Documents [2016/##]

NORWEGIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

ANNUAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS (ASA)

Inventory 2016

Statistisk sentralbyrå • Statistics Norway
Oslo–Kongsvinger

In the series Documents, documentation, method descriptions, model descriptions and standards are published.

Published [Dato]

ISBN 978-82-537-[####-#] (electronic)

Symbols in tables	**Symbol**
Category not applicable	.
Data not available	..
Data not yet available	…
Not for publication	:
Nil	-
Less than 0.5 of unit employed	0
Less than 0.05 of unit employed	0.0
Provisional or preliminary figure	*
Break in the homogeneity of a vertical series	—
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Preface

This documentation describes sources and methods used in the compilation of the final Annual Sector Accounts of the national accounts and was financed jointly by Eurostat and Statistics Norway.

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Statistics Norway would like to thank Eurostat for supporting this project by contributing a grant.

Statistisk sentralbyrå, [Godkjenningsdato]

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Abstract

Sammendraget skal gi en kortfattet oversikt over innhold og resultater. Det kan inneholde følgende elementer: Hovedformål med rapporten/notatet/analysen, hovedkonklusjoner, ev. noe (veldig kort) om metoder og modeller som er brukt.

Sammendraget skal ikke overstige én A4-side.

Contents

Section A. General overview

1. Organisational aspects

1.1. Description of the organisation and responsibilities in terms of non-financial ASA compilation

Official statistics in Norway is **centrally organised**. The **Statistical Act of 1989** stipulates that Statistics Norway is the independent statistical institution with centralised responsibilities in this field, while administrative subordinate to the Ministry of Finance. About 75 per cent of Statistics Norway's tasks are funded over the central government budget, while about 25 per cent are funded on revenue from assignments and sales of publications.

An important provision is **Statistics Norway's access to administrative data systems** for the production of statistics and the right to be involved in the establishment of new administrative data systems in public administration or major changes to existing ones. Moreover, Statistics Norway has been assigned co-ordination responsibility when administrative bodies are to carry out major statistical surveys. Statistics Norway collects information by means of written questionnaires to companies and institutions, personal interviews at home, telephone surveys and administrative data systems. The use of administrative data systems has increased over the last years and has thus reduced the need for form based data collection. Also there is a trend towards more electronic reporting of forms rather than paper based reporting.

Statistics Norway is divided into nine departments and has at the end of 2016 a staff of approximately 820, of which 510 in Oslo and 310 at Kongsvinger a town about 100 km north-east of Oslo. There are four statistical departments:

- Economics, Energy and Environmental Statistics;
- Social Statistics;
- Industry Statistics;
- National Accounts and Finance statistics.

Further five department for the following activities

- Research;
- Administrative Affairs;
- Communication (dissemination etc.);
- IT;
- Data Collection Statistical methods.

All parts of the Norwegian national accounts (NNA) are produced within Statistics Norway, and all parts except for satellite accounts for environment – the Norwegian Economic and Environment Accounts (NOREEA) – are produced within the department of National accounts and Financial Statistics, see figure 1. The department of National accounts and Financial Statistics consist of five divisions, of which two, the **Division for National Accounts** and the **Division for Financial Market Statistics** are compilers of national accounts and balance of payments statistics, see figure 2. The latter division is in charge of the **Financial accounts** of both NNA and the BoP, while the first division are in charge of all **Non-financial national accounts**, including **BoP current and capital accounts**. In 2017 Statistics Norway will undertake an organisational restructuring, but most probably the division of labour regarding the national accounts and balance of payments will be unchanged involving the same two divisons as today.

In 2016, the NA unit has employed 27 staff members, of which more than 95% are graduated economists. The allocation of the staff resources to the main fields of national accounts is indicated in the table below:

Table 1. Resources used on NNA work in different areas. 2016.

Work area	*Man-years*
Central annual accounts work (ANA)	10
Institutional sector accounts (ASA+QSA[1])	7
Quarterly accounts (QNA)	4
General administration	1
Balance of payments (BoP)	2
Labour accounts (LA)	1
Regional accounts	1
Satellite accounts	1

It should be noted that the division of labour is organised in a **matrix form**, meaning that for each NA category one person will be responsible for both quarterly and annual accounts figures. For example, one and the same person will be responsible for figures of a particular industry in both quarterly and annual accounts, or the same person will be responsible for the exports and imports figures in both the Rest of the World account of the national accounts and in the Balance of Payments. Also, the persons working on supporting and satellite accounts will all be responsible for various parts of the central NA system.

The NA unit is supported by other units, such as specialised divisions on administrative tasks and computer processing. The NA unit collaborates closely with the Divisions for Public Finance, Financial Markets statistics and Financial corporations on government data and Institutional Sector Accounts, Balance of Payments and Financial Accounts statistics.

[1] As from 2016 QSA comprise all institutional sectors with both seasonally adjusted and non-adjusted figures.

1.2. Organisation chart

Figure 1. Organisational map Statistics Norway. 2016.

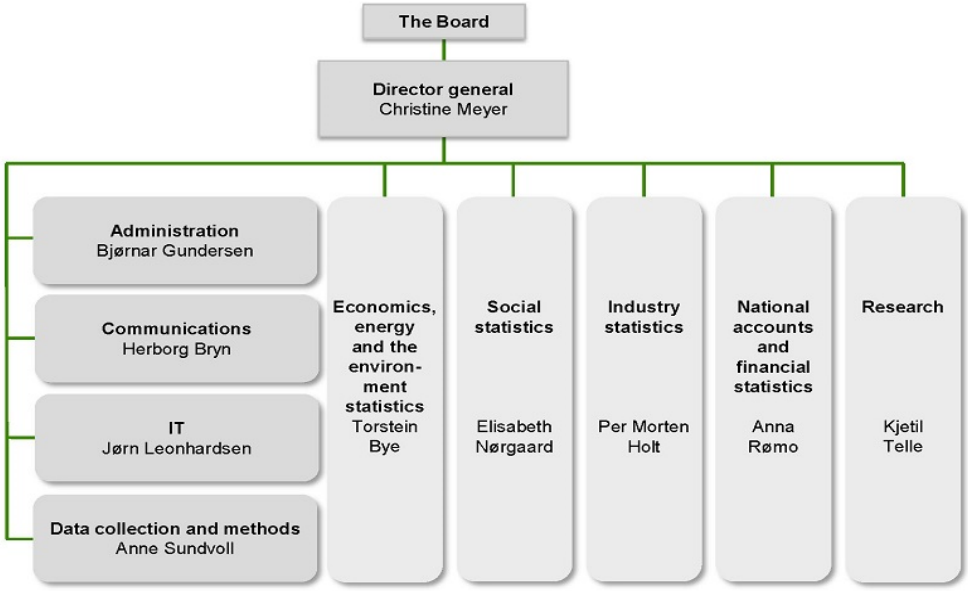
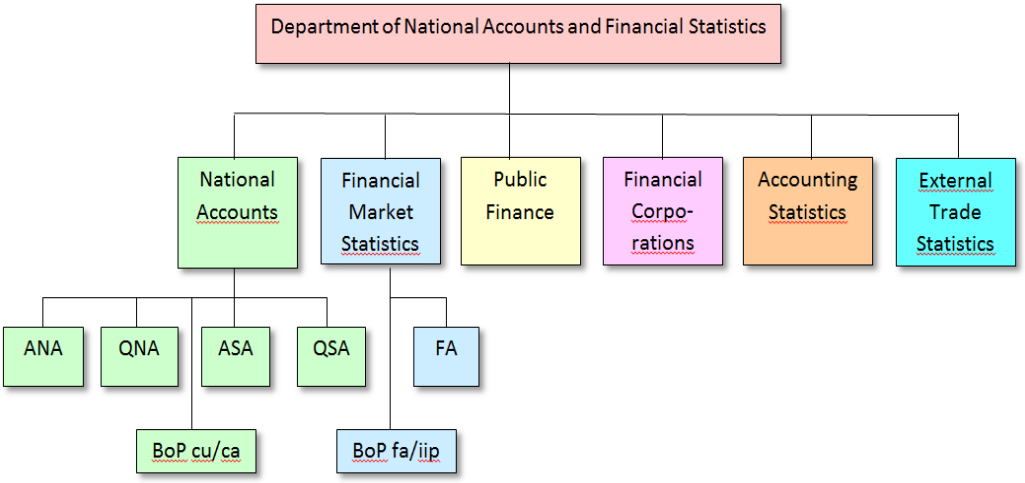


Figure 2. Organisational map Department of National Accounts and Finance Statistics. 2016.



ANA = Annual National Accounts (Supply and Use Tables)

QNA = Quarterly National Accounts (Supply and Use Tables)

ASA = Annual (non-financial) Sector Accounts

QSA = Quarterly (non-financial) Sector Accounts

FA = Financial Sector Accounts (quarterly)

BoP cu/ca = Balance of Payments Current and Capital Accounts.

BoP fa/iip = Balance of Payments Financial Accounts and International Investment Position.

2. ASA compilation overview

2.0 General introduction

The **Norwegian** System of **National Accounts (NNA)** has a long tradition compared with most other countries. In Norway - as in several other countries - the first phase of the history of national accounts was characterised by studies aiming at estimating the value of national income, typically based on tax assessment statistics. The first work of this kind dates back to 1891. A second phase occurred in the 1930s when Professor **Ragnar Frisch** tried to design a general national accounting system.

In describing the **NNA** of today**,** it is easily recognised and striking to see how important the influence still is from Frisch's tradition. The early introduction of a "modern" national accounts system in Statistics Norway led by **Odd Aukrust** in the years following World War II. The early Norwegian national accounting system thus was based on concepts and definitions taken over from Frisch's Eco-circ System, combined with an accounting structure along the lines proposed by Professor Richard Stone in his paper to League of Nations in 1947. Also of importance was the influence from Wassily Leontief's pioneering work on input-output analysis.

Already in the pioneering years of Frisch and Aukrust there was the standpoint that **"real phenomena"** was what mattered. It also reflected the particular interest public authorities showed in the real flows in economy. The statistical base early became considerably better for production statistics than for income and financial statistics. Therefore, the production approach was the clear choice of main approach for computing GDP.

Supply and use tables and commodity flows have played a basic role in the Norwegian National Accounts for several decades. It was welcomed that SNA93 and ESA95, and their updated 2008 and 2010 versions, more explicitly than in its predecessor stated their role as an accounting framework within which the commodity flow method of compiling national accounts can be systematically exploited.

In NNA, the integration of basic statistics and basic **accounts of institutional sectors** has had a slower pace. However, integrated financial flows and institutional sector accounts have been explored and developed to a more advanced level. The reallocation of the statistical division of Norges Bank (the central bank of Norway) to Statistics Norway has further facilitated the full harmonisation and integration of the traditional national accounts with the financial accounts statistics. Thus, a long expressed aim of **integrating institutional sector accounts** has now become closer to the ideal framework expressed in the new systems as from SNA93 and ESA95 and forward.

Statistics Norway has been a strong follower of **international recommendations** in the area of national accounts. The European Economic System of Accounts of 1995 (ESA95) meant a first approach for

Norway to follow the European regulations on national accounting from 1995 onwards. In 2014 Norway adapted to the new updated **ESA2010** international recommendations along with the other European countries.

Before describing sources and methods used in the compilation of the Norwegian non-financial ASA it is useful to describe the **integrated NNA** with a bird's eye view.

NNA consists of two main core modules[2]:

A. **Real Accounts**, consisting of **Supply and Use Tables (SUT)**, **Generation of income account by industry (GIA)** and **Labour accounts by industry (LA).**

Here supply and use of goods and services, and hence GDP, are estimated in both current and constant prices. Supply is broken down by **product** x detailed **establishment** based **industries**, in addition to imports by detailed goods and services products. The use categories are broken down by detailed **product** x detailed **use categories** and **industries** (where relevant). Of great importance in this module is the use of the classification of **type of producer**, representing a long step towards the breakdown into institutional sectors.

B. **Institutional Sectors Accounts (ISA)**[3] including **Balance of Payments (BoP).**

In this module the statistical unit is the **institutional** unit, i.e. enterprise, household, government unit, categorized into institutional sectors. All non-financial transactions are broken down by detailed **type of transaction**, expressed in current prices only. Also stock data of non-financial capital broken down by **type of capital** are part of this module.

For each of these two main parts or modules of the national accounts both an annual modul and a quartely module exists. Integrated NNA implies that there is a full integration of the various modules both in terms of **consistent figures** across for the joint variables the modules, but also in terms of an **integrated accounting structure and joint classifications.**

Two important characteristics is that the Norwegian **BoP are fully integrated in the ISA,** and that the estimation of compensation of employees by industry in the GIA is fully consistent with the estimation of employment and hours worked, made in the common framework of NNA and the LA. In addition, several so-called satellite accounts have been developed. Figure 3 maps the overall structure of the NNA.

