on regulating the procedure for the reporting of economic and financial indicators by economic agents classified in S.13) are used.
- *For insurance pension and standardised guarantee schemes (F.6)* operations with provisions for calls under standardised guarantees, First House Programme data (the same as recorded in EDP Table 2A) are used.
- *For other accounts payable (F.8)* the main sources are: quarterly data on other accounts payable by general government and self-financed companies, the balance sheets for each public enterprise classified in general government (Ministry of Public Finance Orders on regulating the procedure for reporting of economic and financial indicators by economic agents classified in S.13), balance of payments' statistics and the statement of EU funds classified by subsectors of general government and payments between the central bank and government that are recorded as financial advances (interim dividends) until the final financial statements of the central bank are available in order to apply the super-dividend test.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Quarterly Financial Accounts of General Government, including its subsectors, are published on the website of National Bank of Romania on a quarterly basis to make the data available to external

users. Starting from the autumn of 2014, QFAGG data have been published simultaneously with Quarterly national financial accounts by institutional sectors datasets and also with Annual national financial accounts datasets. Data are consistent with the EDP notification and GFS datasets. The website is in Romanian and English and data can be found at this link: www.bnr.ro/Financial-Accounts-3726.aspx

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Datasets published on the National Bank of Romania's website comprise data starting from the fourth quarter of 1998 according to an advance release calendar of publications. The publication is usually one working day after transmission of the quarterly national financial accounts by institutional sector data to the European Central Bank. The advance release calendar is available at www.bnr.ro/Publications-Calendar-5051.aspx. There are no embargoes.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Romania has no S.1312 state government subsector. Romania does not split central government into budgetary central government (S.1311.1) and other central government bodies (S.1311.2).

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
12	International Investment Position (IIP)
14	Other financial intermediaries statistics
15	Other internal central bank data sources
16	Other indirect sources (securities holdings statistics)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	n.a.	10_M_A_NC 4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC 12_Q_A_NC	n.a.	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	10_M_A_NC
	F.31	n.a.	9_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.32	n.a.	9_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.42	4_Q_A_NC	14_Q_A_NC 4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC	n.a.
	F.51	11_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NC 10_Q_A_NC 14_Q_A_NC 12_Q_A_NC	n.a.	6_A_A_NC	n.a.	6_A_A_NC
	F.52	n.a.	14_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.61	n.a.	15_Q_A_NC	n.a.	15_Q_A_NC	n.a.	15_Q_A_NC
	F.81	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
	F.89	4_Q_M_NC; 11_Q_A_NC	4_Q_M_NC 12_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC	4_Q_M_NC	4_Q_M_NC 15_Q_A_NC	4_Q_M_NC;	4_Q_M_NC 15_Q_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.41, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.7 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Liabilities	F.2	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC
	F.31	16*_Q_A_NC	16*_Q_A_NC 10_M_A_NC 14_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC	16*_Q_A_NC	16*_Q_A_NC 10_M_A_NC 14_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.
	F.32	16*_Q_A_NC	16*_Q_A_NC 10_M_A_NC 14_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	16*_Q_A_NC	16*_Q_A_NC 10_M_A_NC 14_Q_A_NC 15_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.
	F.41	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.
	F.42	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC
	F.51	n.a.	6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	6_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.
	F.66	n.a.	4_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.81	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
	F.89	4_Q_M_NC	4_Q_M_NC 15_Q_A_NC	4_Q_M_NC;	4_Q_M_NC 15_Q_A_NC	4_Q_M_NC;	4_Q_M_NC 15_Q_A_NC

Categories F.1, F.52, F.61, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.7 are not applicable.

2.1. DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

The primary sources for the compilation of the financial accounts are mainly budget execution data (www.mfinante.gov.ro/execbug.html?pagina=domenii) and Treasury and Public Debt data (www.mfinante.gov.ro/trezorengl.html?pagina=domenii).

In accordance with these primary sources, the Ministry of Public Finance provides the following statistical information:

- Bilanțul general al Trezoreriei (General Balance Sheet of the Treasury) – aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația privind disponibilitățile aflate între instituțiile administrației centrale (Liquidities, cash flow and bank accounts, between institutional units of central government) – aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Extrasul contului în RON deschis pe seama Comisiei Europene la Trezoreria Statului, trimis lunar (Account statement in RON opened for the European Commission by Treasury (received monthly)) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor bilanțiere ale FGDB (Assets and liabilities of BDGF) - aggregated data (9_Q_A_NC)
- Date privind datoriile și creanțele care oferă informații pentru bugetul de stat și autonome (Information regarding receivables and payables for state budget institutions and for autonomous institutions) - aggregated data (4_Q_M_NC)
- Situația privind veniturile din privatizare ale instituțiilor clasificate în S.1311 (Information related to privatisation revenue for classified institutions of S.1311) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația privind primele datorate de stat în cadrul sistemului de economisire-creditate - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația privind garanțiile standardizate acordate de MFP în cadrul Programului Prima Casă (Information regarding standardised guarantees granted by the Ministry of Public Finance for the “first house” programme) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Alte informații referitoare la sume de primit/platit care se preiau din Tablele 2A (Other data related to receivables/ payables which are retrieved from EDP Table 2A) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația detaliată a datoriei publice pe subsectoare la valoare nominală detaliată atât pe intern cât și pe extern, pe sectoare, instrumente și informații suplimentare privind structura creditelor externe în funcție de creditori (Detailed data of internal and external public debt of subsectors shown at nominal value for debt instruments. Additional information regarding the structure of external loans by creditors) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația privind fondurile externe nerambursabile (Information regarding to cash balance of EU grants) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Apreciere (+)/depreciere (-) a datoriei în altă monedă decât moneda națională (credite pe termen scurt și lung) [appreciation (+)/ depreciation (-) of central government foreign currency debt due to depreciation/ appreciation of national currency against other currencies for loans (short and long term)](4_Q_A_NC)
- Reevaluarea subîmprumuturilor acordate de MFP parte din împrumuturile contractate (on-lending) [reevaluation of credits on-lending] (4_Q_A_NC)
- Dobânda acumulată pe tipuri de instrumente aferente datoriei administrației publice (pe subsectoare) [Accrued interest on public debt instruments (for each subsector)] (4_Q_A_NC)

- Anexa 4 privind creanțele și angajamentele financiare ale companiilor reclasificate în S.13 din OMF, cu modificările și completările ulterioare (Annex 4 with information regarding financial assets and liabilities of reclassified enterprises into S.13 according to OMF, with subsequent amendments) - data on each reclassified company in S.1311 (6_Q_A_NC)
- Situația trimestrială a împrumuturilor în nume propriu aferente companiilor reclasificate în S.13 (defalcat pe S.1311 și S.1313) [Quarterly data on loans in their own name of reclassified enterprises in S.13 (detail for S.1311 and S.1313)] - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC; 6_Q_A_NC)
- Situația creditelor comerciale ale companiilor reclasificate în S.13 care se înregistrează drept F.4 credite (Information on trade credits of reclassified enterprises in S.13 which are recorded as loans (F.4)) - aggregated data (6_Q_A_NC)

The National Institute of Statistics provides data regarding the annual balance sheet of public enterprises classified in central government: Bilanțul anual al companiilor reclasificate de INS în S.13 – data on each enterprise in S.1311 (6_Q_A_NC)

2.1.3 Local government

The primary sources for the compilation of the financial accounts are mainly budget execution data (www.mfinante.gov.ro/execbug.html?pagina=domenii) and Treasury and Public Debt data (www.mfinante.gov.ro/trezorengl.html?pagina=domenii).

In accordance with these primary sources, the Ministry of Public Finance provides the following statistical information:

- Date privind datoriile și creanțele care oferă informații pentru bugetele locale (Information regarding receivables and payables for local budgets) - aggregated data (4_Q_M_NC)
- Alte informații referitoare la sume de primit care se preiau din Tablele 2C (Other data related to receivables which are retrieved from EDP Table) – aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Alte informații referitoare la sume de plătit care se preiau din Tablele 2C (Other data related to payables which are retrieved from EDP Table 2C) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația detaliată a datoriei publice pe administrațiile locale la valoare nominală detaliată atât pe intern cât și pe extern, pe sectoare, instrumente și scadențe și informații suplimentare privind structura creditelor externe în funcție de creditorii (Detailed data of internal and external public debt for subsectors shown at nominal value for debt instruments) - aggregated data; (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația detaliată a datoriei externe, tipul de instrument și scadența aferentă (Additional information regarding the structure of external loans by creditors) - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația privind fondurile externe nerambursabile (Information related to EU funds)– aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Apreciere (+)/depreciere (-) a datoriei în altă monedă decât moneda națională (credite pe termen scurt și lung) [appreciation (+)/ depreciation (-) of central government foreign currency debt due to depreciation/ appreciation of national currency against other currencies for loans (short and long term)] (4_Q_A_NC)
- Reevaluarea subîmprumuturilor acordate de MFP parte din împrumuturile contractate (on-lending) [reevaluation of credits on-lending] (4_Q_A_NC)
- Dobânda acumulată pe tipuri de instrumente aferente datoriei administrației publice (pe subsectoare) [Accrued interest on public debt instruments (for each subsector)] (4_Q_A_NC)
- Anexa 4 privind creanțele și angajamentele financiare ale companiilor reclasificate în S.13 din OMF, cu modificările și completările ulterioare – MFP – Direcția Generală a Tehnologiei

Informației, data on each reclassified company in S.1313 [Annex 4 with information regarding financial assets and liabilities of reclassified enterprises into S.13 according to OMF, with subsequent amendments] (6_Q_A_NC)

- Situația trimestrială a împrumuturilor în nume propriu aferente companiilor reclasificate în S.13 (defalcat pe S.1311 și S.1313) [Quarterly data on loans in their own name of reclassified enterprises in S.13 (detail for S.1311 and S.1313)] - aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC; 6_Q_A_NC)
- Situația creditelor comerciale ale companiilor reclasificate în S.13 care se înregistrează drept F.4 credite [Information on trade credits of reclassified enterprises in S.13 that are recorded as loans (F.4)] - aggregated data (6_Q_A_NC)

The National Institute of Statistics provides data regarding the annual balance sheet of public enterprises classified in local government: Bilanțul anual al companiilor reclasificate de INS în S.13 – data on each enterprise in S.1313 (6_Q_A_NC)

2.1.4 Social security funds

The primary sources for the compilation of the financial accounts are mainly budget execution data (www.mfinante.gov.ro/execbug.html?pagina=domenii) and Treasury and Public Debt data (www.mfinante.gov.ro/trezorengl.html?pagina=domenii).

In accordance with these primary sources, the Ministry of Public Finance provides the following statistical information:

- Date privind datoriile și creanțele care oferă informații pentru sistemele de asigurări sociale (Information regarding receivables and payables for social security funds) – aggregated data (4_Q_M_NC)
- Alte informații referitoare la sume de primit care se preiau din Tablele 2D (Other data related to receivables which are retrieved from EDP Table 2D) – aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Alte informații referitoare la sume de plătit care se preiau din Tablele 2D (drepturi salariale stabilite prin hotărâri judecătorești) [Other data related to payables which are retrieved from EDP Table 2D (wage rights according to court decisions)] – aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)
- Situația detaliată a datoriei publice aferentă sistemelor de securitate socială la valoare nominală detaliată atât pe intern cât și pe extern, pe sectoare, instrumente și scadențe (Detailed data of internal and external public debt for subsectors shown at nominal value for debt instruments) - aggregated data;
- Situația privind fondurile externe nerambursabile (Information related to EU funds) – aggregated data (4_Q_A_NC)

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

- Bilanțul monetar al BNR – Direcția Statistică – Serviciul Statistică Monetară și Financiară (SSMF) [Monetary balance sheet of National Bank of Romania – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division] – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Statistics-report-1124.aspx)
- Cota plătită BNR vs execuția bugetară – Cota plătită BNR - Direcția Contabilitate (interim dividends paid by National Bank of Romania) and the Ministry of Public Finance for budget execution;
- Bilanțul monetar al societăților care acceptă depozite - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Monetary balance sheet of deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank - – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Statistics-report-1124.aspx)

- Bilanțul fondurilor de piață monetară - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Balance sheet of money market funds – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Statistics-report-1124.aspx)
- Situația titlurilor de natura datoriei (conform CSDB/SHS) - Direcția Statistică – BOP [Information related to debt securities (according to CSDB/SHS) – Statistics Department – BOP division] – aggregated data at market value; data classified by institutional sectors (holders)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor fondurilor de investiții (FI) - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of investment funds (FI) – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Interactive-database-1107.aspx)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor instituțiilor financiare nebancale (IFN) - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of financial corporations engaged in lending – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Interactive-database-1107.aspx)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor auxiliarilor financiari - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of financial auxiliaries – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data
- Situația activelor și pasivelor fondurilor de pensii private - Direcția Statistică – SSMF – aggregated data provided by Romanian Financial Supervisory Authority
- Situația activelor și pasivelor societăților de asigurare - Direcția Statistică - SSMF (Assets and liabilities of insurance corporations – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data provided by Romanian Financial Supervisory Authority
- Balanța de plăți (BOP) - Direcția Statistică – BOP (Assets from BOP – Statistics Department – BOP division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Interactive-database-1107.aspx)
- Creanțe externe – creșteri și descreșteri dobânzi și rate de capital - Direcția Statistică – BOP – aggregated data (Increase and decrease of external claims (interest accrued and capital rates) – Statistics Department – BOP division) (www.bnr.ro/Interactive-database-1107.aspx)
- Informații privind participațiile statului deținute la societățile nefinanciare - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Information regarding the holdings of equity in non-financial corporations – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data.

2.2.3 Local government

- Bilanțul monetar al societăților care acceptă depozite - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Monetary balance sheet of deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank - – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Statistics-report-1124.aspx)
- Situația titlurilor de natura datoriei (conform CSDB/SHS) - Direcția Statistică – BOP (Information related to debt securities (according to CSDB/SHS) – Statistics Department – BOP division) – aggregated data at market value; data classified by institutional sectors (holders)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor fondurilor de investiții (FI) - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of investment funds (FI) – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Interactive-database-1107.aspx)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor instituțiilor financiare nebancale (IFN) - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of financial corporations engaged in lending – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Interactive-database-1107.aspx)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor auxiliarilor financiari - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of financial auxiliaries – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics

division) – aggregated data

- Situația activelor și pasivelor fondurilor de pensii private - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of pension funds – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data provided by Romanian Financial Supervisory Authority
- Situația activelor și pasivelor societăților de asigurare - Direcția Statistică - SSMF (Assets and liabilities of insurance corporations – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data provided by Romanian Financial Supervisory Authority
- Informații privind participațiile statului deținute la societățile nefinanciare - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Information regarding the holdings of equity in non-financial corporations – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data.

2.2.4 Social security funds

- Bilanțul monetar al societăților care acceptă depozite - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Monetary balance sheet of deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank - – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Statistics-report-1124.aspx)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor fondurilor de investiții (FI) - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of investment funds (FI) – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data (www.bnr.ro/Interactive-database-1107.aspx)
- Situația activelor și pasivelor fondurilor de pensii private - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Assets and liabilities of pension funds – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – provided by Romanian Financial Supervisory Authority
- Situația activelor și pasivelor societăților de asigurare - Direcția Statistică - SSMF (Assets and liabilities of insurance corporations – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – provided by Romanian Financial Supervisory Authority
- Informații privind participațiile statului deținute la societățile nefinanciare - Direcția Statistică – SSMF (Information regarding the holdings of equity in non-financial corporations – Statistics Department – Monetary and financial statistics division) – aggregated data.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

The following cross-checks are made in relation with:

Balance of Payments;

Security Holdings' Statistics;

Monetary Balance Sheet.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The delimitation of the general government sector is the responsibility of the National Institute of Statistics. Consultations take place with the Ministry of Public Finance and the National Bank of Romania. A group composed of experts involved in government finance statistics from the three institutions meets on a regular basis. A list of units belonging to each of the different subsectors of general government is updated bi-annually by the National Institute of Statistics after performing the market/non-market test. The list is at annex 1 of the following link, which is the EDP inventory:

www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/7110762/RO-EDP-Inventory-201512.pdf

An updated list of public enterprises classified in the different subsectors of general government can be found at the following address: www.insse.ro/cms/ro/content/nivelul-datoriei-si-deficitului

gubernamental

The National Bank of Romania informs their users whenever the National Institute of Statistics updates the list of public enterprises classified in government.

Table 5 shows data for the second quarter of 2016.

Methods of extrapolation or estimation are made in cases where there are no available data for the latest quarter, which occurs for public enterprises that are classified in S.13. In case of availability of annual data, extrapolation is used for the quarter(s) of the current year. A simple interpolation is used for the quarters within the year.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	0.80	0	0.12	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0.34	0	0.02	0	0	0
	F.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0.97	0	1.05	0	0	38
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.4		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.5		30.54	0	11.03	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.8		0	0	13.49	0	0	8

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

On the assets' side:

- *currency and deposits (AF.2)* is fully covered by money and banking statistics. Information from Treasury balance sheet is also received;
- *debt securities (AF.3)* is fully covered by information received from BGDF.
- *loans (AF.4)* is widely covered by data provided by the Ministry of Public Finance (information regarding loans to corporations & credits on lending). Information from other financial intermediaries' statistics about loans granted to financial corporations engaged in lending is also used;
- *equity and investment fund shares or units (AF.5)* is covered by the information provided by the Ministry of Public Finance regarding capital injections, receipts from privatisation and the information provided by the National Institute of Statistics on super-dividends;
- *other accounts receivable (AF.8)* is widely covered for both public enterprises classified in the general government sector and other government units.

On the liabilities' side:

- *currency and deposits (AF.2) and loans (AF.4)* are fully covered from information provided by the Ministry of Public Finance;
- *debt securities (AF.3)* is fully covered by information received from Security Holdings' Statistics (SHS);
- *equity and investment fund shares or units (AF.5)* is widely covered by information provided by the public entities classified in general government sector (own funds);

- *other accounts payable (AF.8)* is widely covered for both public enterprises classified in the general government sector and other government units.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

There is information from different sources (balance sheet of the banks and of the Treasury, Security Holdings' Statistics, balance of payments, IIP), which are sufficiently detailed to allow the breakdown by original maturity into short and long term.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

The counterpart information requested by the Regulation on QFAGG is covered. The information obtained from central government and social security funds direct and indirect sources is described above.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

The current compilation environment of the national quarterly financial accounts (an integrated IT system – DataWarehouse Business Intelligence) covers a full set of accounts, financial operations between all institutional sectors and subsectors, residents and non-residents, including the subsectors of general government. The accounts are built on who-to-whom basis and each sector provides counterpart information (non-consolidated data) for the other sectors. In order to obtain a balanced system, a reconciliation process is carried out. For this purpose, a hierarchy of the sectors is set up based on the data sources' reliability: the most trustworthy sector's data are imposed on the counterpart sectors.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Insurance pension and standardised guarantees schemes (F.6)

Operations with non-life technical reserves are recorded on the assets' side of general government accounts and the data source is insurance corporation statistics.

Operations with provision for calls under standardised guarantees (First House Programme) are recorded on the liabilities' side of general government accounts; data are provided by the Ministry of Public Finance.

Other accounts receivable/payable (F8)

On the assets' side of general government accounts the main data sources are:

- quarterly data on other accounts receivable and payable for general government and self-financed companies received from Ministry of Finance;
- the balance sheets of each public enterprise classified in general government (Ministry of Public Finance Orders on regulating the procedure for reporting of economic and financial indicators by economic agents reclassified in S.13);
- balance of payments statistics in cases of debt cancellation;
- data on EU funds classified by subsectors of general government from Ministry of Public Finance;
- data regarding allocation of mobile phone licenses from Ministry of Public Finance;
- other adjustments in accordance with Eurostat advice (for example the recording of financial corrections related to EU funds).

