STATISTICS DENMARK

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Annual Sector Accounts Inventory

SOURCES AND METHODS FOR ANNUAL NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS (ASA) OF DENMARK

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ANNUAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS INVENTORY FOR THE DANISH NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Statistics Denmark
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Preface

This report has benefited from funding by the European Commission, Eurostat, through grant agreement no. 831401, project 4, activity 7. The grant agreement includes several other reports together with this one, titled "*Annual Sector Accounts Inventory for the Danish Non-Financial Sector Accounts*". The purpose of this action is to document the Danish Annual Non-Financial Sector Accounts in the format of Eurostat's template for Annual Sector Accounts inventories. As per grant agreement, this report will cover the sector of non-financial corporations (S.11), the subsectors of the financial sector (S.12), the household sector (S.14) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15). References will be made to the relevant documentation for the General governments sector (S.13) and the rest of the world account (S.2).

The present report was prepared in the Government Finances Division of Statistics Denmark.

Contents

Section A – General Overview

This chapter provides a summary description of the Danish system of Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) and gives an overview of the methods used during the compilation process. The Danish ASA are consistent with the European Commission's "European System of Accounts - ESA2010".

1 Organisational aspects

1.1 Description of the organisation and responsibilities

The Danish non-financial Annual Sector Accounts (ASA) and Quarterly Sector Accounts (QSA) are compiled and disseminated by Statistics Denmark.

Statistics Denmark is an independent central government institution governed by a Board of Governors, of which the chairman is the Director General of Statistics Denmark. The Board makes decisions of major financial significance, on the nature of information to be collected and also on the working plans of Statistics Denmark. All statistics are collected and published according to section 6 of the "Act on Statistics Denmark" (Consolidated Act No. 15 of 12 January 1972 and later amended by Act No. 386 of 13 June 1990 and Act No. 1025 of 19 December 1992).

Statistics Denmark's organisation chart is found in section 1.2. Statistics Denmark is divided into five directorates. The responsibility for Sector Accounts falls to the Directorate for Economic Statistics.

The ASA and QSA are compiled and published by the Government Finances Division (GF) although part of the work is done in two other divisions: National Accounts Division (NA) and External Economy Division. The National Accounts Division compiles and publishes Annual National Accounts (ANA), Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) and Supply and Use Tables (SUTs). The External Economy Division compiles and publishes the Balance of Payments and compiles the Rest of the World Account, which is consistent with the Balance of Payments.

Until recently, the financial sector accounts have been compiled at annual basis by Statistics Denmark and at quarterly basis by the central bank of Denmark (*Danmarks Nationalbank*). However, since 2020, the quarterly and annual financial accounts have been compiled as a common effort between Statistics Denmark and the Danish central bank.

Compilation of non-financial sector accounts, both quarterly and annual, are responsibilities of the GF Division. The GF Division consists of three teams:
Government Finances 1 (GF I)
Government Finances 2 (GF II)
Sector Accounts (SA)

Team Government Finances I:
Team GF I consist of 8 persons and is responsible for the annual and quarterly government accounts - main aggregates of general government (Table 2), detailed tax and social

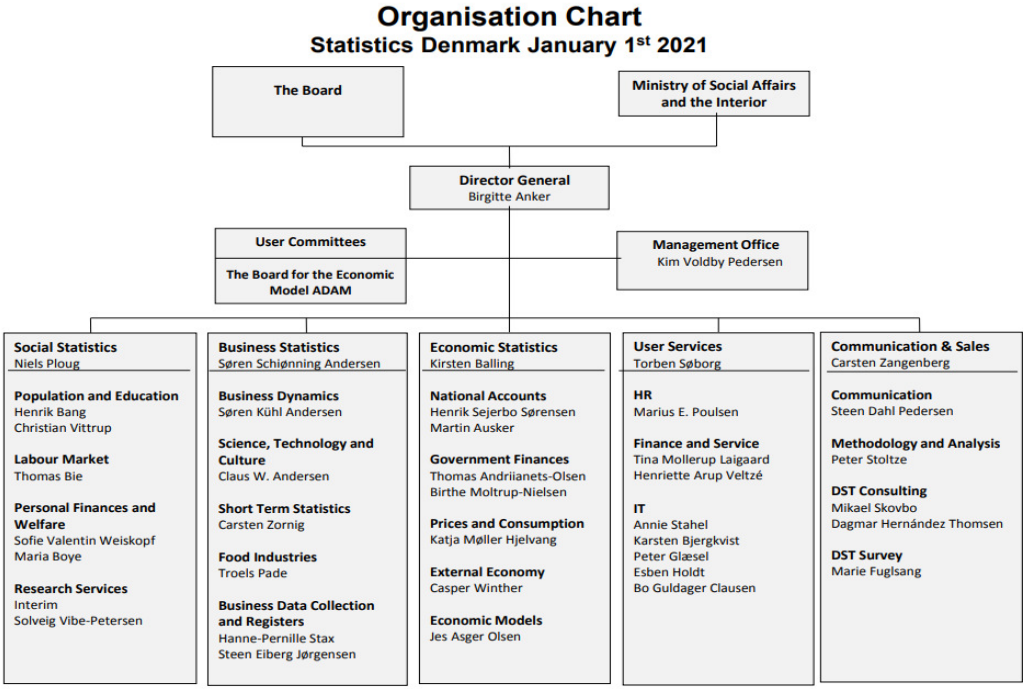
contribution receipts by type (Table 9) and general government expenditure by function (Table 11) and EDP reporting.

Team Government Finances II:
Team GF II consists of 9 persons and is responsible for satellite accounts, including ESS-PROS and environmental accounts, and for the accounts statistics for the local government sector.

Team Sector Accounts:
The SA team consists of 9 persons who are responsible for the compilation of non-financial sector account for the non-financial corporation sector (S.11), the financial corporation sector (S.12) and its subsectors, the household sector (S.14) and the NPISH sector (S.15). The compilation of the production account and generation of income accounts for S.11 and S.14 as well as other national accounts aggregates such as household consumption, inventories, and gross fixed capital formation takes place in the National Accounts Division. Besides the non-financial sector accounts, the SA team is also responsible for the FISIM-compilation, financial sector accounts (tables 6 and 7), regional accounts (table 10, 12 and 13) and pensions in NA (Table 28).

1.2 Organisation chart

A total of approximately 10 people contribute to the ASA compilation process. Staff allocation in fulltime equivalents is difficult to estimate because compilers have duties in other areas like main aggregates, quarterly accounts, government finance including the EDP, financial accounts and various development projects. A rough estimate for ASA alone would be around 3 fulltime equivalents.



In 2021 the Government Finances Division had employed 29 staff members, of which about 70% are graduated economists.

The following staff members should be mentioned as contact persons:

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2 Annual Sector Accounts compilation overview

The description of data sources and compilation methods as discussed in this Annual Sector Accounts inventory, addresses the final annual estimation. The final estimate is the last part of the regular annual estimation cycle.

The Annual estimation cycle has six estimates, the first five having a provisional character while the sixth represents the final estimate based on a complete set of annual data sources. The provisional estimates are a mixture of quarterly and annual data sources.

The first estimate of year t is compiled as the sum of the four quarterly estimates of year t and released together with the publication of the fourth quarter in March t+1. In June of t+1 a second estimate of year t is published by using updates of quarterly data sources and the first annual data sources. In September of t+1 new estimates of property income and income taxes are published. The fourth estimate of year t is published in June t+2 using updated annual data sources. In September of t+2 new estimates of property income and income taxes are published. In June t+3 the final estimate is published.

A general summary of data sources used for annual sector accounts follows below. A more extended list of data sources by sector is provided in section C.

The source data pool includes direct sources for most sectors/subsectors. Direct sources are exhaustive for general government subsectors, monetary financial institutions and insurance corporations. In case of other financial institutions, direct sources are supplemented by indirect sources and estimations. For non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions, only few direct sources are available and thus indirect sources

and estimations play a big role. The rest of the world account is mostly derived from foreign trade statistics and Balance of Payment data.

A summary of the main data sources for each sector/subsector is outlined in the table below. The sources are described in detail in sections C-D of the inventory (for final compilations).

2.1 Data Sources

The Danish ASA are based on non-seasonally adjusted source data only in current prices. The estimates are compiled in an integrated process where source data are balanced.

Sector	Most important final direct data sources
S.11	Some direct administrative and statistical data sources available. In some cases S.11 is used as a residual sector or compiled by using counterpart information.
S.12	Direct administrative data sources with full coverage mostly available (regulatory data including financial statements)
S.13	Comprehensive administrative data available (from the state bookkeeping system, financial statements and individual accounts of the extra-budgetary unit) and direct data sources (statistics on the finances and activities of municipalities)
S.14	Some direct administrative and statistical data sources available (taxable income data from the tax administration, interest from income statistics) but estimates and counterpart sector data are used.
S.15	Some direct data sources available (taxable income data from the tax administration), but source data coverage is not exhaustive and many items rely on estimates and counterpart information
S.2	Direct data sources mostly available (foreign trade statistics, BoP, surveys on FDI and inter-national trade in services)

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Compilation procedures

A redesigned sector accounts production process was implemented in 2017. The data is transferred to an Oracle database environment called SBS (*Statistisk BeregningsSystem*). SBS is used mainly to compile and integrate data, but SBS is also used to imputation and calculation of data. SBS loads output as SAS files and Excel spreadsheets, which are used in the data analysis and balancing stages. Previous compilation rounds are stored in the database to facilitate access, reproduction and comparisons of input and output data. Source data and output data are stored as data cubes which are efficient analysis tools.

The ASA production process consists of 5 main stages (in accordance to GSBPM[1]):

1. Collecting data
2. Compilation and integration of data
3. Analysis and balancing of data
4. Dissemination
5. Evaluation

These stages are described in more detail below.

1. Collecting data

The first stage is based on a standard ETL approach[2] in which various data sources are extracted to ESA2010 concepts and loaded into folders in a harmonized way. Usually raw source data is attached to a link table (data is linked to ESA2010 classifications) and transformed into a SAS data file and loaded into a preliminary folder. During this process data quality will be monitored and justified adjustments will be made if necessarily.

2. Compilation and integration of data

Figures for the various data sources are automatically integrated in the compilation system (SBS). In this step, calculations, imputations and adjustments related to insufficient coverage of data are also made in the compilation system. Final figures are then formed and loaded from the compilation system.

Data are compiled at least once every year, and consequently there are no systematic differences in the data compilation during the regular production and benchmark revisions caused by a scheduled compilation procedure less frequent.

3. Analysis and balancing of data

In this step accounting constraints and the final overall balancing are monitored. In addition, plausibility checks are done to ensure that for example changes from previous years are plausible. If necessarily meetings with data supplier will be held for more clarification. Adjustments at this stage in source data are however seldom and only done if absolutely necessarily.

In the balancing process procedures are systematically applied to guarantee that:

- Accounting constraints are met (horizontal consistency):
    - For each transaction quarterly and annual data for the whole economy are equal to the sum of quarterly and annually domestic institutional sectors.

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[1] The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) is a means to describe statistics production in a general and process-oriented way.
[2] ETL is a type of data integration that refers to the three steps (extract, transform, and load) used to blend data from multiple sources.

[S.1 = S.11 + S.12 + S.13 + S.14 + S.15], and

- For each distributive transaction, total resources equal total uses:

  [∑Res_S.1+S.2 = ∑Use_S.1+S.2]

- Most distributive transactions are balanced simply by treating one sector as a simple residual which absorbs the discrepancy of the transaction in full. In most cases, S.11 is the residual sector due to lack of direct data sources.

Transaction	Total constraint (S1+S2) calculated on :	Residual sector
P.52+P.53 (=P.5N)	----	S.11, S.14
D.41F	uses side	S.11
D.29	uses side	S.11, S.14
D.39	resources side	S.11, S.14
D.41XF	uses side	S.11
D.42	uses side	S.11
D.441	uses side	S11, S.14
D.443	uses side	S.11
D.61	resources side	S.14
D.62	uses side	S.14
D.63	uses side	S.14
D.71	resources side	S.11, S.14
D.72	uses side	S.11, S14
D.75	uses side	S.11
D.8	uses side	S.14
NP	----	S.11

- Plausibility checks
  - Level shifts, peaks and outliers are especially monitored. Furthermore a regular revision analysis is made. Clarification for major events or major revisions is provided in the Metadata report, which is send to Eurostat for each dissemination according to agreed template among EG SA members.

4. Dissemination

Data is disseminated nationally through Statbank.dk[3] and internationally for instance through Eurostat's database. Data cubes from SBS are directly used in the national publication system. While data cubes from SBS are converted to SDMX classifications through link tables and then converted into the SDMX format.

[3] Free online tool and database published by Statistics Denmark

SBS distinguishes between 20 (sub)sectors: S.1, S.11, S.12, S.121, S.122, S.123, S.124, S.125, S.126, S.127, S.128, S.129, S.13, S.14, S.15, S1M, S.2, S.21, S.211, S.212, and S.22. The figures are however nationally published at the level of 16 subsectors: S.1, S.11, S.12, S.121, S.122/S.123, S.124, S.125, S.126, S.127, S.128, S.129, S.13, S.14, S.15, S1M and S.2.

Statistics Denmark's industrial classification, DB07, which is a Danish version of the EU NACE, rev. 2, and the UN's ISIC, rev. 4, contains a number of standard classifications: the 127, 36, 19, and 10 classifications. The Quarterly National Accounts classification of 13 industries corresponds - with few deviations – to the 10 standard classifications. For this reason, national accounts figures can be compared to and used in connection with other statistics that are based on the DB07-standard classifications. Internationally, there is a high degree of comparability with the national accounts of other countries because the Danish national accounts are compiled in accordance with the definitions in the European System of National Accounts ESA2010.

Exhaustiveness adjustments for non-observed activities are also calculated. This affects predominately S.14, S.11 and S.2. For areas of the undeclared economy, the Danish household budget survey (HBS) is used in accordance with the so-called discrepancy method as described in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) chapter 7, p. 204.

2.2.2 Estimation of backward data

Normal compilation rounds only concerns the latest 1-3 statistical years.

ASA has been compiled in Denmark since the statistical year 1995. The general rule in Statistics Denmark is to maintain a series of data that are comparable over time. Any potential breaks introduced by major revisions (benchmark revisions or data revisions) are normally smoothed by linking the old time series to the new ones using historical growth rates. At the moment ESA2010TP compliant time series are available from 1995 onward.

3 Annual Sector Accounts consistency with related data sets

3.1 Consistency between financial and non-financial annual accounts

The general rule is that statistical discrepancies are eliminated before dissemination i.e. hidden. By construction, there is therefore no statistical discrepancy, however, for internal purposes we still monitor vertical discrepancies because they are important quality indicators. The net lending/borrowing in the financial accounts is by construction set equal to the one that is determined in the non-financial accounts. This adjustment is made automatically in the compilation system (SBS). Usually, vertical reconciliation adjustments are made in financial transactions. The items that are adjusted are the ones where source data is considered to be most imprecise (e.g. F.512, F.522 and F.89).

Sector	Other accounts - Liabilities	Other accounts - Assets	Unlisted shares - Liabilities	Non-MMF investment fund shares/units - Asset
	F.89	F.89	F.512	F.522
S.11	X			
S.121		X		
S.122		X		
S.124				X
S.125			X	
S.126		X		
S.127			X	
S.128	X			
S.129	X			
S.13				
S.14	X			
S.15	X			
S.2		X		

3.2 ASA consistency with non-financial QSA data

By construction, ASA are always consistent with corresponding quarterly data. ASA for provisional annual estimates are usually based on simply the sum of the quarterly sector accounts estimates. However, when new annual data becomes available they replace the quarterly data sources.