The Norwegian **Financial Accounts** (FA) of the national accounts is an intergrated with NNA in terms of **joint definitions and classifications of**

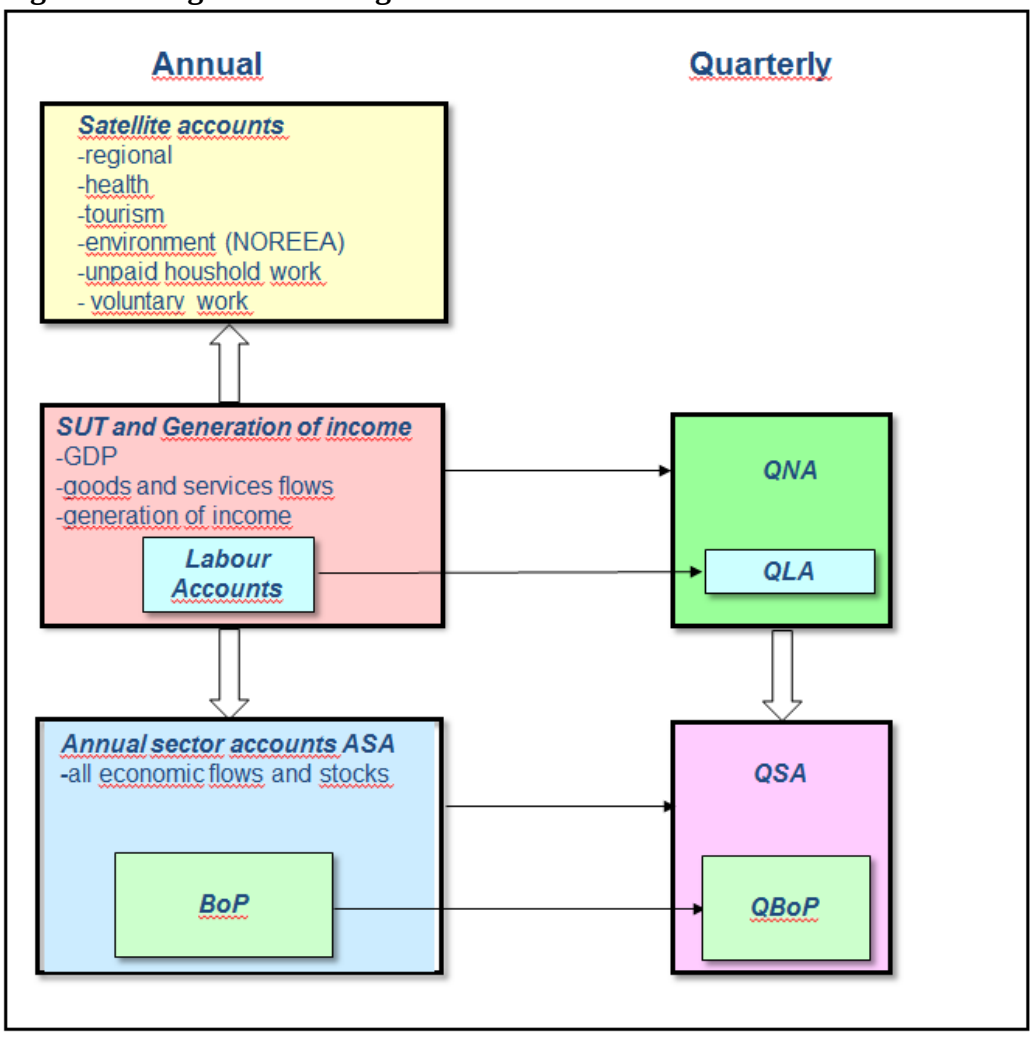
[2] Financial Accounts represent a third module of the NNA.

[3] Labelled ASA for Annual instituional Sector Accounts, and QSA for Quarterly institutional Sector Accounts.

institutional sectors and financial instruments. The financial transactions and financial stocks of the BoP and the International Investments Position (IIP) are fully consistent with the corresponding figures for the Rest of the World sector of the FA. As explained by the organisational map in chapter 1.2, the NNA and FA are compiled by two different division within the same department of Statistics Norway.

The system of intergrated econonmic accounts implies that there is a joint and co-ordinated compilation process across the moduels, for example are external transcations estimated once only and the results used both in BoP and the NNA. This in turn implies use of the same data sources for the compilation of the joint variables.

Figure 3. Integrated Norwegian National Accounts



The broad arrows reveal the main direction of **data flows** between the various modules, indicating in which module the figures for relevant variables are estimated, and thus ensuring a consistent set of figures for all joint variables across the various modules. The narrow arrows illustrates the

full consistency between quarterly and annual data[4] across the various modules. As seen from figure 3, full consistency are also achieved between the BoP and NNA, both for annual and quarterly data.

Of particular importance in this setting is the data flow between the annual SUT and GIA on the one hand and the ASA on the other. As figure 3 illustrates, all joint variables of SUT and ASA are **estimated in the SUT** module and transferred **into the ASA**, where they are allocated by institutional sector. This implies that a documentation of the estimation all those joint SUT/GIA/ASA variables will have to be a documentation of how they are estimated in SUT and in GIA resepctively, and how the sector allocation are achieved in ASA. This concern the following ESA2010 transactions:

P.11, P.12, P.13, P.2, P.31, P.32, P.51, P.52, P.53, P.62, P.62F, P.71, P.72, P.72F, D.11, D.12, D.211, D.212, D.214, D.29, D.31, D.39, D.611, D.612, D.63.

All other ESA2010 transactions are estimated within the ASA/BoP module. These variables are :

D.41, D.421, D.422, D.43, D.44, D.45, D.41G, D.51, D.59, D.621, D.622, D.623, D.624, D.71, D.72, D.74, D.75, D.751, D.8, D.91, D.92, D.92A, D.99, K.1, K.2.

Table 2 shows in which module each of the ESA2010 transactions is estimated.

Table 2. Transactions and estimation module in the Norwegian ASA.

ESA2010 Transaction Code	*Text*	*Estimated in*
P.11	Market output	SUT
P.12	Output for own final use	SUT
P.13	Non-market output	SUT
P.2	Intermediate consumption	SUT
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure	SUT
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	SUT
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	SUT
P.52	Changes in inventory	SUT
P.53	Aquistion less disposal of valuables	SUT
P.61	Exports of goods	SUT
P.62	Exports of services	SUT
P.62F	Exports of FISIM	SUT
P.71	Imports of goods	SUT
P.72	Imports of services	SUT
P.72F	Imports of FISIM	SUT
D.11	Wages and salaries	GIA

[4] QNA and QSA are separately designed compilation systems compared to their corresponding annual systems. For BoP on the other hand only a quarterly compilation system has been constructed, generating annual data by summing up four quarters.

D.12	Employers' actual social contributions	GIA
D.211	Value added type taxes (VAT)	SUT
D.212	Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT	GIA
D.214	Taxes on products except VAT and imports taxes	SUT
D.29	Other taxes on production	GIA
D.31	Subsidies on products	SUT
D.39	Other subsidies on production	GIA
D.41	Interest	ASA
D.421	Dividends	ASA
D.422	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	ASA
D.43	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment	BOP
D.44	Other investment income	ASA
D.45	Rent	ASA
D.41G	Total interest before FISIM allocation	ASA
D.51	Taxes on income	ASA
D.59	Other current taxes	ASA
D.611	Employers' actual social contributions	SUT
D.612	Employers' imputed social contributions	SUT
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	ASA
D.622	Other social insurance benefits	ASA
D.623	Social assistance benefits in cash	ASA
D.624?		
D.63	Social transfers in kind	SUT
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	ASA
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	ASA
D.74	Current international cooperations	ASA
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	ASA
D.751	Current transfers to NPISHs	ASA
D.8	Adjustment for change in pension entitlements	ASA
D.91	Capital taxes	ASA
D.92	Investment grants	ASA
D.92A		
D.99	Other capital transfers	ASA
K.1	Economic appearance of assets	ASA
K.2	Economice disappearance of non-produced assets	ASA

The Norwegian ASA covers all institutional sectors as defined by ESA2010. This include the Rest of the World Account, which are fully consistent with the BoP.

2.1. Data sources

2.1.1 General overview

As explained in chapter 2.0 all variables on the goods and services account, the production account, the generation of income account and the capital account of ASA are estimated in the SUT compilation module. Thus for all

these variables the sources used for the estimation of SUT also is sources used for estimation of the figures in ASA.

The following table 3 presents the main aggregated institutional sectors and the main statistical sources. More details on sources are given in the next chapters.

Table 3. Main institutional sectors and their main sources.

ESA code	*Sector*	*Main sources*
S.11	Non-financial corporations	Structural business statistics Accounting statistics
S.12	Financial corporations	Credit market statistics (census) – supervisory reporting
S.13	General government	Central and local government accounts KOSTRA – local government activity reporting
S.14	Households	Income and wealth statistics Structural business statistics Government accounts (counterpart data) Credit market statistics (counterpart data) SUT – commodity flows
S.15	NPISHs	Accounting statistics Government accounts (counterpart data)
S.2	Rest of the World	External trade in goods and services statistics Enterprises' external transactions statistics
	Cross-sectoral sources	Register of Wages and salaries Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders Statistics on Direct investment, stocks and income

During the last decades there has been increased focus on exploiting **administrative systems** and **administrative data** for statistical purposes. The continued efforts on improving the business register are clear evidence in that respect. Statistics Norway has had a long experience through several decades with keeping and updating the Business Register - **the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises (CREE)** – by use of administrative information. The Register definitely has an important role in the identification of population as well as in securing exhaustive data. Therefore a description of the Norwegian Central Register of Establishment and Enterprises is in place to understand the nature of the data sources.

2.1.1.1 Use of administrative registers in statistics in Norway

Statistics Norway (SN) is using three administrative registers as **base registers** for the production of statistics. The base registers are:

- The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities (CCRLE, owned by the Brønnøysund Register Centre, a government body)
- The Cadastre (ground properties, addresses, buildings and dwellings, owned by the Mapping Authority)
- The Central Population Register (CPR, owned by the Tax Directorate)

To facilitate the statistical use of these registers, SN has established an integrated database solution for the statistical versions of the base registers. The statistical database solution includes:

- The Business Register (BR, businesses/Local Kind of Activity Units and enterprises, based on the CCRLE)
- The Statistical Cadastre (SC, based on the Cadastre)
- The Statistical Population Register (SPR, based on the CPR)

The databases are **updated daily** from the administrative sources. They are extended with information from other sources. Examples of extensions are aggregated information on employment which is added to businesses in the BR and information on jobs which is added to persons in the SPR.

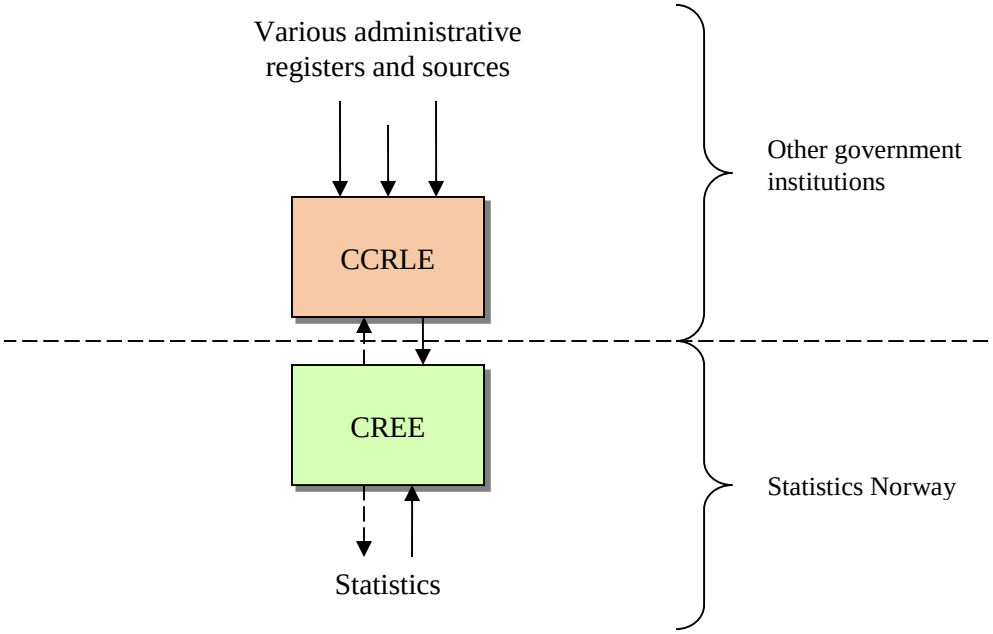
Two crucial inventions must be mentioned, the **Personal identification number** (PIN) introduced as early as 1964, and the **Business identification number** (BIN) introduced in 1995, and the numerical address are used as keys for linkage. Thes **unique identification codes** are the key to the solution that allows for data inspection at micro level, **browsing from one database to the other and extraction of combined data from different sources**. Managing the databases for statistical purposes is called statistical population management in SN. In addition to the base registers, SN uses a variety of other administrative sources. Some of them are well established in the statistical system. An example is employment statistics which is based on The Register on Employers and Employees, the Register of Personal Tax Payers and several other sources. Another example is income statistics which is based on data from tax returns, the Tax Register, the End of the Year Certificate Register and several other sources. It goes without saying that these and many other statistics are produced in combination with data from the base registers.

SN is constantly adding **new administrative sources** to the statistical system. The sources keep track of units (persons, international concern, enterprises, businesses, dwellings etc.) by means of an identification number (personal or business identification number) and/or by address. They are being used to fill out missing values, analyse and correct over and under coverage, reduce inconsistency or simple to add new data to the base registers.

2.1.1.2 The Business register - Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises (CREE)

Statistics Norway's **Business Register - the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises (CREE)** - is an important instrument of the Norwegian statistical system. It is most closely linked to the **Central Coordinating Register of Legal Entities (CCRLE)** which in its turn is made up by all units obliged to register in any of several associated administrative registers. The Central Register of Legal Entities cover all legal entities whose turn-over exceeds NOK 50.000 (= EURO 6.000), i.e. a relative low threshold.

Figure 4. The Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises and its environment



The main purpose of CREE is to serve as a tool for Statistics Norway in its production of statistics on economic activities. More precisely the register shall supply

- Definitions and construction of statistical units
- Industry and institutional sector classification of units
- Link to corresponding units in other administrative registers
- Tool for planning, running and coordinating statistical sample surveys
- Tool in production of industry based statistics
- Source of information for analyses on enterprises and establishments

All information used for updating and maintaining the register is collected under the **Statistical law**. The main sources for updating CCRLE and thus CREE are the

- VAT Register
- Register of Employers
- Corporate Taxation Data Register
- County Governors' Register of Foundations
- Register of Stockholders
- Register of Business Enterprises

In addition the CREE is updated with information obtained from the direct contact with the units, studying annual accounts and reports from the Norwegian Register of Company Accounts and the integrated monitor system for CREE itself. The frequency for updating varies from **daily** (CCRLE) through **weekly** (VAT-register) and **monthly** (Register of employees), to **annual** (Register on Stockholders).