For the liabilities of general government accounts, the main data sources are:

- quarterly data on other accounts receivable and payable for general government and self-financed companies;

- the balance sheets of each public enterprise classified in general government (Ministry of Public Finance Orders on regulating the procedure for reporting of economic and financial indicators by economic agents reclassified in S.13);
- balance of payments statistics and data related to EU funds classified by subsectors of general government.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

For most categories of financial operations the transactions are based on stock information but there are some exceptions. For debt securities, all the information is available to complete the sequence of accounts. For credits on lending, transaction and revaluation data are received. For F.51, transactions are only recorded when privatisation and capital injections occur or for super-dividends. The receivables/payables of general government are based either on stocks or on transactions, depending on the availability of the data. For receivables/payables counterparted with the rest of the world (S.2) only transactions are received and these are used to elaborate stocks.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

As a general rule, these are recorded where known. For public enterprises that have been reclassified into government, when the stocks at the beginning of the current period do not equal the stocks at the end of the previous period, the difference between these two stocks is recorded as an other change in volume.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The market valuation principle is taken into account for all instruments where applicable. Listed securities and shares are recorded at market value. The stocks of unlisted shares and other equity are valued at book value (own funds).

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods³¹

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	10
	Priority is given by sector	90
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	10
	Priority is given by sector	90
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	10
	Priority is given by sector	90
Social security funds	Priority is given by sector	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Interest is recorded on an accrual basis, respectively information for:

- F.2 is available from Money and banking statistics. These are stock data including accrued interest;
- F.3 is from Security Holdings' Statistics and the debt securities are recorded at market

³¹ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

- prices, including accrued interest;
- F.4 is from the Ministry of Public Finance and includes information regarding accrued interest;
- F.8 is from the Ministry of Public Finance and is on accrual basis, excluding taxes which are recorded on a payment-order basis.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	1, 3	4	1, 3	4		
	F.31						
	F.32						
	F.41						
	F.42						
	F.51		4		4		
	F.52						
	F.6						
	F.7						
	F.81	1, 3	4	1, 3	4		
	F.89	1, 3	4	1, 3	4		
	Liabilities	F.2					
		F.31					
F.32							
F.41							
F.42							
F.51							
F.52							
F.6							
F.7							
F.81		1, 3	4	1, 3	4		
F.89	1, 3	4	1, 3	4			

(1) Only annual data are available for public enterprises classified in government, a simple linear interpolation is used.

(3) Same value as previous quarter extrapolation (Q-4 lag).

(4) Other extrapolation: estimates are only made when quarterly data of public enterprises in government are not available after the latest annual value. For transactions, the same value as the corresponding quarter of the previous year is used and final stocks are compiled based on these transactions.

An exception is for F.5 where the opening stock plus the revaluation from the corresponding quarter of the previous year is used to calculate the closing stock.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

The data from money and banking statistics (F.2) and from investment funds' statistics (F.3 and F.5) related to foreign currency is converted in national currency using the exchange rate at the end of the period for stocks and the average exchange rate for transactions. The resulting other economic flows are recorded as revaluation of this instrument.

All other data received are in national currency. Appreciation/ depreciation of debt instruments (F.2, F.3 and F.4) is calculated by the Ministry of Public Finance prior to receipt.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

Up to and including the third quarter of 2013, the main data source for operations with debt securities was the statement on public debt provided by the Ministry of Public Finance, which aggregated data on a quarterly basis. For the split of counterpart sectors other sources (e.g. money and banking Statistics, BOP/IIP, investment funds' statistics, financial corporation engaged in lending, insurance corporation and pension funds' statistics) were used. Starting from the fourth quarter of 2013, the source data on F.3 debt securities was changed to Securities Holdings' Statistics.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

In March and September of year t data are open to regular revision from $t-3$. This includes changes arising from EDP notifications. In June and December only revisions to recent quarters of the current year (t) are allowed. Non-routine historical revisions are made when needed.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Stocks of loans and deposits recorded for general government are compared with stocks recorded in the balance sheets of MFIs (banks). Comparison with international investment position (IIP) and balance of payments is made quarterly and the data from these statistics are used to compile financial accounts for general government. Complete consistency between MUFA and ESA transmission tables 6 and 7 is ensured because national quarterly financial accounts, including QFAGG, are compiled within a consistent framework and by design are no differences between different financial accounts data sets. Furthermore, starting from the first quarter of 2016, FINA is transmitted quarterly, along with QFAGG and MUFA, in order to eliminate differences between these statistics due to updated quarterly data sources.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

The compilation of quarterly government data is coherent with the provisions of ESA 2010 concerning government subsectors, consolidation principles, time of recording and the classification of financial assets and liabilities.

In every compilation process, "control reports" are performed for the main data sources uploaded, aggregation process for each sector/subsector and balancing process (intra- and inter-subsector consolidation). Consistency between outstanding amounts, transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume are ensured. The accuracy, reliability and stability of QFAGG data depend directly on the primary data sources. As both the annual non-financial and financial accounts are derived from the quarterly accounts, the annual discrepancy is equal to the sum of quarterly discrepancies.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Large transactions are routinely monitored. The DataWarehouse Business Intelligence IT compilation system offers a fast solution for identifying large transactions. It can generate reports that show large transactions in general government assets and liabilities. Explanations and provision of underlying metadata are systematically provided using an agreed report template.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Large other economic flows are systematically analysed using the same application mentioned above for large transactions. Explanations and provision of underlying metadata are systematically provided using an agreed report template.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Slovenia

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

In 2004, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (Statistični Urad Republika Slovenija, SORS), the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Bank of Slovenia (Banka Slovenije, BoS) signed the first *Memorandum of Understanding in the Field of Macroeconomic and Financial Statistics*; the Memorandum was amended in 2007 and 2009. It covers all aspects of institutional responsibilities and co-operation in preparing ESA accounts and tables together with ESA2010 transmission obligations and other macroeconomics statistics' obligations to the European Union and other international organisations. The Memorandum defines that, for the period up to 2003, the responsibility for preparing the QFAGG data is shared by the three parties and, for the period from the first quarter of 2004 onwards, Bank of Slovenia is solely responsible for preparing QFAGG data.

Implementation of the Memorandum is monitored by a group of representatives of the three institutions.

The main source for financial accounts' compilation is quarterly data based on a direct reporting system introduced for financial accounts.

Direct reporting data of other sectors (S.11, S.12), banking statistics, investment fund statistics, statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, International Investment Position/ Balance of Payments data and securities statistics are also used as supplementary data.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

Consolidated and non-consolidated quarterly and annual data for general government and subsectors are published on the following website:

www.bsi.si/iskalniki/financial-accounts.asp?Mapald=923

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

In general, the data are published around t+105 days.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Slovenia has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)
10	Money and banking statistics
13	Securities issues statistics
14	Other financial intermediaries statistics
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (70%) 10_Q_A_NC (30%)	8_Q_A_NC (70%) 10_Q_A_NC (30%)	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC (30%) 10_Q_A_NC (70%)	8_Q_A_NC (30%) 10_Q_A_NC (70%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.31	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)
F.32	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)
F.41	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC (50%) 8_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.42	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC (50%) 8_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.51	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	3_Q_A_NC (50%) 8_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 13_Q_A_NC (50%)
F.52	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 14_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 14_Q_A_NC (50%)	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 14_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 14_Q_A_NC (50%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (50%) 14_Q_A_NC (50%)
F.61	16_Q_A_NC	16_Q_A_NC	16_Q_A_NC	16_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	16_Q_A_NC	16_Q_A_NC	16_Q_A_NC	16_Q_A_NC
F.66	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.7	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.81	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.89	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC

Category F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) is not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC
F.32	9_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC
F.41	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (90%) 10_Q_A_NC (10%)	8_Q_A_NC (90%) 10_Q_A_NC (10%)	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC (60%) 10_Q_A_NC (20%) 14_Q_A_NC (20%)	8_Q_A_NC (60%) 10_Q_A_NC (20%) 14_Q_A_NC (20%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.42	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (90%) 10_Q_A_NC (10%)	8_Q_A_NC (90%) 10_Q_A_NC (10%)	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC (60%) 10_Q_A_NC (20%) 14_Q_A_NC (20%)	8_Q_A_NC (60%) 10_Q_A_NC (20%) 14_Q_A_NC (20%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.51	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC (80%) 13_Q_A_NC (20%)	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.66	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.7	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.81	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
F.89	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC

Categories F.52, F.61 and F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) are not applicable.

Table 3: Source data – Assets – Final Estimates where different from Table 1

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-
F.89	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-

Table 4: Source data – Liabilities – Final Estimates where different from Table 2

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
F.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-
F.89	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-	-	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	-	-	-

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

The main data source for the compilation of stocks and transactions of financial assets and liabilities is quarterly data based on the direct reporting system (Poročanje podatkov za namene statistike finančnih računov, www.bsi.si/porocanje.asp?Mapald=410).

The statistical survey includes units of the general government sector with total assets more than EUR 8 mio. The sample covers 99% of the asset value of subsector S.1311 and the survey response rate is 100%. Thus, for all main units of subsector S.1311, individual data are available.

Each unit reports data on stocks, net transactions and revaluation and other changes in financial instruments as assets or liabilities and also information on counterpart sector.

Additional information on stocks and transactions in F.32 liabilities is received from Ministry of Finance (accrual interest, issuance below/above par, redemption etc.).

An important source for all units (especially for F.8), available in May/June for the previous year, is Whole of Government Accounts (Premoženjske bilance). Balance sheet data, as another source, are used for verification of units included in the direct reporting system; for any other remaining units the balance sheet data are the main source.

In the compilation of assets and liabilities in F.8 other supplementary sources from SORS are used: accrual calculation of taxes and EU funds neutralisation.

2.1.3 Local government

The main data source for the compilation of stocks and transactions of financial assets and liabilities is quarterly data based on the direct reporting system (Poročanje podatkov za namene statistike finančnih računov, www.bsi.si/porocanje.asp?Mapald=410).

Each unit reports data on stocks, net transactions and revaluation and other changes in financial instruments as assets or liabilities and also information on counterpart sector.

Also used on a regular quarterly basis, as supplementary data, are local budgets balance B (Bilance proračunov občin).

On an annual basis, the direct reporting system is completed with Whole of Government Accounts (WGA, Premoženjske bilance), which covers all units except public enterprises. WGA is an important source, especially for F.8, with data available in May/June for the previous year. Balance sheet data, as another source, are used for verification of units included in the direct reporting system; for any other remaining units the balance sheet data are the main source.

2.1.4 Social security funds

The subsector only has three units. The main data source for the compilation of quarterly stocks and transactions of financial assets and liabilities is the direct reporting system of these three units

(Poročanje podatkov za namene statistike finančnih računov, www.bsi.si/porocanje.asp?Mapald=410).

Whole of Government Accounts (Premoženjske bilance) are used only for verification (especially for F.8).

Supplementary SORS data are used for the accrual calculation of social contributions.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Supplementary data from the direct reporting of other units (in sectors S.11 and S.12), banking statistics, investment fund statistics, statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, International Investment Position (IIP)/ Balance of Payments (BoP) data and securities statistics are used on a

regular quarterly basis. Some supplementary data (IIP/BOP, direct reporting of other units, statistics of institutions providing leasing activity) are only used for verification of data reported by individual general government units. In case of differences, reasons should be found and the differences eliminated.

Securities statistics and investment fund statistics are used as a complementary source for stocks of F.3, F.511/F.512 and F.52. Data reported by insurance corporations are used for instrument F.61. Banking statistics are used for verification of budgetary units and also as complementary source for stocks and transactions for extra-budgetary S.1311 units.

2.2.3 Local government

Supplementary data from the direct reporting of other units (in sectors S.11 and S.12), banking statistics, investment fund statistics, statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, International Investment Position (IIP)/ Balance of Payments (BoP) data and securities statistics are used on a regular quarterly basis. Some supplementary data (IIP/BOP and direct reporting of other units) are only used for verification of data reported by individual general government units. In case of differences, reasons should be found and the differences eliminated.

Securities statistics and investment fund statistics are used as a complementary source for stocks of F.3, F.511/F.512 and F.52. Data reported by insurance corporations are used for instrument F.61. Banking statistics are used for stocks and transactions in F.2. Together with statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, they are used as a complementary source for stocks and transactions of F.4 liabilities.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Supplementary data from the direct reporting of other units (in sectors S.11 and S.12), banking statistics, investment fund statistics, statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, International Investment Position/ Balance of Payments data and securities statistics are used on a regular quarterly basis.

Securities statistics and investment fund statistics are used as a complementary source for stocks of F.3, F.511/F.512 and F.52. Data reported by insurance corporations are used for instrument F.61. Supplementary data are only used for cross-checking and verification.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

Standard Sectorisation of Institutional Sectors (SSIS) according to ESA2010 regulation is official by government decree and institutional code is included in the business register of Slovenia maintained by the Agency for Public Records and Related Services (AJPES).

In 2004, an official expert group (Commission), composed of representatives of SORS, MoF, BoS and AJPES, was set up with the purpose of maintaining the institutional sector classification of all units in the business register of Slovenia in line with European system of accounts. Delimitation of the general government sector is regularly maintained. Decisions on reclassification of units are taken by the Commission based on qualitative and quantitative information. Reclassification of institutional sector indication is implemented in the business register after decision is taken. The main benefit of this approach is consistency at the national level using institutional sector information from the business register.

All the institutional units included in general government are listed in the following link:
www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

Neither interpolation nor extrapolation methods are used.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All categories that have to be transmitted under the Regulation are covered.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The breakdowns for short-term and long-term debt securities and short-term and long-term loans are available.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

The counterpart information requested by the Regulation is fully covered. The information is obtained from direct sources. The direct reporting system is based on identification of the counterparty for each transaction. Each transaction or stock is identified by three dimensions: the financial instrument, the debtor sector and the creditor sector.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

For F.61, an indirect source is used: direct reporting data from insurance companies. For F.66 a direct source is used: data based on direct reporting system of general government units.

For instrument F.8, for the first estimate direct reporting data are used. For the final estimate for all units, except for non-market public enterprises included in S.13, Whole of Government Accounts (Premoženjske bilance) is used, but these are available only in May/June in respect of the previous year. In the compilation of F.8 assets and liabilities supplementary data sources are used: for accrual calculation of taxes and social contributions; EU funds neutralisation and European Financial Stability Facility.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

The first stage is a review of the adequacy of individual data based on the direct reporting system (comparisons with data from annual reports, comparisons with data from previous reports, etc.). Corrections are made in the event of identified reporting errors. Then, financial accounts tables are built up for each sector with primary data. The process of reconciling the data between the two sides (claims of one sector, liabilities of another sector) then follows; indirect sources are also used as an additional/comparative source. Based on the findings, the claims of one sector are equalised with the liabilities of the counterpart sector in the same financial instrument. Consistency between stocks and transactions for each financial instruments is ensured by the following accounting identity $ST_0 + TR_1 + RC_1 = ST_1$, where ST_0 and ST_1 are the outstanding stocks at the beginning and end of the period respectively, TR_1 the financial transactions in the period and RC_1 the revaluations and other changes in the period.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

For compilation of other changes in volume, direct reporting data are used. Here, all units have to explain data reported under other changes in volume. Also, other information is used, for example in the case of sector reclassification of units.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The market valuation principle is taken into account for all instruments where applicable - the items that are most affected are F.3 and F.511, while F.512 and F.519 are valued at book value. As a rule, accrued interest is included in the instrument to which it relates (F.2, F.3 and F.4).

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods³²

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given by sector (S.1311, S.1314).	100
Central Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The general principle of accrual accounting applies to all stocks and transactions of financial assets and liabilities. As a rule, accrued interest is included in the instrument to which it relates (F.2, F.3 and F.4).

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

No estimation methods are used.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

There is no need to use additional conversion rates because reported data already include exchange rate conversions. The instructions to source data providers is to use: for conversion of stocks into euro the ECB reference rate at the cut-off date; for transactions the reference rate for the date of the transaction.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

In 2012, for the period from 2008 onwards, Bank of Slovenia started to use final estimates for F.8 data according to Whole of Government Accounts (WGA, Premoženjske bilance). WGA was a new source, introduced in 2005 by the Ministry of Finance and it covered all of the units of general government sector except non-market public enterprises. This source is available in May/June for the previous year and is detailed by instruments. For data before 2008, Bank of Slovenia used for F.8 direct reporting data of S.13 plus indirect sources - direct reporting data of S.11 and S.12.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

Routine revisions of financial accounts usually take place twice a year, in March and September, in order to assure consistency with EDP reporting and with non-financial accounts. In March there is usually only small revision, while major revision is made in September. This is because all data sources for the previous year are only become available in May and June. September revision also includes eventual methodological changes, improvements in data sources, reclassification of units, etc.

The revision calendar is not publically available.

³² Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There is a break in the time series for F.8. For data from 2008 onwards, the Whole of Government Accounts (WGA, Premoženjske bilance) source is used for final estimates. For data from the first quarter of 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2007, WGA did not exist and estimates were made by combining direct and indirect data sources.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The financial and non-financial accounts are not fully consistent on quarterly and annual bases but the statistical discrepancy is small. Quarterly and annual financial data are coherent, because annual financial accounts are derived from the quarters. Quarterly financial data and quarterly government debt data are consistent for all categories, all existing differences can be explained by methodological reasons. Also QFAGG and MUFA are fully consistent. Annualised quarterly financial accounts are fully consistent with EDP data.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence and plausibility checks are made systematically and on a regular basis.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

For compilation of quarterly financial accounts, direct reporting data are used. As direct reporting also includes coverage of non-financial and financial corporations and data are regularly sourced from banking statistics, investment fund statistics, statistics of institutions providing leasing activity, International Investment Position/Balance of Payments data and securities statistics; all transactions involving general government units can be distinguished, valued and verified with other sources. All important and large transactions are clarified and have to be explained by the relevant unit.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

From using direct reporting data and supplementary data, all Other Economic Flows can also be identified for each government unit. They are clarified and have to be explained by the relevant unit.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Slovakia

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The responsible institution for transmission of the ESA 2010 transmission programme tables and EDP related tables is The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR). Thus, compilation of QFAGG data is carried out by SOSR. Data are based on budgetary reporting with some additional information provided by the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic (MoF SR) and National Bank of Slovakia (NBS). The co-operation between SOSR and MoF/NBS is based on a Memorandum of Understanding as well as formal data provision agreements.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

The QFAGG data are published on the SOSR website (see link below) for the general government sector and its subsectors. Data on counterparts are not published.

www.slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/themes/macroeconomic/accounts/indicators/!ut/p/b1/jZLLDoIwEEW_xS_oBcprWVFLISBQ8dGNYWEMxtfC-P2istl4dXZNz8nc5A4zbM3Mubm3--bWXs7N8fk2wbYMVTQcOgKRHwlq1zWw1NAztwM2HYAfI_Dh59UYaiEKWU25A-73PgE8_YkuXBFzmYyq-aT7TxlZ4ELOL2fSJHyMAOiTPpQlq2ruPQ8CO-__MQCyge-8n8BID8PLL50_stPLKB8ZcuvYNu_YuaFUA28AOpEbCUbMoW0AV0LeXo57dj1VL9njVYd-OABSehK7Q!!/dl4/d5/L0IDUmlTUSEhL3dHa0FKRnNBLzRKVXFQSEhL2Vu/

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Data are published at T+4 months after the reference period – this is always one month after the T+90days deadline for the related QFAGG transmission.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

QFAGG data have been based on direct information, i.e., on quarterly accounting statements, from 2003 onwards. Before that SOSR has compiled *ex-post* time series for QFAGG using annual financial accounts. For stocks of financial assets and liabilities the time series starts from the fourth quarter of 1998 and for financial transactions from the first quarter of 1999. Existing quarterly data sources allow a full coverage of instruments and subsectors. Other direct data sources, i.e., accounting statements containing counterpart sector information on stocks and transactions, have been introduced since the end of 2005. The first available data on counterpart information of appropriate quality have been used since the first quarter of 2006 for transactions and since the fourth quarter of 2005 for stocks.