While the first versions of the preliminary ASA to a large extend are based on the QSA, the final ASA are compiled in more detail. To secure consistency, the QSA time series are benchmarked to the ASA when new final ASA are published. The purpose is, of course, to improve the QSA with new information about the annual development. At the same time, the benchmarking process must respect the development between quarters in the original series and be aware that the changes made to two successive quarters must be as similar as possible to avoid breaks of data between the fourth quarter in one year and the first quarter in the next year. To secure especially the last criteria we use the Denton benchmarking method.

☐ ASA is a sum of QSA
☒ QSA is benchmarked on ASA
☐ Other case (please explain below)

QSA is revised following GFS/EDP for the next publication round but only for the current year not for previous year so that there is no discrepancies with the ASA which is reconciled only once a year during annual compilation round.

3.3 ASA consistency with other data sets

3.3.1 Consistency with main aggregates

Consistency between the annual sector accounts and main aggregates of table 1 of the ESA2010TP is ensured because relevant transactions from the SUTs are transferred to the sector accounts production environment (after being reclassified to institutional sectors) without making further adjustments at macro level in the sector accounts integration process.

3.3.2 Consistency with main aggregates general government

Consistency between ASA and main aggregates general government of table 2 of the ESA2010TP is ensured because quarterly and annually non-financial accounts for general government are integrated directly in ASA without any correction. Therefore ASA can only be built up when government data are finalized.

3.3.3 Consistency with Balance of Payments data

Monthly BoP data integrated in ASA without any correction (except for correction made due to discrepancies in D.2, D.3 and D.7 in relation to updated data in GFS). However, discrepancies over time can occur due to vintage or differences in release policy.

4 Release policy

Statistics Denmark publishes provisional ASA. Provisional ASA means that the status of the data is subject to revision upon review and correction. ASA are published in several versions and continuously revised to adopt new and more detailed information. ASA cannot be classified as final until very detailed information has been incorporated from a wide range of sources. This takes place three years after the end of the reference year.

The annual sector accounts are generally released simultaneously with the other annual national accounts datasets. As a rule, the national publication is at least as detailed as table 8 of the ESA2010 Transmission Programme (TP). Some subsectors and transactions are disaggregated further compared to the TP (e.g. the subsectors of S.12). In the Danish ASA, only mandatory series inside the scope of the ESA 2010 transmission programme is published. In general, Statistics Denmark does not support the introduction of voluntary series outside the scope of the ESA 2010 transmission programme. Furthermore, we would like to emphasize that data submissions via the SDMX system requires significant resources. Adjusting the systems to satisfy the requests for voluntary data, would place a burden on us that we cannot take on. If voluntary data series are introduced in the ESA 2010 tables, from the Danish perspective, it is of the utmost importance that this does not influence how the mandatory series are coded and transmitted, since this would challenge the quality of the mandatory series.

QSA, QNA, ANA and the revised version of QNA (QNA 90 days) follow all the same release policy. There are all released at 8 a.m. CET by making data available at www.statbank.dk.

Release dates are available one year in advance at Statistics Denmark's website (http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/planlagte).

The following table shows that Statistics Denmark publishes ASA five times as provisional before the sixth and final ASA is released.

Releases for year T	Time for release	Provisional/final
First release	March year T+1	Provisional
Second release	June year T+1	Provisional
Third release*	September year T+1	Provisional
Fourth release	June year T+2	Provisional
Fifth release*	September year T+2	Provisional
Sixth release	June year T+3	Final

*Only property income and income taxes are revised in September release.

5 Revision policy

ASA follow revisions of other different data sets of national accounts, the most important are main aggregates and GFS/EDP. The Danish non-financial sector accounts together with the rest of the Danish national accounts follow the Harmonized European Revision Policy (HERP).

Routine revisions

The first estimate of year t is compiled as the sum of the four quarterly estimates of year t and released together with the publication of the fourth quarter in March t+1. In June of t+1 a second estimate of year t is published by using updates of quarterly data sources and the first annual data sources. In September of t+1 new estimates of property income and income taxes are published. The fourth estimate of year t is published in June t+2 using updated annual data sources. In September of t+2 new estimates of property income and income taxes are published. In June t+3 the final estimate is published.

The final annual figures are published approximately three years after the statistical year in June. When a new final year is compiled, the two preliminary years are re-estimated, and subsequently the quarterly figures are adjusted and updated to match the new annual totals. So with the QSA for the second quarter every year, all quarters back to the newest final year are open for revisions. The following calculations for QSA take these figures as a starting point.

Benchmark revisions

The non-regular revisions/major revisions mainly occur in the macroeconomic statistics, which are based on a variety of statistics and international manuals that include national accounts and balance of payments statistics. Consequently, new sources and methods are only incorporated in part, because a change of level awaits a major revision. Similarly, new manual rules are only fully incorporated in intervals of several years. In order to ensure consistency between the different statistical systems, major revisions in the na-

tional accounts, general government statistics and balance of payments are performed according to a common plan, which is published as early as possible.

Latest benchmark revision was published in September 2014 which introduced ESA2010. In October 2014, another revision was published due to the new guideline for compiling balance of payments (BPM6) was implemented in the balance of payment statistics. This was followed by a data revision in NA in November 2016 where data were revised back to 2005.

Next major benchmark revision is expected to be in the year 2024 and onwards every 5 years.

6 Remarks on problems

Currently the distributed income of corporations is considered the weakest part of the Danish annual sector accounts and they are often heavily revised due to different data sources for quarters and for years. Furthermore, the distributed income of corporations is for each institutional sector s.2, s.12 and s.13 described using different data sources.

The discrepancy between non-financial and financial sector accounts is also increasing.

The quality of the NPISH-sector is generally low due to difficulties with getting access to data sources and a very time consuming compilation process.

7 Development plans

Over the past years, big efforts have been put in to increasing the overall quality of the Danish non-financial sector accounts, with regard to the internal consistency. Cross-domain consistency has historically been very good in Denmark.

In the next couple of years and before the next benchmark revision in 2024, the focus will continue focussing on areas that will improve the quality of the sector accounts. Special focus will be on developing who-to-whom matrices in order to keep track of the flow of interest as well as the flows of corporation income.

Historically, the non-financial corporations sector S.11 has been estimated as a residual. In the future, we will focus more on the how the sector would look, if it had been based solely on data sources like business accounts.

Another focus area will be on better understanding the drivers behind the vertical discrepancies between the non-financial and financial sector accounts. This analysis of the vertical discrepancy will also benefit from a close cooperation with the Danish Central bank on the financial side of institutional sector accounts.

Work is already going on regarding the link between D.8 in the non-financial sector accounts and F.63 in the financial accounts.

Another area we will work on in the coming years is the micro-macro link and especially dissemination of data for households S.14 broken down by socio-economic groups.

New data sources and methods for the compilation of the NPISH-sector have been investigated over the past years. For a part of the sector the sources currently used have low quality and the compilation process is very time consuming. New data sources and methods based on mainly administrative data sources have been found and will be fully implemented in the national accounts in 2024. Until 2024 the new sources will be used to project the current benchmark.

Section B – Sector delineation

The aim of this section is to describe how institutional units are allocated to each sector and/or subsector.

1 List of the (sub)sectors

The table below lists the sectors and subsectors that are distinguished in the Danish sector account compilation process. Those sectors are marked with a cross ('X'). The third column indicates any additional breakdown.

Sector code	List of subsectors	Mark with 'X'	Additional breakdowns/comments
S.11	Non-financial corporations	X	/
S.11001	- Public non-financial corporations	/	/
S.11002	- National private non-financial corporations	/	/
S.11003	- Foreign controlled non-financial corporations	/	/
S.12	Financial corporations	X	/
S.121	- The central bank public	X	/
S.122	- Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank	X	Compilation of S.122 and s.123 separately, publication together
S.123	- Money market funds	X	
S.124	- Non-MMF investment funds	X	/
S.125	- Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds	X	/
S.126	- Financial auxiliaries	X	/
S.127	- Captive financial institutions and money lenders	X	/
S.128	- Insurance corporations	X	/
S.129	- Pension funds	X	/
S.13	General government	X	/
S.1311	- Central government	X	/
S.1312	- State government	X	/
S.1313	- Local government	X	/
S.1314	- Social security funds	X	/
S14+S15	Households and Non-profit institutions serving households	X	/
S.14	Households	X	/
S.141+S.142	- Employers and own-account workers	/	/
S.143 + S.144+ S.145	- Others than employers and own-account workers	/	/
S.15	Non-profit institutions serving households	X	/
S.2	Rest of the world	X	S212, S2121, S2122 and S22

2 Importance of institutional sectors in domestic economy

Following Eurostat guidance for the ASA Inventory, the table 2 below contains information on the employment by sector. The table below contains information on the employment by sector. The employment is measured by number of persons in year 2016.

Employment by institutional sector, reference year 2016

Sector	Employment (number of persons)	Share in total economy (%)
S.11	1,567,384	54.4
S.12	75,551	2.6
S.13	818,540	28.5
S.14	343,293	11.9
S.15	71,685	2.5
Total	2,876,453	100

3 Sector allocation of institutional units

ESA2010 sectors are a statistical classification. The sector code is used to group institutional units with the same primary activity and function. The sector division is based on the European sector classification, which is defined in the manual European System of Accounts (ESA 2010). This classification is consistent with the international sector classification defined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008). The Danish sector classification can be found here:

CLASSIFICATION BY SECTOR IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS (ESA2010)

ESA2010 sectors are distinguished by connecting them with sectors in Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR). SBR sectors are a statistical classification which, like ESA2010 sectors, is used to group institutional units with the same characteristics. When compared to ESA2010 sector codes, it is possible e.g. to group corporations with market activities between central government, regions, and municipalities.

Every legal unit in Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register (SBR) is assigned a relevant sector code and a relevant ESA2010 code according to legal organization form, the main activity code and type of ownership. Allocation of sector codes is done by a sector algorithm that uses relevant information from SBR. In allocating sector codes the sector algorithm needs two tables. The first table contains logical rules which automatically assign a sector code to at legal unit based on the relevant information ('legal form' and NACE classification) from SBR. The second table contains a list of individual legal units that are manually classified to certain sectors, overruling the logical rule.

E.g. Quasi-corporations (QC) and sole proprietorship (SP) can be distinguished by using the logical rules in the sector algorithm. The identification of QC's, partnerships and SP's are based on the legal form. QC and all partnerships are placed in the relevant corporate sector, while SP are placed in the household sector.

There is a joint working group within Statistics Denmark (and The Danish Central Bank) responsible for the practical implementation of the sector classification. The group perform continuously inspections and controlling of both tables and the coding of the sector algorithm.

4 Matrix of industries by sectors

The table below shows the distribution of gross value added (GVA) by industries and institutional sectors for the year 2016.

NACE Rev2	Sectors (in GVA) Percentages of total GVA						
	Total	**S.11**	**S.12**	**S.13**	**S.14**	**S.15**	
01 Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	0.9%	0.3%			0.6%		
02 Forestry and logging	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%		
03 Fishing and aquaculture	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.8%	0.8%					
08 Other mining and quarrying	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
09 Mining support service activities	0.2%	0.2%			0.0%		
10 Manufacture of food products	1.5%	1.5%			0.1%		
11 Manufacture of beverages	0.2%	0.2%			0.0%		
12 Manufacture of tobacco products	0.0%	0.0%					
13 Manufacture of textiles	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%		
15 Manufacture of leather and related products	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%		
16 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood etc.	0.2%	0.2%			0.0%		
17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.2%	0.2%			0.0%		
19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	0.2%	0.2%					
20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1.0%	1.0%			0.0%		
21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical	3.6%	3.6%			0.0%		
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	0.5%	0.5%			0.0%		
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.5%	0.5%			0.0%		
24 Manufacture of basic metals	0.2%	0.2%			0.0%		
25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and	1.0%	1.0%			0.0%		
26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0.9%	0.9%			0.0%		
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.4%	0.4%			0.0%		
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.2%	2.2%			0.0%		
29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.2%	0.2%			0.0%		
30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
31 Manufacture of furniture	0.3%	0.3%			0.0%		
32 Other manufacturing	0.8%	0.8%			0.0%		
33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.4%	0.3%			0.0%		
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.5%	1.5%					
36 Water collection, treatment and supply	0.2%	0.2%					
37 Sewerage	0.3%	0.3%					
38 Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	0.4%	0.4%			0.0%		
39 Remediation activities and other waste management services	↑			↑			
41 Construction of buildings	1.5%	1.4%			0.2%		
42 Civil engineering	1.4%	1.1%		0.2%	0.1%		
43 Specialised construction activities	2.5%	2.2%			0.2%		
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	1.3%	1.2%			0.2%		
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.5%	8.3%			0.1%		
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.2%	2.7%			0.5%		
49 Land transport and transport via pipelines	1.8%	1.4%			0.3%		
50 Water transport	1.4%	1.3%		0.0%	0.0%		
51 Air transport	0.3%	0.3%			0.0%		
52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1.4%	1.2%		0.1%	0.0%		
53 Postal and courier activities	0.4%	0.3%			0.0%		
55 Accommodation	0.4%	0.3%			0.0%		
56 Food and beverage service activities	1.3%	1.0%			0.3%		
58 Publishing activities	0.8%	0.8%			0.0%		
59 Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound	0.5%	0.4%		0.0%	0.1%		
60 Programming and broadcasting activities	0.2%	0.1%		0.1%			
61 Telecommunications	1.1%	1.1%			0.0%		
62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	1.9%	1.8%			0.1%		

63 Information service activities	0.3%	0.2%			0.0%		
64 Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	4.4%		4.4%				
65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social	1.1%		1.1%				
66 Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	0.6%		0.6%				
68 Real estate activities	10.3%	4.3%		0.1%	5.9%		
69 Legal and accounting activities	1.2%	1.1%			0.1%		
70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%		0.1%		
71 Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	1.8%	1.7%		0.0%	0.0%		
72 Scientific research and development	1.4%	1.2%		0.1%	0.0%		
73 Advertising and market research	0.3%	0.3%			0.0%		
74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4%	0.4%			0.0%		
75 Veterinary activities	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
77 Rental and leasing activities	0.6%	0.6%			0.0%		
78 Employment activities	1.0%	0.6%		0.3%	0.0%		
79 Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities	0.2%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%		
80 Security and investigation activities	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
81 Services to buildings and landscape activities	0.8%	0.6%		0.0%	0.2%		
82 Office administrative, office support and other business support	0.6%	0.5%			0.0%		
84 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.0%	0.2%		4.8%			
85 Education	6.4%	0.1%		5.5%	0.1%	0.7%	
86 Human health activities	5.0%	0.8%		3.7%	0.5%		
87 Residential care activities	1.0%			1.0%			
88 Social work activities without accommodation	4.3%			4.2%		0.2%	
90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	0.5%	0.3%		0.1%	0.1%		
91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	0.4%	0.0%		0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	
92 Gambling and betting activities	0.2%	0.2%					
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	0.4%	0.2%		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	
94 Activities of membership organisations	0.9%	0.2%		0.3%		0.4%	
95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	0.1%	0.1%			0.0%		
96 Other personal service activities	0.5%	0.2%		0.0%	0.2%		
97 Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0.3%				0.3%		
Total (Share in %)	**100.0%**	**60.7%**	**6.0%**	**21.0%**	**10.8%**	**1.4%**	

Note: Cells with 0.0% are insignificant values (below 0.05 %). Empty cells are NA

Section C – Data sources

This section provides a list of main data sources (surveys, register, data or administrative data) used for each of the distinguished subsectors as indicated in the table below.