The information on enterprises and establishments contained in the register can be classified into the following categories:

- Unique identification codes (enterprise number, establishment number, organisation number)
- Descriptive characteristics (name, address, activity and sector codes, status, type of organisation, telephone/telefax number, e-mail address)
- Statistical variables on size (turn-over, employment, number of employees)

This information is used both for sampling purposes, dispatch of survey forms and the estimation of total values for the whole population.

The statistical units defined and covered in the CREE are

- legal unit
- enterprise group (concern)
- enterprise
- local unit
- kind-of-activity unit (KAU)
- local kind-of activity unit (LKAU)
- auxiliary unit

The basis for creating the statistical units is the legal unit. Examples of legal units are limited companies, sole proprietorship and general partnership. In most cases, an **enterprise** will be identical with a sole legal unit, e.g. a limited company. In addition to genuine legal units the CREE comprises other types of organization that are treated as enterprise units. Among those we find other legal person and securities fund. The local KAU is equivalent to the definition of **establishment** in NACE. The establishment unit in CREE is defined as a LKAU.

Enterprise groups will per definition consist of a mother enterprise unit and minimum one daughter company, where the mother has ownership to at least 50 per cent of the daughter company. The enterprise groups are registered in a separate database in CREE. In addition to resident enterprise units also non-resident enterprises (daughter companies, mother companies) that are part of an inter- or multinational enterprise group involving Norwegian units are registered. This information is of high importance in particular for the design of sample surveys on cross-border economic relations.

The **statistical variables** are the

- **Number of employees,** comprising all persons that work for the employer more than 4 hours a week. Persons with more than one job may have been counted as employed in several industries. All employees and owners make up the **employment**.
- **Turnover** is defined as the sum of remuneration of sale to customers, sale of commercial goods and gross income from other industry activities. VAT is not included in the figures. For units in industries that are included in the Structural Business Statistics (SBS) the turnover is collected from these statistics. In other industries the turnover is collected from administrative sources (VAT or annual accounts).

Activity coding is done according to the Norwegian Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2007), in turn based on the European industrial classification NACE rev.2. Of importance to NNA is that both the enterprise type of units and the establishment units are given unique activity codes. A special mention should go to the **double activity codes** given to **auxiliary units**, reflecting both their own genuine activity and the activity of the mother unit.

The categorization of units into **institutional sectors** is based upon the principles and definitions of ESA2010, although the codes itself include some adaptations for national purposes. The sector coding of the units is initially effectuated by CCRLE using detailed rules set up by SN. Units are given **institutional sector codes** according to their organisational form, activity code and ownership. Control routines for checking the sector coding are run continuously by SN and deviations from the rules are handled explicitly. In most cases the categorization of units into institutional sectors are straightforward. Borderline cases are decided upon by using the decision tree laid down in ESA2010 § 2.32.

A new enterprise will normally be registered in CREE through its own application for registering in the CCRLE (or another connected register), motivated by the need of an **organisational number** widely used in the Norwegian society for identification of legal entities, for example obligatory when opening bank accounts. To perform practically any economic activity a bank account in Norway is needed. To be able to open a bank account a business or personal identity number (BIN/PIN) is required and the only way to obtain such a number is by registration in CCRLE or one of its affiliated registers. When a new enterprise is registered, normally a corresponding establishment is automatically registered, which subsequently is made subject to a closer investigation based on a set of specific rules (decision tree).

Since 2002 Statistics Norway has published enterprise and establishment statistics (enterprise and establishment demography) based on the information contained in CREE. Please see:

http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap?de=Establishments+and+enterprises+++

For more details on the CREE including on the quality aspects of the administarive registers, please visit the Norwegian GNI Inventory pages 66 – 74.

2.1.1.3 Other important registers

For the **General government** the principal administrative register used is **the budgetary central government fiscal account** collected from The Norwegian Government Agency for Financial Management. This covers a number of government units such as the Parliament, all ministries, directorates, the Norwegian Armed Forces, police and prison services, law

courts, the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Service and the National Insurance Scheme.

Public hospitals, as well as the Government Pension Fund, transmit financial statements directly to Statistics Norway.

Revenues and expenditures of public universities and university colleges are collected from the Database for Statistics on Higher Education (DBH) – a database administered by the Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD). Other extra-budgetary accounts, such as financial statements from public research institutes, government controlled cultural institutions and various public funds, are collected individually – from the respective units' webpage or via email.

Municipalities, county authorities, municipal companies (KF/FKF), inter-municipal companies (IKS) and joint parish councils are obliged to submit financial statements directly to Statistics Norway, via KOSTRA[5].

Accrued taxes on income and wealth are based on tax statistics for personal tax payers and tax statistics for companies. Government expenditures related to research and development are estimated on the basis of data collected and published by the Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU).

In principle, all accounts are included. In practice some minor accounts are not collected due to lack of resources or lack of total overview of the population.

The **Register of Wages and Salaries (RWS) -** or the the End of the Year Certificate Register - originally developed for administrative purposes by the Norwegian Directorate of Taxation, comprises all types of payments from employers to employees recorded by the tax authorities. There are items that discern to employers' social contributions in particular, also taken into account for the treatment in NNA.

The population contains all individuals that received an end of the year certificate. This includes recipients on Svalbard and Jan Mayen, expatriates working in Norway/the Continental Shelf and Norwegians employed abroad. The statistics only includes valid personal registration number.

2.1.2 Sources for Non-financial corporations (S11)

2.1.2.1 Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements and the Structural business statistics (NO)

The **most important source** for information for the production account, the generation of income account and the accumulation of capital account for

[5] KOSTRA=KOmmune-STat-RApportering ("Municipality-State-Reporting").

both the enterprise based institional sectors and the establishment based industries, is the **Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO[6])**. This source is crucial for the estimation of the variables on the production and generation of income accounts of the non-financial enterprises, but is regarded a supplementary source when it comes to the income accounts. For the variables on these accounts of the Non-financial corporations sector, counter part data, i.e. data from financial enterprises, government accounts and the BoP, all play an important role.

The NO is the source on which the Norwegian **Structural business statistics (SBS)** adapting to the EU regulations on SBS is based, and from which items have conceptually been selected for direct use in compiling the various NA items. NO is thus the main source for both the production account, the generation of income account and the accumulation account for **non-financial enterprises (S.11)**, and also for **own account workers** within the household sector **(S.142**), and to a certain degree even **Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (S15)**. In addition NO is the source for a smaller part of financial enterprises **(S.126)**.

Everyone who conducts business is obliged to submit NO for the enterprise together with the tax return, showing the main items in the enterprise's profit and loss account and balance sheet based on the accounting rules of **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)** or the **Norwegian accounting standards**. Those obliged to submit annual accounts complete 'Income Statement 2', while others are required to submit the simpler 'Income Statement 1'. The statement will show a profit or loss to be entered in the person or enterprise's tax return like any other taxable income and deductible costs. Businesses assessed as partnerships enter the profit/loss in their partnership statement. Some sole proprietors may be exempt from the requirement to submit an income statement if their sales during the income year does not exceed NOK 50 000 (6 000 euro).

There is also a supplementary scheme or form - for short: **TS and local KAU-based** - that **supports** the NA compilation by industry based on the enterprise-based NO.

The accounting obligation applies to the following enterprises:

- All limited companies (AS) and public limited companies (ASA)

- General partnerships (ANS/DA) and other businesses assessed as partnerships, provided that they meet one of the following criteria:
  - sales revenues of NOK 5 million or more
  - average number of employees corresponding to more than five full-time equivalents, or
  - five or more employees, or
  - some of the partners are legal entities with limited liability.

[6] NO=NæringsOppgave.

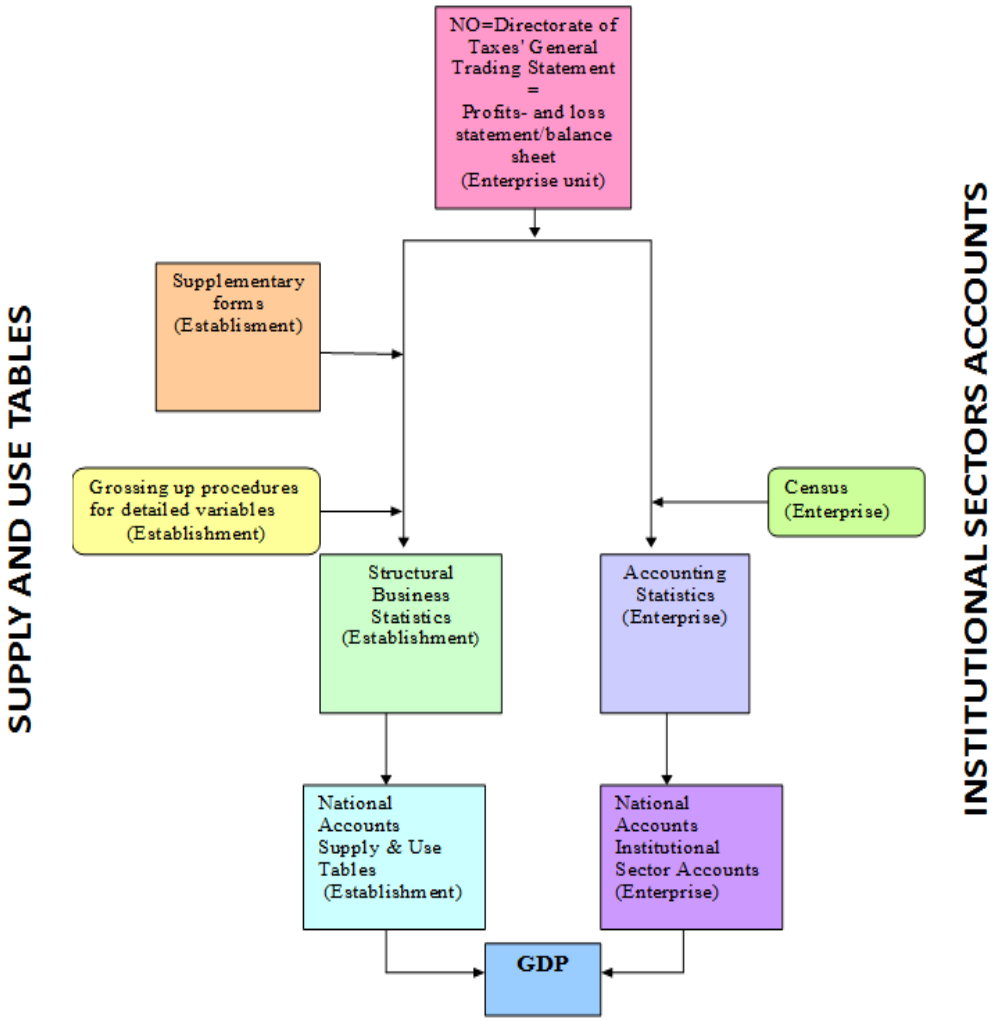
[7] Formula RF-1028.

- Any sole proprietor who during the year as a whole had assets worth more then NOK 20 million (2,5 million euro) or employed an average of more than 20 full-time equivalents.
- Cooperative societies and economic interest groups with revenues of more than NOK 2 million (0,25 million euro).
- Other associations that during the year had assets worth more then NOK 20 million (2,5 million euro) or employed an average of more than 20 full-time equivalents.
- Housing cooperatives, housing associations and jointly owned properties with a certain number of units (pursuant to Section 44 of the Property Unit Ownership Act).
- Foundations
- Other entities with an accounting obligation pursuant to special provisions or by law.
- Foreign enterprises engaged in or participating in activity in Norway or on the Norwegian continental shelf and that are liable for tax in Norway pursuant to domestic Norwegian legislation.

As regards size limits, the accounting obligation is triggered when the limit is exceeded in two consecutive years. Once an enterprise has become subject to the accounting obligation, it must be below the limit for two consecutive years for the obligation to lapse.

Data according to the EU regulation on SBS, are based on enterprise accounting data and supplementary local KAUs data. The dual identification codes of the CREE, i.e. **both institutional sector identification** and **industry identification**, makes the NO suitable as source for both the SUT and the institutional sector accounts of the national account. This is illustrated in figure 5 below for the estimation of GDP.

Figure 5. The use of NO



For the variables common to both SUT and ASA the estimations necessary for the adaption to the national accounts concepts are as mentioned above carried out within the SUT framework and the results transferred to ASA according to the institutional sector identification within the SUT classifications. For more details on this transformation, please see chapter 2.2.1 Compilation procedures.

For variables not common with the SUT, i.e. **items on the income accounts**, the NO also is a main source of information for the non-financial corporations. The next table show the items listed in NO used as a source for the **income accounts** of the non-finacial corporations in ASA.

Table 4. Property income and rent items reported in NO.

NO-code	*Text*
6300	Expenses of rented property (5% = rent of land)
8030	Interest receivable from other enterprises within same concern
8050	Other receivable interest
8079	Other finace income (exclusive of holding gains and losses)
8130	Interest payable to other enterprises within same concern
8150	Other payable interest
8179	Other finance cost (exclusive of holding gains and losses)

2.1.2.2 Other sources

For **dividends** the main source of information is the **Statistics on Shares and capital returns.** Starting with the fiscal year 2004 Statistics Norway collected data from the **Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders**. The registers consist of all Norwegian limited companies, specifying the number of shares issued, the share capital, the share premium, and proposed and paid dividend. In addition the register gives information about the shareholders and received dividends. Statistics Norway also collect information about received dividends that the tax payers report electronically to the Directorate of Taxes. The Tax Authorities control that the necessary and correct data is registered. In addition Statistics Norway carry out quality controls to ensure coherence and consistency within and with other available statistics.

The analysis unit is the limited company and the shareholder. The statistics are estimated by counting all units with a certain characteristic, e.g. the number of limited companies by main industry, and by aggregating a certain characteristic for all units in the statistics, e.g. received dividend.

For more details on the statistics on the Statistics on Shares and capital returns, please see

https://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/aksjer/aar-forelopige/2016-06-30#content.