In the following tables, TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Slovakia has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
3	Current and capital revenue and expenditure and financial transactions
4	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)
10	Money and banking statistics

Periodicity is denoted as *M - monthly*, *Q - quarterly*, *A - annual*.

Accounting basis is denoted *C - cash*, *A - accrual*, *M - mixed*.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC- source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NN- source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional & final estimates

Provisional & final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
		10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC					10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
	F.31	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC
	F.32	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC
	F.41	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC
		9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC
	F.42	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC
9_Q_A_NC		9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	
F.51	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	
F.52	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	9_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	8_Q_A_NC	
F.7	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
F.81	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	
F.89	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	
	9_Q_A_NN	9_Q_A_NN	9_Q_A_NN	9_Q_A_NN	9_Q_A_NN	9_Q_A_NN	8_Q_A_NN	8_Q_A_NN	

Categories F.1, F.61, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional & final estimates

Provisional & final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.31	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC
F.32	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC
F.41	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC
F.42	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC 9_Q_A_NC
F.51	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 8_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC
F.52	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC 8_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC 8_Q_A_NC
F.61	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	4_Q_A_NC	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
F.7	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC	3_Q_C_NC	4_Q_A_NC
F.81	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 8_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 8_Q_A_NN
F.89	4_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 8_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN	4_Q_A_NN 8_Q_A_NN 9_Q_A_NN

Categories F.1, F.6M (= F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

Data from direct sources are provided by Datacentrum and the State Treasury. Datacentrum is the budgetary organisation established by the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic (MF SR) that is responsible for the collection, processing and distribution of information from the field of the state budget, state treasury, tax, customs, finance, assets and other government and non-government departments (S.1311, S.1313, S.1314). It is the underlying source for the compilation of QFAGG. Quarterly financial statements (balance sheets) are obtained from Datacentrum and the State Treasury under an agreement. Since 2003 direct sources on financial transactions (F.3, F.4, F.5) from the statements on revenue and expenditure (the budget reporting) are available and are used in annual accounts as well as for QFAGG.

Since the beginning of 2004 the State Treasury has been the main data processing institution and provider of data from the quarterly account statements (balance sheets) for subjects belonging to subsectors S.1311, S.1313 (except data for municipalities, their budgetary organisations and subsidised organisations of municipalities) and S.1314. The State Treasury is the budgetary organisation managed by the Ministry of Finance SR. Concerning the relevant legal act the State Treasury ensures the execution of the state budget, the administration of receivables and payables and the daily liquidity of the state budget.

2.1.1 Central government

Quarterly account statements (balance sheets) and quarterly statements on revenue and expenditure for all bodies belonging to the central government subsector are processed by the State Treasury. Data from balance sheets and revenue and expenditure statements are subsequently complemented by additional data sources, which provide further detail.

The source names are as follows:

- (3) FIN 1-12 Finančný výkaz o príjmoch, výdavkoch a finančných operáciách (financial statement of revenues, expenditures and financial operations);
- (4) FIN 2-04 Finančný výkaz o vybraných údajoch z aktív a pasív subjektu verejnej správy (financial statement data of the selected assets and liabilities of the public administration);
- (4) UC ROPO 1-01 – Súvaha (balance sheet)
- (4) Súvaha (balance sheet) Úč NUJ 1 – 01
- (4) Súvaha (balance sheet) Úč POD 1 - 01
- (9) FIN 3-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných aktívach podľa sektorov (financial statements of financial assets by sector);
- (9) FIN 4-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných pasívach podľa sektorov (financial statements of financial liabilities by sector);
- (9) FIN 5-04 Finančný výkaz o dlhových nástrojoch a vybraných záväzkoch (financial statement for debt instruments and selected liabilities);
- (9) Operatívne hlásenie o stavoch na účtoch klientov Štátnej pokladnice (Operational status report on the accounts of clients of the State Treasury);
- (9) Štátne finančné aktíva (State financial assets)
- (9) Akruálne dane a sociálne príspevky (accrued taxes and social contributions)
- (9) Informácia o príjmoch z privatizácie (information on revenue from privatisation)
- (9) Informácia o poskytnutých garanciách (information on guarantees provided)
- (9) Kapitálové transfery a injekcie, dividend (capital transfers and injections, dividends)
- (9) Akruálne úroky (accrued interest)
- (9) Maastrichtský dlh (Maastricht debt)

(10) Vklady vlády (government deposits)

2.1.3 Local government

Datacentrum processes quarterly account statements (balance sheets) and quarterly revenue and expenditure statements of municipalities, their budgetary organisations and subsidised organisations of municipalities. Quarterly account statements (balance sheets) and quarterly revenue and expenditure statements for Higher territorial units are processed by the State Treasury. Data from balance sheets and revenue and expenditure statements are subsequently complemented by additional data sources, which provide further detail.

The source names are as follows:

- (3) FIN 1-12 Finančný výkaz o príjmoch, výdavkoch a finančných operáciách (Financial statement of revenues, expenditures and financial operations);
- (4) FIN 2-04 Finančný výkaz o vybraných údajoch z aktív a pasív subjektu verejnej správy (financial statement data of the selected assets and liabilities of the public administration);
- (4) UC ROPO 1-01 – Súvaha (balance sheet)
- (4) Súvaha (balance sheet) Úč NUJ 1 – 01
- (4) Súvaha (balance sheet) Úč POD 1 - 01
- (9) FIN 3-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných aktívach podľa sektorov (financial statements of financial assets by sector);
- (9) FIN 4-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných pasívach podľa sektorov (financial statements of financial liabilities by sector);
- (9) FIN 5-04 Finančný výkaz o dlhových nástrojoch a vybraných záväzkoch (financial statement for debt instruments and selected liabilities);
- (9) FIN 6-04 Finančný výkaz o stave bankových účtov a záväzkov obcí, vyšších územných celkov a nimi zriadených rozpočtových organizácií (financial statement of the bank accounts and obligations of municipalities, higher territorial units and budgetary organisations established by them);
- (9) Akruálne dane a sociálne príspevky (accrued taxes and social contributions)
- (9) Kapitálové transfery a injekcie, dividend (capital transfers and injections, dividends)
- (9) Maastrichtský dlh (Maastricht debt)
- (10) Vklady vlády (government deposits)

2.1.4 Social security funds

Quarterly account statements (balance sheets) and quarterly revenue and expenditure statements for the Social insurance company and health insurance companies are processed by the State Treasury. Additional information is collected by MoF for Health insurance companies. Data from balance sheets and revenue and expenditure statements are subsequently complemented by additional data sources, which provide further detail.

The source names are as follows:

- (3) FIN 1-12 Finančný výkaz o príjmoch, výdavkoch a finančných operáciách (Financial statement of revenues, expenditures and financial operations);
- (4) FIN 2-04 Finančný výkaz o vybraných údajoch z aktív a pasív subjektu verejnej správy (financial statement data of the selected assets and liabilities of the public administration);
- (4) Súvaha (balance sheet) Úč SP 1-01
- (4) Priebežná súvaha Úč POI 3 – 04
- (4) Súvaha (balance sheet) Úč POI 3 - 01

- (9) FIN 3-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných aktívach podľa sektorov (financial statements of financial assets by sector);
- (9) FIN 4-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných pasívach podľa sektorov (financial statements of financial liabilities by sector);
- (9) FIN 5-04 Finančný výkaz o dlhových nástrojoch a vybraných záväzkoch (financial statement for debt instruments and selected liabilities);
- (9) Prehľad o príjmoch, výdavkoch a hospodárení zdravotnej poisťovne (overview of revenue, expenditure and management of health insurance)
- (9) Maastrichtský dlh (Maastricht debt)
- (10) Vklady vlády (government deposits)

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Data source (10) "Vklady vlády" (Currency and deposits - asset side: for each subsector) is provided by the National Bank of Slovakia.

2.2.3 Local government

Data source (10) "Vklady vlády" (Currency and deposits - asset side: for each subsector) is provided by the National Bank of Slovakia.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Supplementary information for Health insurance companies is provided by data source "Prehľad o príjmoch, výdavkoch a hospodárení zdravotnej poisťovne" (Overview of revenue, expenditure and management of health insurance). This data source is a survey for reporting of Health insurance companies to MoF. Data source (10) "Vklady vlády" (Currency and deposits - asset side: for each subsector) is provided by the National Bank of Slovakia.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

For cross-checking purposes the following sources of other financial data are used:

Štátny záverečný účet (Annual state closing financial statements are produced and published by MoF SR, available in April), Ročné národné účty (Annual national accounts statistics) and EDP štatistika (Annual EDP notification tables).

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The link to EDP Inventory describing data sources and much more is here:

www.slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/metadata/report!/ut/p/b1/jY_BDoIwEEQ_qdO0SD1uiaFVJFIYi-kB2lwAh6M3y8SLx5E9zbJezNZ5lnFfB8e7Tnc26EP11f2i7qIrdKaE7DdJLDCmkKT47ByBE4jgC9H-PRV7lawB9qlbi05ZPT2Z4C_9pOUjIwzQGVpBEumdMtCCJD45R-Zn5C5hgmYeTE3Q9ewfdOzW1eWFS7yCXoUcNE!/dl4/d5/L2dJQSEvUUt3QS80SmtFL1o2X1ZMUDhCQjFBMDBMVTEwQTlyQ0NOMzMzMEY3/

The general government sector consists of the following units:

Central government subsector (S.1311)

The subsector of central government consists of the following parts:

- Units linked directly to the state budget
- State budgetary organisations (ministries, other central institutions, etc.)

- All Subsidised subsidised organisations of the state budgetary organisations (units established for special purposes by the state budgetary organisations, for example units established for research purposes etc.)
- State funds
- Environmental fund (activities linked to ecology),
- National Nuclear Waste Fund (collection of funds for nuclear facilities' decommissioning),
- The State Housing development fund (support for housing projects)
- Recycling fund (activities linked to recycling)
- National Property Fund (management of share stakes in public corporations)
- Slovak Land Fund (management of land owned by the State)
- Slovak Consolidation Ltd. (in the past this unit managed the bad debts of banks which were later privatised, currently management of receivables from taxes and social contributions etc.)
- Public Universities
- Health Care Surveillance Authority (independent supervisor for the provision of healthcare services)
- Nation's Memory Institute of the SR (disclosure of documents regarding the activity of state security authorities from 1939 to 1989)
- Radio and Television Broadcasting Company (public radio and TV broadcasting company)
- RTVS (collection of fees paid by the public for the Radio and Television Broadcasting Company)
- The News Agency of the Slovak Republic (TASR) (public service, national and independent institution that provides news coverage)
- Slovak Audio-visual Fund (supports national creation and production of the national audio-visual art)
- Audit Supervision Authority (supervision of the field of statutory audit services provision)
- Slovak National Centre for Human Rights (implements and promotes a modern human rights protection system in the Slovak Republic)
- Public hospitals (under the control of central bodies)
- Národná diaľničná spoločnosť a.s. (The National Highway Corporation)
- Eximbanka (State-woned specialised financial institution assisting exports)
- Emergency oil-stock agency (EOSA)
- Slovak Railways Company (ŽSR)
- Passenger Railways Company Slovakia (ZSSK – as of April 2016 EDP notification)
- Nuclear decommissioning company (JAVYS – as of September 2016 EDP notification)

Local government subsector (S.1313)

The subsector of local government consists of the following parts:

- Budget of Municipalities
- Municipalities and their budgetary organisations
- Subsidised organisations of municipalities
- Non-profit organisations of municipalities

- Budget of the Higher territorial units
- Higher territorial units and their budgetary organisations
- Subsidised organisations of higher territorial units
- Public hospitals (under control of municipalities and higher territorial units)

Social security funds subsector (S.1314)

The subsector of social security funds consists of the following parts:

- Social Insurance Agency
- Public Health Insurance Company
- Public part - Health Insurance Fund managed by private managers (S.12)

The coverage of quarterly data is very good. Almost all data are usually available on a quarterly basis. There might be some issues with data coverage mainly related to units reclassified into general government sector since immediately after reclassification there are no quarterly data available as time is needed for the units to start their data reporting. The table below presents (non-consolidated) data extrapolated due to reclassification. Higher ratios are related to some big reclassified units or to cases when a given instrument is related mainly to the reclassified unit.

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

		S.1311		S.1313		S.1314	
		I	E	I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	0	3.4	0	0.02	0	0
	F.3	0	80.0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	5.0	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0.3	0	0.05	0	0
	F.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0	26.0	0	1.0	0	0
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.4		0	7.5	0	0.02	0	0
F.5		0	80.0	0	0.50	0	0
F.6		0	100	0	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.8		0	16.5	0	1.7	0	0

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In principle, all categories of financial instruments are covered by data of quarterly account statements (balance sheets).

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The breakdown of debt securities (AF.3) and loans (AF.4) into short-term and long-term based on original maturity is used in original quarterly statements (balance sheets) from Datacentrum and the State Treasury. In some balance sheets, items' maturity breakdown was designed according to the content of individual account statements in balance sheets and accounting principles and rules.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

Information from "FIN 3-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných aktívach podľa sektorov", "FIN 4-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných pasívach podľa sektorov" (see section 3.1) and Maastricht debt data is provided by MoF.

3.5 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT SUBSECTORS (FOR CONSOLIDATION PURPOSES)

Information from “FIN 3-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných aktívach podľa sektorov”, “FIN 4-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných pasívach podľa sektorov” (see section 3.1) and Maastricht debt data is provided by MoF.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Data are available from the “FIN 3-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných aktívach podľa sektorov”, “FIN 4-04 Finančný výkaz o finančných pasívach podľa sektorov” (see section 3.1).

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Information for F.6 is based on balance sheet data. These data are related to financial institutions classified within the general government sector. The reclassification of these units into general government was carried out in 2014. Data for F.8 are mostly based on balance sheet data. Some additional information is provided by MoF.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Stocks and flows are compiled from the data sources mentioned in section 2. In general, financial transactions in F.2, F.6 and F.8 are calculated based on stock data. For transactions related to the rest of the financial instruments, these are based directly on flow information.

Work on the revaluation account has started but data are not yet compiled. Due to a derogation, the revaluation account and other changes in volume account are not compiled. With the introduction of these accounts data compilation will be improved.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes are normally due to reclassification, methodological changes or from differences between opening and closing balance sheets. Work on the other changes in volume account has started but data are not yet compiled. Due to a derogation, the revaluation account and other changes in volume account are not compiled. With the introduction of these accounts data compilation will be improved.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The ESA market valuation principle is not fully respected. Data on stocks of assets and liabilities from accounting balance sheets are in nominal value (for currency and deposits, payables and receivables), and at value of acquisition (for debt securities and shares and other equity). Data on transactions are at market value. For unlisted equity, the acquisition value is recorded.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Consolidation is carried out related to (A)F.2, (A)F.4 and (A)F.5. The priority is given to liabilities side.

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods³³

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Central government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100
Social security funds	Priority is given to the liabilities side	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Accrual accounting is applied in QFAGG calculations by using relevant data on accrual adjustments of taxes, social contributions and interest in accordance with adjustments applied in annual financial and non-financial accounts.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Quarterly data availability is very good. One issue is when reclassification of units occurs because quarterly data are usually not available for previous quarters at all and quarters following the date of reclassification will be missed until the units start reporting.

Table 9: Estimation methods

		S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314	
		TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
Assets	F.2	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.31	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.32	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.41	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.42	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.51	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.52	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.6	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.7	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.81	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
Liabilities	F.89	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.2	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.31	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.32	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.41	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.42	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.51	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.52	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.6	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
	F.7	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5
F.81	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	
F.89	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	

Extrapolation methods

(3)- same value as previous quarters (1-quarter lag)

³³ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

Interpolation methods

(5)- *Simple linear*

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For transactions, the exchange rate on the previous day is used. For stocks in foreign currency, the exchange rate at the end-of-period is used. Any resulting difference is treated as other economic flows.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

Prior to 2003, SOSR compiled *ex-post* time series for QFAGG - from the fourth quarter of 1998 for stocks of financial assets and liabilities and from the first quarter of 1999 for financial transactions - on the basis of annual financial accounts. Since 2011 an additional new data source on Health insurance companies has been used.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

There is a general revision policy implemented by SOSR related to national accounts and this specifically refers to EDP statistics. In the case of GFS statistics, the newest information on S.13 is implemented in both national accounts and EDP. The main source of data used for the April EDP notification is the statement on cash revenue and expenditure, which is available for all units classified in S.13. The statement does not change after it is submitted to SOSR. Any mistakes can be corrected later by the submitting party. However, this does not happen very often. Another very important source of information is data on accruals – taxes and other items calculated from balance sheets. The updated information on balance sheet receivables and payables are subject to revision between spring and autumn EDP notifications. Balance sheets are final for Autumn EDP notification.

Revision policy and calendar are publicly available, but only EDP statistics is specifically mentioned (including length of revision period).

There are three kinds of revisions to QFAGG data:

- Quarterly: Data of previous quarters are improved according to additional information obtained later than at t+90 days after the relevant quarter; the depth of these revisions is *up to 3 quarters* depending on the quarter of given year;
- March and September: Data are usually revised twice a year to harmonise with corresponding EDP tables. The revisions reflect Eurostat recommendations related to the EDP notification. Generally, the depth of these revisions is *up to 16 quarters*;
- Major revisions: Major revisions are performed occasionally when methodological changes are implemented to the accounts. These revisions are applied to the whole time series.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in the time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

Cohherence between financial and non-financial accounts

Discrepancies between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts are limited and have been minimised in the process of compilation and harmonisation of these both accounts every quarter.

Cohherence between quarterly and annual data

Annual financial accounts and stocks of financial assets and liabilities have been revised, and consequently QFAGG data have been harmonised with annual financial data. There is an effort to reach coherence between annual and quarterly data, but usually vintage issue causes some inconsistency.

Comparability with government debt

As a consequence of the process of harmonisation of quarterly financial liabilities with annual financial stocks and Quarterly government debt, the comparability with government debt is reached. QFAGG data are consistent with Quarterly government debt data at assigned intervals.

Comparability with Monetary Union Financial Accounts (MUFA)

QFAGG is a main input for MUFA therefore a complete consistency with MUFA is ensured.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

Coherence and plausibility verification is carried out mainly on a systematic basis with the aim to increase the number of such verifications in order to improve QFAGG data.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Large movements in transactions are controlled and analysed in the process of compiling QFAGG. There are no specific methods to observe large transactions.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Other economic flows were not previously routinely monitored and reported but SOSR is now trying to monitor large OEFs in the process of compiling QFAGG. There are no specific methods used to identify them. With the introduction of accounts compilation for revaluation, the observation of other changes will be systematic and some thresholds for large OEFs might be defined.