DS code	Data source name	Data source description	Used for sector/s
DS1	**Annual report from the Danish Central Bank**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source ***Type of collection method***: N/A ***Reporting units***: Danish Central Bank ***Content***: income statement and balance sheet ***Valuation principle***: accrual ***Organisation collecting data***: Danish Central Bank ***Periodicity***: annual ***Timeliness***: t+4 (months)	S.121
DS2	**Statistical Material from the Danish FSA on banks**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source ***Type of collection method***: The firms send data directly to the FSA ***Reporting units***: Financial institutions reporting to the Danish FSA ***Content***: income statement and balance sheet ***Valuation principle***: accrual ***Organisation collecting data***: The Danish FSA ***Periodicity***: annual ***Timeliness***: t+9 (months).	S.122
DS3	**Statistical Material from the Danish FSA on mortgage lending institutions**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source ***Type of collection method***: The firms send data directly to the FSA ***Reporting units***: Financial institutions reporting to the Danish FSA ***Content***: income statement and balance sheet ***Valuation principle***: accrual ***Organisation collecting data***: the Danish FSA ***Periodicity***: annual ***Timeliness***: t+7 (months).	S.122
DS4	**Annual report from banking and other financial institutions**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source ***Type of collection method***: N/A ***Reporting units***: Kommunekredit, Skibskredit, Realkredit Danmark, Nykredit, BRF, Totalkredit, Nordea kredit, LR realkredit, DLR kredit, Grønlandsbanken ***Content***: income statement and balance sheet ***Valuation principle***: accrual ***Organisation collecting data***: the reporting units ***Periodicity***: annual ***Timeliness***: t+4 (months)	S.122
DS5	**Annual report from Nordea Danmark**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source ***Type of collection method***: N/A ***Reporting units***: Nordea ***Content***: Income statement from the Danish branch of Nordea ***Valuation principle***: accrual	S.122

		Organisation collecting data: Nordea	
		Periodicity: quarterly data aggregated to annually	
		Timeliness: t+4 (months)	
DS6	**Data on branches in Danske Bank operating abroad**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.122
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: Danske Bank	
		Content: income statement from branches of Danske Bank operating abroad	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Danske Bank	
		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+4 (months)	
DS7	**Data on foreign branches operating in Denmark**	***Type of data source***:	S.122
		Type of collection method:	
		Reporting units:	
		Content:	
		Valuation principle:	
		Organisation collecting data: Danish Central Bank	
		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+5 (months)	
DS8	**Annual report from Sydbank**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.122
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: Sydbank	
		Content: income statement from branches of Sydbank operating abroad	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Sydbank	
		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+4 (months)	
DS9	**Statistical Material from the Danish FSA on insurance institutions**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.128, S.129
		Type of collection method: The firms send data directly to the FSA	
		Reporting units: Financial institutions reporting to the Danish FSA	
		Content: income statement and balance sheet	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: The Danish FSA	
		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+7 (months). We receive preliminary data at t+5 (months).	
DS10	**Annual report from ATP**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.129
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: ATP	
		Content: income statement and balance sheet	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: ATP	

		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+4 (months)	
DS11	**Balance of Payment**	***Type of data source***: statistical data source, administrative data source	S.2 and S.128
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: All legal units	
		Content: All transactions taking place between Denmark and RoW	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark (BoP office)	
		Periodicity: Monthly	
		Timeliness: t+2 (months)	
DS12	**Tax on returns from pension investments**	***Type of data source***: statistical data source, administrative data source	S.128, S.129
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: firms paying the pension tax	
		Content: pension investment tax payments	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark, the tax office	
		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+5 (months) first estimate, T+10 (months) final estimate	
DS13	**Annual report from Eksportkreditfonden**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.128
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: Eksportkreditfonden	
		Content: income statement and balance sheet	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Eksportkreditfonden	
		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+4 (months)	
DS14	**Annual report from Stormrådet**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.128
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: Stormrådet	
		Content: income statement and balance sheet	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Stormrådet	
		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+6 (months)	
DS15	**Transactions between pensionsinstitutions and banks**	***Type of data source***: statistical data source	S.129
		Type of collection method: N/A	
		Reporting units: Pension institutions	
		Content: transactions between banks and pension institutions	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: The insurance and pension interest group (Forsikring og Pension)	

		Periodicity: annual	
		Timeliness: t+5 (months)	
DS16	**Annual Financial reports**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.125, S.126 and S.127
		Type of collection method: The collection of financial statements is done in two ways. First, firms are required to report their financial statements to the Danish Business Authorities. These reports are publically available on their website. The second method is the use of download of the XBRL reports.	
		Reporting units: In principle all firms are required to publish financial statements, however there are some exceptions (such as firms that have a legal status as a charity). Some firms are excused from disclosing an XBRL report.	
		Content: Contains a full financial statement on the individual identity: their expenses, income, assets, and liabilities. It details their size and eventual movements that occurred during the accounting period.	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t + 12 (months)	
DS17	**Danish Business Registry**	***Type of data source: administrative data source***	S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14 and S.15
		Type of collection method: It is principally a data source that covers all firms in Denmark.	
		Reporting units: All firms that have a registered CVR number in Denmark.	
		Content: contains an individual identifying number (CVR), name, address, industry classification (DB07), sub-industries (DB07), sector classification, number of fulltime employees, turnover, etc.	
		Valuation principle: annually	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: quarterly	
		Timeliness: the registry is updated on a daily basis	
DS18	**Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment**	***Type of data source***: statistical data source	S.125, S.126 and S.127
		Type of collection method: Collected by the Danish Centralbank as one of their statistical tasks.	
		Reporting units: All financial firms (sector classifikation S.12) can be required to report to the Danish Centralbank	
		Content: Contains the reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment from the S.12 sector.	
		Valuation principle: flow	
		Organisation collecting data: Danmarks Nationalbank	
		Periodicity: *quarterly*	
		Timeliness: t+3 (months)	
DS19	**Wage bill registry**	***Type of data source: statistical data source***	S.15
		Type of collection method: full account of wage earnings on CVR basis	
		Reporting units: All firms that have employees	
		Content: registry of total wage bill across CVR numbers	
		Valuation principle: flow	

		Organisation collecting data: *Statistics Denmark*	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+12 (months)	
DS20	**Budget statements on extra budgetrary units**	***Type of data source: administrative data source***	S.15, S.13
		Type of collection method: entities are required to submit their financial report in a specific form to the Danish Ministry of Education.	
		Reporting units: Full coverage of educational institutions that are eligible for grants.	
		Content: full financial statement of educational institutions	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Ministry of Education	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+12 (months)	
DS21	**Corporate taxes**	***Type of data source: administrative data source***	S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15
		Type of collection method: Danish Tax Authority requires a disclosure of tax eligible income. Statistics Denmark augments the data with industry codes (DB07) and ownership codes.	
		Reporting units: All firms subject to taxes	
		Content: Corporate taxes of firms across branches	
		Valuation principle: flow	
		Organisation collecting data: Danish Tax Authorities	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+24 (months)	
DS22	**Annual Financial reports of charitable foundations**	***Type of data source: administrative data source***	S.15
		Type of collection method: relies on a web search as nearly all foundations publish their financial accounts on their website, as it is an oft requirement to receive public/private funds. Danish Fundraising Board requires any entity that holds a fundraising to disclose their financial report to them.	
		Reporting units: Charitable foundations	
		Content: Contains a full financial statement on the individual identity: their expenses, income, assets, and liabilities. It details their size and eventual movements that occurred during the accounting period.	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+12 (months)	
DS23	**Stat Recognised Museum accounts**	***Type of data source: administrative data source***	S.15
		Type of collection method: The stat recognised museums according to the Museum Act is required to report their budget and financial statements to the Ministry of Culture	
		Reporting units: Stat recognised museums according to the Museum Act	
		Content: Account system of expenses of personal, rents, production costs, grants received from the public, entre income etc.	
		Valuation principle: flow	
		Organisation collecting data: Ministry of Culture	

		Periodicity: *Annual*	
		Timeliness: t+12 (months)	
DS24	**Charitable foundations' self-financing**	***Type of data source: administrative data source***	S.15
		Type of collection method: The applicants of public grants for charitable purposes are required to indicate their self-financing. This is used to calculate their allotted size of the pool if their application is accepted.	
		Reporting units: Applicants of three major grants funds.	
		Content: contains the self-financing of the applicant of public funds.	
		Valuation principle: flow	
		Organisation collecting data: the ministry responsible for the grant	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+24 (months)	
DS25	**Financial statements from investment funds and companies**	***Type of data source: statistical data source***	S.125, S.126
		Type of collection method: Any firm that wishes to become an investment funds and company needs to apply at the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. The firms will be subsequently supervised and is required to disclose financial statements. Danish Financial Supervisory Authority publishes a statistics on the basis of these disclosures.	
		Reporting units: All firms that have a license to be an investment-fund or company	
		Content: Aggregated financial statistics of companies registered as an investment- fund or company	
		Valuation principle: *accrual*	
		Organisation collecting data: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+12 (months)	
DS26	**Accounts Statistics for non-agricultural private sector**	***Type of data source: statistical data source***	S.11, S.14
		Type of collection method: Survey of companies or a submission of their statements in a specified format. The recipients will be contacted in the absence of reporting. The data is supplemented with tax records and the business registry.	
		Reporting units**:** Private industry and service sector	
		Content: *Aggregated financial statistics of companies registered*	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+18 (months)	
DS27	**Statistics of financing companies**	***Type of data source: statistical data source***	S.125
		Type of collection method: Data is collected by direct reporting from the financing companies which provide leases, consumer credit and other kinds of financing. Companies which accept deposits are not included.	
		Reporting units**:** All firms with industry code that classifies them as a financing company.	
		Content: Financial statements of financing companies	
		Valuation principle: Accrual	

		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+18 (months)	
DS28	**Financial balance sheet statistics**	***Type of data source: statistical data source***	S.125
		Type of collection method: Financial information that enriches the Business Registry.	
		Reporting units**:** All units in the business registry	
		Content: *Financial information*	
		Valuation principle: *accrual*	
		Organisation collecting data: Private agent (Bisnode)	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness:t+6 to t+18 (months)	
DS29	**Annual accounting statistics of non-moneymarkets funds**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.124
		Type of collection method: directly reporting to the Danish FSA	
		Reporting units: Investment funds - Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) and Alternative investment fund (AIF)	
		Content: income statement and balance sheet	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: the Danish FSA	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+5 (months)	
DS30	**Securities statistics**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15
		Type of collection method: data is collected from securities depositories	
		Reporting units: all entities issuing or holding debt securities or Equity and investment fund shares or units	
		Content: stock and flow data - including dividends payable/receivable - for all entities issuing or holding debt securities or Equity and investment fund shares or units	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Danmarks Nationalbank	
		Periodicity: monthly	
		Timeliness: t+1 (months)	
DS31	**Quarterly financial accounts of non-moneymarkets funds S.124**	***Type of data source***: statistical data source	S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15
		Type of collection method: an output from the balanced quarterly financial accounts	
		Reporting units: all entities classified in S.124	
		Content: a full balanced financial accounts for sector S.124 including counterpart information	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Danmarks Nationalbank	
		Periodicity: Quarterly	
		Timeliness: t+3 (months)	
DS32	**Economic Accounts for**	***Type of data source***: ***statistical data source***	S.11, S.14

	agriculture	***Type of collection method***: Data is collected from other existing statistics related to the agriculture sector	
		Reporting units: entities in the agriculture sector	
		Content: Production, intermediate consumption	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+18 (months)	
DS33	**Statistics of Monetary Financial Institutions**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.122
		Type of collection method: Data is collected by direct reporting from Monetary Financial Institutions	
		Reporting units: Monetary Financial Institutions	
		Content: income statements and balance sheet data	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Danmarks Nationalbank	
		Periodicity: monthly	
		Timeliness: t+1 (months)	
DS34	**Statistics for Fixed Capital Stock**	***Type of data source***: statistical data source	S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15
		Type of collection method: Data is collected using direct stock information from registers and primary data sources	
		Reporting units: All entities generating Danish economic activity	
		Content: Gross stock, Net stock, Consumption of fixed capital, Other volume changes in non-financial assets n.e.c., Revaluations	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+16 (months)	
DS35	**Tax records on charitable donations and union subscriptions**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.15
		Type of collection method: Data is collected by directly reporting from the Danish Tax Authorities	
		Reporting units: Danish Tax payers	
		Content: The total donations/subscriptions reported to the Tax Authorities that is received by charities/trade unions	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+18 (months)	
DS36	**Household budget survey**	***Type of data source***: statistical data source	S.14, S.15
		Type of collection method: Data is collected by a compilation of survey responses.	
		Reporting units: Households selected for the survey	
		Content: Household spending includes expenditure on sport and culture.	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+24 (months)	

DS37	**The database for integrated public accounts (DIOR)**	***Type of data source***: administrative data source	S.11, S.13, S.14, S.15 and S.2
		Type of collection method: Received electronically from the central government, the municipalities and the regions' financial management systems.	
		Reporting units: Government units	
		Content: Accounts data for the central government, the local government, social security funds and the extra budgetary units.	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: quarterly	
		Timeliness: t+3 (months)	
DS38	**Working time accounts**	***Type of data source***: Register (administrative data) based statistics	S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15
		Type of collection method: From administrative registers	
		Reporting units: All entities obliged to pay taxes	
		Content: Compensation of employees, employment in persons and hours worked	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: quarterly	
		Timeliness: t+3 (months)	
DS39	**Business Enterprise Research and Development Statistics**	***Type of data source***: Statistical data source	S.11, S.12, S.14
		Type of collection method: sampled based survey	
		Reporting units: Entities in the business sector	
		Content: R&D produced on own account and R&D purchased	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+12 (months)	
DS40	**Income registry**	***Type of data source***: Administrative data source	S.14
		Type of collection method: From Danish tax authorities	
		Reporting units: Danish tax authorities	
		Content: Taxable income and expenses with are deductible	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual	
		Timeliness: t+12 (months)	
DS41	**Boligstøtteregistret**	***Type of data source***: Administrative data source	S.14
		Type of collection method: Administrative information	
		Reporting units: Danish government	
		Content: Information on rents and housing assistance	
		Valuation principle: accrual	
		Organisation collecting data: Statistics Denmark	
		Periodicity: Annual and monthly	
		Timeliness: t+3 (months)	

Section D – Description by transaction

1 Market output (P.11)

1.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1

A. Sources

Virtually all available economic statistics are applied as data sources when making the national accounts. Danish GDP and GNI (2012) give a full description of these data sources. The two most important data sources for the production approach are DS26 and DS37.

B. Methods

The final annual national accounts are prepared at a very detailed level where virtually all sources are incorporated, which also ensures that the final national accounts subsequently can be used as a benchmark for the quarterly and preliminary national accounts for later periods.

First, the sources are recoded to match the concepts of the national accounts, which in the final national accounts also include product numbers where possible. There are a total of approximately 2,350 products covering both goods and services. In order to ensure total coverage for the national accounts, enumeration or estimation is made using supplementary sources in areas where the source material does not have total coverage. Then, based on the collected and processed statistics, totals for all parts of the national accounts are compiled. This includes among others production values and intermediate consumption for all industries, measurements for the various consumer groups and types of investment, as well as public consumption.