For dividends received from the Rest of the World the main source is the statistics called **Accounting statistics, non-financial enterprises foreign financing (UT-finans)**, which is based on a sample survey introduced in 2005 to serve both the Rest of the World account of the NA (and thus BoP) and the Direct foreign investments statistcs. The definition of resident and non-resident units in this statistics are thus in accordance with national accounts and BoP principles.

This annual statistics cover approximately 3000 companies, where the 600 largest are included. It has been estimated that 95 per cent of the true values are covered. Data are collected from non-financial companies, and are matched with information from the accounting statistics, stock statistics and the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises. The data are checked when reported to Statistics Norway, and for some types of errors, the respondent is contacted to get the errors corrected. The data are also verified by comparing them with data from other sources, like previous reports and accounting data. The specifications of the reported data are **based on the General Trading Statements (NO)**, please see table 5.

Table 5. Financial income, financial costs and gifts to/from non-residents

Code	*Text*
03100	Insurance premiums to insurance companies abroad
03200	Compensations from insurance companies abroad
74900	Contingents/subscriptions and gifts abroad
80051	Received dividends from foreign subsidiaries and associated companies

80052	Other share of profits(+)/loss(-) in foreign subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures, and profit(+)/loss(-) in foreign branches included in the Profit and Loss Account
80300	Interest income from foreign group companies, including branches abroad
80500	Other interest income from abroad
80900	Received dividends and shares of profits from other foreign companies
81300	Interest expenses to foreign group companies, including branches abroad
81500	Other interest expenses abroad
81701	Share of deficits in other foreign companies

For more details on this statistics, please see:

http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/regnut.

For items on the **capital account**, i.e. gross fixed capital formation, the main source for the non-financial enterprise sector (and also for self employed) is the **Directorate of Taxes' Depreciation Statement**[8], a separate formula submitted together with the NO. For ten different asset types, in total twenty different items are given on the formula, of which the the following is used in the ASA estimations of gross fixed capital formation:

Table 6. Items on the Depreciation statement.

Item code	*Transaction*
104a	Acquisition – purchasing price
104b	Acqusition – additional costs
106	Disposal – realized value

Needless to say, gains and profits on disposal of fixed assets are reported in separate items of the formula and are not included in the transactions of the non-financial national accounts. The same goes for depreciation, as this is replaced with the estimated consumption of fixed capital figures using the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM).

The information in table 6 above is given for the following types of asstets:

Table 7. Types of assets specified on the Depriciation statement.

Item code	*Type of assets*
a	Office machinery
b	Goodwill
c	Trailers, trucks, vans
d	Passenger cars
e	Ships
f	Airplanes, helicopters
g	Power plants, constructions for power supply etc.
h	Buildings and constructions
i	Commercial buildings
j	Technical equipments of buildings

[8] Formula RF-1084

2.1.3 Sources for Financial corporations (S12)

The financial corporations all conduct **market activities**. With respect to coverage of **credit institutions** most institutions are subject to government supervision and hence covered in the basic statistics. They also cover consumer credit institutions and credit card companies. **Unit trusts** are covered through separate estimates. As to the problems on coverage of **foreign credit institutions**, the activity on the domestic territory is subject to government supervision (this is not the case for corresponding Norwegian units abroad).

With respect to coverage of **insurance companies,** the situation is quite similar to that of credit institutions described above. The borderline between insurance enterprises and social security funds conforms to ESA and SNA rules. It could also be mentioned here that there are none specialized re-insurance companies in Norway. Re-insurance is thus an activity performed solely by direct insurance companies.

Main sources used are:

- Credit market statistics, accounting data organized in database **ORBOF** for banks
- Credit market statistics, accounts of insurance companies in database **FORT**
- Credit market statistics, accounts of pension funds in database **PORT**
- Credit market statistics, accounts of other financial institutions
- Accounting statistics for auxiliary services to financial intermediation
- Domestic interest rates, Norges Bank's web site
- International interest rates, the European Central Bank's web site

Credit market statistics produced by Statistics Norway cover accounts of **all financial enterprises**. These units comprise Norges Bank (i.e. the central bank of Norway), commercial banks, savings banks, state banks, credit enterprises, financial companies, life insurance companies, non-life insurance companies, private pension schemes, municipal pension schemes, joint pension under Collective Agreements etc., and unit trust and mutual investment fund.

The credit market statistics are based on reporting procedure made in a three part collaboration between the **Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, Norges Bank** (the central bank) and **Statistics Norway**. The reporting is a **census** and the data is based on reconciliated accounting data from the financial institutions. All data is reported electronically via the official Norwegian portal Altinn. The reporting institutions receive automatic feedback on errors or possible errors in the reporting. These errors should be corrected within two days. After data processing in Statistics Norway, the reporting institutions may be asked to control, verify or correct other data not included in the automatic feedback. Corrections

from the reporting institutions are received continuously. The accounting statistics for the financial institutions is based on current accounting regulations for financial institutions.

The reporting system for the financial corporations was initially designed in the mid-1980s with the aims at also **serving all national accounts purposes**, in addition to the needs of the supervisory authorities. The reports thus give enough details on the profit- and loss accounts to be used directly in the estimations of both the SUT and the ASA. For example for banks in total 7 different formuals/reports (ORBOF) are submitted:

- Profit and loss accounts, quarterly
- Profit and loss accounts, annual
- Balance sheet, quarterly
- Supplementary items, quaretly
- Balance sheet, annual
- Supplementary items, annual
- Derived balance sheet, annual

To illustrate the level of detail in this source it can be stated that the profit and loss accounts reports specifiy in total almost 30 different interest items and more than 20 detailed items of provisions and fees. These reports represent in total the source for all information needed in the national accounts, i.e production and generation of income accounts, income and use of income accounts and capital accounts.

For more details, see: http://www.ssb.no/en/bank-og-finansmarked/statistikker/banker/aar/2016-06-17?fane=om#content.

2.1.4 Sources for General government (S13)

2.1.4.1 General government sources

The **main sources** for central and local government are the **General Government Accounts** produced by Statistics Norway, and include:

- Central government accounts and
- Local government accounts

They are both principal sources of the statistical system. The items of the government accounts are tabled with a whole set of information. Information on **all variables** needed for the compilation of the national accounts, i.e. variables on the production and generation of income accounts, the distribution and use of income accounts and the capital account, is given directly from the government accounts. By use of detailed decoding plans the required information is transformed into the structure used in both the SUT and the institutional sector accounts systems. In principle, the statistics are incorporated directly into the national accounts.

2.1.4.2 Sources on central government

The central government consists of government units whose activities are financed, directly or indirectly, by the central government fiscal budget.

The budgetary **central government fiscal account** is collected from The Norwegian Government Agency for Financial Management. The account covers approximately 170 budgetary units such as the Parliament, all ministries and directorates, the Norwegian Armed Forces, police and prison services, law courts, the Norwegian Labor and Welfare Service and the National Insurance Scheme. The fiscal account data are on cash basis and are also published regularly on the agency's own website: https://dfo.no/fagomrader/statsregnskapet/manedlig-statsregnskap/

In central government accounts the information is organized in **chapters, items and sub-items**. The chapters 1 - 2999 concerns expenditures, while the chapters 3000 - 5999 states income. Each chapter reflects one **function**. The items, main items and sub-items, reflect various types of expenditures or income. An example is given in table 8 below.

Table 8. Central government accounts. Main items.

Item (cost/debit)	*Item (income/credit)*
01 Operating costs (Goods and services, and wages and salaries)	01-29 Sales of goods and services (fees)
.	
.	
.	
45 Investments in fixed capital	30-39 Sales of fixed capital
.	.
.	.
.	.
70-89 Transfers (to others than central and local government units)	70-89 Transfers from others than central and local government units
.	
.	
.	
90-99 Loans	90-99 Payments on loans

The sub-items give a more detailed description of the types of cost or income. An example is given in table 9.

Table 9. Central government accounts. Sub-items.

Cost item 01	*Operating costs (goods and services)*
Sub-item 21	Machinery, furniture, equipment
22	Consumer goods
23	Travel expenses
24	Office services
27	Operational costs machinery/transport equipment
28	Maintenance buildings and constructions
29	Operational costs buildings, rent

2.1.4.3 Sources on local government

The **local government** consists of more than 400 municipalities and joint parish councils, 18 county authorities and approximately 400 municipal companies, inter-municipal companies, non-market enterprises and self-governing institutions. Local government is responsible for kindergartens, primary and secondary education, general medical and dental services, care of elderly and disabled persons, water supply, sewage systems, waste management, local roads, a variety of cultural services, and more.

Revenue and expenditure statements are collected from all county authorities and a large number of local government authorities. The statements are on modified accrual basis and reported directly to NSI, through the **KOSTRA** system: www.ssb.no/en/offentlig-sektor/kostra

KOSTRA is an abbreviation for KOmmune-STat-RApportering ("Municipality-State-Reporting") and has been a large project that started as early as 1995, afterwards enlarged in scope to have its first full-scale reporting in March 2002 when entering its operational phase.

KOSTRA focuses on two purposes: better information about the municipalities and more efficient reporting (electronic, use of electronic forms or file extracts, same source serving multiple-purpose situations). The information is organized in **functions and types.** An example is given in table 10.

Table 10. Local government accounts.

Function	*Type*
1201 Pre-school/kindergardens 1202 Elementary schools . . . 1333 Roads newbuildings and maintenance 1334 Road safety . . . 1730 Transportation scheduled bus 1731 Transportation ferries	Wages and salaries Energy use Insurance costs

The methods for using the information of the government accounst are described in chapter 2.2.1.4

2.1.5 Sources for Housholds (S14)

2.1.5.1 General on household sources

In the Norwegian national accounts the household sector is split into two sub-sectors. These and their main sources are:

Table 11. Sub-sectors of the Household sector and main sources.

Code	*Text*	*Main sources*
140201	Self-employed	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
140202	Other (households excluding self-employed)	Income and wealth statistics Structural business statistics Government accounts (counterpart data) Credit market statistics (counterpart data) SUT – commodity flows

The sub-sectors of the households sector in the Norwegian national accounts as described here are not in accordance with the sub-division of the household sectors of the ESA2010. The reason is that a documentation of the sources and methods used for compiling the household sector must primarily reflect the **sources situation** rather than the analytical requirements of the ESA2010. A future sub-division of the household sector in accordance with the socio-economic criteria listed in ESA2010, or other types of criteria, is in fact on the research agenda of the Norwegian national accounts in Statistics Norway, see also chapter 7.

Amongst the main data sources for Households in the final ASA is the **Income and Wealth survey** (Statistics Norway) and **Tax return statistics**. This information is used to compile, for example dividends and interests received by households. Other important data sources **are General Government statistics**, which supplies counter part information, for example information about social benefits received and taxes paid.

For **self-employed** data concerning the **production and generation of income account**s as well as the **distribution of income accounts** are mainly taken from the **NO reported by the self-employed**. One important exception is dividends, for which the main source of information is the **Statistics on Shares and capital returns**. For details, see chapter 2.1.2

2.1.5.2 Sources on the Production account

For **other households** the **production account** mainly concern the **owner occupied dwelling services**. Bench-mark etsimations of dwelling services have been based on housing stock data and market rent surveys. The source for the stock data is the **housing censuses**, the lates conducted for the year 2011. This register-based population and housing census was carried out on 19 November 2011, and all data were retrieved from administrative and statistical registers only. The housing census is based on information from Statistics Norway's version of the administrative Cadastre register, see also chapter 2.1.1. Some supplementary data sources are used, of which the most

important are the register for real estate taxation and data collected in the 2001 housing census.

2.1.5.3 Sources on the Generation of income account

For sources used for wages and salaries on **the generation of income account** of households, please see the decription of cross sectoral sources below in chapter 2.1.8 below.

2.1.5.4 Sources on the Distrubution of income accounts

For variables on the **distribution of income accounts** of other households than self employed the main source is the **Income and wealth statistics for housholds** compiled by Statistics Norway, please see:

http://www.ssb.no/en/inntekt-og-forbruk/statistikker/ifhus/aar/2015-12-16#content

Data from the Tax Return is the basis for all of Statistics Norway's statistics on income for persons. The tax return statistics include data on types of taxable income, and is obtained for all persons residing in the country. The statistics was first available for the year 1993

Beginning with the survey for the 1993 income year, it was possible to obtain all income data from the personal tax return in **electronic form**. From 2005 the household composition is established by using registers. This means that the income and wealth statistics for housholds is a totally register-based statistics, and as from 2004 a **total census**. Households are derived at after performing certain adjustments to the formal households (formal adress according to the Central Population Register). These adjustments include omitting people living in institutions and removing students, that no longer reside with their parents, into single person households.

Income data are received by linking different administrative registers and statistical data sources for the whole population as of 31st of December of the income year. Income and biographical data are collected from the following sources:

- Data from tax returns (wages and salaries, entrepreneurial income, pensions etc.)
- The Tax Register (taxes)
- End of the Year Certificate Register (unemployment benefit, various tax-free transfers)
- Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation (family allowances, basic and additional amounts, cash benefit etc.)
- Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion (social assistance)

- State Educational Loan Fund (loans to students, scholarships)
- State Housing Bank (dwelling support)
- Education statistics from Statistics Norway (highest level of completed education etc.)

As the statistics is a total **census** it will not be affected by variance and bias. However, various circumstances will always affect the degree of uncertanty of the statistics, among them errors made by the individual taxpayer that fills out the form, and data collection and processing errors like coding errors, revision errors, data processing errors, etc. These kind of sources of errors are dealt with on the various steps and lecvels of the processing of the data.

2.1.5.5 Sources on the Use of income account

In general the main sources used for estimating households final consumption expenditures (HFCE) on the **use of income account** have basically been the following three (the third being a class of "similar and related sources"):

(1)	**Household consumer surveys** or Household budget surveys (HBS for short in tables)
(2)	**Retail trade statistics** (RT for short)
(3)	**Output figures**, **selected indicators** and the **commodity flow method** (Other and CF)

All three main sources in general apply for consumption goods, while main sources (1) and (3) are most relevant for the services in HFCE. Main source (3) does not apply in the same direct way for goods as for services, due to trade and other margins and different valuations. For a detailed review of the sources used, see sections of the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory (5.7A - 5.7L) covering the various COICOP groups.