6.5 OTHER COMMENTS

There is an effort to increase the number of coherence and plausibility checks. Eurostat has also been very helpful in drawing attention to this issue through quality reports.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	x		
Internal consistency (instruments)	x		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	x		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	x		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	x		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	x		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	x		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	x		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	x		
Between flows and stocks		x	
Of growth rates of stocks			x
Of growth rates of flows			x
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset			x
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	x		

Finland

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Statistics Finland is responsible for the compilation and development of general government quarterly financial accounts. QFAGG is one of the responsibilities of the Financial Accounts team, which belongs to the unit Government Finance and Sector Accounts at the Economic and Environmental Statistics directorate in Statistics Finland.

The Bank of Finland is responsible for Monetary Union Financial Accounts (MUFA) transmission. Statistics Finland has regular meetings with the experts of Bank of Finland where issues concerning financial accounts are discussed. It also has a contract of co-operation with Bank of Finland.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the forecast in the EDP notification.

Central government

The data sources for the central government annual and quarterly financial accounts are identical because the annual accounts are compiled in the framework of the quarterly accounts.

The main data source for assets side is the central government book-keeping accounts obtained from the State Treasury, which includes information on currency and deposits (AF.2), loans (AF.4), other equity (AF.519), and other accounts receivable (AF.8). In addition, the information on deposits (AF.2), loans (AF.4) and other accounts payable (AF.8) on the liabilities side is obtained from this source. The main source for the liabilities side is the State Treasury debt report, which includes information on short-term and long-term bonds (AF.31 and AF.32), loans (AF.4) and financial derivatives (AF.7).

Primary sources obtained from the Bank of Finland are securities' holdings' statistics (SHS), other financial intermediaries' statistics (OFI), and monetary financial institutions' statistics (MFI). Other main sources, compiled in the National Statistical Institute, are Balance of Payments (BoP) and business statistics database.

Main supplementary sources are the European Financial Stability Facility Operations report from Eurostat, financial statements of universities from the Ministry of Education and Culture, financial statements of government-owned enterprises and Solidium Ltd's quarterly report.

The transaction data are available from the central government book-keeping accounts, State Treasury debt report, Solidium Ltd's quarterly report, Balance of Payments, OFI statistics, MFI statistics, and SHS.

Local government

The main direct data source for the local government quarterly financial accounts is The Quarterly Local Government Finances Statistics (QLGFS), which describes the quarterly development of the finances of municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. The data for the first to third quarters are based on a sample. For the fourth quarter, data are collected from all municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. The data refer to the end of each reference quarter and are normally finished with 60 days delay at maximum. The data are valued at book values.

A second important direct data source is Local Government Finances Statistics (LGFS). These annual statistics are collected from all municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. LGFS describes the financial statement data of Finnish municipalities and joint municipal authorities and their groups. In addition, the statistics provide more detailed data on the operational economy and investments based on the financial statements of municipalities and joint municipal

authorities.

Preliminary data for the financial statements of municipalities and joint municipal authorities are available in early June of the following year. Data describing the specifications of the operational economy and investments by function and final financial statement data are published at the beginning of November.

The following balance sheet information is obtained mostly from QLGFS or LGFS - Assets: AF.4, AF.519 and AF.8; Liabilities: AF.32, AF.429, AF.519 and AF.8.

Primary sources obtained from the Bank of Finland are securities' holdings' statistics (SHS) for AF.511, other financial intermediaries' statistics (OFI) for AF.52 and monetary financial institutions' statistics (MFI). Other main sources, compiled in the National Statistical Institute, are Balance of Payments for S.2 and business statistics' database.

Social security funds

The main source for subsector S.1314.1 (employment pension schemes) is the Employment Pension Scheme Quarterly Survey (EPSQ). It is a direct source and based on a total sample covering the whole sector. All assets and liabilities that are significant for compiling S.1314.1 financial accounts are covered. That is, the following asset categories: AF.2, AF.3, AF.4, AF.5, AF.71 and AF.89, and liabilities: AF.41, AF.71 and AF.89. Transactions are also reported for all instruments except F.41. Information on counterpart sectors and counterpart countries is reported where relevant. The data are reported principally at market values but nominal values are also given where S.13 is the counterpart sector.

Division of assets and liabilities among counterpart subsectors is done using several other sources besides EPSQ. Important sources obtained from the Bank of Finland are securities' holdings' statistics (SHS), other financial intermediaries' statistics (OFI), and monetary financial institutions' statistics (MFI). Balance of Payments (BoP), compiled in the National Statistical Institute is used as an alternative source for S.2.

The same primary sources, excluding EPSQ, are used for compiling the financial accounts of subsector S.1314.9 (other social security funds). Information on debt is obtained directly from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF). Financial statements of UIF and the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela), for example, are used as supplementary sources.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

National QFAGG data are published on the website of Statistics Finland www.stat.fi/til/jyrt/. The website is in Finnish, Swedish, and English.

The coverage is non-consolidated quarterly data for general government and subsectors for all instruments. There is no counterpart information.

The publication consists of an analysis text and database table, which has the following variables:

- Sectors S.13, S.1311, S.1313, S.1314.1 and S.1314.9;
- Quarterly data from the first quarter of 1998 to date;
- Financial assets and liabilities (both stocks and transactions): AF.1, AF.2, AF.31, AF.32, AF.4, AF.5, AF.511 AF.512, AF.519, AF.52, AF.6, AF.7 and AF.8.

QFAGG is published nationally on the website of Statistics Finland on the same date that Quarterly Financial Accounts and Quarterly General Government Debt are published. During past years there have been some exceptions to the rule and the exact publication days can be found in a release calendar, which can be found at www.tilastokeskus.fi/ajk/julkistamiskalenteri/index_en.html#!langs=en

The compilation process is simultaneous to Quarterly General Government Debt. The QFAGG, Quarterly Financial Accounts and quarterly government debt are compiled in the same system under ESA 2010 regulation and are consistent with each other.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The publication day is usually the last day of the following quarter with the exception of the third quarter, which is published around $t+85$ days. QFAGG is published on the same day as Quarterly Financial Accounts. Publication days are decided a year in advance and can be found in the release calendar.

The national publication date is a few days later than the reporting to Eurostat and the European Central Bank, with the exception of the third quarter, which is published on the same date as reported.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Finland has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The tables indicate, in the corresponding cells, according to a scale of 1-5 the extent that data are based on direct information:

- 1 – for fully-based (100%);
- 2 - 67% to 99%;
- 3 - 33% to 66%;
- 4 - 1% to 32%;
- 5 – not (i.e., 0%).

The percentages used are approximate.

The use of debt securities from debt security databases is indicated with the code (S). Security databases provide a specific kind of indirect information, which is useful to identify. While S is often associated with code 5, it may also be associated with other entries: such as when security issues databases are used for only some units of the subsector in question.

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional & final estimates

Provisional & final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	2
F.31	5(S)	5(S)	5(S)	5(S)	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	2
F.32	5(S)	5(S)	5(S)	5(S)	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	2
F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	5
F.42	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2
F.51	5(S)	5(S)	5(S)	5(S)	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2
F.52	5(S)	5(S)	4(S)	4(S)	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	2
F.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	2
F.81	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5
F.89	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2

Categories F.1, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional & final estimates

Provisional & final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
F.31	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1
F.32	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1
F.41	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
F.42	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	5
F.66	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	1
F.81	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3
F.89	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2

Categories F.1, F.52, F.61 and F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

The central government agencies (the budgetary central government) and extra-budgetary funds are included in the state book-keeping system (Valtion liikekirjanpito). The budgetary part and the extra-budgetary funds form a basic set of central government units (understood here as S.1311.1 budgetary central government). The central government book-keeping accounts are managed by the State Treasury of Finland.

The State Treasury debt report (Velkaraportti) covers all central government agencies and extra-budgetary funds. The source data are usually finalised in year t+1, and the figures are directly available at market and nominal values. The State Treasury debt report is compiled for statistical purposes only. Equivalent information can be obtained from the following address:

www.treasuryfinland.fi/en-

[US/Statistics/Central_government_debt/Structure_of_central_government_debt](http://www.treasuryfinland.fi/en-US/Statistics/Central_government_debt/Structure_of_central_government_debt)

Preliminary annual financial statements (Yritysten tilinpäätöstiedot) of the most important government-owned enterprises classified in S.1311 are obtained directly from the entities.

Annual financial statements of government-owned enterprises are obtained from the business statistics' database (Yritystietokanta).

Annual survey to a selection of public enterprises (Julkisyhteisöjen vuosiennakkokysely).

Financial statements of the universities (Yliopistojen tilinpäätöstiedot) are obtained from the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Data on European Financial Stability Facility lending operations is obtained in a monthly report from Eurostat (Kuukausiraportti Euroopan rahoitusvakausvälineen operaatioista).

Solidium Ltd is a holding company wholly-owned by the State of Finland and a major shareholder in 12 listed corporations. Its quarterly report (Solidium Oy:n neljännesvuosiraportti) is used.

Balance of Payments (Maksutase). The statistics on balance of payments describes the external balance of the national economy from the perspectives of both the non-financial and financial economy.

The Employment Pension Scheme Quarterly Survey (EPSQ, Työeläkelaitosten varatiedonkeruu). All employment pension insurance units answer this quarterly survey on assets, liabilities and transactions. Information on counterpart sectors and counterpart countries is also included. The data are reported principally at market values but additionally nominal values are given when S.13 is the counterpart sector.

The Quarterly Local Government Finances Statistics (QLGFS, Kuntatalous neljännesvuositain) describe the quarterly development of the finances of municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. The statistics are used as a main source for transactions between S.1311 and S.1313.

Local Government Finances Statistics (LGFS, Kuntatalous). These annual statistics collect data from all municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. It describes the financial statement data of Finnish municipalities and joint municipal authorities and their groups. The statistics are used as a main source for transactions between S.1311 and S.1313.

2.1.3 Local government

The Quarterly Local Government Finances Statistics (QLGFS, Kuntatalous neljännesvuositain) describe the quarterly development of the finances of municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland.

Local Government Finances Statistics (LGFS, Kuntatalous). These annual statistics collect data from all municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. It describes the financial statement data of Finnish municipalities and joint municipal authorities and their groups.

Annual financial statements of government-owned enterprises are obtained from the business statistics' database (Yritystietokanta).

Annual survey to a selection of public enterprises (Julkisyhteisöjen vuosiennakkokysely).

The Balance of Payments' statistics (Maksutase) describe the external balance of the national economy from the perspectives of both the non-financial and financial economy.

The Employment Pension Scheme Quarterly Survey (EPSQ, Työeläkelaitosten varatiedonkeruu).

Financial reports of local government and pension fund of Åland (Ahvenanmaan paikallishallinnon ja eläkerahaston tilinpäätöstiedot).

Ammattikorkeakouluuyhtiöiden tasetiedot

Balance sheets of municipally-owned polytechnics (Ammattikorkeakouluuyhtiöiden tasetiedot).

Julkisyhteisöjen vuosiennakkokysely

Annual survey to a selection of public enterprises (Julkisyhteisöjen vuosiennakkokysely).

2.1.4 Social security funds

The Employment Pension Scheme Quarterly Survey (EPSQ, Työeläkelaitosten varatiedonkeruu). All employment pension insurance units answer this quarterly survey on assets, liabilities and transactions. Information on counterpart sectors and counterpart countries is also included. The data are reported principally at market values but additionally nominal values are given when S.13 is the counterpart sector.

The Balance of Payments' statistics (Maksutase) describe the external balance of the national economy from the perspectives of both the non-financial and financial economy.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF, Työttömyysvakuutusrahasto) sends directly quarterly data on their debt.

Annual financial statements of S.1314 units are obtained from the business statistics' database (Yritystietokanta).

Annual and quarterly corporate financial statements (Yritysten tilinpäätöstiedot) of S.1314 units are obtained from their websites.

The Quarterly Local Government Finances Statistics (QLGFS, Kuntatalous neljännesvuosittain) describe the quarterly development of the finances of municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. The statistics are used as a main source for transactions between S.1314 and S.1313.

Local Government Finances Statistics (LGFS, Kuntatalous). These annual statistics collect data from all municipalities and joint municipal authorities in mainland Finland. It describes the financial statement data of Finnish municipalities and joint municipal authorities and their groups. The statistics are used as a main source for transactions between S.1314 and S.1313.

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Euroarea Securities' holdings' statistics (SHS, Euroalueen sijoittajien arvopaperiomistusten tilasto). Quarterly securities' holdings' statistics, obtained from Bank of Finland, have been adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2014 onwards.

Quarterly Monetary financial institutions' statistics (MFI, Rahalaitosten neljännesvuosittilastointi), obtained from Bank of Finland, have been fully adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2011 onwards.

Quarterly Other financial intermediaries' statistics (OFI, Muiden rahoituslaitosten neljännesvuosittilastointi), obtained from Bank of Finland, have been fully adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2011 onwards.

2.2.3 Local government

Euroarea Securities' holdings' statistics (SHS, Euroalueen sijoittajien arvopaperiomistusten tilasto). Quarterly securities' holdings' statistics, obtained from Bank of Finland, have been adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2014 onwards.

Quarterly Monetary financial institutions' statistics (MFI, Rahalaitosten neljännesvuositilastointi), obtained from Bank of Finland, have been fully adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2011 onwards.

Quarterly Other financial intermediaries' statistics (OFI, Muiden rahoituslaitosten neljännesvuositilastointi), obtained from Bank of Finland, have been fully adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2011 onwards.

2.2.4 Social security funds

Euroarea Securities' holdings' statistics (SHS, Euroalueen sijoittajien arvopaperiomistusten tilasto). Quarterly securities' holdings' statistics, obtained from Bank of Finland, have been adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2014 onwards.

Quarterly Monetary financial institutions' statistics (MFI, Rahalaitosten neljännesvuositilastointi), obtained from Bank of Finland, have been fully adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2011 onwards.

Quarterly Other financial intermediaries' statistics (OFI, Muiden rahoituslaitosten neljännesvuositilastointi), obtained from Bank of Finland, have been fully adopted in general government financial accounts from the statistical year 2011 onwards.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

In the QFAGG compilation process all relevant available sources are transferred to the compiling system. Thus the data from different sources are constantly on display as a reference.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The sector classifications and delimitations are compliant with the definitions of ESA 2010. The delimitation of general government and the breakdown and coverage of the financial instruments are exactly the same in QFAGG as in the annual EDP data.

The EDP Inventory (under ESA2010) can be obtained from following link:

www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories

A list of all the institutional units included in general government can be found from the following link: www.stat.fi/meta/luokitukset/_linkki/julkisyhteisot.html

The compilation system for both the annual and the quarterly financial accounts is the same. Also QFAGG and EDP debt are calculated in the same system. The financial accounts are compiled as a complete matrix that always contains counterpart sector information.

Most of the source data are on a quarterly basis. Where annual source data are included, the annual data are divided into quarters in a linear manner. In cases where only annual data are available estimations for the latest quarters are used before latest annual data becomes available. In such cases residuals and estimations based on the latest actual annual data are more prevalently used. This procedure is particularly the case for instruments F.512, F.81 and F.89. As the compilation of both annual and quarterly data takes place in the same system there is no need for further alignment measures.

Many of the items compiled have multiple sources. On an instrument by instrument and sector by

sector basis the most reliable sources are identified. For the sake of consistency and credibility these sources are adhered to in every compilation round. Only in cases of evident source data problems, or other similar issues, will sources can be changed. In such cases time series data are usually corrected.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	0	5	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	1	0	25	0	0
	F.5	0	15	5	40	0	0.1
	F.6	-	-	0	100	-	-
	F.7	0	5	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0	0	5	15	0	15
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.4		0	25	0	5	0	0
F.5		-	-	0	0	0	100
F.6		100	100	-	100	-	-
F.7		0	0	0	0	0	0
F.8		0	5	5	50	0	20

Reference period used was first quarter of 2016.

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The coverage of financial instruments is exactly the same in QFAGG as in the annual and EDP data. The coverage of the financial instruments is compliant with the definitions of ESA 2010.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

As a general rule the breakdown is done by original maturity for all financial instruments.

The information on maturity breakdown between short-term and long-term bonds (F.31 and F.32) is obtained directly and completely from the quarterly data sources for all general government subsectors.

However, due to lack of information, on the assets' side there is no split of loans into short-term (F.41) and long-term (F.42). Instead all loans are allocated to F.42.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

Central government: The most important counterpart data sources for subsector S.1311 are SHS, Balance of Payments, MFI, and OFI. Balance of Payments is mainly used as a main source for S.2 counterpart sector data.

Social security funds: in subsector S.13141 the main source, EPSQ, is direct, covers the whole subsector, and contains information on counterpart sectors and counterpart countries. In most instruments the division among counterpart sectors in EPSQ is reported on a less detailed level, e.g. monetary financial institutions (S.121, S.122 and S.123) altogether. Totals are then taken from EPSQ, but other sources are used in the division between counterpart subsectors. In most instruments there are two or three alternative sources available.

The Bank of Finland's SHS statistics are often used in S.12 and S.2 internal divisions. OFI statistics are used in S.123 and S.124. MFI statistics are used especially in S.122. Balance of Payment statistics compiled in the National Statistical Institute may be used in S.2.

Table 6 - Statistics with counterpart sector information

Provisional & final estimates								
Subsector		Assets					Liabilities	
		F.31	F.32	F.41	F.42	F.5	F.41	F.42
S.1311 budgetary	Transactions	4	4	3	3	4	3	3
	Stocks	4	4	3	3	4	3	3
S.1311 other	Transactions	4	4	3	3	4	3	3
	Stocks	4	4	3	3	4	3	3
S.1314	Transactions	3	3	5	2	3	5	5
	Stocks	3	3	5	2	3	5	5

The table shows the extent that data are based on direct information:

- 1 – for fully (100%) based
- 2 - 67% to 99%
- 3 - 33% to 66%
- 4 - 1% to 32%
- 5 – not (0%)

3.5 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT SUBSECTORS (FOR CONSOLIDATION PURPOSES)

The coverage for totals is complete. For each general government subsector there is information on intra-government positions and transactions, so the consolidation can be done at a subsector level.

The table shows the extent that data are based on direct information:

- 1 – for fully (100%) based
- 2 - 67% to 99%
- 3 - 33% to 66%
- 4 - 1% to 32%
- 5 – not (0%)

Table 7 – Table on consolidation

Subsector	F.31	F.32	F.41	F.42	F.51	F.81	F.89
S.13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S.1311	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S.1311 budgetary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S.1311 other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S.1313	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S.1314	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

Coverage for transactions between general government and other sectors is generally good. The production of all data on a who-to-whom basis can result in data gaps in certain instrument and sector combinations. These items can be found e.g. in the instruments F.81 and F.89.

In addition to affecting the who-to-whom matrix, the calculation of sector totals is also influenced in these cases. Here estimation methods are used. In some cases the residual method is also used to calculate missing data. The compilation of financial accounts on a complete who-to-whom basis makes it possible to produce both consolidated and non-consolidated data.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

F.6: data are obtained from the social security institution Kansaneläkelaitos (Kela).