Next, supply-use tables are compiled, which collect the full source material and provide an unreconciled national account to begin with. The matrices have two dimensions:

1. Industry / group of consumption / investment type dimension
2. Product dimension.

The matrices are reconciled in two rounds. In the first round, the product dimension of the matrices is balanced, which means that on the one hand the approach (production + import) and on the other the application (intermediate consumption + consumption + investment + export) for each of the approx. 2,350 product balances must balance.

As an example, it creates an imbalance if a company has reported their production and export on different product numbers for different primary statistics. In such a case the company's reports across primary statistics must be investigated, which may give rise to corrections or deviations from one or more primary statistics.

In the second round of reconciliation, it is attempted to bring each industry / consumer group /investment type close to the totals previously determined based on the primary sources. This process may also give rise to further investigations that result in corrections or deviations from primary statistics.

Sectors S.11 and S.14

A. Sources

The production account in S.11 and S.14 is based on a variety of sources. The most important data source is DS26, which cover a major part of sectors S.11 and S.14. Other sources are DS32**,** administrative data and various indicators. The total list of sources used can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

B. Methods

The split between S.11 and S.14 is based on information about type of ownership from the Danish business register. Table 3.8 at p. 58 in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) shows the connection between ownership codes and sector codes. A detailed description of methods used at industry level can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) chapter 3.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2-DS10, DS13, DS14, DS16, DS17, DS25, DS27, DS29.

B. Methods

Sector S.121, S.124

Output is calculated from the sum of costs. The expenses are obtained from data sources DS1 and DS29.

Sector S.122

The market output of S.122 is calculated as the sum of financial intermediation services paid for directly (charges and fees, commissions, margins on the trading of securities and foreign exchange) and financial intermediation services paid for indirectly (FISIM). The sources DS4 to DS8 are used to correct for foreign branches of Danish Banks and for branches of foreign banks operating in Denmark.

Sectors S.125-7

The output value of the sector is equal to the sum of the output value of its industries. The sectors S.125 and S.127 share a common method that the output value is calculated from the sum of its costs. The only exception is two industries 649100 in S.125 and 649230 in S.125 which is estimated with the standard market output method as the business accounts data include revenue. Industry 649100's output is derived from financial statistics where output is the sum of net-interest receipts and service fees. In sector S.126 market output is primarily the sum of sale of services, provisions, brokerage fees and other revenue.

The data sources are a sample of business accounts in each industry of the sectors. Grossing methods are used to estimate the industry output value. The grossing method of sector

S.125 and S.127, is the sum of the samples financial assets divided by industries' total assets. Sector S.126 uses wage data to estimate the grossing ratio. Larger units in the sectors are identified and removed from the population as their unique properties would skew a grossing method. It should be stressed that the gross ratio has significantly decreased after the use of electronic business accounts.

The output estimated by the business account data is adjusted by research and development and software production as to avoid double counting. Lastly, the FISIM production is added to the output value. DB07 industry 649100 and 649230, like S.122, is a FISIM producer.

Sector S.128 and S.129
For life insurance and pension funds, output value is calculated from the costs point of view, with the addition of a profit element for net operating surplus of 1.5% of own funds. This percentage is low because the total return on own funds in life insurance corporations, in addition to net operating surplus, consists of property income and holding gains etc. which are not allocated to insured persons and are not included in bonus equalisation provisions. Bonus equalisation provisions in life and pension insurance are the funds of the policyholders and not part of the corporation's own funds. In contrast to life insurance provisions, they are not broken down by policyholder but are owned by the policyholders jointly. Their function is to avoid major fluctuations in the corporations' "account interest", i.e. the percentage interest which the policyholders receive in a given year on the funds they have saved with the corporation.

For more information: Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

Sector S.13

A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Market output (P.11) is compiled by identifying all sales of goods and services in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying all sales in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as sales of goods and services. Afterwards the marked part is separated manually by reading text information on the pri-

mary accounts and use our knowledge about the accounting practises in government units.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS17, DS19, DS20, DS22, DS23, DS24, DS35, DS36, DS37.

B. Methods
Statistics Denmark collects a sample of annual accounts for each industry, and then grosses up to the population using data on wages. Some industries have data sources that cover the entire population. The annual accounts contain useful information regarding market- and non-market production as well as current transfers to and from the industries. It is thus possible to determine whether a price is economically significant or not and thus distinguish between market and non-market production for a given good.

Market output constitutes a minor part of the total output of the NPISH sector. The administrative data sources indicated some NPISH units had sales subject to VAT. The NPISH units are identified in the Danish Business Registry. These sales and rental income from renting facilities are included in the market output of the sector. The total market output is minor compared to the non-market output P.13. Refer to Danish GDP and GNI (2012) chapter 3.

1.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Consistency with the total output in the ANA is obtained by adjusting the output for S.11 and S.14.

1.3 Additional details

-

2 Output for own final use (P.12)

2.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sectors S.11 and S.14
A. Sources
DS19, DS39, DS26.

B. Methods
Output for own final use in S.11 and partly for S.14 consists of:

1. Software and large databases produced at own account
2. Own-account research and development
3. Capital goods for own final use (excluding own-account software and R&D)

Software and large databases produced at own account is calculated from the supply side, more specifically from total wages and salaries which in each sector and industry are considered to relate to own output of software. A detailed description of the method can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 170.

The calculation of own-account research and development for the private sector is mainly based on R&D statistics (Frascati manual). The sum of cost method is used. A detailed description can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 171-172.

Capital goods for own final use is compiled using information from the industrial account statistics using the variable "own-account work" at industry/sector level. In order to comply with ESA2010 a mark-up for gross-operating surplus is added to arrive at market-prices. A detailed description can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 212-213.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS19, DS39.

B. Methods

Output for own final use in S.12 consists of software, databases etc. produced at own account and own-account R&D. See description of methods above.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS19, DS37.

B. Methods

Output for own final use in S.13 consists of software and large databases produced at own account and own-account R&D. Software and large databases produced at own account is compiled using the method described above. Own-account production of R&D is identified by using the COFOG distribution of government expenditures. More information can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 173.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

DS41.

B. Methods

Output for own final use in S.14 consists predominately of dwelling services produced by owner-occupiers. The calculations for dwellings comply with the method set out in Commission Regulation 1722/2005. The most important principle in the Commission Regulation is that the countries have to use the stratification method to calculate the imputed rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Denmark has always used this method. More information can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 110-116.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS19.

B. Methods
Output for own final use in S.15 consists of software and large databases produced at own account and R&D. software and large databases produced at own account is compiled using the method described above. Own-account R&D is limited to one unit Danish Cancer Society.

2.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

2.3 Additional details

-

3 Non-market output (P.13)

3.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Data for S.13 is calculated residually. First P.1 is calculated using the sum-of-cost method (D.1+P.2+D.29-D.39+P.51c).Then P.13 is calculated by subtracting P.11 and P.12 from P.1.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS17, DS19, DS20, DS22, DS23, DS24, DS35, DS36, DS37.

B. Methods
Statistics Denmark collects a sample of annual accounts for each industry, and then grosses up to the population using data on wages. The Business Registry is used to identify the NPISH population and is considered exhaustive. The collected annual accounts contain useful information regarding market- and non-market production as well as current transfers to and from the industries. It is thus possible to determine whether a price is economically significant or not and thus distinguish between market and non-market production for a given good.

The non-market output P.13 is estimated by the sum of cost approach as defined by ESA2010. It is defined as the sum of immediate consumption P.2, total wages D.1, deprecations and net taxes. It is thereafter adjusted by the P.11 and P.12. Data for S.15 is

calculated residually. First P.1 is calculated using the sum-of-cost method (D.1+P.2+D.29-D.39+P.51c). Then P.13 is calculated by subtracting P.11 and P.12 from P.1. A detailed description of sources and methods used at industry level can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) chapter 3.

Intermediate consumption
+ Wages
+ Depreciations
+ Other production taxes
- Other production subsidies
= Output

The level is calculated by industry basis. Most of the NPISH industries are estimated with the use of a sample. The samples values are grossed by data on wages. The only exception is administrative data on high school level education and business schools.

3.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

3.3 Additional details

-

4 Intermediate consumption (P.2)

4.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1

A. Sources

Virtually all available economic statistics are applied as data sources when making the national accounts. Danish GDP and GNI (2012) give a full description of these data sources. The two most important data sources for the production approach are DS26 and DS37.

B. Methods

The methods used to calculate P.2 are described in relation to the description of P.11 in section 1.1. A more detailed description can be found in section 3.5 in Documentation of Statistics for General Government Finances.

Sectors S.11 and S.14

A. Sources

The production account in S.11 and S.14 is based on a variety of sources. The most important data source is DS26, which cover a major part of sectors S.11 and S.14. Other sources are DS32**,** administrative data and various indicators.

B. Methods

The split between S.11 and S.14 is based on information about type of ownership from the Danish business register. Table 3.8 at p. 58 in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) shows the connection between ownership codes and sector codes. A detailed description of sources and methods used at industry level can be found in the Danish GDP and GNI (2012) chapter 3.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2- DS10, DS13, DS14, DS16, DS17, DS25, DS27, DS33.

B. Methods

Sector S.121, S.124-127

P.2 is sum of all costs in the source data, which are not related to wages or transfers. As for P.11 grossing methods for sectors S.125-7 are applied in a similar fashion. The estimate is adjusted by software expenditure, FISIM, other taxes and subsidies, research and development, insurance and fringe benefits. P.2 is calculated for each industry. The sector's P.2 is the sum of the industries' P.2.

Sector S.122

Other administrative costs, other operating expenditure and fees etc. paid, Mark-up for savings bank for S.122 are gathered from the sources DS2, DS3, DS4. DS5-DS8 are used to correct for foreign branches of Danish banks, and for Danish branches of foreign banks. For a more detailed calculation please refer to Danish GDP and GNI (2012) for the industry NACE 64 Monetary intermediation.

Sector S.128 and S.129

Table 3.46 estimates the intermediate consumption of life insurance corporations. For pension funds, ATP, burial funds and other insurance, the estimates are made in exactly the same way.

Table Intermediate consumption of life insurance, pension funding and other insurance

DKK mill.

FLI: Administration fees 1 369
- FLI: Other ordinary income 1 820
+ FLI: Rentals 160
+ FLI: Other staffing expenditure 2 329
+ FLI: Costs associated with investment activity 1 972
+ FLI: Other acquisition and administrative costs 616
+ FLI: Commissions to own sales staff 194
+ FLI: Other ordinary expenditure 664
- FLI: Wages and salaries[1] 2 384
- FLI: Contribution to dividends (R44) from wages and salaries and fees 15
- Purchase of computer software 53
+ Purchase of research and development 465
+ Government fees which are sales of services 54
= Intermediate consumption in life insurance corporations 3 551
+ Corresponding calculation for general pension funds 1 054
+ Corresponding calculation for company pension funds 21
+ Burial funds 3
+ Other insurance 9 452

+ FISIM in 65 425
= Intermediate consumption in industry 65 14 871

See Danish GDP and GNI (2012) page 105.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Intermediate consumption (P.2) is compiled by identifying all entries concerning goods and services consumed in the production in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying all entries concerning expenses used buying goods and services used in production in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as intermediate consumption.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS17, DS19, DS20, DS22, DS23, DS24, DS35, DS36, DS37.

B. Methods
Immediate consumption is estimated by the costs that are not wage, depreciations, financial or donations in the data sources. The sample P.2 is calculated and is grossed to the industry level using wage data. The sector's P.2 is found by summing the industries immediate consumption.

4.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Consistency with the intermediate consumption in the ANA is obtained by adjusting the intermediate consumption for S.11 and S.14.

4.3 Additional details

-

5 Individual consumption expenditure (P.31)

5.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

The government individual consumption expenditures consist of individual services within health, recreation, culture and religion, education and social protection, which are either produced by the government sector itself or purchased by market producers and supplied to the households free of charge. The split between individual and collective consumption is based on the COFOG classification.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

Various sources are used to provide information on household final consumption expenditure. The most important one is DS36**.**

B. Methods

Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 153 provides information about how the sources are combined in order to calculate the household final consumption.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

See subsection 1.1 of Section D

B. Methods

The NPISH consumption is found by subtracting the revenue from sales and production for own final use from the output: P.31=P.1-P.11-P.12-P.131.

5.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Data from the supply-use tables are incorporated without further adjustments.

5.3 Additional details

-

6 Collective consumption expenditure (P.32)

6.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.13

A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
See a description in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 163. The split between individual and collective consumption is based on the COFOG classification.

6.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Data from the supply-use tables are incorporated without further adjustments.

6.3 Additional details

-

7 Consumption of fixed capital (P.51c)

7.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1
A. Sources
DS34.

B. Methods
Consumption of fixed capital is compiled as part of the Danish statistics for Fixed Capital Stock DS34.

Consumption of fixed capital is calculated for the following types of assets:

- Dwellings
- Buildings other than dwellings
- Other structures and land improvements
- Transport equipment
- Computer hardware
- Telecommunication equipment
- Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems
- Cultivated biological resources
- Research and development
- Mineral exploration and evaluation
- Computer software and databases
- Entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products

Consumption of fixed capital is calculated according to the geometric method for all types of assets.

The calculation of geometric depreciation is based on the following formula:

$$ACFC_t^i = \left[NET_{t-1}^i + {}^1/_2 * INV_t^i\right] * \frac{R^i}{T^i}$$

Annual consumption of fixed capital ($ACFC_t^i$) for asset *i* is calculated as the rate of depreciation $\left(\frac{R^i}{T^i}\right)$ multiplied by the net stock at the beginning of the year (NET_{t-1}^i) plus half of the annual investments (INV_t^i). The rate of depreciation $\left(\frac{R^i}{T^i}\right)$ is determined as "declining balance rate" (Ri) divided by the lifetime (Ti). At the most detailed level of calculations the depreciation rate will typically be constant over time.

Sectors S.11 - S.15
The Danish statistics of Fixed Capital Stock provides outcomes on consumption of fixed capital with a breakdown into 69 industries as well as a breakdown by institutional sectors.

For buildings and dwellings the sector breakdown is based on information from the Register of Buildings and Dwellings (BBR) about the number of square meters of building stock distributed by sectors.

For other types of investments the sector breakdown is estimated based on sector's share of building stock at the beginning of the year. The stock is determined mostly on the basis of benchmarks and subsequent sectoral investments.

7.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

7.3 Additional details

-

8 Changes in inventories (P.52)

8.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1
A. Sources
DS26.

B. Methods
The calculation of inventories is mainly based on accounts statistics, including information about changes in raw materials, finished goods and work in progress, wholesaling and retailing, and on special information about changes in stocks of individual goods.

More information about the sources and methods can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) chapter 5.12.

Sectors S.11 and S.14
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
The changes in inventories in S.11 and S.14 are calculated residually by subtracting S.15 from S.1. The residual is divided between S.11 and S.14 proportionally to the production.

Sectors S.12 and S.13
Not applicable.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS23.

B. Methods
The inventories are compiled directly from data sources, such as museums accounting data, where inventories are tallied and changes are identifiable.

8.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Consistency with ANA is obtained by calculating S.11 and S.14 residually.

8.3 Additional details

-

9 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53)

9.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1
A. Sources
-

B. Methods
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables are estimated from the supply side using the commodity flow method. See chapter 5.13 in Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13 and S.15
Not applicable.

Sector S.14

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables in S.1 are allocated to S.14.