The annual **HBS** was stopped in 2010 due to quality problems. There was a steady drop in response rates made the quality of the results of the annual survey drop dramatically. A new survey was conducted in 2012 with the results published in 2013 and taken into account in the 2014 main revision of the NNA. The next survey was planned for 2017, but are now postponed until 2022. This implies that the HBS as a source for estimating households' final consumption expenditures, even more than before, **is in general not used directly or in isolation from other sources**, but has to be supported by other sources, i.e. retail trade statistics, SUT balancing (commodity flows) and other indicators.

The **RT source** is mainly used - both in annual and quarterly NNA - **in the form of retail sales indices** based on annual retail trade statistics and monthly indices of retail sales indices, respectively. **Retail sales matrices** have been worked as background for benchmarking in the main revisions, like for the base year 2012 in the 2014 main revision, providing cross-classified table by COICOP groups and RT branches. On those ad hoc

occasions, studies are made on the non-HFCE uses based on information from the ad hoc trade margin surveys and on distribution channels etc. Likewise, HFCE not purchased from retailers are dealt with, among which production for own final use/consumption from agriculture, fishing, dwelling services etc.

Third source group above both include cases where consumption of services are estimated directly from output of same services (SBS-based or not), also use of volume and price indicators for selected COICOP groups, and the **commodity-flow approach** (CF) that might also involve splitting output for more use categories than just HFCE. The CF also has a general supporting role in the HFCE compilation from applying the SUT framework.

Final consumption of own production is treated explicitly by means of separate products specified among the NNA-products, particularly agricultural and fishery products within goods and dwelling services within services. For agriculture and fishing the estimations are based on special bench marking from earlier surveys and assessments and taking into account price growth from the consumer price index. A major part of production for own final use is directed at HFCE.

For sources on the **dwelling services** see chapter 2.1.5.2.

Travel expenditures abroad by resident housholds are estimated using two quarterly sample surveys, see more details under exports and imports of services in chapter 2.1.7 below. For the correction item non-residents travel expenditures in Norway the main source is an annual survey on non-resident visitor conducted by Statistics Norway on behalf of Innovasjon Norge[9].

2.1.5.6 Sources on the Capital account

The most dominant item of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) on the **capital account** for Other households excluding self-employed is the investment in dwellings. The sources for this item is housing statistics and price statistics produced by Statitics Norway.

2.1.6 Sources for Non-profit institutions serving households (S15)

Many different sources are used for the NPISHs. The main data sources are information on transfers from general government and information about voluntary contributions by households and enterprises (all counter sector information).

Among them are

- various government accounts,

[9] Innovasjon Norge = Innovation Norway.

- accounts for specific activities, i.e. education and health services,
- accounting data for groups of organisations (from CCRLE),
- structural business statistics,
- data on the funding of political parties, and
- other counter part information from financial institutions.

Furthermore, data is gathered from

- the Norwegian Control Committee for Fundraising,
- the Norwegian Gaming and Foundation Authority and
- the Norwegian Federation of Co-operative Housing Associations among others.

2.1.7 Sources for the Rest of the world (S2)

2.1.7.1 Exports and imports of goods

For the Rest of the World account the goods and services flows - i.e. exports and imports of goods and services - are estimated based on the following **main sources**.

- External trade in goods statistics (ETG)
- Operating survey for vessels in water transport – part of structural business statistics

In NNA, **exports and imports of goods** is mainly based on the ETG which is regarding scope basically in accordance with the cases listed in ESA2010 para.3.165.

The **ETG** are one of the main sources used in national accounting, and are based on customs declarations for all movements of goods across the Norwegian customs borders. Norway is **not part of the Intrastat** system.

Excluded from external trade statistics are the following categories:

a) Consignments of goods in direct transit
b) Commodities from Customs Authority warehouses
c) Consignments of goods from Norway to Svalbard or Jan Mayen
d) Temporary exportation of goods (goods for display or use at exhibitions, for scientific research, goods on loan, professional equipment, transport equipment in international traffic, containers, broadcasting and television equipment etc.) to be used for not more than twelve months abroad and goods returned after corresponding use in Norway.
e) Returned merchandise (claims, free repair in Norway, free-of-charge merchandise replacements from Norway, merchandise to be repaired free of charge abroad for re-imports to Norway)
f) Equipment and other supplies delivered to Norwegian ships, oil platforms or aircraft in foreign trade
g) Merchandise for repair abroad on Norwegian account, for later re-importation
h) Merchandise after repair in Norway on foreign account

i) Merchandise returned to non-resident supplier in unaltered condition and returned packing material
j) Personal belongings; removable articles exported on transfer of residence
k) Goods for own use by Norwegian diplomatic corps
l) Supplies under military defence agreements
m) Commercial samples, advertising material, gifts, etc. of negligible value
n) Provisions, bunkers and equipment delivered to Norwegian or foreign ships and aircraft in Norwegian harbour/airport
o) Monetary gold, i.e. gold exchanged between national or international monetary authorities or authorized banks
p) Current coin; unused postage stamps, revenue and similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined; stamp impressed paper; bank notes, stock, share and bond certificates and similar documents of title; cheque books.

Supplementary information for imports falling outside the customs area, include in particular transactions related to oil activities on the Norwegian part of the Continental shelf, and is obtained with the oil and gas activity statistics as a source. Information on fuel purchased abroad by Norwegian operated ships and airplanes is collected as supplementary information to the structural business statistics (SBS) for the maritime transport and international airtransport. Also the energy accounts are available for supplementary use.

2.1.7.2 Exports and imports of services

The **Main sources** used for estimation of exports and imports of services are the

- External trade in services statistics (ETS), based on the UT-services sample survey (**UT=UtenriksTransaksjoner= ExternalTransactions -** a new collection system for BoP - from 2005),
- Oil and gas activity statistics
- Operating survey for vessels in water transport – part of structural business statistics and
- Travel surveys

Prior to 2005 the **foreign exchange statistics (ITRS)** from Norges Bank (the central bank of Norway) was used in most instances for the estimation of exports of services. By the end of 2004 the ITRS was closed down and the new UT-project was launched by Statistics Norway in 2002 with the aim to replace the ITRS with other sources. A matrix model was used in designing the new data collection system where the mapping of sources connected with the various institutional sectors and BoP items was put in focus.

For **services** the new sources and estimation methods fall into two categories:

a. Those where information already existed or could be obtained with relative small efforts (financial enterprises, government), and

b. Those where new sources had to be identified and new surveys had to be implemented (non-financial enterprises, households/NPIHs).

For sources in the first category, information that already were collected and part of current statistics had to be used in a more extensive and systematic way than previously. For example income data are now drawn directly from **government accounts**. Or transactions in both services and income with non-residents that were already part of the census type reporting from **financial enterprises**, or information from the petroleum activity statistics.

On the other hand, to compensate for the loss of bank settlements data regarding the **non-financial enterprises**, a quarterly survey is the current source (UT-services). The potential population concerning external trade in services of non-financial enterprises includes all enterprises. The population excludes small enterprises which have no or just a small amount of external trade in services. To join this very limited population, the rest of the enterprises must fulfill at least one of the following five criteria:

- Total ingoing and outgoing cash flow transactions exceeding NOK 500 000, or outgoing transactions concerning import of services exceeding NOK 50 000 based on cash flow statistics
- FATS (Foreign-controlled enterprises in Norway/ Norwegian controlled enterprises abroad)
- The enterprise has been in the sample for at least four years, and has reported figures on external trade in services
- Enterprises within the quarrying and mining industry, which has joint mva (VAT) number with an enterprise which fulfill the first criteria
- The enterprise is within the external ocean transport industry, and has a turnover of at least NOK 5 000 000

When excluding all enterprises not fulfilling at least one of these five criteria, about **33 000 enterprises** remain. From this population about **3 400 enterprises are selected in the survey** that are estimated to cover more than 95 per cent of the total true values. About 700 enterprises are derived from the whole population, and have high significance of having external trade in services. The rest of the enterprises, around 2 700, are selected by a simple stratified method. The strata are defined by industry, and the importance of the specific industry regarding external trade in services. Register based cash flow statistics and whether the enterprise is a FATS unit has to be taken into consideration.

For enterprises within external ocean transport a stratified rate estimator is being used in the estimation, where turnover is used as explanatory variable, meaning that within each stratum, the sample is being inflated up to stratum total by first an estimation of the relationship between summarized external trade in services and summarized turnover in the sample, and then multiplying this relationship with the total turnover in the whole stratum. The sample size of external trade in ocean transport industry includes about

3 000 enterprises. This contains enterprises obtained from the whole population, and selected by an occasional simple stratified method. The reason why enterprises from the whole population are selected is to ensure that enterprises that have a large external trade in services are being selected. The strata in use are defined by industry and turnover.

A difficult challenge has been to establish and maintain a high quality population register for resident units involved with non-resident units. The former ITRS register, the external trade in goods register, information on non-resident board members from the Directorate of Taxes' register of Shareholders and other relevant information embedded in the statistical infrastructure has been utilized to keep track of targeted units. Also information from media and the direct contact with reporting units are useful in this respect. In addition a new register on cross border transactions and currency exchange that was established in 2005 to meet the needs of government fraud authorities etc., is used as a source for information needed to maintain the BoP register.

For the **household sector's** transactions with non-residents, the most important sources are the two travel surveys. A quarterly survey on **cross-border one day travels** of resident persons to neighbouring countries and a quarterly **survey on travel** abroad including **minimum 1 night** overstay.

On **travel credit** the main source is an annual survey on non-resident visitors conducted by Statistics Norway on behalf of Innovasjon Norge[10].

2.1.7.3 Current income and transfers

For the **current income flows** towards the Rest of the World the main sources are the general government accounts, the reports from financial corporations and the sample survey of **UT-finance**[11] covering mainly non-financial corporations. The latter survey is an annual and quarterly statistics on non-financial companies' foreign financial income, foreign financial expenses and foreign balance sheet items. The annual sample covers about 3 000 non-financial companies including the 600 largest companies. The size of the company is measured by assets and liabilities against non-residents, foreign shares and foreign ownership. Data are collected by electronic questionnaires and are matched with information from the accounting statistics, stock statistics and the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises. It is estimated that more than 95 per cent of the total flows and stocks are covered. The report gives the following information:

Table 12. Financial income, financial costs and gifts to/from abroad

Code	*Item*
03100	Insurance premiums to insurance companies abroad
03200	Compensations from insurance companies abroad
74900	Contingents/subscriptions and gifts abroad

[10] Innovasjon Norge = Innovation Norway.

[11] Accounting statistics, non-financial enterprises foreign financing, see http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/regnut

80051	Received dividends from foreign subsidiaries and associated companies
80052	Other share of profits(+)/loss(-) in foreign subsidiaries, associated companies, joint ventures and branches
80300	Interest income from foreign group companies, including branches abroad
80500	Other interest income from abroad
80900	Received dividends and shares of profits from other foreign companies
81300	Interest expenses to foreign group companies, including branches abroad
81500	Other interest expenses abroad
81701	Share of deficits in other foreign companies
	Acquisitions/disposal of intangible assets
04000	Net purchases of concessions, patents, licences etc., directly from abroad

For cross-border **current income flows** related to the **financial corporations** sector the sources are the same as described in chapter 2.1.3.

Also of importance is the statistics on **Direct investments**, giving data for reinvester earnings, see chapter 2.1.8.3 below.

2.1.8 Important cross sectoral sources

2.1.8.1 Register of Wages and Salaries(Directorate of Tax)

One most important cross-sectoral source is the **Register og Wages and Salaries kept by Directorate of Tax** (see also chapter 2.1.1). All employers that have paid remunerations to employees during the year are required to send an end of the year certificate to the local revenue authorities or the Directorate of Tax. The Directorate of Tax provides information on how to report. The National Office for Social Insurance, public institutions, the national unemployment office (Aetat), etc. send end of the year certificates for unemployment allowance, sickness benefits, pensions, disablement pension, invalidity pensions etc. This source represents a **total census**.

The checks and revision of the statistics is conducted in several stages where most of the operations are done automatically, both concerning the checks and the following revision. The employer is the first to check the data before it's sent to the Revenue Authority. The revenue authorities, both locally by local revenue offices and centrally by the Directorate of Tax, then check the data. The individual end of the year certificates is also sent to the employees, who are obligated by law to check them again. When the data arrives to Statistics Norway they are checked for e.g. invalid personal identification numbers and illogical values. The statistics is also compared to previously published years and other statistics published by Statistics Norway. Due to the size of the register, concerning number of observations and number of variables, few checks on an individual level is conducted.

2.1.8.2 Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders

Another important cross-sectoral source is the **Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders** being the source for the annual Shares and capital returns statistics[12].

Starting in 2004 the statistics are based on data from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders. In the statistics on taxable dividend, data on dividend reported electronically to the Directorate of Taxes are also used.

The registers consist of **all Norwegian limited companies**, specifying the **number of shares issued, the share capital, the share premium, and proposed** and **paid dividend**. In addition the register gives information about the **shareholders** and **received dividends**. Statistics Norway also collect information about received dividends that the tax payers report electronically to the Directorate of Taxes

For each company additional data regarding industry and institutional sector are obtained from the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The Tax Authorities control that the necessary and correct data is registered. In addition Statistics Norway carry out quality controls to ensure coherence and consistency within and with other available statistics.

The analysis unit is the limited company and the shareholder. The statistics are estimated by counting all units with a certain characteristic, e.g. the number of limited companies by main industry, and by aggregating a certain characteristic for all units in the statistics, e.g. received dividend.