F.8: from Central government book-keeping accounts, Financial statements of universities, Financial statements of government-owned enterprises, Business statistics' database, Balance of Payments, EFSF Operations report, Solidium Ltd's quarterly report, Monetary financial institutions' statistics and the EPSQ survey on S.1314.1 assets, liabilities, and transactions.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Central government

On the assets' side, the stocks of currency and deposits (AF.2) are obtained from the central government book-keeping accounts and business statistics' database. The stocks and transactions of sub-categories F.31, F.32, and F.511 are obtained from SHS. For loans (AF.4) central government book-keeping accounts, EFSF Operations' report, and business statistics' database are the main sources for the stock data. For unlisted shares and other equity (F.512 and F.519) the data are obtained from the central government book-keeping accounts and the official publication *Proposal for the financial statement of the state of Finland according to the State Treasury* (Valtiokonttorin ehdotus valtion tilinpäätökseksi). For other accounts receivable (F.8), data are obtained from central government book-keeping accounts, business statistics' database and Balance of Payments.

Transactions of deposits (F.2), short-term bonds (F.31), loans (F.4) and other accounts receivable (F.8) are calculated as the difference between closing and opening balance sheets. The information on acquisitions and sales of unlisted shares (F.512) is obtained from the Ownership Steering Department's website. The stocks and transactions of financial derivatives (F.7) are netted on the liabilities' side.

On the liabilities' side, the stocks of currency and deposits (AF.2) are obtained from the Bank of Finland and central government book-keeping accounts. The stocks of securities other than shares are obtained from the State Treasury debt report, Solidium Ltd's quarterly report, SHS, business statistics' database, and the financial statements of other central government units. The stock of loans (AF.4) is obtained from central government book-keeping accounts, State Treasury debt report, business statistics' database, financial statements of other central government units, EFSF Operations' report, separate data on the amount of cash collateral payables and data on the debt equity of the Nuclear Waste Management Fund. Provisions for calls under standardised guarantees (AF.66), related to student loans guaranteed by central government, is based on information obtained from the social security institution Kela. For financial derivatives (F.71) direct information is available from the State Treasury. For other accounts payable the data are obtained from central government book-keeping accounts and business statistics' database.

Direct transactions data obtained from the State Treasury are available for debt securities (F.3) and financial derivatives (F.7). Transactions of deposits (F.2), loans (F.4), and other accounts payable (F.8) are calculated as the difference between closing and opening balance sheets. The information on the redemption of debt above/below par and issuance above/below par are added to long-term bond transactions and the information is obtained from the State Treasury.

Local government

On the assets' side transactions in currency and deposits (F.2), short-term bonds (F.31), long-term bonds (F.32) except for S.2, loans (F.42), unlisted shares (F.512), insurance technical reserves (F.6) and other accounts receivable (F.8) are calculated as the difference between the closing and opening balance sheets. Direct information is available on listed shares (F.511) from the SHS and for investment fund shares or units (F.52) from OFI.

On the liabilities' side direct information on transactions is available for bonds (both F.31 and F.32) for some asset/sector combinations from OFI, SHS or MFI. The rest of the transactions for bonds are

calculated as the difference between the closing and opening balance sheets. Transactions in loans (F.41 and F.42) and other accounts payable (F.8) are calculated as the difference between the closing and opening balance sheets. For financial derivatives (F.71) direct information is available from Balance of payments statistics.

Social security funds

From the first quarter of 2016 onwards, transactions for subsector S.1314.1 are obtained from the EPSQ survey for all instruments relevant in compiling S.1314 financial accounts. Also the alternative sources, such as SHS, have data on transactions. Where these other sources are used in division of stocks of assets/liabilities within counterpart subsectors, the same sources are used also for calculating transactions of those particular counterpart subsectors. However, for transactions the difference between closing and opening balance sheets may still be used instead of actual transactions in some instruments (especially F.2, F.4 and F.8) where the EPSQ transactions data are not considered reliable enough yet.

In subsector S.1314.9 the difference between closing and opening balance sheets is mostly used, but for assets of F.32, F.511 and F.5211 transactions are currently taken from SHS. In liabilities, the Bank of Finland's sources are used for F.31, F.32 and F.41. The choices are consistent with choices made for calculating stocks.

Ensuring consistency between stocks and flows

For yearly and quarterly data of their financial accounts almost all government units of Finland have balance sheets as source data at detailed level. Moreover, they have for the non-financial account, profit and loss accounts as source (quarterly-yearly and provisional-final) at least for Central government and Social security main units. For quarterly data there are still problems with some local units but municipalities are covered by surveys. Consistency between stocks and flows is controlled and evaluated in the context of our QFAGG compilation system, where revaluations and other changes in volume are calculated separately. The consistency is also checked in the context of annual financial accounts.

Revaluations

Information for central government debt is available from the State Treasury.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

The information on other changes in volume is available for listed shares (for all S.13 subsectors). Additional information is available for central government other changes in volume, when some arrangements in question have been made. As a rule, the other changes in volume and revaluations are calculated separately.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The valuation is at market prices for most of the instruments. Nominal value is used for currency, deposits and loans. Book value may be used for unlisted shares and other accounts receivable.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods³⁴

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	The whom-to-whom matrix is used for consolidation for all possible combinations of sector/financial instrument levels	100
Central Government	The whom-to-whom matrix is used for consolidation for all possible combinations of sector/financial instrument levels	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	The whom-to-whom matrix is used for consolidation for all possible combinations of sector/financial instrument levels	100
Social security funds	The whom-to-whom matrix is used for consolidation for all possible combinations of sector/financial instrument levels	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The basic data sources are, in principle, accrual-based. Accrued interest is shown in the respective instruments, except for local government where it is recorded in other accounts payable/receivable.

The debtor approach is applied.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
	F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.42	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-
	F.51	-	-	3	3	3, 5	3	3	3
	F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.6	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3
F.89	-	-	3	3	3, 5	3	3	3	
Liabilities	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.42	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-
	F.51	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
	F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.6	3, 5	3, 5	n.a.	n.a.	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
	F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.81	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3
F.89	-	-	3	3	3, 5	3	3	3	

Extrapolation methods: (3)- same value as previous quarters (usually the previous fourth quarter value)

Interpolation methods: (5)- Simple linear

³⁴ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

All the source data is available euro-denominated.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

For all subsectors:

MFI statistics and OFI statistics, obtained from Bank of Finland, has been fully adopted in general government financial accounts from 2011 onwards.

Securities holdings' statistics, obtained from Bank of Finland, has been adopted in general government financial accounts from 2014 onwards.

S.1313 Local government

Survey-based quarterly data for local government were available from 2013.

The Quarterly Local Government Finances Statistics (QLGFS) and Local Government Finances Statistics became more detailed from 2016.

S.1314 Social security funds

The Employment Pension Scheme Quarterly Survey (EPSQ) was launched in the first quarter of 2016 to replace the discontinued FSA-compiled Vakra VI part 01 statistics, which was the main source for S.1314.1. It is more suitable than its predecessor for the National Statistical Institute's specific needs, and it also offers data on instruments that were not covered beforehand. Balance of Payments' statistics are also going to use EPSQ data for S.13141 from 2017 onwards, since it provides information on counterpart countries at the level required by Balance of Payments.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The financial accounts are revised when there are revisions in the utilised source data and, in general, the revisions to the back data are made instantly. The largest revision usually takes place in June every year when annual data become available. Revision to the general government financial accounts can only be made by the people responsible for that particular sector, not from the counterpart sector point of view. Corrections to time series are synchronised at a national level if needed. There is no pre-announced/revision calendar publicly available.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

For QFAGG there are no breaks in the time series.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

QFAGG data are consistent with quarterly and MUFA data.

The compilation of both annual and quarterly accounts takes place within the same database and calculation system. This results in complete consistency of these temporal dimensions.

In principle, financial and non-financial transactions are compiled independently and the statistical discrepancy between them is shown as such. Monitoring quarterly statistical discrepancies is a standard procedure and is used as a quality indicator. Major discrepancies result in further evaluation of source data and compilation methods.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

After each production round an internal consistency check is carried out. At the end of each quarterly

compilation round a consistency check of net lending with quarterly non-financial sector accounts is carried out.

During the compilation process consistency with comparable data sources is carried out. As the compilation of financial accounts is a process involving balancing methods to produce a consistent and comprehensive set of accounts deviations from source data have to occur. In many cases there are multiple data source candidates for a single item. Consistency between them can never be complete. Deviations occur, but for quality and methodological reasons. There are no absolute predetermined goals for external consistency.

The consistency between Balance of Payments and financial accounts for the quarters under preparation will be markedly increased when a new compilation system for Balance of Payments /International Investment Position is introduced in 2017. The increased consistency of the accounts will be the outcome of simultaneous Balance of Payments and Rest of the World compilation.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

The compilation process produces a metadata file where all large transactions over a certain threshold are printed out and then investigated.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Each sector researcher goes through the other economic flows during the compilation process.

Large other economic flows are monitored and reported. They often concern the instruments F.32 and F.5 due to holding gains/losses.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data		X	
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Sweden

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

The data are compiled by Statistics Sweden and are based on the financial accounts. The production of financial accounts in Sweden is the responsibility of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority but it is produced by Statistics Sweden. The financial accounts data covering central government are collected by the Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV). The main data sources covering local government and social security funds sectors are collected by Statistics Sweden.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

The QFAGG data are included in the financial accounts published quarterly on Statistics Sweden's website www.scb.se/fm0103-en

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

The quarterly Financial Accounts are published approximately 85 days after each quarter.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government and S.1314 social security funds. Sweden has no S.1312 State Government subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data' 'periodicity' 'accounting basis' 'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual, *O* - other.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

CC - source data consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

CN - source data consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	4_Q_A_CC 93_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC 16 ^T _Q_A_NC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC 16 ^T _Q_A_NC
F.31	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC
F.32	93_Q_A_CC 4_Q_A_CC	9 ³ _Q_A_CC 4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC
F.41	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC
F.42	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC
F.51	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC 9 ⁴ _Q_A_CC 9 ⁵ _Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC
F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 ¹ _Q_A_CC	9 ¹ _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC
F.7	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC
F.81	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC
F.89	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC

Categories F.1, F.61, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

9¹ Investment funds statistics

9² Quarterly survey

9³ Quarterly data from Kammarkollegiet

9⁴ Central bank

9⁵ Ministry of Enterprises and Innovation

16¹ ESV quarterly central government data

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – Provisional estimates

Provisional estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	4_Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	4_Q_A_CN	4_Q_A_CN	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	-	-
F.32	4_Q_A_CN	4_Q_A_CN	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	-	-
F.41	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC
F.42	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC
F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	-	-
F.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	-	-
F.6M	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC
F.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	-	-
F.7	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC
F.81	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC
F.89	4_Q_A_CC	4_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC

Categories F.1 and F.52 are not applicable.

9¹ Investment funds statistics

9² Quarterly survey

9³ Quarterly data from Kammarkollegiet

16¹ ESV quarterly central government data

Table 3: Source data – Assets – Final Estimates where different from Table 1

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
										8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC		
	F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
										8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC		
	F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
										8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC		
	F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
										8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC		
	F.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
										8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC		
	F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
										8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC		
F.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	
									8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC			
F.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-	

Table 4: Source data – Liabilities – Final Estimates where different from Table 2

Final estimates	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	-	-
F.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	-	-
F.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC
F.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC
F.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC	6_A_A_CC	-	-
F.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	-	-
F.6M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 9 ³ _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC
F.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	-	-
F.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8_Q_A_CC	8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC
F.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC
F.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	6_A_A_CC 8_Q_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC	9 ² _Q_A_CC 6_A_A_CC

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Swedish National Financial Management Authority (Ekonomistyrningsverket, ESV), ESV pivot

Swedish National Debt Office (Riksgälden, RGK)

Legal, Financial and Administrative Service Agency (Kammarkollegiet, KK)

National Government Employee Pensions Board (Statens tjänstepensionsverk, SPV)

Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation (Näringsdepartementet)

2.1.3 Local government

Annual accounts for municipalities and county councils (Räkenskapssammandrag för kommuner och landsting)

Quarterly survey on financial assets and liabilities for municipalities and county councils (Kommunernas och landstingens finansiella tillgångar och skulder)

Annual report (Årsredovisningar)

Investment funds statistics (Investeringsfonder, tillgångar och skulder)

2.1.4 Social security funds

Quarterly survey on the AP-funds and the Swedish Pensions Agency (Kvartalsenkät för AP-fonder och pensionsmyndigheten)

Annual report of the Swedish Pensions Agency (Årsredovisning, pensionsmyndigheten)

Quarterly data from the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency (Kammarkollegiets kvartalsdata)

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.4 Social security funds

ESV pivot.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

For social security funds, the balance sheet and income and expenditure statements in the annual reports of the National pension funds and the Swedish Pensions Agency are used for cross-checking.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

A list of general government institutional units is not published. A list is transmitted to Eurostat in Annex 1 of the EDP inventory. There is no difference in coverage between the QFAGG and EDP data.

Table 5: Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

	S.1311		S.1313		S.1314		
	I	E	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	10	10	10	10	0	0
	F.3	10	10	10	10	0	0
	F.4	10	10	10	10	0	0
	F.5	50	50	10	10	0	0
	F.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.7	0	0	0	100	0	0
	F.8	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	-	-	-
F.3		10	10	0	0	-	-
F.4		10	10	10	10	0	30
F.5		-	-	0	100	-	-
F.6		100	100 (pension liability)	0	0	10	10
F.7		0	0	0	100	0	0
F.8		10	10	10	10	10	10

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are fully covered.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The asset and liability data reported to Statistics Sweden is according to original maturity.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

There is full coverage. All transactions have counterpart sectors.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

For central and local government, stocks in AF.8 assets and AF.6 and AF.8 liabilities are reported to Statistics Sweden. Transactions are reconciled with non-financial accounts.

For social security funds, stocks in AF.8 assets and liabilities are reported to Statistics Sweden.

Stocks in AF.6 liabilities are assessed partly from the annual data of AF.6 and partly from quarterly data of assets corresponding to the liability AF.6.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

Where both stocks and transactions are obtained from source data, revaluations are obtained residually, after adjustments are made for other changes in volume, if any. The revaluations are

compared with indices of the changes in the bond and share markets, as well as for currency exchange rates.

Where only stocks are obtained from the data source, revaluations are in some cases estimated using indices of the changes in the bond and share markets, as well as for currency exchange rates. Transactions are in those cases obtained residually, after adjustments for other changes in volume, if any.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Other changes in volume of assets are recorded when information on such is obtained from data sources or from other information sources. Other changes in volume are also recorded when units' sector classification is changed or when items are reclassified from one financial instrument to another.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For all assets and liabilities in the financial accounts market valuation is strived for. However, market value data are not available for all assets and liabilities. For some assets and liabilities, the market value is estimated by the book value or nominal value.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods³⁵

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given by sector	75
	Splitting procedure (priority given by data source)	25
Central Government	Splitting procedure (priority given by data source)	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Splitting procedure (priority given by data source)	100
Social security funds	Splitting procedure (priority given by data source)	100

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

The Swedish QFAGG data are recorded according to the accrual principle. Accrued interest is recorded under the instrument in question where possible.

³⁵ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313		S.1314		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.2	n.a.	n.a.	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	n.a.	n.a.
	F.31	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	-	-
	F.32	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	-	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	-	-
	F.42	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	-	-
	F.51	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	-	-
	F.52	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	-	-	-	-
	F.6	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-
	F.7	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	3 (Q-1)	-	-
	F.81	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	-	-
F.89	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5		1, 5	
Liabilities	F.2	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	F.31	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F.32	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F.41	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	3	3 (Q-1)
	F.42	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	3	3 (Q-1)
	F.51	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	5	3 (Q-1), 5	-	-
	F.52	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-
	F.6	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)
	F.7	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	3 (Q-1)	-	-
F.81	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	-	3 (Q-1)	
F.89	-	-	5	3 (Q-1)	5	3 (Q-1), 5	5	3 (Q-1)	

Extrapolation methods

(1)- Simple linear

(3)- same value as previous quarters (Q-1 is one quarter lag)

Interpolation methods

(5)- Simple linear

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For stocks end-period conversion rates are used. For transactions the transaction date is used.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

For central government, data integrated with non-financial accounts are used from 2012 onwards: complete balance sheet information is used.

For local government, data integrated with non-financial accounts are used from 2004 onwards: complete balance sheet information is used.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

There are no planned benchmark revisions that occur regularly. Major revisions are possible in September each year, when the final accounts referring to previous year are published. At this occasion, revision of the entire time series is possible, if deemed necessary, as a result of on-going developments and improvements concerning both new data sources and methodological issues.

The revision policy is published in Swedish on the website of the Swedish Central Bank at www.scb.se/fm0103

Quarter	Revision
March year T	T-1 Q1 onwards
June year T	T-1 Q1 onwards
September year T	Whole time series
December year T	Q1 onwards, plus T-1 if new information on the B.9 of General Government is available.

5.2 Breaks in time series

The only break in time series concerns central government assets of unlisted shares, which are valued at market value from 2011 onwards. Prior to that they are valued at book value.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The data are fully consistent with the Swedish financial accounts. In the case where QFAGG data are revised in connection with EDP reporting and after the publication of financial accounts, the latest figures will be reported in the QFAGG transmission.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

When compiling QFAGG indices are used to verify plausibility. Comparisons are also made with counterpart data since the financial accounts are compiled in a whom-to-whom matrix.

For central government, Statistics Sweden and the Swedish National Financial Management have weekly meetings to discuss the outcome of the quarterly data transmission, possible revisions and how to improve the data (both quarterly and annually). Part of the work is to systematically verify the coherence of the data and to do plausibility checks.

For local government, when municipalities and county councils report large changes in the quarterly data they have to comment on what the cause is.

For social security funds, all the units report quarterly data directly to the compilers. Since the units are few and in direct contact with the compilers, the compilers ask for more information if there are

questions about the plausibility or coherence of the reported data.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Large transactions in individual central government units are identified by the Swedish National Financial Management Authority through the central government accounting system, Hermes.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

United Kingdom

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Quarterly Financial Accounts for General Government are compiled in the United Kingdom by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), as are the quarterly non-financial accounts.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

ONS publishes every quarter all QFAGG tables transmitted to Eurostat. An explanatory bulletin (called *UK Government Debt and Deficit for Eurostat*) is published alongside the data tables. In April and October each year, this publication also includes Excessive Deficit Procedure tables, which are fully consistent with the published QFAGG data.

In addition, ONS publishes (jointly with HM Treasury) a monthly bulletin called *Public Sector Finances*. This provides up-to-date information on the UK public sector debt and deficit. The same data sources are used in the *Public Sector Finances* publication as for QFAGG, and so every quarter the net debt figures reported in the *Public Sector Finances* are fully consistent with liability stocks reported in that quarter's QFAGG.

All these publications are available at: www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Public Sector Finances (which present the debt liability part of the QFAGG data) are published around the 20th of the month after the reporting period. For example, December data, which complete the fourth quarter, are first published around 20 January.

The full QFAGG data are transmitted to Eurostat 90 days after the end of the reporting period and published on the ONS website around the 16th of the following month. For example, Q4 data are transmitted at the end of March and published around the 16 April.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government, S.1313 local government. The United Kingdom does not compile accounts for S.1312 state government and S.1314 social security funds subsectors. Units that would usually be considered as extra-budgetary in other countries are part of the United Kingdom's budgetary process and therefore central government is exclusively formed of the budgetary central government subgroup – there is no other central government bodies subgroup.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key for the United Kingdom is:

Budget Reporting	
4	Balance sheets
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
8	Statistical surveys
9	Other direct sources (specific details are shown after the table)
16	Other indirect sources (specific details are shown after the table)

Periodicity is denoted as *M - monthly, Q - quarterly, A - annual, O - other*.