9.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

9.3 Additional details

-

10 Exports of goods (P.61)

10.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
In the national accounts, exports of goods are based directly on Statistics Denmark's estimates of external trade. External trade statistics are described in greater detail in Documentation of Statistics "International Trade in Goods".

10.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Exports of goods are integrated in the supply-use tables. Data are without further adjustments incorporated in the sector accounts.

10.3 Additional details

-

11 Exports of services (P.62)

11.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The estimate of the services export is based on a survey conducted by the External Economy unit in Statistics Denmark. For a more detailed description of the sources and methods used to compile the export of services in the External Economy unit please refer to Documentation of Statistics "International Trade in Services".

11.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Exports of services are integrated in the supply-use tables. Data are without further adjustments incorporated in the sector accounts.

11.3 Additional details

-

12 Exports of FISIM (P.62F)

12.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS27, DS33.

B. Methods
FISIM export is calculated on the basis of a common FISIM calculation framework for all sectors. More details on the applied methods are provided in section 22.3.

12.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Exports of FISIM are integrated in the supply-use tables. Data are without further adjustments incorporated in the sector accounts.

12.3 Additional details

-

13 Imports of goods (P.71)

13.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
In the national accounts, imports of goods are based directly on Statistics Denmark's estimates of external trade. External trade statistics are described in greater detail in Documentation of Statistics "International Trade in Goods".

13.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Imports of goods are integrated in the supply-use tables. Data are without further adjustments incorporated in the sector accounts.

13.3 Additional details

-

14 Imports of services (P.72)

14.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The estimate of the services export is based on a survey conducted by the External Economy unit in Statistics Denmark. For a more detailed description of the sources and methods used to compile the export of services in the External Economy unit please refer to Documentation of Statistics “International Trade in Services”.

14.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Imports of services are integrated in the supply-use tables. Data are without further adjustments incorporated in the sector accounts.

14.3 Additional details

-

15 Imports of FISIM (P.72F)

15.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS27, DS33.

B. Methods
FISIM import is calculated on the basis of a common FISIM calculation framework for all sectors. More details on the applied methods are provided in paragraph 22.3.

15.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Imports of FISIM are integrated in the supply-use tables. Data are without further adjustments incorporated in the sector accounts.

15.3 Additional details

-

16 Wages and salaries (D.11)

16.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sectors S.11 and S.14

A. Sources

DS38.

B. Methods

The primary statistical basis for compiling compensation of employees is the working time accounts (WTA), which integrates Denmark's register based labour market statistics and compiled in accordance with the sectors in Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register and hence in accordance with ESA2010 sectors (for further, please go to chapter 3). The WTA is compiled as a NA source; and therefor the definitions of wages and salaries are met to the widest possible extend. In selected areas, other statistics are applied in order to obtain consistency with the remaining national accounts, and supplementary statistics are utilized in order to fulfil the obligations of ESA2010, such as the market value of wages and salaries in kind (values from tax returns are typically underreported) and undeclared wages and salaries (tax evasion).

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS6, DS8, DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS19.

Sectors S.121, S.124-127

B. Methods

The transaction is calculated by wages and salaries paid to employees, management and the board of directors plus other non-pension related expenses paid to employees from the data sources. In sectors S.125-7 is grossed to estimate the industry total wage cost and thereafter summed to the sector totals.

Sector S.122

Wages and salaries to employees for the industry 641900 banks are calculated from the annual report data in DS2, wages to employees and management. The sources DS4, DS5, DS6 and DS8 are used to correct for branches abroad and foreign branches operating in Denmark. For the industries 649210 and 649220 the wages and salaries are gathered from

the source DS4, as wages to employees and wages to management from the annual reports. DS3 are used to distinguish between D.11 and D.12 for 649220.

S.128 and S.129
Wages and salaries are gathered as wages and salaries to employees and management from the annual reports, plus a share of 20% of the salaries and bonuses to the board of directors and board of representatives. The remaining 80% are classified as D.421.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
For D.1, see subsection 1.1 of Section D for general description of the compilation process. Apart from the observed compensation of employees in cash an estimate for compensation in kind, fringe benefits, is added. The split of D.1 between D.11 and D.121 is not taken from general government finances but is calculated using the general method described in this chapter.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS19.

B. Methods
The total wage is directly taken from administrative data sources. It is assumed that 90 % is wages and salaries and the rest is employers' social contribution. The sample wage in each industry has technical interest as it is used to estimate the grossing ratio.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
Compensation of employees from the rest of the world is to a large extent based on administrative tax information on income (from employment) from the Danish tax authorities. More information can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 216. The split between D.11 and D.12 is based on the same sources, which are used for the calculation of D.611.

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for sector S.1 are obtained as sum of uses for S.1 and S.2 subtracted the resources for S.2.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
Compensation of employees to the rest of the world is to a large extent based on administrative tax information on income (from employment) from the Danish tax authorities. More information can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 216.

The split between D.11 and D.12 is based on the same sources, which are used for the calculation of D.611.

16.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

16.3 Additional details

-

17 Employers' social contributions (D.12)

17.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS15.

B. Methods
To ensure consistency in the rerouting to social security funds, the total of D.121 is balanced against the payments of D.6111 plus the taxes paid in this event (in Denmark D.121 is taxable and taxes are paid by the social security funds on behalf of the households).

Sectors S.11 and S.14

A. Sources

DS38.

B. Methods

The primary statistical basis for compiling compensation of employees is the working time accounts (WTA), which integrates Denmark's register based labour market statistics and compiled in accordance with the sectors in Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register and hence in accordance with ESA2010 sectors (for further, please go to chapter 3). The WTA is compiled as a NA source; and therefor the definitions of employers' social contributions are aligned. In selected areas, other statistics are applied in order to obtain consistency with the remaining national accounts. When employers' social contributions are compiled, information on the share of the total compensation from the registers is used directly as a measure of the correct ratio of D.121.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS6, DS8, DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS19, DS29.

B. Methods

The transaction is calculated from pension contributions and other social security payments to employees and management from the data sources. In sectors S.125-7 is grossed to estimate the industry total wage cost and thereafter summed to the sector totals. For S.122, the sources DS4, DS5, DS6, DS8 are used to correct for branches abroad and foreign branches operating in Denmark. For the industries 649210 and 649220 the pension contributions and other social security payments are gathered from the source DS4. DS3 are used to distinguish between D.11 and D.12 for 649220.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

For D.1, see subsection 1.1 of Section D for general description of the compilation process. The split of D.1 between D.11 and D.121 is calculated using information on the share of the total compensation from the employment register as a measure of the correct ratio of D.121. Imputed contributions to social security schemes (D.122) are estimated contributions paid by civil servants. The calculation is based on the number of civil servants (the Freiburg model).

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS19.

B. Methods

The total wage is directly taken from administrative data sources. It is assumed that 90 % is wages and salaries and the rest is employers' social contribution. The sample wage in each industry has technical interest as it is used to estimate the grossing ratio.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
Compensation of employees from the rest of the world is to a large extent based on administrative tax information on income (from employment) from the Danish tax authorities. More information can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 216. The split between D.11 and D.12 is based on the same sources, which are used for the calculation of D.611.

17.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

17.3 Additional details

-

18 Taxes on products (D.21)

18.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Taxes on products in S.13 consist of D.211 Value added tax, D.2122 Taxes on imports and D.214 Taxes on products except VAT and taxes on imports.

Taxes on products are recorded when the activities for which the government sector has a claim on occur. More information is found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 128-131.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods

Taxes on products in S.2 consist of D.2121 Import duties. More information is found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 218.

18.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

18.3 Additional details

-

19 Other taxes on production (D.29)

19.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.13

Sectors S.11, S.12 and S.14

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for sectors S.11, S.12 and S.14 are calculated residually by subtracting data for S.13 and S.15. The split between these three sectors is based on the distribution of other taxes on production by industry.

To distribute the different types of taxes by industry a variety of sources are used. Taxes related to work related injuries and the working environment are distributed on industries in proportion to the production in each industry from the National Accounts. Employees' contribution to cost of trainees is distributed on industries using employment data. Taxes on ownership of cars are distributed on industries using information from the motor vehicle register where all motor vehicles and their owners are registered. Payroll taxes are distributed on industries using weighted payroll costs where the weights reflect the relative payroll tax burden for each industry, e.g. the payroll costs of the financial sector are taxed at a higher rate than other industries and their payroll expenses are therefor given a greater weight than expenses of other industries. Taxes on road usage are only paid by freight hauliers and are therefore placed in this industry. Real estate taxes are distributed using the value of the real estate stock of industries. Taxes on sewage are only paid by companies who are not connected to the public waste water treatment plants. These are distributed using a fixed industry distribution. Contribution to deposit guarantee schemes

are distributed on industries using information from *Finansiel Stabilitet* — a general government owned company that manages the contributions to the deposit guarantee schemes. Data for S.12 comprises to data for the financial industries (NACE industry K). Data for S.11 and S.14 is calculated residually by subtracting other domestic sectors from S.1. The split between S.11 and S.14 is calculated by using the proportion of the gross value added at industry/sector level.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Other taxes on production (D.29) is compiled by identifying taxes on production paid by government in the information on the total revenue from taxes on production from the tax authorities.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS17, DS20, DS22, DS23, DS24, DS37.

B. Methods

Oher taxes on production for S.15 are compiled on the basis of business accounts that inform that taxes were paid. Grossing up is applied at last.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.13.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

. Other taxes on production consist of a number of different taxes, for example property taxes. The information is delivered from the tax authorities on an accrual basis and is used without further compilation. More information can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 142.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

19.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Consistency between uses and resources is ensured by calculating S.11 and S.14 residually.

19.3 Additional details

-

20 Subsidies on products (D.31)

20.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Subsidies on products consist of different schemes. The list of subsidies can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p.131. Subsidies on products are recorded on an accrual basis, i.e. when the product transaction which gives rise to the subsidy occurs.

20.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing needed.

20.3 Additional details

-

21 Other subsidies on production (D.39)

21.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.13.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods

The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Other subsidies on production (D.39) is compiled by identifying all other subsidies on production in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying all other subsidies on production in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as subsidies on production. Afterwards the different kind of subsidies including D.39 is separated manually by reading text information on the primary accounts and use our knowledge about the accounting practises in government units. Other subsidies on production consist on a number of Danish schemes. This can be found in Danish GDP and GNI (2012) p. 143.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Counterpart information from S.13 sources is used.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.13 subtracted added uses for S.2.

Sectors S.11, S.12 and S.14

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Data for sectors S.11, S.12 and S.14 are calculated residually by subtracting data for S.13 and S.15 from S.1. The split between these three sectors is based on the distribution of other subsidies on production by industry.

Each subsidy has an account number making it possible to identify the exact legislative basis for the subsidy. On the basis of this information each subsidy is either placed in an industry or if the subsidy is of a more general nature the subsidy is assigned a distribution on the basis of the nature of the subsidy. E.g. subsidies to promote exports are distributed using industry related exports; subsidies to employment are distributed on industries using employment information and so on. Very general subsidies are distributed on industries using production by industries. A very few subsidies including subsidies to upgrading biogas and subsidies to services rendered to private households are distributed to industries using fixed distributions. Data for S.12 comprises to data for the financial industries (NACE industry K). Data for S.11 and S.14 is calculated residually by subtracting other domestic sectors from S.1. The split between S.11 and S.14 is calculated by using the proportion of the gross value added at industry/sector level.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
See above section 21.1 Description of compilation procedures, USES.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS17, DS20, DS22, DS23, DS24, DS37.

B. Methods
Subsidies for S.15 are compiled on the basis of information that informs that subsidies were received. Grossing up is applied at last.

Sector S.2
Not applicable.

21.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Consistency between uses and resources is ensured by calculating S.11 and S.14 residually.

21.3 Additional details

-

22 Interest (D.41, total interest before FISIM allocation, D.41g, and FISIM)

22.1 Description of compilation procedures

D.41g

USES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14 and S.15

Sector S.11

A. Sources

DS26 is the main data source.

B. Methods

The sources used for the calculation of the interests before FISIM allocation, D41g, are the interests in the intermediate system (see Danish GDP and GNI (2012), corrected for double counting of interests in the industry 680030 Renting of non-residental buildings. The difference between redemption and issue price of bonds losses are added.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS6, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS16, DS17, D25, DS29.

B. Methods

The transaction is compiled directly from all the collected data sources by adding up interest expenses. The amount of interest accruing each period attributable to the difference between redemption and issue price of bonds is calculated and added to interest expenses. The sources DS4 to DS8 are used to correct for interest expenses in S.122 related to foreign branches of Danish banks and branches of foreign banks less currency contracts and interest rate contracts (swaps). S.125-S.127 payments are grossed.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government

units. Interest D. 41 is compiled by identifying all expenses related to interest in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying interest in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as interest.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

DS40 is the main data source.

B. Methods

From the income statistics registry (ISR), bank and mortgage deeds interest, other interests, student loan interests and corporate interests are collected and added together. To this, the difference between redemption and issue price of bonds losses for households are added. In addition, interests in ordinary partnerships must be deducted, as they are already included in the corporate sector (S.12). Finally, mortgage interest rates are collected from ISR and added, but since administrative and reserve fund contributions that are not interest in the national accounts are included in ISR, corrections must be made for this. The correction is calculated on the basis of the mortgage banks' accounts by calculating the interest rate's share of the total interest rates incl. contribution. Once the interest rate has been calculated, the figure is multiplied by the mortgage interest rates from ISR.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS30, DS33.

B. Methods

The interest income is gathered from monetary financial statistics. It is considered exhaustive. An adjustment is made to account for the difference between redemption and issue price of bonds losses.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

The Central Bank, *Danmarks Nationalbank,* conducts the compilation of property income. Payments of interest income can be referred to two types of instruments: Loans and deposits and debt instruments. In Denmark the information for these two categories is as follows.

Loans and deposits: Main sources are the reporting by banks and mortgage banks and direct reporting by enterprises. Grossing up is used to estimate total figures for Denmark vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

Bills, bonds and other debt instruments: Main sources are security statistics and direct reporting by banks and mortgage banks and direct reporting by enterprises. Data from the Securities statistics including information from the ECB's centralised security data base (CSDB) for each individual security (by ISIN code) is used to calculating interest income. In accordance with BPM6 accrued interest on discounted and premium bonds is calculated, e.g. where the issuance price are either lower or higher than the amount to be repaid when the liability matures. The calculation used is based on the debtor approach, cf. BPM6 paragraph 11.52, and is applied on both Danish residents' holdings of bonds issued by non-residents and non-residents' holdings of bonds issued by Danish residents.

There is no correction for tax withheld at source of interest income received from and paid to the rest of the world. There is no such tax in Denmark and it is not common in other countries either. Also the information is not available from the CSDB.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of uses for S.1 and S.2 subtracted the resources for S.2

Sector S.11

A. Sources

No direct sources are used

B. Methods

The interest before FISIM allocation are calculated residually by subtracting the resources for S.12, S.13, S.14 and S.15 from the total resources for S.1

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS6, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, DS13,DS14
DS16, DS17, DS25, DS29.

B. Methods

The transaction is compiled directly from all the collected data sources by adding up interest income. The amount of interest accruing each period attributable to the difference between redemption and issue price of bonds is calculated and added to interest receivables. The sources DS4 to DS8 are used to correct for interest income in S.122 related to

foreign branches of Danish banks and branches of foreign banks. S.125-S.127 receivables are grossed.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37

B. Methods

See above section 22.1 Description of compilation procedures, D.41g, USES

Sector S.14

A. Sources

Diverse data sources are used.