2.1.8.3 Direct investment, stocks and income

The purpose of the statistics on direct investments is to provide an overview of Norwegian direct investments abroad and foreign direct investments in Norway, in the form of positions and flows (income, financial transactions and revaluations). This statistics is produced by Statistics Norway and is an important source for capturing **reinvested earnings** across national borders.

The statistics are compiled in line with recommendations by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as stipulated in The Balance of Payments Manual, 5th edition from 1993 (BPM5) and from 2015 the 6th edition (BPM6). Definitions and principles in this manual are in accordance with corresponding rules for the specification of the national accounts, as provided in the manual of System of National Accounts (SNA2008) and EU's version (ESA2010). The OECD has more detailed recommendations on principles and definitions in the statistics on direct investments. These

[12] See: http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/aksjer

are given in the manual OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment 4th edition (BMD4).

A direct investment is an investment beyond country borders where the investor plans to establish a long-term economic connection and exercise effective influence on the operation in an investment object. This definition is in line with international guidelines in this area. Since the data capture is based on accounts information, **20 per cent ownership** is applied as the limit for distinguishing between direct investments and portfolio investments. (International statistics recommendations give a 10 per cent limit.) Directly invested capital covers investors' share of contributions and acquired equity in the investment object as well as investors' assets and liabilities with regard to the investment object. Other asset and liability relations between companies in the same group are also included in directly invested capital, e.g. loans between Norwegian and foreign fellow companies. Reinvested profits cover investors' share of the annual profit after taxes, minus the dividend allocated to the investor.

The statistics on direct investments abroad cover, in principle, all Norwegian institutional sectors, but **non-financial enterprises** in this context is the most important sector by a wide margin.

The two most important surveys are the collection of non-financial companies external balance data and income (UT-finance) and the survey on investments abroad. The data collected is to a large extent compared to information from the annual accounts submitted to the Register of Company Accounts in Brønnøysund.

The share/stock statistics are as close to full census that no method has so far been established for inflating to population level.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1 Compilation procedures

2.2.1.1 General framework

GDP is in the Norwegian NA calculated within the annual detailed SUT module. Here the focus is on **establishment** as statsitcal unit, accommodating detailed analysis of commodity flows, homogenous industries, production, productivity, employment, energy consumption, environmental issues etc. The **production approach** is **the main method** used to estimate GDP in Norway.

It is however also important to note that **the institutional dimension**, i.e. GDP etc. by institutional sector, to a large degree is **incorporated in the SUT**. There are two reasons for this. First, in a historical perspective a

commodity flow system or the SUT was in Norway developed prior to full system of sector accounts. In this situation there was an analytically need to separate **government activities** from non-government activities. The other reason was that is it was seen as a necessity in SUT to be able to split between **market and non-market activities**, in particular due to the definitional differences in the methods of estimation of output. This means that in many areas the **sources used for GDP by industries are basically the same as used for estimating GDP by institutional sector**. One example is general government activities, another is household consumption, and a third is financial services. A last example is non-financial enterprises where the SBS broken down by industry and used in SUT are based on the same accounting statistics used as a main source for the institutional sector non-financial enterprises.

In the Norwegian SUT the following caracteristics are present:

- industry,
- type of producer/aggregated institutional sector,
- product,
- value component (purchasers prices, trade margins, product taxes and subsidies and basic prices) and
- current and constant prices.

SUT thus provides all relevant data on supply and use of goods and services needed for ASA on a **aggregated institutional sector level**, with the exception of a split between households and non-financial corporations.

The following table 13 presents the (aggregated) breakdown on institutional sectors present in the Norwegian SUT.

Table 13. Institutional sectors in Norwegian SUT and ESA2010.

SUT		*ESA2010*		
Code	*Text*	*Code*	*Text*	*Comments*
22 xxx	Own account production	S11+ S14	Non-financial corporations +Households	Split between corporations and households achieved using either industry code (dwellings) or accounting data for self-employed
23 xxx other than 641-660	Market production of other industries than financial instituions			
23 641-660	Market production of financial instituions	S12	Financial corporations	Full correspondence between SUT industries and institutional sectors
24 xxx	Non-market production of central government	S131+ S133	Central government	Full correspondence between SUT industries and institutional sector. In Norway all general government social security funds are included in central government accounts
25 xxx	Non-market	S132	Local	Full correspondence

	production of local government		government	between SUT industries and institutional sector
27 xxx	Non-market production of NPISHs	S15	NPISHs	Full correspondence between SUT industries and institutional sector

The breakdown by categories of production - or types of producers, i.e. market, own final use and other non-market - is handled through the coding system (prefixes 22 xxx – 26 xxx), identifying the institutional dimension cross-classified by industry. It means introducing **separate categories** for **market production**, **production for own final use** and three categories for **other non-market production,** i.e. in central government, local government and NPIs serving households. It could here be mentioned also that the prefix 21 is used as **code for production account by institutional sector**, as an example on the integrated coding and accounting structure of the NNA.

An example of the direct link between the industries in SUT and the institutional sectors is given for the financial corporations in the table below.

Table 14. Link between financial industries and institutional sectors.

Industry code	*Industry text*	*Sector code*	*Sector text*
23641	Norges Bank	121000	Norges Bank
23642	Banks	122000	Banks
23649	Financial services	123000	Money -market funds
		124000	Non-MM investment funds
		125100	Mortgage companies
		125200	Finance companies
		125900	Investment trusts and private equity funds
		126100	Financial holding companies
		1269x4	Other financial enterprises
		127100	State lending institutions etc.
23651	Life insurance	128100	Life insurance
23652	Non-life insurance	128200	Non-life insurance
23653	Pension funds and schemes	129000	Pension funds and schemes
23660	Auxiliary financial services	1269X6	Auxiliary financial services

As mentioned already the challenge in transforming the SUT-data into the institutional sector accounts data is the **split between households and non-financial corporations**. This is achieved by identifying households in **two steps**: First two specific industries related to owner occupied dwellings are fully transferred into the household sector. Second, for all other industries the accounts based statistics on self employed is used to design keys for the

allocation of output and all other relevant SUT variables between hoseholds and non-financial corporations.

Since the variables connected to the production account (output, intermediate consumption and value added) for institutional sectors are taken from SUT, a description of sources and methods used in estimarting those variables necessarily have to be a description of sources and methods by industry in SUT. The following chapters therefore give a summary of **central methodological estimation issues** of the Norwegian SUT relevant for the various main institutional sectors.

For a more complete and detailed documentation of the methods used in the estimation of the Norwegian SUT, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory.

2.2.1.2 Non-financial enterprises (S11)

2.2.1.2.1 The use of NO

As explained in chapter 2.1 one of the most important source for both ASA and SUT is **the NO**, which serve as a source for both non-financial enterprises (S.11) and for own account workers within the household sector (S.126), and to a certain degree also Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (S15). In addition NO is the source for a smaller part of financial enterprises (S.142). Therefor an description of the methods used for transforming NO-concepts into NA concepts is given here, and the NO items and the items on the **supplementary form (TS)** used for the NA compilation of output and intermediate consumption are indicated by the codes and text below.

Output at basic prices is defined by the total of the NO items that are listed in table 15 below. That definition is applied for all industry output, and hence institutional sector output, for which this SBS-based source is used.

Table 15. Definition of output in basic prices from NO and TS items.

Codes	*Item description*	*Comments*
	Characteristic output	
NO 3000	Sales of goods and services, liable to VAT	
NO 3100	Sales of goods and services, free of VAT	
NO 3200	Sales of goods and services, not subject to VAT	
NO 3500	Unearned income	
NO 4295	Changes in stocks, finished goods and work in progress	Item for subtraction
TS	Sales of goods for resale	Item for subtraction
NO 3300	Taxes on sales	Item for subtraction

	Non-characteristic output	
NO 3600	Income from rent property	Less 5 per cent for land; Product: 682 020
NO 3605	Income from rent property, subject to tax	
NO 3650	Income from rent, hunting rights and fishing rights	
NO 3695	Other income from rent	Products vary by industry
NO 3700	Income from commissions	Products vary by industry
NO 3900	Other operating income	Products vary by industry Includes sold R&D
NO 4995	Changes in stocks, own-account produced fixed assets	Item for subtraction; Products by type: 000 382 and 000 383
TS	Trade margins (sales less purchase of goods for resale)	Trade margin, not sales
TS	Own-account produced software	

Key item "Other operating income" includes royalties, license income etc. also. **Nothing in the guidance suggests holding gains or losses to be included**. Furthermore, income from contract work should be included in NO 3000 or NO 3900 depending whether this is part of ordinary sale or outside ordinary sale.

As seen from the table information on **own-account produced Software** is collected from the supplementary form to the NO.

Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices is defined by adding all the NO items that follow below. The definition of table 16 is applied for all industry intermediate consumption for which this SBS-based source is used. NO items of intermediate consumption **actually report consumption rather than purchases**. Thus, no further adjustment for ESA is needed at this point, contrary to the needed adjustment from sales to output.

Table 16. Definition of intermediate consumption in purchasers' prices from NO and TS items.

Codes	*Item description*	*Comments*
NO 4005	Cost of purchased goods (including change in stock of raw materials, semi-finished products, goods for resale)	
NO 4500	Sub-contracting costs etc.	
NO 4995	Change in stocks of own produced goods	If positive only
NO 5300	Other obligated allowances	Share applied: 50 per cent; manufacturing, mining only

NO 5900	Other personal costs	Share applied: 10 per cent
NO 6100	Outgoing freight and forwarding costs	
NO 6200	Energy, fuel etc. related to production	
NO 6300	Expenses of rented property	Less 5 per cent for land
NO 6340	Lighting and heating	
NO 6395	Renovation, water etc.	
NO 6400	Rented fixed durable assets other than property	
NO 6500	Tools, equipment etc., not capitalized	Share applied: 98 per cent
NO 6600	Maintenance and repairs, buildings	Share applied: 95 per cent
NO 6695	Maintenance and repairs, other	
NO 6700	Miscellaneous external services (accounting etc.)	
NO 6995	Office accessories, telephone and postage	
NO 7000	Operation of transport equipment	
NO 7020	Maintenance and repairs, transport equipment	
	Insurance and charges on transport equipment	NA concept applied; 50/50 shares insur/charges
NO 7080	Car expenses, use of private car in business	
NO 7098	Electronic communication, private use	Item for subtraction
NO 7099	Private use of business cars	
NO 7155	Traveling, subsistence and car allowances, obligated	Share applied: 75 per cent
NO 7165	Traveling, subsistence, car allowances, not obligated	Share applied: 75 per cent
NO 7295	Commission charges	
NO 7330	Selling, advertising and representative costs	
NO 7350	Representation costs, refundable	
NO 7370	Representation costs, other	
NO 7490	Subscription and gifts	Share applied: 50 per cent
NO 7495	Subscription and gifts, refundable	Share applied: 50 per cent
NO 7500	Insurance costs, net	NA concept applied;

		not insurance premiums
NO 7565	Guarantee- and service costs	
NO 7600	Patent and license costs and royalties	
NO 7700	Other operating expenses	
TS	Purchases of goods for resale	Item for subtraction

It is noted that **some NO items** have been **split for more than one category of use**. Share applied for intermediate consumption has been indicated in the table. The shares are continuously evaluated and some are updated for NA calculation. There are obligated allowances in the case of NO 7155 (taxable part) and NO 7165 (non-taxable part).

Borderline versus **investment** is relevant and estimated for NO 6500 (98 per cent) and NO 6600 (5 per cent for renovation, i.e. renovating old buildings). **Major repairs and renovations** are treated as GFCF, and not as intermediate consumption. The tax and accounting rules are that major repairs and renovations are to be included along with GFCF, not with operating costs. In order to be exhaustive, we further reclassify 5 percent of NO 6600 as mentioned from operating costs to GFCF. Borderline versus **compensation of employees** is relevant and estimated for NO 5900 (90 per cent), besides NO 7155 and NO 7165. Other splits have been made for the two items of subscription and gifts (versus other current transfers).

NO item 6500 is balanced against TS items on purchases of IT hardware and purchases of **IT software**.

It should be noted that **FISIM is added** to the SBS based estimated figures for intermediate consumption of each industry and institutional sector. For more details on this allocation, please turn to chapter 2.2.1.3 Financial corporations.

According to Norwegian accounting standards, each **leasing** agreement has to be classified by the firm into either financial or operational leasing. Items under a financial lease should be entered on the balance sheet together with the associated debt, and all payments are financial transactions. If the guidance of the accounting standard is carried through, leasing should obey the ESA rules. All sorts of items should be included, but they are not specified by kind of asset or by industry of the owner. Items under a financial lease should be mentioned in the notes to the balance sheet.

Small tools and devices are not normally included in capital formation, and we try to correct the source figures, counting part of operating costs as GFCF. According to well known text book on Norwegian accounting practice (Huneide et al: Årsregnskapet i teori og praksis, 2012), the limit found in the tax law for 2012 was NOK 15 000 (around 1 700 – 1 800 euro) for new objects.

Average service charges for two types of **insurance** (cars, and other) are estimated as a percentage of gross premiums for the non-life insurers. These average percentages are applied to the gross premiums for the users as stated in the SBS.

The introduction of **capitalized R&D** in the 2014 main revision of the Norwegian national accounts has had an impact on the use of NO as basis for the NNA. In accordance with ESA2010 both own account activities on R&D and purchased R&D are recorded as investments. **Production of R&D** services – both own account and for others - are for all relevant industries estimated in a separate NNA module. The estimations are based on several sources, in particular SN's Statistics on Technology and innovation and the surveys conducted by the Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU). The value of the estimated output of own account produced R&D services in each industry is added to the total output values given by the various sources, including the NO based SBS. The income from R&D services rendered to others is included in NO 3900.

Expenditures on R&D are assumed part of the item NO 7700 'Other operating expenses'. The estimated value of purchased R&D services is for each industry subtracted from the value of the item NO 7700 when intermediate consumption is calculated, so that double-accounting is avoided.

The split between the non-financial corporations and the own account workers is given by directly using the NO-figures for own account workers for this sector, and the residual is subsequently allocated to the non-financial corporations sector.