Accounting basis is denoted *C - cash, A - accrual, M - mixed*.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC - source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets – provisional & final estimates

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-
	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.31	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-
	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.32	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-
	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.42	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.51	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14_Q_M_NC	14_Q_M_NC	-	-
F.7	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-
	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-
F.89	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-
	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-

Categories F.41, F.52, F.6M (aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65) and F.66 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities – provisional & final estimates

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1312 budgetary		S.1312 other		S.1313		S.1314	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.1	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.31	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.32	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	7_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.41	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-
	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.42	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	10_M_C_NC	10_M_C_NC	-	-
	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	6_M_C_NC	6_M_C_NC	-	-
F.6M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14_Q_M_NC	14_Q_M_NC	-	-
F.66	6_Q_C_NC	6_Q_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.7	-	6_M_C_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.81	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-
	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-
F.89	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_A_M_NC	3_A_M_NC	-	-
	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3_Q_M_NC	3_Q_M_NC	-	-

F.6M is the aggregate of F.63+F.64+F.65. Categories F.51, F.52 and F.61 are not applicable.

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

The main direct data sources for financial transactions and stocks are:

- UK International Reserves (managed and reported by Bank of England), which is used in compiling F.1, F.2 and F.7 assets as well as F.1 and F.4 liabilities;
- Government bond ('gilt') operations (reported by Debt Management Office), which is used in compiling F.32 liabilities;
- Cash management operations (reported by Debt Management Office), which is used in compiling F.2 and F.3 assets as well as F.3 and F.4 liabilities;
- Public Works Loan Board (managed and reported by Debt Management Office), which is used in compiling F.4 assets;
- National Savings & Investments (reported by NS&I), which is used in compiling F.2 liabilities;
- Coins in circulation (reported by Royal Mint), which is used in compiling F.2 liabilities;
- Network Rail, which is primarily used in compiling F.2, F.7 and F.8 assets as well as F.3, F.4, F.7 and F.8 liabilities;
- UK Asset Resolution Ltd (which includes the defeasance structures of Northern Rock Asset Management and Bradford & Bingley), which is primarily used in compiling F.2 and F.4 assets as well as F.3 liabilities;
- HM Treasury cash management system and management accounts, which feed into many different areas including F.2, F.3, F.4 and F.5 assets;
- an annual survey undertaken by the Infrastructure and Projects Authority on finance lease data (recorded as F.4 liabilities);
- HM Treasury for standardised guarantees relating to the Help to Buy mortgage guarantee scheme, which are recorded as F.66 liabilities.

Some of the source data used in the QFAGG are published monthly or quarterly by the agencies responsible for data collection. Examples are:

Gilt issuance, redemption and stock data www.dmo.gov.uk/index.aspx?page=About/About_Gilts

Public Works Loan Board loan stocks

www.dmo.gov.uk/index.aspx?page=PWLB/PWLB_Monthly_Loans_Report

UK International reserves www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/Pages/default.aspx

Help to buy mortgage guarantee statistics

www.gov.uk/government/collections/help-to-buy-mortgage-guarantee-scheme-quarterly-statistics

2.1.3 Local government

The main direct data sources for financial transactions and stocks are the surveys of local government units conducted by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

These data are supplemented by central government administrative data for transactions between central and local government, such as those arranged through the Public Works Loan Board or Debt Management Office cash management activities (see 2.1.1).

The aggregate results of most of the DCLG and devolved administration surveys are published on their websites. For example, the DCLG statistics can be found here:

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Indirect data are collected through Bank of England surveys of the financial sector and are used to compile parts of the government accounts. Specifically, much of the F.2 assets' data and some elements of F.3 assets, F.4 liabilities and F.7 assets/liabilities are compiled using Bank of England survey data. The Bank of England surveys are [exhaustive surveys](#) of UK financial corporations.

The Bank of England survey counterparty data are used and preferred as they provide data for the whole of the UK economy, split by sector, on a consistent and coherent basis. This feature of the Bank of England data makes it attractive for producing integrated and balanced National Accounts.

2.2.3 Local government

Indirect data are collected through Bank of England surveys of the financial sector and are used to compile parts of the government accounts. Specifically, much of the F.2 assets data and some elements of F.3 assets and F.4 liabilities are compiled using Bank of England survey data. The Bank of England surveys are [exhaustive surveys](#) of UK financial corporations.

The Bank of England survey counterparty data are used and preferred as they provide data for the whole of the UK economy, split by sector, on a consistent and coherent basis. This feature of the Bank of England data makes it attractive for producing integrated and balanced National Accounts.

In addition, ONS survey data from insurance corporations and pension funds provides data for F.61 assets (non-life insurance technical reserves) and F.6M liabilities relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

2.3 OTHER FINANCIAL DATA/ CROSS-CHECKING WITH OTHER SOURCES

Every quarter, direct local government data on deposits and loans, obtained through DCLG surveys, are compared to the indirect data sourced from Bank of England surveys of monetary financial institutions. Any significant differences identified are investigated. Where differences persist, the data source deemed to be most accurate and complete is used.

On an annual basis, departmental accounts and accounts published by other government agencies/bodies are used to cross-check the quality and completeness of in-year data received. Similarly, the *UK Whole of Government Accounts*, which is published around 12 months after the end of the financial year provides a useful comparator to the National Accounts data, although the Whole of Government Accounts are compiled on an International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting basis and not an ESA basis.

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

The UK general government (S.13) sector is composed of two subsectors: central government (S.1311) and local government (S.1313). A list of all institutional units included in these two subsectors can be found in the [Public Sector Classification Guide](#):

www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/uksectoraccounts/datasets/publicsectorclassificationguide

In addition, the guide includes public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations as well as maintaining a list of former central government, local government and public corporation entities.

The central government subsector (S.1311) is mainly composed of departmental or devolved administration bodies that have a role in setting or implementing UK government policy. Two unusual central government bodies are UK Asset Resolution Limited and Network Rail. UK Asset Resolution Limited is the holding company established in 2010 to manage the winding down of the assets and

liabilities of Northern Rock Asset Management plc and Bradford & Bingley plc. In the terms of the international government finance statistics manuals, this is considered a financial defeasance structure in central government. Network Rail is responsible for the operation and maintenance of Britain's rail infrastructure. Using new guidance in ESA 2010, it was classified into central government as a result of explicit guarantees provided by the UK Government to Network Rail and because it did not meet the statistical requirements to be considered a market body.

The local government subsector (S.1313) includes all local budgetary organisations, such as county councils, local authorities and parish councils. It also includes local bodies that implement government policy within a local region, such as waste authorities, national park authorities and some schools. There are over 28,000 organisations classified in the local government sector.

The UK is relatively unusual in that it has aligned its government budgeting treatment as closely as possible to National Accounts concepts and principles. One feature of this is that the UK budgeting system to control public spending uses the National Accounts boundary for central government, local government and public corporations. This means that the UK does not record an extra-budgetary account in its government finance statistics. It also means that there is full consistency between the delimitation of general government used in all public sector financial statistics including EDP, QFAGG and the monthly Public Sector Finances.

For more information, and a list of all general government units, please refer to the EDP Inventory for the United Kingdom www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/government-finance-statistics/excessive-deficit-procedure/edp-inventories

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

		S.1311		S.1313	
		I	E	I	E
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0	0	0
	F.6	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0	0	60	0
	F.8	0	0	60	0
Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0
	F.4	0	0	0	0
	F.5	0	0	0	0
	F.6	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0
	F.8	0	0	50	0
	F.8	0	0	50	0

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The UK's classification of transactions and stocks of financial assets and liabilities conforms with the ESA 2010 framework for financial transactions and stocks. Detailed data sources are available for all areas of the accounts, with the exception of F.8 (other accounts receivable/payable) which are mainly derived from cash and accrued data. This is necessary as the UK Government budgets and reports on an accrued basis (that is largely consistent with ESA 2010 accrual practices). Cash data, as used for much of the QFAGG, are reported separately from the accrued data and at a different level of disaggregation. As a result, F.8 includes known timing differences between cash and accrued transactions but is necessarily partial. Any timing differences not recorded in F.8 will feed into the statistical discrepancy between net borrowing calculated from the non-financial account and the financial account (B.9 - B.9f).

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The UK provides all required splits of QFAGG data by original maturity. Specifically, short-term loans are distinguished from long-term loans and short-term debt securities from long-term debt securities.

3.4 COUNTERPART INFORMATION FOR SUBSECTORS S.1311 AND S.1314

The UK provides full counterpart information for transactions and stocks in the central government subsector (S.1311). The UK does not recognise a social security funds subsector and so no data are provided for this subsector.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

There is full coverage for transactions between general government and counterpart sectors.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION FOR F.6 AND F.8

Standardised guarantees for the central government subsector (S.1311) are recognised for the Help to Buy scheme. The related F.66 liabilities are derived from quarterly data on Help to Buy.

The local government subsector (S.1313) is classified as the pension manager for the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and the related F.64 liabilities are calculated from data received in ONS surveys on pension funds.

The non-life insurance technical reserve assets in F.61 of S.1313 are calculated from data received in ONS surveys on insurance corporations.

Trade credits and advances (F.81) data are largely estimated from data included in annual reports of government bodies. Other accounts/receivable, excluding trade credits and advances (F.89) data are largely derived from cash and accrued data sources. For more information, see section 3.2.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

All financial account and balance sheet data are quality assured by comparing underlying movements in balance sheet positions with transactions. This process takes into account the impact of market price revaluation and classification changes on stock positions.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

Where known these are isolated. Any other changes in volume are calculated as residuals. Identifiable other changes in volume include, stock impacts from movements in currency exchange rates, movements in observable market prices and implementation of classification decisions (where an institutional unit is reclassified from one subsector to another).

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Transactions are generally recorded at the transaction value and stocks at the market value. For debt securities and quoted equity, where there is an observable market price then this is straightforward. For unquoted equity, the book value is recorded where no market valuation is available.

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

Table 8: Consolidation compilation methods³⁶

	Consolidation compilation method used	%
General Government	Priority is given by sector - in general data from central government are considered to be more timely and reliable than local government data so this is preferred when consolidating.	100
Central Government	Priority given to the liabilities side - although there is no strict rule the liability data tends to be subject to more extensive and rigorous quality assurance given its impact on debt and so this is normally preferred when consolidating	100
State government	Not applicable	
Local government	Priority given to the liabilities side - although there is no strict rule the liability data tends to be subject to more extensive and rigorous quality assurance given its impact on debt and so this is normally preferred when consolidating	100
Social security funds	Not applicable	

*percentage gives an approximate share

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Transactions in financial instruments are deemed to take place when ownership changes, rather than when payment is made. However, many loans, for example, come into existence only when the amount is paid. For other instruments, settlement is so quick as to virtually be instantaneous; transactions in government debt securities are settled the following day for instance.

Interest is always recorded continuously on an accrual basis, not on the amount paid or due to be paid. In the case of bonds, the interest is the guaranteed amount payable in each recording period (known as the coupon payment) plus an appropriate share of any initial discount or premia (i.e., the difference between the issue price and the redemption price). In the special case of index-linked bonds, where both the coupon payments and principal are based on a specific price index, the complete change in the value over the accounting period is treated as interest. This approach, in accordance with the manuals and the data sources, follows the so-called debtor approach.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Estimation methods are not used in the UK. Where quarterly data are not available then provisional and/or budget data are used.

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

Transactions and stocks in foreign currencies are where possible recorded at the exchange rate on the day of the transaction, or last day of the period to which the stock relates. In a few cases average exchange rates over a longer period have to be used.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

Prior to 2007, F.8 liability transactions (for both S.1311 and S.1313) included adjustments to balance the net borrowing calculated from the non-financial account and financial accounts. Since 2007, this adjustment has been removed and any differences between are shown in the statistical discrepancy.

³⁶ Consolidation rules apply at the level of sector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the sector are eliminated) and subsector (all transactions and stock positions between institutional units within the boundary of the subsector are eliminated). Comparison between countries shows that the effect of the consolidation on data is quite divergent.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

There is a general revision policy for National Accounts. In the National Accounts, quarterly data are compiled with a time lag of t+3 months.

Although the QFAGG and the Public Sector Finances (PSF) and Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) publications use National Accounts concepts, they have a separate, [specific revision policy](#). This revision policy treats all time periods as open for revision in each publication (in contrast to the wider National Accounts revisions policy, which has specific periods open for revision for each quarterly publication, with a longer period open for revisions one a year coinciding with annual publication).

Both the National Accounts and Public Sector revision policies are published here: www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/methodologytopicsandstatisticalconcepts/revisions/revisionpoliciesforeconomicstatistics

There is no point at which the published data moves from being provisional to final as revisions may always be identified and when they are identified they are taken on in the QFAGG and related public sector publications. However, government source data for a particular financial year is usually near-final 9 months after the end of the financial year (i.e., by December) and is unlikely to change significantly 15 months after the end of the financial year (i.e., by June in the following calendar year).

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

Methodology and classification changes are implemented as far back as appropriate and so there are no significant breaks in time series other than that described in Part III United Kingdom section 4.8.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

QFAGG data are produced using the same data and methods as the EDP tables and ESA table 28 and so these data sets are fully consistent. Furthermore, annual accounts are automatically formed from quarterly data and so the quarterly and annual data are fully consistent.

The difference between net borrowing as measured from the non-financial and financial accounts, is used as a check on the quality of the accounts each time they are produced. Large differences are investigated. Although annual differences are generally less than 1% of GDP, quarterly differences can be larger than this and the Office for National Statistics is looking at how reconciliation between the two can be further improved.

Although the government elements of the UK National Accounts use the same data sources and methods as the government finance statistics there are differences in the published statistics as a result of the different revision policies and the time lag in implementing new methods and classification decisions into the National Accounts. For this reason, there is not full consistency between the QFAGG data and the data in ESA tables 6 and 7.

Each quarter the quarterly National Accounts are aligned, as far as possible, with the *Public Sector Finances* published data (and so the QFAGG data). However, as the National Accounts revision policy limits the data period open for revision, there are usually still some methodological differences between the National Accounts and *Public Sector Finances* datasets. Annual National Accounts' publications (usually published in July or October) have a longer open period than the quarterly National Accounts and so alignment between the *Public Sector Finances* and National Accounts' publications tends to be closer at these points in the year.

6.2 COHERENCE AND PLAUSIBILITY VERIFICATION

A wide range of quality assurance procedures are followed in a systematic manner as part of the compilation processes each quarter. These include internal consistency checks by sector, instrument and consolidating transaction/stock. Revisions are reviewed to ensure that they reflect the source data and are explainable. Growth rates and transaction size are analysed and outliers investigated. Changes in stock positions are compared to the related transactions and other economic flows to check the coherence of the data set and any classification change implemented in the reporting period checked to ensure that it is reflected appropriately throughout the accounts.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

All transaction data are compared with the same transaction in the previous quarter and the same quarter in the previous year to identify any transactions of unusual size. Any identified large transactions are queried with the data supplier.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

All financial account and balance sheet data are quality assured by comparing underlying movements in balance sheet positions with transactions. This process takes into account the impact of market revaluations and classification changes on stock positions and thus identifies large other economic flows.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)	X		
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)		X	
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data	X		
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks	X		
Between flows and stocks	X		
Of growth rates of stocks	X		
Of growth rates of flows	X		
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset	X		
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks	X		

Norway

I Institutional arrangements

1.1 COMPILING INSTITUTIONS

Statistics Norway is responsible for the compilation of QFAGG. The data are extracted from the database of the financial accounts, which is also compiled by Statistics Norway. The source data are mostly direct information from units within the general government sector but also include some counterpart information mostly from the central securities' depository and money and banking statistics.

1.2 PUBLICATION POLICY

There is no separate national publication of QFAGG but quarterly financial accounts are published every quarter: www.ssb.no/en/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/statistikker/finsek

There is also an annual publication of general government financial accounts five to six months after the end of the year: www.ssb.no/en/offogjeld

These data are extracted from the financial accounts. In 2017, the publication will be expanded to include quarterly data.

1.3 PUBLICATION TIMELINESS

Quarterly financial accounts are published every quarter, 80 days after the end of the quarter. Annual general government financial accounts are published five to six months after the end of the year.

II Statistical sources

2.0 SOURCE DATA

In the following tables TR denotes transactions and ST denotes stocks.

There is no difference between provisional (first estimate at the time of the first transmission) and final (containing the most complete information that can be expected) estimates.

S.1311 is central government and S.1313 local government. Norway has no S.1312 State Government or S.1314 social security funds subsector.

The entries contain information on the following categories:

'source data'_'periodicity'_'accounting basis'_'consolidation/counterpart'.

Multiple entries are shown where there is more than one source.

For source data, categories 1-9 are direct sources and 10-16 indirect sources. The key is:

Budget Reporting	
Financial Statements	
6	Balance sheets
Other Reporting	
10	Money and banking statistics
13	Securities issues statistics

Periodicity is denoted as *M* - monthly, *Q* - quarterly, *A* - annual.

Accounting basis is denoted *C* - cash, *A* - accrual, *M* - mixed.

Consolidation/counterpart is denoted as:

NC– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information allowing consolidation

NN– source data non-consolidated + counterpart information not allowing consolidation

Table 1: Source data – Assets - Provisional & Final Estimates

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.2	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC
F.31	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN
F.32	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN
F.41	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC
F.42	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NC	6_A_A_NC
F.51	13_Q_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN
F.52			13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC	6_A_A_NN	6_A_A_NN
F.61					10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
F.6M	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC	10_Q_A_NC
F.7	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_A_NC	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC
F.89	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_M_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_M_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC

Categories F.1, F.66 and F.81 are not applicable.

Table 2: Source data – Liabilities - Provisional & Final Estimates

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1311 other		S.1313	
	TR	ST	TR	ST	TR	ST
F.31	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC			13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN
F.32	13_Q_A_NC	13_Q_A_NC			13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN	13_Q_A_NC 6_A_A_NN
F.41	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC
F.42	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC
F.7	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC	10_M_A_NC
F.89	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_Q_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC	10_M_A_NC 6_A_C_NC

Categories F.1, F.2, F.51, F.61, F.6M (=F.63+F.64+F.65), F.66 and F.81 are not applicable

2.1 DIRECT SOURCES

2.1.1 Central government

Statsregnskapet (6).

Example 2015 here: www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/8bf8f5e448314450a7c3d9e5c95104af/nn-no/pdfs/stm201520160003000dddpdfs.pdf

Statens Pensjonsfond (6).

Financial statements published regularly here: www.nbim.no/en/

Statens Eierskapsmelding (6).

Example 2015 here: www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/state-ownership-report-2015/id2516919/

2.1.3 Local government

KOSTRA (6).

Annually (preliminary and final) figures are published here: www.ssb.no/en/offentlig-sektor/statistikker/kommregnko and www.ssb.no/en/offentlig-sektor/statistikker/kommregnfy

2.2 INDIRECT SOURCES

2.2.1 Central government

Verdipapirsentralen (13).

www.vps.no/pub/?lang=en

ORBOF (10).

Reporting of banks, mortgage companies, state lending institutions and finance companies' accounts to the public authorities: www.ssb.no/innrapportering/naeringsliv/orbof

Verdipapirfondsstatistikken (13)

www.ssb.no/en/bank-og-finansmarked/statistikker/vpfondk

FORT (10).

Reporting of insurance companies' accounts to the public authorities:

www.ssb.no/innrapportering/naeringsliv/fort

PORT (10).