B. Methods

The household sector's resources are calculated on the basis of figures for issue price gains other interest from income registry, interests from *Lønmodtagernes Dyrtidsfond* and interests from bank deposits and bond holdings. Interests from bank deposits and bond holdings cannot be collected directly, but must be calculated on the basis of the statistics concerning bank deposits and bond holdings from the central bank of Denmark. The interests are obtained by multiplying the annual average holdings by the annual average interest rate on non-business deposits. Interests from bonds are calculated in the same way as interests for bank deposits.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS30, DS33.

B. Methods

The interest income is gathered from monetary financial statistics. It is considered exhaustive.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

The Central Bank, *Danmarks Nationalbank,* conducts the compilation of property income. Payments of interest income can be referred to two types of instruments: Loans and deposits and debt instruments. In Denmark the information for these two categories is as follows.

Loans and deposits: Main sources are the reporting by banks and mortgage banks and direct reporting by enterprises. Grossing up is used to estimate total figures for Denmark vis-à-vis the rest of the world.

Bills, bonds and other debt instruments: Main sources are security statistics and direct reporting by banks and mortgage banks and direct reporting by enterprises. Data from the Securities statistics including information from the ECB's centralised security data base (CSDB) for each individual security (by ISIN code) is used to calculating interest income. In accordance with BPM6 accrued interest on discounted and premium bonds is calculated, e.g. where the issuance price are either lower or higher than the amount to be repaid when the liability matures. The calculation used is based on the debtor approach, cf. BPM6 paragraph 11.52, and is applied on both Danish residents' holdings of bonds issued by non-residents and non-residents' holdings of bonds issued by Danish residents.

There is no correction for tax withheld at source of interest income received from and paid to the rest of the world. There is no such tax in Denmark and it is not common in other countries either. Also the information is not available from the CSDB.

FISIM

USES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15 and S.2

A. Sources

DS27, DS33.

B. Methods

FISIM on the uses side is calculated on the basis of a common FISIM calculation framework for all sectors. More details on the applied methods are provided in paragraph 22.3.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15 and S.2

A. Sources

DS27, DS33.

B. Methods

FISIM on the resources side is calculated on the basis of a common FISIM calculation framework for all sectors. More details on the applied methods are provided in paragraph 22.3.

22.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resources of FISIM are calculated in the common FISIM calculation framework for all sectors and no balancing procedures are applied.

22.3 Additional details

FISIM is calculated for all sectors in a common framework based on consistent uses and resources.

FISIM on the loans granted to the resident institutional sector is equal to:
$interest\ receivable\ on\ loans - (loan\ stocks\ *\ internal\ reference\ rate)$

FISIM on the deposits of the resident institutional sector is equal to:
$(deposit\ stocks\ *\ internal\ reference\ rate) - interest\ payable\ on\ deposits$

FISIM is calculated using three types of currencies: Danish kroner, Euro and other currencies.

The internal reference rate RR_I is calculated as the ratio:

$$\frac{\text{interest receivable on loans between (and within) S122 and S125}}{\text{stocks of loans between (and within) S122 and S125}}$$

The external reference rate RR_E is calculated as the ratio:

$$\frac{\text{interest on loans} + \text{interest on deposits between resident FIs and non} - \text{resident FIs}}{\text{stock of loans} + \text{stock of deposits between resident FIs and non} - \text{resident FIs}}$$

The exported FISIM is calculated as the sum of FISIM on loans granted to non-residents and FISIM on the deposits of non-residents.

FISIM on loans granted to non-residents is equal to:
$interest\ receivable\ -\ (loan\ stock\ *\ RR_E)$

FISIM on the deposits of non-residents is equal to:
$(deposit\ stocks\ *\ RR_E)\ -\ interest\ payable$

FISIM imported by each institutional sector is calculated as the sum of FISIM imported for loans and FISIM imported for deposits.

FISIM imported for loans is equal to:
$interest\ receivable\ by\ non - resident\ FIs\ -\ (loan\ stocks\ *\ RR_E)$

FISIM imported for deposits is equal to:

$$(deposit\ stocks\ *\ RR_E)\ -\ interest\ payable\ by\ non-resident\ FIs$$

The FISIM corrections in the sector accounts and the balance of payments are always made at both interests on uses and resources side and on either production, consumption, export or import, so there is no net effect from the correction of FISIM.

More details and examples of the applied method for FISIM calculations are presented in Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

23 Distributed income of corporations (D.42)

23.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.11

A. Sources

DS30, DS26.

B. Methods

Dividends payable are compiled in to parts. One part is compiled from DS30 Securities statistics by adding up dividends issued from listed corporations. The second part is compiled from DS26 Accounting statistics by adding up dividends issued from unlisted corporations. Finally the total figure is corrected regarding superdividends using counterpart information from S.13 receivable.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS6, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS16, DS25, DS29.

B. Methods

The transaction are compiled directly from all the collected data sources by adding up dividend payments and proposed dividends from the previous period. For S.121 Super dividends paid to S.13 is subtracted if applicable. DS4 to DS8 are used to correct for dividends related to foreign branches and branches of foreign banks. A correction is performed for sectors S.128-9 where a share of 80% of bonuses and salaries to Board of directors and board of representatives. The sectors S.125-7 dividend payments are grossed.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

Information on distributed income of Danish corporations is obtained from two sources. For listed companies the information is received from the VP Securities (Danish Central Depository Custodian) and for non-listed companies the information is collected by direct reporting.

Distributed income paid to Danish investors holding securities issued by non-residents is calculated by using reported information on their holdings (stocks) and information from the CSDB about the distributed income for each security.

No correction is made for withholding tax on income distributed to or received from the rest of the world. It is implicitly assumed that these taxes are always refunded to the relevant dividend recipients in either Denmark or the rest of the world.

RESOURCES

Sector S.11

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Dividends receivable are compiled as a residual that balances across all sectors.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1, DS2, DS3, DS4, DS5, DS6, DS7, DS8, DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS16, DS25, DS29.

B. Methods

Dividends on the resources side are compiled directly from all the collected data sources by adding up dividends received from the annual statements. DS4 to DS8 are used to correct for S.122's dividends related to foreign branches and branches of foreign banks. D.4431 is subtracted from the dividends of sectors S.122, S.128 and S.129. The sectors S.125-7 dividend payments are grossed. Dividends on investment property income- and income from subsidiary companies for S.129 Company pension funds are included. For ATP, dividends from associated companies are also included.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading

supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Distributed income of corporations (D.42) is compiled by identifying all expenses related to interest distributed income of corporations in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying distributed income of corporations in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as interest distributed income of corporations.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

DS30, DS26, DS17.

B. Methods

Dividends receivable are compiled in to parts. One part is compiled from DS30 by adding up dividends received by sector S.14 and issued from listed corporations. The second part is compiled from counterpart information of unlisted corporations in DS26. The total dividends issued from unlisted corporations are added up and S.14 receivable is estimated based on ownership data from DS17.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS30, DS33.

B. Methods

The dividend income is gathered from monetary financial statistics. It is considered exhaustive.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

Information on distributed income of Danish corporations is obtained from two sources. For listed companies the information is received from the VP Securities (Danish Central Depository Custodian) and for non-listed companies the information is collected by direct reporting.

Distributed income paid to Danish investors holding securities issued by non-residents is calculated by using reported information on their holdings (stocks) and information from the CSDB about the distributed income for each security.

No correction is made for withholding tax on income distributed to or received from the rest of the world. It is implicitly assumed that these taxes are always refunded to the relevant dividend recipients in either Denmark or the rest of the world.

23.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Consistency between uses and resources is obtained by compiling S.11 resources residually.

23.3 Additional details

The further breakdown on D.421 and D.422 is voluntary and is not compiled in the Danish SA, since withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations is not significant in the case of Denmark. See further details in Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

24 Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment (D.43)

24.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12 and S.2

A. Sources

DS18.

B. Methods

Reinvested earnings on FDI are compiled by the Central bank based on the direct reporting by Danish companies owned by non-residents (liabilities) or by Danish companies with foreign subsidiaries (assets). The population is updated by using information from an external data provider on all transactions involving Danish companies and non-resident companies.

In the direct reporting an ownership share on 20 percent is being used even though BPM6 states that this should be 10 percent. The 20 percent threshold is in line with the Danish rules for a company's annual financial report. Very few investments between Denmark and the rest of the world are positioned between 10 and 20 percent.

Reinvested earnings are calculated as the reported total profit/loss less reported distributed dividend. In accordance with BPM6 a correction is made for net extraordinary revenue or expenditure to exclude holding gains/losses.

Sectors S.13, S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12 and S.2

A. Sources

DS18.

B. Methods

Reinvested earnings on FDI are compiled by the Central bank based on the direct reporting by Danish companies owned by non-residents (liabilities) or by Danish companies with foreign subsidiaries (assets). The population is updated by using information from an external data provider (Bureau van Dijk) on all transactions involving Danish companies and non-resident companies.

In the direct reporting an ownership share on 20 percent is being used even though BPM6 states that this should be 10 percent. The 20 percent threshold is in line with the Danish rules for a company's annual financial report. Very few investments between Denmark and the rest of the world are positioned between 10 and 20 percent.

Reinvested earnings are calculated as the reported total profit/loss less reported distributed dividend. In accordance with BPM6 a correction is made for net extraordinary revenue or expenditure to exclude holding gains/losses.

Sectors S.13, S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

24.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

24.3 Additional details

-

25 Investment income attributable to insurance policy holders (D.441)

25.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S.1 equals the uses for sector S.12

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS9, DS13, DS14.

B. Methods

Investment income attributable to non-life insurance policy holders is calculated as net property income and net operating surplus multiplied by the proportion of provisions to be transferred to policyholders, in order to obtain the amount to be transferred. The proportion of provisions to be transferred is calculated as provisions in total divided by interest-bearing financial assets. Total provisions are calculated as total provisions less reinsurance shares of premium provisions and reinsurance shares of claims provisions. Interest-bearing financial assets are calculated as total investment assets less equity and investment fund shares or units and cash and cash equivalents.

Investment income attributable to life insurance companies is calculated as the share of total provisions to be transferred to policyholders multiplied by net investment income (D.41, receivable + D.42 + D.443 – D.41,payable). The provisions' share is calculated as total insurance provisions divided by the same amount plus equity.

Sector S.2

Investment income attributable to life- and pension-insurance policy holders is reported by Danish insurance companies in a quarterly survey. The distinction between resident and non-resident policy holders are reported in an annual survey. The information about the resident/non-resident dimension from the annual survey is used to distribute the quarterly data. Credit positions are assumed to be zero.

Investment income attributable to non-life-insurance policy holders is compiled by Statistics Denmark. Basic data is reported by the Danish supervisory authorities. To establish the distinction between resident and non-resident policy holders the reported premiums on direct as well as indirect insurance in the context of foreign trade in services is used.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S1 equals the uses for S.1 subtracted resources for S.2 and added uses for S.2.

Sectors S.11 and S.14

The resources for S.11 and S.14 are calculated residually by subtracting the resources for S.12, S.15 and S.2 from the total resources for S.1+S.2. S.14's share of this residual is calculated using information about S.14's share of D.71 uses. S.11 is calculated residually.

Sectors S.12 and S.15

The resources for S.12 and S.15 are calculated by using counterpart information from the uses side in S.128. The distribution between industries is estimated from insurance provisions. S.12 and S.15 are obtained as the sum of its industries.

25.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resourced are balanced by calculating resources for S.11 and S.14 residually.

25.3 Additional details

26 Investment income payable on pension entitlements (D.442)

26.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S.1 equals the uses for sector S.12

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS9, DS10.

B. Methods

Danish pension companies are considered life insurance companies. The investment income payable on pension entitlements is calculated in the same way as D.441 for sector S.128 life insurance. The provisions share is calculated as the total pension provisions over total pensions provisions plus equity.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

Sector S.1 are obtained as sector S.14 which equals the uses of sector S.12.

26.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

26.3 Additional details

-

27 Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.443)

27.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors.

Sectors S.11, S.13, S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sectors S.12

A. Sources

DS30, DS31.

B. Methods

D.443 is compiled from DS30 where dividends payable from non-MMF investment funds (S.124) can be obtained. Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders are added and it is derived from the compilation of property income of S.124 (resources less uses). Distribution of D.443 is based on F.522 closing balance sheets for each subsector from DS31. See further details in Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

Sectors S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

In accordance with BPM6 reinvested earnings are calculated for investment fund shares. Data reported by Danish investment funds can be used to calculate total investment income excluding holding gains and losses. The Danish investment funds also report distributed income, and so reinvested earnings can be calculated as total income less distributed income. Information on the resident/non-resident dimension is an integrated part of the reporting.

Regarding Danish residents' holdings of investment fund shares issued by non-residents no information on the total income generated by these investment funds is available. An estimation of reinvested income attributed to Danish residents' holdings of investment fund shares issued by non-residents is made based on data for Danish investment funds. It is assumed that the implicit rates of return for Danish and non-resident investment funds with the same investment profile are the same, and then the total income attributed to Danish residents from non-resident investment funds is calculated and distributed income subtracted in order to determine reinvested earnings.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1
Data for sector S.1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14 and S.15
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
D.443 resources are compiled using counterpart information see D.443 uses.

Sectors S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
In accordance with BPM6 reinvested earnings are calculated for investment fund shares. Data reported by Danish investment funds can be used to calculate total investment income excluding holding gains and losses. The Danish investment funds also report distributed income, and so reinvested earnings can be calculated as total income less distributed income. Information on the resident/non-resident dimension is an integrated part of the reporting.

Regarding Danish residents' holdings of investment fund shares issued by non-residents no information on the total income generated by these investment funds is available. An estimation of reinvested income attributed to Danish residents' holdings of investment fund shares issued by non-residents is made based on data for Danish investment funds. It is assumed that the implicit rates of return for Danish and non-resident investment funds with the same investment profile are the same, and then the total income attributed to Danish residents from non-resident investment funds is calculated and distributed income subtracted in order to determine reinvested earnings.

27.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

27.3 Additional details

-

28 Rent (D.45)

28.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1

Rent (D.45)

A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
Uses are equal to the total resources for S.1.

Sector S.11
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
The uses for S.11 are calculated residually by subtracting the uses for S.14 from the total uses.

Sectors S.12, S.13 and S.15
Not applicable.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
DS32.

B. Methods
The uses for S.14 is equal the resources in S.14. The source for resources for S.14 is the agriculture statistics, which provides information about rents of land in the agriculture sector.

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for sector S1 is obtained as sum of sectors S.13 and S.14.

Sectors S.11 and S.12
Not applicable

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods

See subsection 1.1 of Section D for the general compilation procedure for S.13. A more detailed description can be found in section 3.5 in Documentation of Statistics for General Government Finances.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
DS32.

B. Methods
The source for resources for S.14 is the agriculture statistics, which provides information about rents of land in the agriculture sector.

Sector S.15
Not applicable.

28.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resourced are balanced by calculating uses for S.11 residually.

28.3 Additional details

-

29 Taxes on income (D.51)

29.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is obtained as the resources for S.1 added resources for S.2 and subtracted uses for S.2

Sector S.11
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.11 is calculated residually by subtracting the uses for S.12, S.14 and S.15 from S.1.

Sector S.12

Taxes on income (D.51)

A. Sources
DS21.

B. Methods
Income taxes for S.12 consist of the corporate taxes for NACE industry K and corporate taxes from industry 70.10.20 from NACE industry M.

Sector S.13
Not applicable

Sector S.14
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Taxes on income for S.14 consist on personal income taxes for households including tax on yield of certain pension scheme assets.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS21.