For gross fixed capital formation on the **capital account** the source for non-financial corporations and self employed is the Directortrate of Taxes' Depreciation Statement, a **supplementary formula to the NO**. For ten different types of fixed capital this source gives figures for both acquisition and disposals, which can be used directly in the estimation of gross fixed capital for those sectors. The final figures can however be subject to adjustments due to balancing procedures.

2.2.1.2.2 More on Research and Development (R&D)

The output approach

In the NNA **research and development (R&D)** is calculated following the recommendations of ESA2010 and SNA2008. Its main point is that R&D is to be treated as a type of capital. There are two major consequences. First expenditures on R&D are to be recorded as expenditures on **capital formation** and not as current costs (intermediate consumption). And second, also own account R&D investments for **own purposes** are to be recorded in the accounts, while netted out in the former system.

The sources used in the estimations is the **R&D statistics** and the **SBS**. The R&D statistics consists of three parts: Statistics on the Research institutes

and statistics on the Universities and Colleges. These statistics they are both produced by Nordisk institutt for studier av innovasjon, forskning og utdanning (NIFU), see http://www.nifu.no/en/. The third part, Statistics on R&D in businesses is produced by Statistics Norway, see http://www.ssb.no/en/teknologi-og-innovasjon/statistikker/foun. The first and the third statistics are annual, while the second (universities and colleges) are bi-annual. Emphasis has been put on catching small units.

The R&D statistics mainly cover **expenditures** on R&D. The estimation of output of R&D is thus based on total expenditures on R&D (GERD concept of OECD's Frascati Maunal) adjusted for the following items:

- Deduction for expenditures on buildings and equipment.
- Addition for consumption of fixed capital of capital employed in the production of R&D.
- In market production, a mark-up is added.
- Deduction for expenditures on soft-ware assumed included in the R&D expenditures.
- Deduction for any other subsidies on R&D.

Output of R&D for sale on the market is total output less own account investments in R&D. Output for sale on the market are estimated based on the information on financing in the R&D statistics, sales in general government accounts and exports of R&D. The two components of output, R&D for sale on the market and own account investments in R&D are estimated for all relevant industries, although more uncertain on the detailed industry level.

If R&D is organised as separate units local KAUs is set up for this activities. This is not always the case, however, as some research work are undertaken by the head office. The magnitude of this has not been quantified, but there is a separate survey on R&D activity (Frascati manual data) being conducted by private firms outside the research institutes. This survey is conducted for corporations, but a breakdown by industry is asked for. Some units may be in the NACE 72. One cannot conclude that these units are missing, indeed they are all present in the business register. Some of the units may be misclassified by industry, but this is not generally believed to be the case. Most of the R&D work reported are for own use within the company. Specialised commercial research institutes are included in the Business register and covered by the SBS data. Information on the units are provided by the private firm that is responsible for the Norwegian R&D survey and from the unit within Statistics Norway that do the R&D survey for private firms except for the research institutes. R&D for use within the enterprise is only valued if carried out in a separate establishment in a multi-establishment setting. The valuation is then at cost (sum of wage costs and IC). R&D within General government units is valued at production costs and the output is classified as government consumption. Some government owned institutes and all non-profit institutions are classified as market units. Their production is valued in the SBS. R&D by specialised commercial research institutes is valued at revenues from sales, contracts, commissions, fees, etc.

The expenditure side approach

R&D was introduced as **fixed capital** in the 2014 main revision, in accordance with ESA2010. Previously expenditures on R&D were recorded as current expenditures, implying also that own account R&D was not taken into account as production and investments. According to ESA2010 both **own account** activities on R&D and purchased R&D are to be recorded as investments. The estimations are based on the same sourdces as the sources used for estimating R&D according to the production approach, see above.

The value of the estimated output of **own account** produced R&D services in each industry is added to the total output values given by the various sources, including the NO based SBS. The income from R&D services rendered to others is included in NO 3900. Expenditures on R&D are assumed to be part of the item NO 7700 'Other operating expenses'. The estimated value of purchased R&D services is for each industry subtracted from the value of the item NO 7700 when intermediate consumption is calculated, so that double-accounting is avoided.

Own account investments in R&D are estimated as part of the output estimations. When output of marketed R&D has been estimated, total investments of marketed R&D can be estimated by:

- Adding imports of R&D;
- deducting exports of R&D;
- deducting product subsidies on R&D to reach purchasers' value;
- deducting other use of R&D (in practice R&D as part of capitalised exploration costs in petroleum activities); and
- adding net purchases of R&D among resident units.

Thus **total capital formation of R&D** in domestic units is reached. The distribution by detailed industry is however a bit more tricky. For market activities the R&D statistics gives information on purchase and sales. Information from the NIF statistics on the government financing of the Research institutes is used as an indicator on the sales of R&D to the general government. Thus net purchases in market activities and general government are known, and net purchases in the Research institute sectors can be found by deducting the two other sectors from the total.

The stock of R&D capital for each industry and by the end of each year is estimated using a standard **PIM** model. Consumption of fixed R&D capital is estimated using a geometric model, assuming an average service life of 10 years of the capital. In estimating the time series the stock value is set at zero for the year 1970. The price index used in the estimations of time series of consumption of capital and the capital stock is the price index for output in of R&D in the R&D industry (NACE 72). The same price index is used for exports and imports of R&D and for market output of R&D in general government. The reach the price index on the market value of the capital formation in R&D product subsidies must be added to the basic value of the output of the industry.

For more details and figures on R&D in the NNA, please see the 2015 GNI Inventory.

2.2.1.3 Financial corporations (S12)

2.2.1.3.1 FISIM output

The credit market statistics are **processed through several stages** before becoming NNA estimates of output of financial intermediation. The re-coding catalogues link items of credit market statistics to items of national accounts through established converting keys. These are general in the sense that they are used for all years, until specifications in the credit market statistics are altered. **Holding gains and losses** are identified in specified items in the reports and **are excluded** from the measurement of output of financial intermediation.

The adoption of the EU regulation on the allocation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) in 2006, also introduced a new method in estimating **FISIM output** and which is also in accordance with ESA2010. The new method makes use of additional types of data compared to before and more refined estimation procedures.

FISIM is calculated for the financial intermediation enterprises (excluding Norges Bank, the central bank). The estimates are based on information on the stocks of loans and deposits and interest margins, i.e. differences between actual interest rates received/paid on those stocks and a chosen reference rate. The sectors producing FISIM comprise private banks, state lending institutions (excluding the central bank), mortgage companies and finance companies, i.e. sub-sectors S122 and S125. **FISIM outputs** of the financial enterprises are **calculated by customer or user sector**, i.e. for non-financial corporations, general government and households, and for rest-of-the world in terms of exports and imports. The basis for this is the data on loans and deposits these sectors have with the financial corporations involved. Total FISIM for each sector is arrived at by adding the two components FISIM on loans and FISIM on deposits. FISIM on loans is calculated by multiplying stock of loans by the difference between the rate of interest on loan and a chosen reference rate, while FISIM on deposits is calculated by multiplying stock of deposits by the difference between the reference rate and the rate of interest on deposits. Grand total FISIM is the sum over all sectors.

Stock data and interest data are available by domestic sector from the monetary statistics compiled by Statistics Norway and Norges Bank. The reference rate chosen is the **interbank interest rate NIBOR** (3-monthly efficient rate for the domestic part, see *http://www.norges-bank.no/en/price-stability/interest-rates/*.

The reference rate chosen for the **international part is EURIBOR** (360 Day) 3 month, Fixing, see *http://www.euribor-ebf.eu/euribor-org/euribor-rates.html*. Initially also the corresponding 3-monthly rates LIBOR for USA and TIBOR for Japan was selected for use, but because of lack of stock data

these interest rates were abandoned. Most of the stocks are in the EURO area anyway. **Actual interest rates** on deposits and loans are available from Statistics Norway. The interest rates chosen are described in the following table:

Table 17. Interest rates used for FISIM calculations.

	Sector	*Interest rates on*
Deposits	Households	Deposits with agreed maturity up to 1 year
	Corporations & general government	Deposits with agreed maturity up to 1 year for non-financial corporations.
Loans	Households	House purchase - floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation
	Corporations & general government	Other loans over EURO 1 million: Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation

See *http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/11/01/orbofrent_en/*

The interests flows are calculated based on sector specific information on the stocks and the interest rates. A weighted average based on the maturity within each sector for the rates is used. From the sources it is for example known that sector S122 lends an amount, X, of short term debt (STD) and an amount, Y, of long term debt (LTD) to sector S14. The rates are then calculated based on the ratio STD/TD and LTD/TD. The following table show the sectors involved in the FISIM calculations. The actual estimations are carried out at an even more detailed level of disaggregated financial sub-sector and level of customer sector than showed in table 18.

Table 18. Sector level in estimation of FISIM related interest flows. 2012.

Financial sector		*Customer sector*	
122020	Banks, private national owned	110099	Other
122030	Banks, foreign controlled	110114	Central government owned non-financial limited enterprises
125110	Mortage companies, government owned	110115	Local government owned non-financial limited enterprises
125120	Mortage companies, private national owned	110126	Private national owned non-financial limited enterprises
125130	Mortage companies, foreign controlled	110136	Foreign controlled non-financial limited enterprises
125220	Finance companies, private national owned	110214	State-run enterprises
125230	Finance companies, foreign controlled	110215	Local government owned non-financial unlimited enterprises
127111	State lending institutions	110226	Private national owned non-financial unlimited enterprises
		110236	Foreign controlled non-financial

			unlimited enterprises
		110326	Trade organisations, national owned
		131100	Central government
		133100	Local government
		140100	Housing co-operatives
		140201	Self employed
		140202	Households
		150000	Non-profit institutions serving households
		200000	Rest of the world

Table 19 illustrates through a numerical example the stages of calculations from source data to final NA data on FISIM output.

Table 19. Total production of FISIM for the sector Norwegian owned banks. NOK millions. 2012.

Year	*Quarter*	*Production Sector*	*User sector*	*Stock of loans*	*Stock of deposits*	*Interest, loan**	*Interest, deposit**	*Reference rate**	*FISIM loans***	*FISIM deposits****	*FISIM Total*
2012	1	122020	110000	594050	375594	4,32	2,40	2,60	2554	188	2742
2012	1	122020	130000	3517	67476	3,16	2,68	2,60	5	0	5
2012	1	122020	140901	717250	727761	5,02	2,59	2,60	4339	18	4358
2012	1	122020	200000	92351	436127	4,32	2,40	2,60	397	218	615
2012	2	122020	110000	587443	361361	4,16	2,28	2,33	2688	45	2733
2012	2	122020	130000	2629	84412	3,14	2,73	2,33	5	0	5
2012	2	122020	140901	722762	758561	4,86	2,33	2,33	4571	0	4571
2012	2	122020	200000	91642	418576	4,16	2,28	2,33	419	52	472
2012	3	122020	110000	592364	360365	4,12	2,21	2,11	2977	0	2977
2012	3	122020	130000	2129	90047	3,08	2,50	2,11	5	0	5
2012	3	122020	140901	727499	775276	4,86	2,37	2,11	5002	0	5002
2012	3	122020	200000	95174	399849	4,12	2,21	2,11	478	0	478
2012	4	122020	110000	593393	368932	3,36	2,21	1,90	3056	0	3056
2012	4	122020	130000	2725	80321	2,34	2,45	1,90	7	0	7
2012	4	122020	140901	735336	777362	2,34	2,40	1,90	5386	0	5386
2012	4	122020	200000	93671	420164	3,36	2,21	1,90	482	0	482
Total											**32894**

*Annual interest rate

**Formula = Stock of loans*((Interest rate, loan-Reference rate)/400)

***Formula = Stock of deposits*((Reference rate-Interest rate, deposits)/400). (If interest, deposit greater than reference rate, FISIM deposit = 0)

Imports (and exports) of FISIM are estimated based on data from the same sources as described above. Total exports of FISIM is arrived at by adding the two components FISIM on loans from relevant financial institutions to non-residents and FISIM on deposits in relevant financial institutions from non-residents. FISIM on loans to non-residents is calculated by multiplying stock of loans by the difference between the actual rate of interest on loan and a chosen external reference rate, while FISIM on deposits is calculated by multiplying stock of deposits by non-residents by the difference between the external reference rate and the actual rate of interest on deposits.

2.2.1.3.2 Allocation of FISIM

Output of FISIM are allocated to customer or user sectors and industries, including to the Rest of the world, as either intermediate or final use, and thus affecting the main aggregates of final uses and GDP.

The steps in estimating FISIM as input in producing sectors and industries are the following. FISIM outputs are **first calculated by consuming institutional sector**, i.e. for non-financial corporations, general government and households, and for rest-of-the world in terms of exports and imports, on loans and deposits these sectors have with the financial corporations involved. Total FISIM for each sector is arrived at by adding the two components FISIM on loans and FISIM on deposits. FISIM on loans is calculated by multiplying stock of loans by the difference between the rate of interest on loan and a chosen reference rate, while FISIM on deposits is calculated by multiplying stock of deposits by the difference between the reference rate and the rate of interest on deposits. Grand total FISIM is the sum over all sectors.

Next, **allocating of FISIM to industries** is done by using the **Eurostat method II**, i.e. using as distribution key the output of the respective industries. There is a link between institutional sectors and the respective categories of industries (types of producers), see table 13. The output share of an industry is multiplied with total FISIM to arrive at each industry's FISIM.

Allocating FISIM **between intermediate consumption and final consumption** is not at all easy in the case of **households**. It is assumed that 15 per cent of mortgage loans are made for final consumption (85 per cent for intermediate consumption in owner-occupied dwellings). Non-mortgage loans are also allocated to final consumption. This assumption is obviously rather sensitive to the estimation. For deposits, it is assumed that full allocation is made from NPISH sector to final consumption, and full allocation from household employers, corporations, etc. to intermediate consumption.

Results of the allocation are illustrated by figures for 2012 below.