Reporting of pension funds' accounts to the public authorities:

www.ssb.no/innrapportering/naeringsliv/pensjonsfond

III Data coverage

3.1 DELIMITATION OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND CONSISTENCY WITH EDP

Table 5 – Percentage of stock data being interpolated and extrapolated

	S.1311		S.1313		
	I	E	I	E	
Assets	F.2	0	0	0	0
	F.3	0	0	0	0
	F.4	1	1	50	50
	F.5	1	1	60	60
	F.6	0	0	0	0
	F.7	0	0	0	0
	F.8	5	5	25	25
	Liabilities	F.2	0	0	0
F.3		0	0	0	0
F.4		0	0	20	20
F.5		0	0	0	0
F.6		0	0	0	0
F.7		0	0	0	0
F.8		15	15	10	10

3.2 COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments are covered except trade credits, which are included in other accounts receivable/payable.

3.3 BREAKDOWN BY ORIGINAL MATURITY

The sources on AF.3 and AF.4 for central government have information about maturity. For local government loan (AF.4) assets the sources give no information about maturity, Statistics Norway assumes that most of it is AF.42 and includes all loan assets in this sub-instrument.

3.6 COVERAGE FOR TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECTORS (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENTS)

In general transactions are calculated using the formula:

changes in stocks – revaluations – other changes in volume = transactions.

When applying this equation the transactions are often calculated as the residual. The revaluations are in general calculated using information about exchange rates but direct information is also used from the profit and loss accounts of some entities.

For AF.3 and AF.511 instruments issued in the Norwegian market, Statistics Norway receives direct information about transactions from the securities issues statistics. AF.3 debt issued in this market constitutes a substantial part of general government liabilities.

Most general government financial assets (AF.3 and AF.5) are held abroad. In general there are high quality sources available for calculating these transactions. These assets constitute most of general government assets, the source is the quarterly financial statements reported by one central government unit: The Government Pension Fund Global.

3.7 UNDERLYING INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO F.6 AND F.8

F.6 information is from an indirect source: insurance statistics. F.8 sources are direct information from the balance sheets, but for taxes the other accounts receivable/payable are calculated by accumulating accrued taxes minus paid taxes.

IV Current compilation methods

4.1 STOCKS AND FLOWS

We use the following formula:

$$\text{opening balance} + \text{transactions} + \text{revaluations} + \text{other volume changes} = \text{closing balance}$$

This formula is run on all assets in the reconciliation of the government financial accounts. Before running the formula, the stocks (opening and closing balance) are already determined. The following “rules” for the formula are then used for each asset relationship when we reconcile the changes in stocks (graded according to highest incidence):

1. If there exist no inputs (transactions, revaluations or other changes in volume) to changes in stocks: Changes in stocks (opening balance - closing balance) = transactions;
2. If the only input is transactions: Revaluations becomes the residual (other changes in volume assumed to be zero);
3. If the only input is revaluations: Transactions becomes the residual;
4. If the only input is other volume changes: Transactions becomes the residual;
5. If the only inputs are transactions and other volume changes: Revaluations becomes the residual;

6. If the only inputs are transactions and revaluations: Other volume changes becomes the residual;
7. If the only inputs are revaluations and other volume changes: Transactions becomes the residual;
8. If there are inputs for all of transactions, revaluations and other volume changes: the input on other volume changes is deleted and recalculated as a residual.

4.2 OTHER CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF ASSETS

See 4.1.

4.3 VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Most of the assets and liabilities are valued at market value – most of the sources report market values. For unlisted shares and other equity this is not the case. The sources for these are in some cases the book value of the company and in some cases historic cost for the investor (local government).

4.4 CONSOLIDATION COMPILATION METHODS

The financial accounts are a “whom to whom” system. Consolidation is done by deducting sector internal asset relationships. There is no fixed rule in choosing between the asset or liability sources when it comes to asset relationships between local and central government and within these sectors. The choice of source is evaluated on a case by case basis for each relationship.

4.5 ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING AND RECORDING OF INTEREST

Interest is recorded on an accrual basis and typically counterparted with the financial instrument. The exception is for local government F.3 liabilities, where interest is allocated to F.8. Some transfers from central to local government that have been accrued but not paid are recorded on a cash basis in the financial accounts. Taxes (tax credits) are recorded on an accrual basis.

4.6 ESTIMATION METHODS

Table 9: Estimation methods

	S.1311 budgetary		S.1313		
	TR	ST	TR	ST	
Assets	F.1	-	-	n.a.	n.a.
	F.2	-	-	-	-
	F.31	-	-	-	-
	F.32	-	-	-	-
	F.41	-	-	-	-
	F.42	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7
	F.51	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7
	F.52	-	-	-	-
	F.6	-	-	-	-
	F.7	-	-	-	-
	F.81	-	-	-	-
	F.89	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7
	Liabilities	F.1	-	-	n.a.
F.2		-	-	-	-
F.31		-	-	-	-
F.32		-	-	-	-
F.41		-	-	-	-
F.42		3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7
F.51		-	-	-	-
F.52		-	-	-	-
F.6		-	-	-	-
F.7		-	-	-	-
F.81		-	-	-	-
F.89	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	3,4,5,7	

List of methods:

Extrapolation methods

The same value as the previous quarter (3) is used, with a lag of Q-1. In some cases, when the variable has material values and a regular and systematic development has been observed for previous years, we extend with the same systematic development as in previous years (4).

Interpolation methods

A simple linear method (5) is used but sometimes the variable is linked to other quarterly variables believed to have the same systematic regular quarterly development (7).

4.7 CONVERSION OF EXCHANGE RATES

For stocks, end-of period conversion rates are used. Transactions are mostly calculated as residual after subtracting revaluations from changes in stocks. The Norwegian general government sector has very small amounts of debt in foreign currency. The only exception is loans (AF.4), which is secured borrowing including cash collateral received under agency securities' lending by The Government Pension Fund Global.

The revaluations from market fluctuations and currency fluctuations on assets abroad are reported in Norwegian Krone (NOK). Foreign exchange adjustments for the period are estimated on the basis of the cost in foreign currency and change in exchange rates between the time of purchase, or the previous balance sheet date for financial instruments purchased in earlier periods, and the balance sheet date. Upon realisation, the exchange rate at the transaction date is used.

4.8 CHANGE IN SOURCES OR METHODS

Accrued interest on debt has been allocated to the relevant instrument from the first quarter of 2012. Before that accrued interest on debt was allocated to other accounts receivable/payable (F.89).

Other accounts receivable/payable (F.89) between central and local government (transfers that have been accrued but not paid or *vice versa*) were linearly interpolated before 2012. From 2012 onwards, this asset relationship is being calculated on a quarterly basis.

V Revision Policy

5.1 ROUTINE REVISIONS

The Financial Accounts (QFAGG) is revised regularly and has a flexible revision policy, but all issues with a direct link to the non-financial accounts and which will result in revision to both accounts are co-ordinated and synchronised at a national level.

5.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

In 2012 Statistics Norway reclassified some local government debt from AF.3 debt securities to AF.4 loans. The net effect on local government total debt was zero. There are also some significant breaks/ other changes in volume in local government assets/unlisted shares in 1997 and 1999.

For central government, there are several significant breaks in the time series showing the holdings/ stocks of listed shares in the period from 2000 to 2007. This is due to several large corporations being listed and consequently their shares getting higher values in the Financial Accounts.

VI Consistency and plausibility checks

6.1 COHERENCE WITH OTHER DATA SETS

The QFAGG is extracted from and coherent with the financial accounts. All asset relationships between the general government and the rest of the world sectors are coherent in the QFAGG, the financial account, the balance of payments and international investment position. QFAGG and EDP data are coherent.

6.3 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE TRANSACTIONS

Manual walkthrough with qualitative evaluation of results in excel.

6.4 COUNTRY SPECIFIC METHODS TO IDENTIFY LARGE OTHER ECONOMIC FLOWS

Manual walkthrough with qualitative evaluation of results in excel.

In the following table 'Sys' denote systematic checks, 'Occ' denotes occasional checks and 'Int' denotes the intention to make checks in the future.

Table 10: Data verification

Consistency and plausibility checks			
	Sys	Occ	Int
Consistency checks			
Internal consistency - sector	X		
Internal consistency (instruments)	X		
Equality of consolidation between assets & liabilities	X		
Internal checks between consolidated and non-consolidated data	X		
Between quarterly financial and non-financial accounts for general government (ESA table 25)		X	
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and quarterly government debt (ESA table 28)		X	
Between quarterly financial accounts for general government and annual financial accounts (ESA tables 6 & 7)	X		
Between annualised quarterly financial accounts for general government and EDP data			
Plausibility checks			
Calculation of consolidating flows and stocks			
Between flows and stocks		X	
Of growth rates of stocks		X	
Of growth rates of flows		X	
Of counterpart data in the QFAGG dataset		X	
Analysis of large transactions/ changes in stocks		X	

Annexes

Annex I – Initial legislation

Regulation (EC) № 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on quarterly financial accounts for general government (Text with EEA relevance)

March 2004

Official Journal L 081 , 19/03/2004 P. 0001 - 0005

Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on quarterly financial accounts for general government

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 285 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank(1),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty(2),

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 of 25 June 1996 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the Community(3) contains the reference framework of common standards, definitions, classifications and accounting rules for drawing up the accounts of the Member States for the statistical requirements of the Community, in order to obtain comparable results between Member States.

(2) The report by the Monetary Committee on information requirements, endorsed by the ECOFIN Council on 18 January 1999, underlined that, for the proper functioning of Economic and Monetary Union and the single market, effective surveillance and coordination of economic policies are of major importance and that this requires a comprehensive statistical information system providing policy-makers with the necessary data on which to base their decisions. That report also stated that high priority should be given to short-term public finance statistics for Member States, in particular those participating in Economic and Monetary Union, and that the objective was the compilation of quarterly government financial accounts following a step-by-step approach.

(3) Quarterly national data of financial accounts (transactions and balance sheets) for the government sector make up a large proportion of all financial transactions and financial balance sheets in the euro area and provide important information to support the conduct of monetary policy. In this respect and for its own purpose the Governing Council of the European Central Bank has adopted regulations and guidelines to safeguard the transmission of infra-annual data on financial statistics and national financial accounts to the European Central Bank.

(4) Counterpart sector information on government financial transactions and balance sheets is required to enable comprehensive analysis of government financing and financial investment by counterpart sector and by instrument.

(5) Commission Regulation (EC) No 264/2000 of 3 February 2000 on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 with respect to short-term public finance statistics(4) and Regulation (EC) No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 10 June 2002 on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government(5) specify the non-financial quarterly data for general government that is to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) by Member States.

(6) Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 lay down the conditions under which the Commission may adopt amendments to the methodology of the European System of Accounts in

order to clarify and improve its contents. The compilation of government quarterly financial accounts will require additional resources in Member States, and cannot therefore be dealt with by a Commission Decision but should rather be adopted by a specific Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(7) The Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) set up by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom(6), and the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB) set up by Council Decision 91/115/EEC,(7) declared themselves in favour of the draft of this Regulation,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Purpose

The purpose of this Regulation is to list and define the main characteristics of the European System of Accounts (ESA 95) categories of financial transactions and of financial assets and liabilities for the general government sector and for each of the subsectors within general government, to be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) quarterly following a step-by-step approach.

Article 2

Compilation of quarterly data: sources and methods

1. With a view to achieving high-quality statistics, quarterly data for financial transactions and for financial assets and liabilities shall be based as far as possible on information directly available within general government. However, quarterly data on unquoted shares (AF.512) and other equity (AF.513), as defined and codified in ESA 95 and held by general government units, may be estimated by interpolating and extrapolating information on the respective annual data.
2. The compilation of quarterly data for financial transactions and for financial assets and liabilities shall comply with the ESA 95 rules, especially concerning the sectoral classification of institutional units, consolidation rules, the classification of financial transactions and financial assets and liabilities, the time of recording, and valuation rules.
3. The quarterly data and the corresponding annual data transmitted to the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 shall be mutually consistent.
4. The quarterly data on financial assets and liabilities are the outstanding amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the end of each quarter.

Article 3

Transmission of quarterly data on financial transactions, financial assets and liabilities

1. Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) quarterly data on financial transactions (F.) and on financial assets and liabilities (AF.) for the following list of instruments as defined and codified in ESA 95:
 - (a) monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDRs) (F.1 and AF.1);
 - (b) currency and deposits (F.2 and AF.2);
 - (c) short-term securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives (F.331 and AF.331);
 - (d) long-term securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives (F.332 and AF.332);
 - (e) financial derivatives (F.34 and AF.34);
 - (f) short-term loans (F.41 and AF.41);
 - (g) long-term loans (F.42 and AF.42);
 - (h) shares and other equity (F.5 and AF.5);
 - (i) net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension fund reserves (F.61 and AF.61);

- (j) prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims (F.62 and AF.62);
- (k) other accounts receivable/payable (F.7 and AF.7).

2. Member States shall also transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) quarterly data for the central government subsector (S.1311) as referred to in Article 4 as follows:

- (a) quoted shares (F.511 and AF.511), in respect of financial asset transactions and financial assets;
- (b) currency (F.21 and AF.21), in respect of liability transactions and liabilities.

Article 4

Coverage of the general government sector and subsectors

Member States shall transmit quarterly data for the general government sector and its subsectors as defined and codified in ESA 95, as general government (S.13), comprising:

- central government (S.1311),
- State government (S.1312),
- local government (S.1313),
- social security funds (S.1314).

Article 5

Nature of the quarterly data covered by the transmission

1. Quarterly data as referred to in Article 3 shall be transmitted on a consolidated basis for the general government subsectors as referred to in Article 4.
2. Quarterly data as referred to in Article 3 shall be transmitted on both a consolidated and a non-consolidated basis for the general government sector (S.13) as referred to in Article 4.
3. Quarterly data with breakdown by counterpart sector shall be provided for the subsectors central government (S.1311) and social security funds (S.1314) as referred to in Article 4 and described in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 6

Timetable for the transmission of quarterly data

1. Quarterly data as referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 5 shall be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) at the latest by three months after the end of the quarter to which the data relate.
2. Any revision of quarterly data for previous quarters shall be transmitted at the same time.
3. The first transmission of quarterly data as referred to in Articles 3, with the exception of other accounts receivable/payable (F.7 and AF.7), 4 and 5 shall be made in accordance with the following timetable:
 - (a) for the central government subsector (S.1311) and for the social security funds subsector (S.1314), no later than 30 June 2004; the Commission may grant a derogation, not exceeding 18 months, for the starting date of transmission of data with breakdown by counterpart sector and of some data on financial transactions and financial assets and liabilities, in so far as the national statistical systems require major adaptations;
 - (b) for the State government (S.1312) and local government (S.1313) subsectors:
 - (i) no later than 30 June 2004 for the transactions in liabilities and liabilities as detailed under Article 3(1); the Commission may grant a derogation, not exceeding 18 months, for the starting date of transmission of those data, in so far as the national statistical systems require major adaptations;
 - (ii) no later than 30 June 2005 for the transactions in financial assets and assets as detailed under Article 3(1); the Commission may grant a derogation, not exceeding six months, for the starting date of transmission of those data, in so far as the national statistical systems require major adaptations;

(c) for the general government sector (S.13), no later than 30 June 2005; the Commission may grant a derogation, not exceeding six months, for the starting date of transmission of those data, in so far as the national statistical systems require major adaptations.

4. The first transmission to the Commission (Eurostat) of quarterly data for other accounts receivable/payable (F.7 and AF.7) and for the general government sector (S.13) and its subsectors as referred to in Article 4 shall be no later than 30 June 2005. The Commission may grant a derogation, not exceeding six months, for the starting date of transmission of those data, in so far as the national statistical systems require major adaptations.

Article 7

Provisions relating to back data

1. Quarterly data as referred to in Article 6 shall cover back data for financial transactions from the first quarter of 1999 and financial balance sheets from the fourth quarter of 1998 in accordance with the timetable specified in Article 6(3) and (4) for the first transmission of data.

2. Where necessary, back data may be based on "best estimates", respecting in particular the provisions of Article 2(2) and (3).

Article 8

Implementation

1. Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with a description of the sources and methods used to compile the quarterly data referred to in Article 3 (initial description), when they first start to transmit quarterly data in accordance with the timetable referred to in Article 6(3) and (4).

2. Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) of any changes to this initial description when they communicate the revised data.

3. The Commission (Eurostat) shall keep the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) and the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB) informed of the sources and methods used by each Member State.

Article 9

Report

On the basis of the transmission of data referred to in Articles 3, 4, and 5, and after consulting the SPC and the CMFB, the Commission shall, by 31 December 2005 at the latest, submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report containing an assessment of the reliability of the quarterly data delivered by Member States.

Article 10

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 10 March 2004.

For the European Parliament

The President

P. Cox

For the Council

The President

D. Roche

- (1) OJ C 165, 16.7.2003, p. 6.
- (2) Opinion of the European Parliament of 21 October 2003 (not yet published in the Official Journal), Council Common Position of 22 December 2003 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Position of the European Parliament of 10 February 2004 (not yet published in the Official Journal).
- (3) OJ L 310, 30.11.1996, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1267/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 180, 18.7.2003, p. 1).
- (4) OJ L 29, 4.2.2000, p. 4.
- (5) OJ L 179, 9.7.2002, p. 1.
- (6) OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 47.
- (7) OJ L 59, 6.3.1991, p. 19. Decision as amended by Decision 96/174/EC (OJ L 51, 1.3.1996, p. 48).

Annex II – 2006 quality report

2007 Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - Quality Report pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on quarterly financial accounts for general government

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES |

Brussels, 3.5.2007

COM(2007) 230 final

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

Quality report pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on quarterly financial accounts for general government

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

Quality report pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on quarterly financial accounts for general government

Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004[1] requires the Commission (Eurostat) to submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report containing an assessment of the reliability of quarterly data delivered by Member States.

The report by the Monetary Committee on information requirements, endorsed by the Council (Ecofin) at its meeting of 18 January 1999, underlined the need for a comprehensive statistical information system to support policy-makers' decisions, including quarterly government finance statistics.

To this end, Commission Regulation (EC) No 264/2000 of 3 February 2000 and Regulation (EC) No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council required Member States to send Eurostat quarterly non-financial accounts for general government, i.e. revenue and expenditure, according to ESA95. Regulation No 501/2004 complements these Regulations by defining the government financing activities and balance sheets to be reported according to ESA95. Council Regulation (EC) No 1222/2004 of 28 June 2004 completes the coverage of this quarterly fiscal reporting by providing for reporting on quarterly government debt.

The quarterly financial accounts for general government to be provided to Eurostat comprise a dataset encompassing up to 300 time series per country, on transactions and stocks of financial assets and liabilities of general government and its subsectors: central government, state government[2], local government and social security funds, and on information by counterpart sector.

While data transmission started on a regular basis in June 2004, the Commission granted numerous derogations to 17 countries, including the entire scope of the Regulation for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia. These derogations expired on December 2005. December 2005 was therefore the first date at which complete delivery to Eurostat took place.

The Quality Report aims at capturing the multiple dimensions of quality, following criteria commonly used to assess the quality of statistics[3]. The Report was broadly agreed with the members of the Joint Eurostat/European Central Bank Task Force on Quarterly Financial Accounts for General Government.

This Report comprises general sections, which explain the underlying concepts, technical issues, and main country findings, and a final section with a summary of conclusions and recommendations by country. More extensive documentation underpinning those findings has been available on the Eurostat website since 2006.

This report is based on the Eurostat database and metadata available as of 15 March 2006. Further progress achieved since then by many Member States is reflected in this Quality Report only for

coverage.

The SPC and the CMFB were consulted on the report, as required by Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004.