B. Methods
Income taxes for S.15 consist of the corporate taxes for the units, which are classified as NPISH units.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The information about income taxes comes from the same source used for the compilation of compensation of employees, which is administrative tax information on income (from employment) from the Danish tax authorities.

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Sector S.13 is the only sector, which receive taxes.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Taxes on income are made up by the personal taxes paid by households and corporate taxes, which are paid by companies, which are obligated to pay taxes. The personal taxes consist of ordinary taxes, special contribution to labour market funds, other personal income taxes and tax on yield of certain pension scheme assets (PAL-tax). The corporate taxes are distributed by NACE industry according to information from the Statistical Business Register. A detailed description of the compilation procedure for corporate taxes can be found in Documentation of statistics for corporate taxes.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The information about income taxes comes from the same source used for the compilation of compensation of employees, which is administrative tax information on income (from employment) from the Danish tax authorities.

29.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resourced are balanced by calculating uses for S.11 residually.

29.3 Additional details

-

30 Other current taxes (D.59)

30.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
The only relevant domestic sector for this transaction is S.14.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
All the uses are allocated to S.14.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

The only relevant domestic sector for this transaction is S.13.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Other current taxes consist of property value tax, media license and motor vehicle duties paid by households.

30.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

30.3 Additional details

-

31 Employers' actual social contributions (D.611)

31.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction. The uses are equal to the total uses for S.1. Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.1 added the resources for S.2 and subtracted the uses for S.2.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction. The uses are equal to the total uses for S.1. Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.1 added the resources for S.2 and subtracted the uses for S.2.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

The employers' social actual contributions are compiled in the statistics for International Trade in Services where data reported by companies on monthly basis is used in the compilation. The compilation includes a process of grossing up for the trade not covered. More information can be found in Documentation of Statistics: International Trade in Services.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is obtained as the sum of S.12 and S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS15.

B. Methods

The total contributions into pension or insurance funds are the base of the calculation. Contributions are adjusted to remove transfers between financial institutions that are not based on increased contributions, DS15 is used to correct for the transfers between pension funds and a proportion of 20% of the transfers between pension funds and banks, the remaining 80% is attributed to D.62. The contributions are not exactly equal to D.121 because the contributions are partly taxed (in Denmark D.121 is taxable and taxes are paid by the social security funds on behalf of the households).

For S.128 life insurance companies and S.129 general pension funds, it is only the social security part of employers' contributions that is considered. The social security part of S.128 life insurance is estimated as the premiums to insurance contracts that are part of an employment contract divided by the total premiums. In the same way, the part of the contributions that is part of an employment contract for the general pension funds are divided by the total contributions for general pension funds. In Denmark, a large proportion of

pensions and life insurances is part of the employment contracts on the Danish labour market, so these shares are larger than 90%.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Employers' actual social contributions (D.611) is compiled by identifying all entries concerning employers' actual social contributions in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying all entries concerning employers' actual social contributions in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as employers' actual social contributions.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The employers' social actual contributions are compiled in the statistics for International Trade in Services where data reported by companies on monthly basis is used in the compilation. The compilation includes a process of grossing up for the trade not covered. More information can be found in Documentation of Statistics: International Trade in Services.

31.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resourced are balanced by calculating uses for S.14 residually.

31.3 Additional details

-

32 Employers' imputed social contributions (D.612)

32.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.1.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

S.14 is the only relevant sector for this transaction. The uses are equal to the total uses for S.1.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.1.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.14, S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

See section 17.1 for description of the compilation procedures for D.122.

32.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

32.3 Additional details

-

33 Households' actual social contributions (D.613)

33.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.1.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction. The uses are equal to the total uses for S.1.

Sector S.2

Not applicable.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is obtained as the sum of S.12 and S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.14, S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14, DS15.

B. Methods

D.613 consists primarily of obligatory social contributions to pension schemes from social benefits.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods
The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Households' actual social contributions (D.613) is compiled by identifying all expenses related to households' actual social contributions in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying households' actual social contributions in the primary accounts for social security funds. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as households' actual social contributions.

33.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resourced are balanced by calculating uses for S.14 residually.

33.3 Additional details

At this point we also reroute a portion of D.611 to D.613, due to a misinterpretation of employees' contributions of the total contribution of the employers. This will be corrected at the next benchmark revision.

34 Households' social contribution supplements (D.614)

34.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.1.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction. The uses are equal to the total uses for S.1.

Sector S.2
Not applicable.

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.12.

Sectors S.11, S.13, S.14, S.15 and S.2
Not applicable.

Sector S.12
A. Sources
DS9, DS10, DS12, DS13, DS14.

B. Methods
The S.12 calculation is: (D.441 + D.442 – PAL-tax) where PAL-tax is the pension return tax (DS12). For the life insurance companies in S.128 only the social security part of the D.441 is considered. For sector S.129, D.442 is used. For general pension funds we only consider the social security part. For general pension funds it is calculated as the total share of benefits paid to life insurance contracts, which are part of employment contracts. For the estimation of the social part see D.611.

Denmark is one of the few countries in the Europe with a pension return tax. This tax also taxes revaluations. The pension return tax is deducted in the calculation of D.614 for two reasons: Firstly, the households' social contribution supplements that households actually receive is less taxes (they are paid by the social security funds on behalf of the households). Secondly, without deducting the tax from D.614 the tax has a large impact on the disposable income for household (B.6n/g), which would be contra intuitive. However, the volatility of the pension tax affects households' savings (B.8n/g) instead through D.8 as a second best solution.

34.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

34.3 Additional details

-

35 Social insurance scheme service charges (D.61SC)

35.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.1.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
S.14 figures are solely based on counterpart information from the sectors S.128 and S.129.

Sector S.2
Not applicable.

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.12.

Sectors S.11, S.13, S.14, S.15 and S.2
Not applicable.

Sector S.12
A. Sources
DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14.

B. Methods
D.61SC consists only of the part of P.11 that concerns social security. For sectors S.128 and S.129 the transaction is equal to P.11. The only exception is life insurance and general pension funds where a social share is applied. The description of the estimation method of the social share of life insurance can be found under transaction D.611. The social share of benefits for general pension funds can be found under transaction D.614 and D.62.

35.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

35.3 Additional details

-

36 Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62)

36.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.12 and S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.14 and S.15
Not applicable.

Sector S.12
A. Sources
DS9, DS10, DS13, DS14.

B. Methods
The total benefits paid out by pension and insurance funds is the base of the calculation. Benefits are adjusted to remove transfers between financial institutions that are not based on increased pay outs, similar to the calculations for D.611. 80% of the transfers between pension funds and banks are corrected. Only benefits that are social security related are part of D.62. This is the same procedure as described for D.61. Like the calculation for the share of social contributions for S.128 life insurance companies and S.129 general

pension funds, there is a social share of benefits paid to life insurance contracts, which is part of an employment contract.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (D.62) is compiled by identifying all expenses related to social benefits other than social transfers in kind in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying social benefits other than social transfers in kind in the primary accounts for social security funds. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as social benefits other than social transfers in kind.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

Social benefits are compiled in the statistics International Trade in Services, where data reported by companies on monthly basis is used in the compilation. The compilation includes a process of grossing up for the trade not covered. More information can be found in Documentation of statistics: International Trade in Services.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.1 subtracted the resources for S.2 and added the uses for S.2.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11, DS37.

B. Methods
Social benefits are compiled in the statistics International Trade in Services, where data reported by companies on monthly basis is used in the compilation. The compilation includes a process of grossing up for the trade not covered. More information can be found in Documentation of statistics: International Trade in Services. Social benefits from the government sector are based on counterpart information from S.13 data source.

36.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

36.3 Additional details

-

37 Social transfers in kind – non-market production (D631)

37.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The government individual consumption expenditures consist of individual services within health, recreation, culture and religion, education and social protection, which are produced by the government sector. The split between individual and collective consumption is based on the COFOG classification.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
See subsection 1.1 of Section D.

B. Methods
D.631 is equal to the NPISH consumption and it is found by subtracting the revenue from sales and production for own final use from the output: D.631=P.31=P.1-P.11-P.12-P.131.

RESOURCES

Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
D.631 in S.14 is equal to the sum of uses for S.13 and S.15.

37.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

37.3 Additional details

-

38 Social transfers in kind – purchased market production (D.632)

38.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The government individual consumption expenditures consist of individual services within health, recreation, culture and religion, education and social protection, which are purchased from market producers and offered to the households free of charge.

RESOURCES
Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
The resources are equal to the uses for S.13.

38.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

38.3 Additional details

-

39 Net non-life insurance premiums (D.71)

39.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for sector S.1 is equal to the total resources for S.1+S.2 subtracted uses for S.2.

Sectors S.11 and S.14

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

The uses for sector S.11 and S.14 are calculated residually by subtracting uses for S.12, S.15 and S.2 from the total uses for S.1+S.2. The residual is divided between S.11 and S.14 proportional to the production.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS9, DS13, DS14

B. Methods

Sectors S.122-S.127

D.71 payable is equal to the resources of D.72 receivable. For a detailed description see the compilation description under D.72 resources.

Sector S.128

D.71 payable is calculated for sector S.128 as average of the last 5 years reinsurance claims provisions for the non-life insurance companies. D.71 payable is equal to D.72 receivable for life insurance companies, where an estimated 10% of D.72 was attributed to life insurance. This is because some life insurance companies does not only provide life insurance and pensions, but also health insurance and accident insurance (often as part of a group insurance scheme).

Sector S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

A. Sources
DS20, DS22, DS23.

B. Methods
Non-life insurance premiums for S.15 are compiled on the basis of information for insurance expenses, which is then grossed up for the population.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The non-life insurance premiums are being reported by companies to the statistics International Trade in Services. Information can be found in Documentation of statistics: International Trade in Services.

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for sector S.1 is equal to S.12 resources.

Sectors S.11, S.13, S.14 and S.15
Not applicable.

Sector S.12
D.71 receivables are only applicable for sector S.128.

A. Sources
DS9, DS13, DS14.

Sector S.128
D.71 receivable is calculated as the sum of premiums from the annual report (DS9, DS13, DS14) + investment income attributed to the policy holder as calculated in D.441 less the output value P.11. Output P.11 is used as an estimate for service charges, since P.11 is calculated from the costs point of view.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The non-life insurance premiums compiled in the statistics International Trade in Services, where data reported by companies on monthly basis is used in the compilation. The

compilation includes a process of grossing up for the trade not covered. More information can be found in Documentation of Statistics: International Trade in Services.

39.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resources are balanced by calculating S.11 and S.14 residually.

39.3 Additional details

40 Non-life insurance claims (D.72)

40.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct data sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for sector S.1 is equal to S.12 uses.

Sectors S.11, S.13, S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS9, DS11, DS13, DS14.

B. Methods

D.72 payable is calculated as the total of expenses related to claims from the annual report data, for non-life insurance companies the annual report data (DS9) are the total claims paid less the changes in claims provisions and expenses related to the insurance technical interest rate. The claims are adjusted for S.2 by subtracting gross premiums related to foreign business, from the annual report statistics (DS9). Labour Market Insurance claims are classified as pension benefits and are subtracted from D.72.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

The non-life insurance premiums are compiled in the statistics International Trade in Services, where data reported by companies on monthly basis is used in the compilation.

The compilation includes a process of grossing up for the trade not covered. More information can be found in Documentation of Statistics: International Trade in Services.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for sector S.1 is equal to the total uses for S.1+S.2 subtracted resources for S.2.

Sectors S.11 and S.14

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

The resources for sector S.11 and S.14 are calculated residually by subtracting resources for S.12, S.15 and S.2 from the total resources for S.1+S.2. The residual is divided between S.11 and S.14 proportional to the production.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS9, DS11, DS13, DS14.

B. Methods

Sector S.122-S.127

D.72 receivables are calculated in the sector S.128 insurance companies. The total claims receivable are calculated as the sum of claims from the annual reports (DS9) adjusted for imported and exported claims from the balance of payment statistics (DS11), the claims is divided into motor vehicle insurance and non-motor vehicle insurance. The claims are assigned to counterpart industries and sectors by a distribution matrix by types on insurance. The claims are adjusted by averaging the last 5 years claims.

Sector S.128

D.72 receivable for the insurance companies are calculated as described above, and is obtained as the total claims receivable for the industry 650000, but is unadjusted contrary to the rest of S.12.

Sector S.13

Not applicable.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS20, DS22, DS23.

B. Methods

Non-life insurance claims for S.15 are compiled on the basis of information for received claims where this information is available. Where it is not available the insurance claims are estimated on the basis of paid insurance premiums. Grossing up is applied at last.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
The non-life insurance premiums are compiled in the statistics International Trade in Services, where data reported by companies on monthly basis is used in the compilation. The compilation includes a process of grossing up for the trade not covered. More information can be found in Documentation of Statistics: International Trade in Services.

40.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resources are balanced by calculating S.11 and S.14 residually.

40.3 Additional details

-

41 Current international cooperation (D.74)

41.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
Data for sector S.1 is equal to S.13 uses.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.14 and S.15
Not applicable.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts

entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Current international cooperation (D.74) is compiled by identifying all expenses related to current international cooperation in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying current international cooperation in the primary accounts for social security funds. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as current international cooperation.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Counterpart information from S.13 data source is used.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

Data for sector S1 is equal to S.13 resources.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

See above section 41.1 Description of compilation procedures, USES.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Counterpart information from S.13 data source is used.

41.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

41.3 Additional details

-

42 Miscellaneous current transfers (D.75)

42.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for sector S.1 uses is equal to S.1 resources added S.2 resources and subtracted S.2 uses.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.11 is calculated residually by subtracting uses for S.12, S.13, S.14, S.15 and S.2 from the total uses for S.1+S.2.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

DS1.

B. Methods

S.121's D.759 is calculated as the part of the production value P.11 that does not concern the sales of coins and medals. Parts of D.759 of S.122 are the resources of S.121 D.759.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Miscellaneous current transfers (D.75) is compiled by identifying all expenses related to miscellaneous current transfers in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying miscellaneous current transfers in the primary accounts for social security funds. In practice this

means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as miscellaneous current transfers.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

DS36.

B. Methods

The data source used to be the household budget survey. However for the past years the uses for S.14 have been imputed.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

DS20, DS22, DS23, DS24, *DS35, DS36, DS37*.

B. Methods

Tax records (donations and union membership fees are tax deductible in Denmark) and administrative sources disclose transfers to the NPISH sector. Household surveys include data on expenditure on sports- and culture subscriptions. Lastly, business accounts supplements the aforementioned sources and it constitutes the last part. The grossing ratio is only applied on the latter component. The total use is estimated from the sample financial statements, as they indicate how much of the total donations are transferred.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS11.

B. Methods

Miscellaneous current transfers are reported to the statistics International Trade in Services, where miscellaneous current transfers to non-resident units are compiled. This can, for example, include private aid. Households' transfers abroad are calculated by projecting the latest known estimate for this activity with an index of price developments.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for sector S.1 is obtained as sum of all sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14 and S.15.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.11 is obtained by dividing the uses for S.2 by two.

Sector S.12
A. Sources
DS1.

B. Methods
Parts of D.759 of S.122 are the uses of S.121 D.759.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
See above section 42.1 Description of compilation procedures, USES.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
DS36.

B. Methods
The data source used to be the household budget survey. However for the past years the uses for S.14 have been imputed.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS20, DS22, DS23, DS24, *DS35, DS36, DS37*.

B. Methods
Tax records (donations and union membership fees are tax deductible in Denmark) and administrative sources disclose transfers to the NPISH sector. Household surveys include data on expenditure on sports- and culture subscriptions. Lastly, business accounts supplements the aforementioned sources and it constitutes the last part. The grossing ratio is only applied on the latter component.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
Miscellaneous current transfers are reported to the statistics International Trade in Services, where miscellaneous current transfers from non-resident units are compiled. This can, for example, include private EU funds. Non-resident households' transfers to private individuals in Denmark are calculated by projecting the latest known estimate for this activity with an index of price developments.

42.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resources are balanced by calculating S.11 uses residually.

42.3 Additional details

-

43 VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources (D.76)

43.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Uses for S.1 are equal to uses for S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.14, S.15 and S.2

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources (D.76) is compiled by identifying all expenses related to VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources in the primary accounts for general government. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as VAT- and GNI-based EU own resources.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

Not applicable.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S14, S.14 and S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Counterpart information from S.13 source is used.

43.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

43.3 Additional details

-

44 Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (D.8)

44.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to uses for S.12.

Sector S.12
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
D.8=D.61-D.62. The Danish pension return tax on revaluations (PAL-tax) effects D.614 and causes D.8 to become volatile from revaluations (see section 35.1).

Sector S.2
Not applicable.

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to uses for S.12.

Sector S.14
S.14 is the only relevant domestic sector for this transaction.

Sector S.2
Not applicable.

44.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

44.3 Additional details

-

45 Capital taxes (D.91)

45.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal the total resources for S.1

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.15 and S.2
Not applicable.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.14 is equal to the resources for S.13

RESOURCES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.15 and S.2
Not applicable.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The information is delivered from the tax authorities on an accrual basis and is used without further compilation..

45.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

45.3 Additional details

-

46 Investment grants (D.92)

46.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.13.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S.14 and S.15
Not applicable.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government

units. Investment grants (D.92) is compiled by identifying all entries concerning investment grants in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying all entries concerning investment grants in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as investment grants.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Counterpart information from S.13 source is used.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.1 is equal to the uses for S.1 subtracted the resources for S.2 and added the uses for S.2.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods

Data for S.11 is calculated residually by subtracting the resources for S.13 and S.15 from the total resources for S.1.

Sectors S.12 and S.14

Not applicable.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

See abovesection 46.1 Description of compilation procedures, USES..

Sector S.15

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.15 are based on counterpart information from S.13 data sources.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Counterpart information from S.13 source is used.

46.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resources are balanced by calculating S.11 resources residually.

46.3 Additional details

-

47 Other capital transfers (D.99)

47.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES
Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is equal to the resources for S.1 subtracted the uses for S.2 and added the resources for S.2

Sector S.11
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.11 is calculated residually by subtracting the uses for S.12, S.13, S.14 and S.15 from the uses for S.1.

Sector S.12
A. Sources
DS2.

B. Methods

D.99 is calculated as used for other purposes from the income statement for S.122.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Other capital transfers (D.99) is compiled by identifying all entries concerning other capital transfers in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying all entries concerning other capital transfers in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as other capital transfers.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Data for S.14 are based on counterpart information from S.13 data sources. To this the uses paid to S.2 and S.12 is added, which is calculated by dividing the resources for S.2 and S.12 by two.

Sector S.15

Not applicable.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods

Counterpart information from S.13 data source is used.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

A. Sources

No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is obtained as the sum of resources for sectors S.11, S.12, S.13, S.14 and S.15.

Sector S.11
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Data for S.11 are based on counterpart information from S.13 data sources. To this the resources received from S.2 and S.12 is added, which is calculated by dividing the uses for S.2 and S.12 by two.

Sector S.12
Not applicable.

Sector S.13
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
See above section 47.1 Description of compilation procedures, USES.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
DS37.

B. Methods
Data for S.14 are based on counterpart information from S.13 data sources. To this the resources received from S.2 and S.12 is added, which is calculated by dividing the uses for S.2 and S.12 by two.

Sector S.15
A. Sources
DS20, DS22, DS24, DS35.

B. Methods
D.99 receivables are gained from the data sources which indicate large gifts to NPISH units. These gifts are usually legacy payments. It is considered to be an exhaustive data source since the data includes all charities available.

Sector S.2
A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods
Counterpart information from S.13 data source is used.

47.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resources are balanced by calculating S.11 uses residually.

47.3 Additional details

-

48 Gross fixed capital formation (P.51g)

48.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1
A. Sources
The sources used for compiling P.51g - gross fixed capital formation consist of different registers and statistics containing stock information, unit values and investment information. Sources and methods for compiling gross fixed capital formation are described in more detail in chapter 5 of Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

B. Methods
The components of P.51g - gross fixed capital formation are estimated by the following product breakdown:

Buildings and structures
- Dwellings
- Non-residential buildings
- Structures

Transport equipment
ICT equip., other machinery and equipment and military equipment
- Computer hardware
- Telecommunication equipment
- Other machinery and equipment and weapon systems

Cultivated biological resources
Intellectual property products
- R&D
- Mineral exploration and evaluation
- Software
- Originals

The estimates from the uses side are confronted with the available information on the domestic supply of investment goods by product in an “investment matrix” framework

similar to the framework used in supply and use matrices. In addition, there is a breakdown into industries as well as a breakdown by institutional sectors.

A detailed methodological description is provided in chapter 5 of Danish GDP and GNI (2012).

Sectors S.11 – S.15
For buildings and dwellings the sector breakdown is based on information from the Register of Buildings and Dwellings (BBR) about the number of square meters of building stock distributed by sectors.

For other types of investments the sector breakdown is based on information about depreciation by sectors compiled from company accounts.

48.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

48.3 Additional details

-

49 Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (NP)

49.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.1 is obtained as the sum of sectors S.11, S.13 and S.14.

Sector S.11
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.11 is calculated by dividing the NP for S.13 by -2 and subtracting NP for S.2.

Sectors S.12, S.15 and S.2
Not applicable.

Sector S.13
A. Sources

DS37.

B. Methods
The compilation procedure can be briefly described as follows: When the data is collected and loaded into the database the classification according to ESA2010 starts. This means that expenditure and revenue is classified into categories like e.g. salary, investments, income transfers and interest. This is done mostly by automatically converting the primary account data into national accounts by predefined rules translating primary accounts entries into ESA2010 categories. Non trivial entries is converted manually by reading supplementary account information and by communication to the relevant government units. Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets (NP) is compiled by identifying all entries concerning acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets in the primary accounts for all government units (Coverage and sources can be found in section A.1 in Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA2010). This is done by identifying all entries concerning acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets in the primary accounts. In practice this means that certain account numbers identified by an analysis (carried out each time the structure of the primary accounts change) is classified as acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets.

Sector S.14
A. Sources
No direct sources are used.

B. Methods
Data for S.14 is equal to the uses for S.13 divided by -2.

Sector S.2
A. Sources
DS11.

B. Methods
Purchase and sales of non-produced non-financial assets (as trademarks and football player licenses) are reported to the statistics International Trade in Services, where NP is compiled.

49.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Balance is obtained by calculating S.11 and S.14 residually.

49.3 Additional details

-

50 Employment (EMP)

50.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sectors S.11-S.15

A. Sources

DS38.

B. Methods

The employment figures in the Danish national accounts comprises number of persons employed and number of actual hours worked. Both the number of employed persons and number of hours worked are - like compensation of employees - based on the Working Time Accounts (WTA). The compilation of WTA is mainly based on administrative data sources. The sector allocation in WTA is based on information from the Danish business registry. For a more detailed description of WTA see Documentation of statistics: Working Time Accounts.

The employment concept described is the domestic concept, i.e. persons employed by resident producers. This population is almost coherent with the WTA; nevertheless, the WTA includes a few extraterritorial organizations and bodies, which are not considered resident producers in the Danish national accounts (however, so few that they are rounded off).

Since the WTA only include registered activity, a correction is made for undeclared and "illegal" labour (i.e. labour that would remain illegal if otherwise declared to the tax authorities).

The number of employed persons (employees and self-employed) includes persons on maternity leave and other forms of labour market leave as defined in ESA2010. The number of hours worked in the WTA is compiled as the number of paid hours worked. In the national accounts, a supplement for unpaid overtime is made, so that the national accounts encompass all actual hours worked described in ESA2010.

When alternative sources on compensation of employees are used the corresponding adjustments on employment and hours worked are made to ensure comparability to the WTA with regards to average earnings and working time per employee. This does not apply for sectors S.13 and S.15, where WTA is used as a direct data source.

Finally a harmonization related to the economic part of the national accounts is made. The adjustments of employed persons and hours worked correspond to adjustments made to compensation of employees.

50.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing is needed.

50.3 Additional details

-

51 Overview of source data coverage

This final chapter of Section D provides an overview of data coverage of the Danish Annual Sector accounts. An overview is provided in the following table in which the evaluation of the shares of the estimated value of the total (estimated + observed) amount is recorded. Where "observed amount" denotes that the value is calculated through the use of direct sources and/or through directly observed counterpart data and "estimated amount" denotes that the value is calculated by using statistical or modelling techniques.

The table is filled in by using the following codes:

- E80 – estimates dominate in the final value by more than 80%;
- E50 - estimates dominate in the final value between 50-80%;
- OE - observed value dominate final value, though estimates were used;
- OV - only observed values.

Transaction/ sectors		**S11**	**S12**	**S13**	**S14**	**S15**	**S2**
P.11		OE	OE	OV	OE	E50	-
P.12		E80	E80	E80	E80	E80	-
P.13		-	-	OE	-	E50	-
P.2		OE	OE	OV	OE	E50	-
P.31		-	-	OE	OE	E50	-
P.32		-	-	OE	-	-	-
P.51g		E50	E50	OE	E50	E50	-
P.52		E80	E80	-	E80	OE	-
P.53		-	-	-	E80	-	-
P.61		-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.62		-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.62F		-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.71		-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.72		-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.72F		-	-	-	-	-	OE
D.11	**uses**	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE
	resources	-	-	-	OE	-	OE
D.12	**uses**	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE	OE
	resources	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE
D.21	**uses**	-	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	OV
D.29	**uses**	E80	E80	OV	E80	E80	-

	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-
D.31	**uses**	-	-	OV	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-
D.39	**uses**	-	-	OV	-	-	OV
	resources	E80	E80	OV	E80	E80	-
D.41	**uses**	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OE
	resources	E80	OE	OV	E50	OE	OE
D.42	**uses**	E50	E50	OV	-	-	OE
	resources	E80	E50	OV	E50	E50	OE
D.43	**uses**	OE	OE	-	-	-	OE
	resources	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE
D.44	**uses**	-	E50	-	-	-	OE
	resources	E80	E50	-	E50	E50	OE
D.45	**uses**	E80	-	-	E50	-	-
	resources	-	-	OV	E50	-	-
D.41G	**uses**	OE	OE	OV	OE	OE	OE
	resources	E80	OE	OV	E50	OE	OE
D.51	**uses**	OV	OV	-	OV	OV	OV
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	OV
D.59	**uses**	-	-	-	OV	-	-
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-
D.611	**uses**	-	-	-	OE	-	OE
	resources	-	OE	OV	-	-	OE
D.612	**uses**	-	-	-	E80	-	-
	resources	-	-	E80	-	-	-
D.613	**uses**	-	-	-	OE	-	OE
	resources	-	OE	OV	-	-	OE
D.614	**uses**	-	-	-	OE	-	-
	resources	-	OE	-	-	-	-
D.61SC	**uses**	-	-	-	E50	-	-
	resources	-	E50	-	-	-	-
D.62	**uses**	-	OE	OV	-	-	OE
	resources	-	-	-	OE	-	OE
D.631	**uses**	-	-	OE	-	E50	-
	resources	-	-	-	OE	-	-
D.632	**uses**	-	-	OE	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	-	OE	-	-
D.71	**uses**	E80	E80	-	E80	E80	OE
	resources	-	OE	-	-	-	OE
D.72	**uses**	-	OE	-	-	-	OE
	resources	E80	E80	-	E80	E80	OE

D.74	**uses**	-	-	OV	-	-	OV
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	OV
D.75	**uses**	E80	OE	OV	E80	E50	OV
	resources	E80	E50	OV	E80	OE	OV
D.8	**uses**	-	OE	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	-	OE	-	-
D.91	**uses**	-	-	OV	OV	-	-
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-
D.92	**uses**	-	-	OV	-	-	OV
	resources	E80	-	OV	-	-	OV
D.99	**uses**	E80	OE	OV	E50	-	OV
	resources	E50	-	OV	E50	E50	OV
NP		E80	-	OV	E80	-	OV
P.51C		E80	E80	E80	E80	E80	-
EMP		OE	OV	OV	OE	OE	-

Annex 1 — List of abbreviations

ASA	Annual Sector Accounts
AIF	Alternative investment fund
ANA	Annual National Accounts
ATP	Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension
BBR	Statistic Denmark's Register of Buildings and Dwellings
BPM	Balance of payments Manual
BRF	Byggeriets Realkreditfond
CET	Central European Time
COFOG	Classification of the Function of Government
CSDB	Centralised Securities Database
CVR	Det Centrale Virksomhedsregister
DB	Danske Branchekoder
DIOR	De Integrerede Offentlige Regnskaber
DKK	Danish krone
DLR	Dansk Landbrug Realkredit
DS	Data Source
E50	Estimates dominate in the final value between 50-80%
E80	Estimates dominate in the final value by more than 80%
ECB	The European Central Bank
EDP	Excessive Deficit Procedure
EG	Expert Group
EMP	Employment
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESSPROS	European System of integrated Social PROtection Statistics
ETL	Extract, Transform and Load
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FLI	Statistical Material from the Danish FSA on insurance institutions
FSA	Financial Supervisory Authority
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF	Government Finances
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GNI	Gross National Income
GSBPM	Generic Statistical Business Process Model
GVA	Gross Value Added
HERP	Harmonized European Revision Policy
ICT	Information and Computer Technology
II	Roman numeral 2
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
ISR	Income Statistics Registry
LR	Landsbankernes Reallånefond
MMF	Money Market Fund
NA	National accounts

NACE	Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne
NP	Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
OE	Observed value dominate final value, though estimates were used
OV	Only observed values
PAL	Pensionsafkastskat
QC	Quasi-corporations
QNA	Quarterly National Accounts
QSA	Quarterly Sector Accounts
SA	Sector Accounts
SAS	Statistical Analysis System
SBR	Statistics Denmark's Statistical Business Register
SBS	Statistisk BeregningsSystem
SC	Service Charges
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SNA	System of National Accounts
SP	Sole proprietorship
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
SUT	Supply Use Table
TP	Transmission Programme
UCITS	Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities
UN	United Nations
VAT	Value Added Tax
VP	Danish Central Depository Custodian
WTA	Working Time Accounts
XBRL	eXtensible Business Reporting Language

Annex 2 — References

1. Danish GDP and GNI, Sources and methods 2012
2. EDP Consolidated Inventory of sources and methods 2020
3. Documentation of statistics: General Government Finances (current and archived documentation)
4. Documentation of statistics: Balance of Payments (current and archived documentation)
5. Documentation of statistics: International Trade in Goods (current and archived documentation)
6. Documentation of statistics: International Trade in Services (current and archived documentation)
7. Documentation of statistics: Corporate Taxation (current and archived documentation)
8. Documentation of statistics: Working Time Accounts (current and archived documentation)
9. Documentation of statistics: Employment and Compensation of employees in National Accounts (current and archived documentation)

10. Classification by sector in the Statistical Business Register (SBR)