Structure of the Quality Report

1. Institutional arrangements
2. Accessibility and clarity
3. Timeliness and coverage of data transmission
4. Coherence
 - 4.1. Coherence between quarterly and annual data
 - 4.2. Coherence between financial and non-financial accounts
 - 4.3. Coherence between stocks and transactions
 - 4.4. Coherence of consolidation
5. Comparability
 - 5.1. Comparability over time
 - 5.2. Comparability with MUFA
 - 5.3. Comparability with government debt
6. Accuracy and reliability
 - 6.1. Coverage of data sources
 - 6.2. Internal consistency and plausibility checks, and major events monitoring
 - 6.3. Methodologies and assumptions used in the estimation of statistics
 - 6.4. ESA95 conceptual adjustments
 - 6.5. Revisions of statistics
7. Conclusions and recommendations

Quality Report on QFAGG

As of 15 March 2006

1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Quarterly financial accounts for general government (QFAGG) are compiled by National Statistical Institutes (NSI) in a majority of Member States, and by National Central Banks (NCB) in Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Portugal. In France, QFAGG are compiled jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the NCB, and in Cyprus by the Ministry of Finance.

In a number of Member States, working groups or informal working teams, notably made up of representatives of the NSI, the NCB and the Ministry of Finance, deal with both methodological and source data issues, notably with the aim of improving consistency between quarterly non-financial and financial accounts^[4]. Active coordination is found useful to meet and sustain high quality objectives. Eurostat encourages the establishment of more formal and routine working groups in Member States.

2. ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY

Twelve Member States publish either QFAGG (Spain, Hungary, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom), or a subset (Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria), or data that is broadly aligned with them (France, Portugal). Lithuania and Luxembourg plan to publish them soon.

Published statistics are usually available on the website of the compiling institution, and are

sometimes accompanied by brief methodological notes or explanatory analysis to guide users (Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, and the United Kingdom).

In spring 2006, Eurostat released on its website QFAGG statistics as EU aggregates and some national data, along with country descriptions of compilation practices (e.g. the Manual on QFAGG).

All Member States supplied Eurostat with a description of sources and methods as required by Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 501/2004. Shortcomings in country descriptions are noted in particular for Germany, Cyprus, Italy, and Hungary.

3. TIMELINESS AND COVERAGE OF DATA TRANSMISSION

Under the Regulation, data must be delivered to Eurostat not later than three months after the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

Examining the four last quarterly transmissions, most Member States reported to Eurostat within the prescribed deadlines, and late deliveries were within days. Ireland and the United Kingdom were late twice. One Member State was late with the last delivery, but none with the previous one. Eurostat and the Member States have established an efficient transmission and checking system which allows fast processing of the data and retransmission if necessary.

Regarding coverage, Member States are required to deliver quarterly data starting from the first quarter of 1999. Only 13 countries provided the full coverage of statistics required by the Regulation as of the end of 2005.

Malta and Slovenia have provided Eurostat with no data, and Cyprus very few.

Germany, Luxembourg, and to a lesser extent Estonia, Latvia and Sweden did not provide complete information on general government and subsectors, often preventing calculation of their net lending / net borrowing (i.e. their deficit) or their net financial worth (financial assets minus liabilities). The Czech Republic, France, Slovakia and the United Kingdom did not provide some counterpart information.

The Czech Republic did not cover the whole time period. In contrast, some other countries have volunteered to provide longer time series than required: the United Kingdom, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Greece, Luxembourg, and Ireland.

It should be noted that since 15 March 2006 the coverage of the data provided has improved for the following countries: the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Slovenia and Sweden.

4. COHERENCE

4.1. Coherence between quarterly and annual data

Article 2 of Regulation 501/2004 states that quarterly data and the corresponding annual data reported under Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 (i.e. annual financial accounts) must be mutually consistent. In theory those statistics are identical, and the data reported should be the same. In practice, differences in compiling institutions, the impact of "rebalancing" mechanisms used for compiling financial accounts and differences in "vintages" create scope for discrepancies. Owing to these factors, divergences may be observable during the course of the year. They are expected to disappear at least once a year, when both datasets align perfectly.

Analysing the consistency between quarterly and annual figures, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Finland and the United Kingdom achieve perfect or nearly perfect matches, whereas Germany and Latvia exhibit noticeable differences. The Czech Republic, Estonia and Slovakia reported considerable differences, beyond what is acceptable or explainable.

4.2. Coherence between financial and non-financial accounts

From December 2005 onwards, all Member States had to deliver to Eurostat a complete general government dataset, comprising expenditure, revenue and deficit on the one hand, and transactions in financial assets and liabilities on the other. The deficit is in theory equal to net financial transactions (i.e., the "above the line" is equal to the "below the line"). In practice, source data issues,

compilation difficulties and institutional arrangements lead to differences, often called “statistical discrepancy” (the discrepancy between the non-financial and the financial accounts). Whilst the discrepancy is generally noticeably lower for the general government sector than for other sectors of the economy, so far different statistical approaches exist in Europe: some fiscal compilers show the discrepancy to its full extent, while others eliminate it during the statistical process. Eurostat has initiated work in 2005 on this topic in order to assess national practices and to propose best practice.

At this early stage, it can be noted that the observed discrepancy is noticeable. Although 12 of the 20 countries for which the discrepancy could be calculated exhibit an average quarterly discrepancy within a range of +/-0.05% of annual GDP, half of the countries also show a standard deviation of the quarterly discrepancy of 0.5% of annual GDP. Two countries exhibit implausible discrepancies that point at significant data weaknesses: Greece and the Czech Republic. High standard deviations in discrepancies may point at seasonality patterns issues (Spain and Estonia) or at large recordings for specific quarters (Ireland, France and Sweden). This will be further analysed.

4.3. Coherence between stocks and financial transactions

Because balance sheets are to be reported at market value, the change in stocks in a given instrument over an accounting period does not need to be equal to the transactions in that instrument. Revaluations and other events, such as reclassifications, impact balance sheets without being recorded as transactions. The monitoring of all those events, also called “other economic flows”, is another crucial quality issue for financial accounts.

Eurostat, with the active support of the Task Force on QFAGG, has introduced systematic reporting of the major events that underpin large other economic flows. A threshold of 0.5% of annual GDP (or higher for some specific instruments) has been agreed to identify them.

Spain, Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria and Poland have documented all such major events. In contrast, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, and the United Kingdom have not reported to Eurostat any major events.

4.4. Coherence of consolidation

All reported data, except for Ireland and Slovakia, meet the internal consolidation coherence criteria, i.e. consolidating (defined as non-consolidated values minus consolidated values) transactions and stocks observed on the asset side are identical to those observed on the liability side.

5. COMPARABILITY

5.1. Comparability over time

Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 allows back data to be compiled based on “best estimates”. It should be noted that reclassifications of units, often perceived as breaks in the time series, are instead routinely viewed here as “other economic flows”.

Most Member States reported no breaks in their time series. Seven Member States reported identified breaks: Czech Republic, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria and Poland.

5.2. Comparability with MUFA

Eurostat does not verify the consistency of QFAGG data with the quarterly financial accounts reported by NCBs to the European Central Bank in the context of the ECB Guidelines on Monetary Union Financial Accounts (MUFA) (which also includes quarterly financial accounts for government from April 2006). Nonetheless, such consistency has been documented by way of a country questionnaire, given that the involvement of different institutions and the impact of the “rebalancing” used to compile a full set of quarterly MUFA create potential for differences. Due to its timeliness and coverage, QFAGG can usefully be used as a quality source for the purpose of compiling MUFA.

A majority of countries declare that the two datasets are or will be identical. Four countries report marginal differences (Germany, Spain due to vintages, France, and Portugal).

5.3. Comparability with government debt

Quarterly Government debt reported by Member States to Eurostat under Council Regulation (EC)

No 1222/2004 must be consistent with reported government liabilities in the QFAGG, in so far as the definitions of government and of financial instruments are the same. They must, however, deviate because the valuation rule differs: government liabilities are reported at market value, whereas government debt is reported at nominal value (it excludes accrued interest and is defined, for “securities”, as the face value).

On the basis of quantitative analysis, government debt and government liabilities were found consistent for all five categories of instruments examined (short- and long-term loans, short- and long-term securities, and currency and deposits^[5]) in only four countries: Greece, Spain, Luxembourg and Finland, whereas three countries exhibit inconsistencies for three categories: Ireland, Austria and Sweden.

6. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

6.1. Coverage of data sources

Regarding the use of data sources, Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 states that quarterly data must be based on information directly available within government, such as from public accounts or administrative sources. Flexibility is granted for the compilation of equity positions, except for quoted shares and mutual fund components.

Most Member States report complete or nearly complete coverage of data sources with respect to government units and instruments. This is achieved in several ways, primarily through access to direct sources, such as to own accounts of each unit, to central databases, or to surveys. Greece, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (for local authorities) rely extensively on surveys. Indirect information collected from money and banking statistics, balance of payments, or general securities databases are used to compile counterpart information, but sometimes also to estimate instruments: notably for Estonia, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg and Austria (extensive use of security by security databases), and Portugal, and also, but to a lesser extent, for Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, and Finland. Compilers commonly report difficulties in estimating financial derivatives positions (stocks or transactions) and use indirect source data for insurance technical reserves.

Transactions are commonly derived from stock information, in general a second-best situation. However, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent Ireland, Germany, Austria, Finland and Sweden have access to flow information, which is superior.

6.2. Internal consistency and plausibility checks, and major events monitoring

Most Member States conduct consistency as well as plausibility checks as part of their compilation routines. Consistency checks are made with Excessive Deficit Procedure Table 3, with annual financial accounts, or on consolidation. Plausibility checks are made on the discrepancy, the growth rates of stocks, or the other economic flows. The Czech Republic and Hungary have not documented their practices.

Member States monitor and report to Eurostat major events that underpin large transactions or large other economic flows. Belgium, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, France, Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, and Portugal document most of their large transactions. In contrast, the Czech Republic, Greece and the United Kingdom have not documented major transactions. Monitoring of major other economic flows is also conducted by many Member States (see section 4.4 above).

6.3. Methodologies and assumptions used in the estimation of statistics

Article 2 of Regulation 501/2004 explicitly allows the use of interpolation and extrapolation techniques for some specific instruments. While a number of Member States do not rely on such techniques (Greece, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom), many others use them occasionally in order to estimate equity positions, other receivables/payables, or information available only on an annual basis, as is sometimes the case for local government.

6.4. ESA95 conceptual adjustments

Conceptual adjustments are to be made in order to bring quarterly data in line with ESA95 concepts. These adjustments are similar to those made in annual accounts.

Categorisation

Most Member States (except the Czech Republic, France and Slovakia) report source data to broadly align on ESA95 categorisation of instruments, with no need for adjustments. For France, the maturity of short-term securities instruments noticeably exceeds one year.

Valuation

Under ESA95, the balance sheet must be valued at market value, for equity and other securities. Member States apply a market valuation for long-term securities liabilities, except in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia. Many Member States value their short-term liabilities at face value, which is also incorrect although with more limited quantitative consequences (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and the United Kingdom).

Member States must value equity at its market value or equivalent, using proxies for unquoted shares. Ireland values unquoted equity at net assets at market value, Hungary at adjusted book value. The Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom value unquoted equity at net assets at book value, and Slovakia at acquisition value, which are not best practice.

Time of recording

ESA 95 prescribes recording transactions on an accrual basis, and recording the difference with cash payments in other accounts payable/receivable. ESA95 best practice is to record accrued interest on the underlying instrument, which is a requirement in the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt[6]. But only a minority of countries follows these recommendations for all liabilities, the majority opting to record accrued interest under payables for some debt instruments.

6.5. Revisions of statistics

Member States report metadata on large revisions to Eurostat, and their causes. The extent of revision is an essential element of quality assessment, from the perspective of both the user and the compiler. Revisions from one data delivery to the next (notably from the first estimate to the second) are analysed here, as they point to source data issues. Calculations of revisions between the first estimate and the final data, in practice measured over eight quarters, could not be carried out at this stage, since QFAGG regular data deliveries started less than two years ago.

A preliminary analysis over the past seven regular transmissions suggests that the median revision, across Member States and across transmissions, is close to 0.2% of annual GDP for general government net financial worth for both the first estimate and the most recent four quarters, and to 0.1% of annual GDP for general government net lending / net borrowing. The first estimate is thus not abnormally more revised than subsequent quarters. There is little evidence of biases notably in net lending / net borrowing. Revisions to central government data often dominate, owing to the size and complexity of its financial transactions.

There is significant diversity across countries, some exhibiting higher revisions: France, Italy, Hungary and Portugal (plus Denmark and Luxembourg for net financial worth), others significantly lower: the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Owing to limited experience, with many countries benefiting until recently from derogations or being in the development phase, revision analyses need to be interpreted with caution. It is premature to draw strong conclusions.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS[7]

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS been achieved regarding the compilation of the QFAGG. Data for most countries are of appropriate quality, useful for analytical purposes, and suitable for meaningful Euro area and EU aggregate compilation. They should accordingly be disseminated.

Some Member States must implement specific measures to improve the quality of the reported data. In some cases, improvement could be achieved by complying with the Community obligation of reporting time series to Eurostat. This would prevent the Commission from initiating an infringement procedure under the Treaty in order to fully enforce Community regulations.

The publication of QFAGG should be promoted, with appropriate guidance to users: providing

metadata to reflect national practices, warning users of the volatility of these quarterly figures, and helping to interpret discrepancies. Publication would foster quality.

This assessment is to be repeated in future, to monitor progress by Member States. Some specific assessments and recommendations by Member State are set out in the table below.

Member State | The data and the metadata are of: | An effort should be made on: |

Belgium | good overall quality | valuation of debt securities |

Czech Republic | insufficient overall quality | provision of whole time series coherence with annual financial accounts, and with non-financial accounts reporting major events valuation of debt securities and unquoted equity |

Denmark | good overall quality | reporting major events |

Germany | satisfactory overall quality; insufficient coverage | coverage country descriptions consistency with annual financial accounts, and with debt |

Estonia | insufficient overall quality; major weaknesses are observed with quarterly data often not genuine quarterly statistics | coverage coherence with annual financial accounts, and with non-financial accounts valuation of debt securities and unquoted equity reliance on direct source data |

Greece | insufficient overall quality | coherence with non-financial accounts reporting major events valuation of unquoted equity |

Ireland | reasonable overall quality | consistency of consolidation, with non-financial accounts, and with debt reporting major events consistently |

Spain | very good overall quality | coherence with non-financial accounts |

France | good overall quality | enforcing a proper maturity criterion limiting revisions of 1st estimates coherence with non-financial accounts |

Italy | good overall quality | country descriptions consistency with debt valuation of unquoted equity reliance on direct source data |

Cyprus | Limited data and documentation has been received by Eurostat. | An immediate effort is necessary to comply with the EU Regulation. |

Latvia | good overall quality; incomplete coverage | coverage valuation of debt securities and of unquoted equity coherence with annual financial accounts |

Lithuania | good overall quality | valuation of debt securities |

Luxembourg | good overall quality; insufficient coverage | coverage country descriptions reliance on direct source data |

Hungary | good overall quality, though metadata are insufficient | country descriptions reporting major events |

Malta | No data have been reported to Eurostat. | An immediate effort is necessary to comply with the EU Regulation |

Netherlands | good overall quality | coherence with non-financial accounts valuation of unquoted equity reliance on direct source data |

Austria | good overall quality | consistency with debt valuation of unquoted equity reliance on direct source data |

Poland | good overall quality | consistency with debt valuation of unquoted equity reliance on direct source data |

Portugal | good overall quality | consistency with non-financial accounts, and with debt reliance on direct source data |

Slovenia | No data have been reported to Eurostat. | An immediate effort is necessary to comply with

the EU Regulation. |

Slovakia | insufficient overall quality; major weaknesses for compiling transactions are observed | consistency of consolidation, with non-financial accounts, and with annual financial accounts valuation of debt securities and equity reporting major events |

Finland | good overall quality | valuation of unquoted equity reliance on direct source data |

Sweden | good overall quality; incomplete coverage | coverage consistency with non-financial accounts, and with debt valuation of unquoted equity |

United Kingdom | good overall quality | transmission procedures reporting major events valuation of unquoted equity consistency with debt |

[1] OJ L 81, 19.3.2004, p.1

[2] Only applicable in Belgium, Germany, Spain, and Austria.

[3] See Eurostat CIRCA Interest Group “Quality in Statistics”, <http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/Home/main>.

[4] In many Member States the same institution compiles both accounts.

[5] Coins are often liabilities of central government, and government can accept deposits, in some rare instances included in monetary aggregates.

[6] The Manual can be found under the section Government Finance Statistics (sub-section II.3) of Eurostat website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=2373,47631312,2373_58674363&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL#II.2.

[7] The further developments that have been achieved in the meanwhile by many Member States after 15 March 2006 are not reflected in this Quality Report.

Annex III - Metadata template

The QFAGG metadata template has been updated to ESA2010, notably as regards the data structure definitions. In substance, it remains unchanged. A technical improvement facilitating the provision of metadata are dropdown lists, from which available QFAGG series can be chosen. This can also facilitate structurally correct transmission of data for those countries not making use of the Excel transmission template.

The QFAGG metadata should be transmitted together with the QFAGG data.

Figure x: Extract from the QFAGG metadata template – major events

COUNTRY:									
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Please enter here your countries' two-letter ISO code.</div>									
MAJOR EVENTS (1)									
						million national currency			
Reference period	ESA2010 transaction	Explanation	Amounts						
			Total series (2)	of which: event	Normal event/one-off (3)				
yyyyQq									
Notes: (1): Major events underpin "large movements", generally of a one off event nature, that meet some quantification criteria as a % of GDP and that relate to large change of stocks, originating from transactions or OEF. Large and significant movements defined as: movements of more than 1% of national GDP for transactions, with a tolerance for F.2 assets and F.32 liabilities; movements of more than 0.5% of national GDP for OEF except for AF.5 assets and AF.32 liabilities; movements of more than 0.5% of national GDP for OEF in AF.5 assets and AF.32 liabilities after a statistical treatment for plausible holding gains and losses or of 1.5% of GDP. (2): Total series corresponds to the total of a given ESA2010 transaction reported in a given quarter. Instead of entering the amount here, you can also enter "see transmission tables". (3): Please indicate whether is a "normal event" (ne) or a "one-off" (of). Please add new lines as needed.									

Figure x: Extract from the QFAGG metadata template – revisions

REVISIONS (1)										
COUNTRY:										
						million national currency				
Codes/transactions	Explanation	1999				2000				
		1999Q1	1999Q2	1999Q3	1999Q4	2000Q1	2000Q2	2000Q3	2000Q4	2001Q1
(1) Differences between current data transmission and the last data transmission validated for the previous quarter that are at least 10 per cent of the total financial assets/total liabilities of the specific government sub-sector are termed major revisions. These major revisions have to be explained by countries.										

Annex IV – Current transmission templates

Current transmission templates are available in Excel format under Circabc:

<https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/e84b60c1-a1a0-495f-a610-bcb1bebecb0>

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Manual on quarterly financial accounts for general government

The second edition of the Manual on Quarterly Financial Accounts for General Government provides a detailed insight into the sources and methods used by countries to compile the data on quarterly financial accounts for general government. It presents the information in a structured way so that cross-country comparisons can be made. It integrates ESA 2010 concepts and documents improvements in compilation practices achieved since the first edition. All Member States' compilers provided extensive information on their compilation practices. Additionally, the Manual provides guidance for compilers. The Manual will be updated in the future, to act as a repository of information for compilers and users of the data. The Manual was compiled under the supervision of the Government Finance Statistics Task Force and validated by the Excessive Deficit Procedure Working Group.

For more information

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>