Table 20. FISIM allocated. 2012.

FISIM items	*NOK billion*
Total output	81.5
Output in banks	49.8

Output in other financial institutions	31.6
Imports	5.8
Total supply	87.3
Intermediate consumption	55.6
Final consumption expenditure	27.3
Exports	4.4
Total uses	87.3

Results of the allocation are illustrated further in terms of effect on the GDP.

Table 21. FISIM allocated. NOK billion and percentages of GDP. 2012.

FISIM items	*NOK billion*
Total changes in GDP	25.9
Of which: final consumption expenditures	27.3
of which: Exports – Imports	-1.4
	Percentages
FISIM effect on the GDP	0.9
FISIM effect from final consumption expenditures	0.9
FISIM effect from exports less imports	- 0.0

2.2.1.3.3 Output of other financial intermediation services

Output of other financial services **directly charged** by financial institutions within NACE 64 is estimated based on information from the same detailed reports as the estimation of FISIM is based upon. The following illustrates the detailed items from the source data used:

Table 22. Financial services directly charged in Norwegian banks. 1 000 NOK. 2012.

Producing sector	*Reporting code*	*Item*	*NOK 1 000*
122020	1202512000	Credit provisions	41
122020	1202519000		44
22020	1202520000		892 315
122020	1202530000		483763
122020	1202542100		28
122020	1202543700		312 452
122020	1202549100		2 257 311
122020	2400050000	Guarantee provisions	320 024
122020	2400100000		307 322
122020	2400150000		242 238
122020	2400200000		42 113
122020	2400890000		130 704
122020	2450050000		11 19 042
122020	2450110000		30 272
122020	2450121000		464 673
122020	2450122000		638 512
122020	2450130000		3 140 862
122020	2450140000		13 726
122020	2450150000		52 001

122020	2450160000		91 925
122020	2450170000		174 631
122020	2450180000		115 042
122020	2450390000		669 043
122020	2450500000		1 360 049
122020	2450600000		5 108
122020	2450790000		44 383
122020	2450810000		1 523 144
122020	2450890000		1 863 755
122020	2650890000	Other n.e.c.	4 50 343
Total			**20 644 866**

Accounting statistics **for auxiliary services to financial intermediation** are used for NACE 66. Specific data other than for security and insurance brokers are collected from published company accounts that are less detailed. **Unit trusts** are treated separately on the basis of annual reports (and total balance sheet), while production here is not estimated any longer (financial data apply only). **Commissions** that are charged as a function of time - to the extent these are considered reasonable - are treated as adjustments to interest over the loan term or until regulation of interest occur.

In NNA, the **margin between the buying and selling rates (spread income)** of foreign currency and securities offered by credit institutions when changing foreign currency and dealing in securities is regarded as a paid service, estimated from items of fees in the credit market statistics for banks. In the last ten years this type of income has increased considerably, causing a balancing problem, as many of the customers apparently do not record these transactions as part of their operating costs, but directly as an offsetting (negative) item on their balance sheet. A recent project has made **new estimates** on the allocation of those types of services among user sectors. The methods used are similar to those used for the allocation of FISIM, taking data on stocks of relevant financial instruments as a main indicator on the allocation of the services consumed.

2.2.1.3.4 Insurance

As a result of the **life insurance reform** in Norway in 2008, including a new reporting system for insurance companies, the **method of estimating** life insurance output in NNA was **changed**. The most important aspects of the reform were:

- to separate more explicitly the resources belonging to the insurance companies from the resources belonging to its customers
- to make the dispersion of risk between the companies and its customers more clear cut, and
- to present a more exact picture of the prices on insurances services products.

The reform and the change in reports have made it possible to estimate life insurance output, i.e. insurance services rendered to the customers, more directly compared to earlier method (margin). This is achieved by extracting

from the new report the following two elements of the premiums payable directly from individual customers. The sum of those two elements will represent the value of the life insurance service in all contracts:

Table 23. Life insurance services. New method.

Reporting code	*Item*
111111	Compensation for administrative costs, management and interest guarantee
111112	Profit element to cover risk
SUM	Output of life insurance services

As it is only cost elements of direct premiums that are identified, **production of reinsurance** is not recorded as output.

The compilation of item **imputed interest accruing to life insurance policy holders (premium supplements)** was also changed. In the new reporting system the income attributed to the customers can be derived directly from the reports via sub-items in the profit and loss statements. **Each income item** in the report is given a code that stipulates whether the income is attributed to the company or its customers:

Table 24. Imputed interest accruing to life insurance policy holders. New method.

Reporting code	*Item*
100+200	Income attributed to customers
300	Income attributed to the insurance company

The estimations of **output of pension funding services** have not changed (no change in reporting system), while the estimation of **output of non-life insurance services** has been adapted to the new ESA2010 recommendations. Following the new international recommendations **adjusted claims** due is used in the calculation of the current price figures.

According to the new recommendations in ESA2010 the estimation of output in **non-life insurance** should include claims due adjusted for change in equalisation changes in the equalisation reserves and own funds. In the reports from the non-life insurance companies five items are relevant for adjusting the claims due:

1. Change in provisions of unearned premiums
2. Change in provisions of unearned premiums, reinsurance
3. Change in provisions of claims outstanding
4. Change in provisions of claims outstanding, reinsurance
5. Change in equalization provision

According to ESA2010, provisions of unearned premiums and provisions of "claims" should secure the insurance companies' ability to pay out accruing claims, while the equalization provisions should secure the insurance companies' own equity. Based on ESA/SNA's definition, it seems that the provisions of unearned premiums and claims need to be included in the

adjusted claims calculation. Whether the change in equalization provisions should be included is somewhat less apparent.

In the process of testing new calculations of output, four combinations or alternative methods were conducted:

- Alternative 1 adds to the claims due changes in provisions of unearned premiums and claims, without a reinsurance part.
- Alternative 2 adds the equalization provisions.
- Alternative 3 adds the reinsurance part to the first method
- Alternative 4 adds the reinsurance part to the second method

Compared to the methods tested, it is only when changes in provisions of unearned premiums, provisions of claims outstanding and their reinsurance part is added that **production is more stable** than the current calculation method. Given the results from the tested calculation methods, output is now calculated by alternative 3: adjusting claims with changes in provisions of unearned premiums and of claims outstanding, and also including their reinsurance part.

Table 25. Output of non-life insurance services. New method.

A: Actual premiums earned
B: Claims due, **adjusted** with changes in provisions of unearned premiums and of claims outstanding, including their reinsurance part.
C: Net surplus on reinsurance
D: Premium supplements
E: Increases in technical provisions etc.
Increase in insurance technical reserves
-Revaluations (adjustments for capital gains/losses, both realized and non-realized)
+ Other technical provisions
+ Correction made by ratio of insurance liabilities to total liabilities
Output of pension funding services and output in non-life insurance according to formula (A-B+C+D -E)

In order to **allocate** non-life insurance output, information from both the insurance industry and the users is used. The reports from the insurance companies give data split on **29 various insurance segments** of which 14 are related directly to households' final consumption expenditures. Using this information to estimate households' final consumption expenditures the remaining output is, together with imports of these services, to be allocated to other uses, i.e. intermediate consumption of industries/institutional sectors and exports. Exports and imports are estimated using a percentage/general ratio of total output in non-life insurance divided by total premiums on the premiums paid to and received from the rest of the world as observed through the BoP reporting system (UT-statistics). Thus the total for non-life insurance used as part of intermediate consumption expenditures is given. For each industry intermediate consumption of non-life insurance services is estimated using the above mentioned percentage/general ratio on the figures on premiums paid reported by the

individual industry in the SBS (NO-item7500). Subsequently total supply and total use of the non-life insurance services are balanced normally by adjusting the intermediate use of this service in some industries, through reallocation between products while the intermediate consumption in total for each industry is left unaffected.

2.2.1.3.5 Output of services auxiliary to financial intermediation

Output in services auxiliary to financial intermediation is estimated taking NO as a source anf following the general tranformation rules explained in chapter 2.2.1.2.

2.2.1.3.6 Intermediate consumption of financial corporations

The main sources used for estimation intermediate consumption of the financial corporations are the same as for output:

- Credit market statistics, accounting data organized in data base ORBOF for banks
- Credit market statistics, accounts of insurance companies in database FORT
- Credit market statistics, accounts of pension funds in database PORT
- Credit market statistics, accounts of other financial institutions
- Accounting statistics for auxiliary services to financial intermediation

For **financial intermediation**, except insurance and pension funding, intermediate consumption is estimated from the **accounting data of credit market statistics**. Certain deviations appear when comparing NNA estimates and corresponding data of financial statistics. In NNA, expenses of travel on business have been recorded 50 per cent as intermediate consumption and 50 per cent as compensation of employees. For credit enterprises and financing companies, this means that 5 per cent of item other operating costs are treated as compensation of employees, while exclusively treated as intermediate consumption in the financial statistics. More significantly, intermediate consumption in commercial and savings banks was adjusted downwards in NNA, by excluding writing-off bad debts from current costs as intermediate consumption.

For **banks including the central bank** - and also for **credit enterprises and financial companies** - data are collected in a **very detailed** way. Commission and fees are explicitly shown, also including credit commissions that are treated as paid services. Data are not as detailed for non-financial enterprises as for financial enterprises and might create some asymmetrical treatment between the two sectors. For instance, margins on change of currency are most likely treated as current or other costs and not as interest payments in the accounts of non-financial enterprises.

For **insurance** and pension funding, intermediate consumption is estimated from the **accounting data of credit market statistics** and thereby treated in

a quite detailed way in the national accounts. The form by which information on costs is collected is well designed by type of costs. Referring again to the treatment of expenses of travel on business, 2 per cent of item other operating costs is treated as compensation of employees in NNA, while exclusively treated as intermediate consumption in the financial statistics of insurance companies. There are no adjustments made to compensate for the direct settlements of claims by insurance companies with repairers of damaged goods or assets.

For **activities auxiliary to financial intermediation**, intermediate consumption is based on the accounting statistics. Some conceptual adjustments made to intermediate consumption to balance margins earned by brokers.

2.2.1.4 General government (S13)

The information in the central and local government accounts described chapter 2.1.4 is transformed into the data structure of the NNA, the so-called **FIIN structure**, to serve **both SUT and the institutional sector accounts**. The **item identifications** in terms of chapters and corresponding items and sub-items or functions and types are the ones given in the government accounts themselves. Each of these most detailed specifications are given a set of connected information, i.e. the nature of the flows in **types of account**, the **purpose or function** of the flows in COFOG groups, and the **product specification** of the flows in NNA-products. In addition, there are **activity** and **institutional sector identifications**:

Table 26. Norwegian National Accounts - FIIN-structure.

Type	*Product*	*COFOG*	*NACE*	*Sector*	*Sector*	*Amount*
Type of NNA transaction, for example production, intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, income, transfers etc.	Detailed NNA product for use in SUT (when relevant, i.e. production, intermediate consumption)	Classi-fication of function	Classi-fication of industry	Reporting sector	Partner sector (when known)	NOK

As an illustration of the **transformation of the information** available in **central government accounts**, the following table 27 illustrates the very first flow of the central government accounts Appanage for His Majesty the King.

Table 27. First item of the central government accounts.

Accounts	***Nature of information and contents***	***Codes***
Central	**Item identification** Chapter: His Majesty the	0001

government accounts	King/Queen Item: Appanage Sub-item	 01 19
National accounts (FIIN-structure)	**Type identification** Compensation of employees in central government, organized posts	30101
	Product identification (NNA-product): General public services of central authorities, central government consumption	841 002
	Activity identification (NNA-industry): Public administration and compulsory social security activities	841
	Purpose or functional identification (COFOG): General public services of executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs other than foreign aid	0111
	Sector identification (NNA institutional sector): Central government appropriations	1311100

Annual central government accounts are utilized for the estimation of output in the public administration of the central government and defence industries. For each item area, outlays and incomes are recorded in the main source. Output is calculated as the value of total costs, including consumption of fixed capital. In annual national accounts, government source data are not adjusted, apart from tax data that are not recorded in cash values like in government accounts until this day.

Annual local government accounts reported through KOSTRA are utilized for the estimation of output of public administration in local government. Again, output is calculated as the value of total costs. Government accounting data was earlier less detailed in local government than in central government, but with the introduction of KOSTRA the opposite became the situation.

Two annual census like surveys covering central and local government supplied from 2006 and a few years onwards annual data for **own account software**. Also other ICT costs were covered. For local government the survey was part of the KOSTRA reporting (formula 25), while a separate formula was used for reporting from central government units. The survey covered all units in both sectors. For central government the effect of non-response has been estimated, while non-response was not satisfactory dealt with for local government (response rate 79%). The above mentioned ICT surveys were stopped after a few years only, and the levels of ICT costs in

central and local government have been extrapolated for the recent years using the relevant costs aggregates.

For more details on methods for estimating the general government accounts in the NNA, please see the 2015 Norwegian GNI Inventory, chapter 3.21.

2.2.1.5 Households (S14)

2.2.1.5.1 Production and Generation of income accounts

For the production and generation of income accounts variables of **self employed** or own account workers the figures are estimated using the NO and following the same set of estimation rules as decribed for non-financial enterprises.

For **other housholds** the major part of the production and generation of income accounts is dominated by the **dwelling services** produced by owner occupied dwellings. Dwelling services have always been regarded as an item of utmost importance. Considerable efforts and resources have been put into improving this important item, also including split between intermediate consumption and HFCE for expenditures of owner-occupiers on decoration, maintenance and repair of the dwelling. The Eurostat approach following the stratification method was introduced in NNA in the 1995 revision, before then the user cost method was applied. The estimations are based on the bench mark survey of stock of dwellings combined with data from the sample survey of market rents. For a detaile description of the estimations, please turn to the Norwegian GNI Inventory chapter 3.18.

Wages and salaries credit is given by the LA, where total compensation of employees (COE) is adjusted for compensation of employes paid to and received from the rest of the world, to reach total compensation of employees of the domestic housholds sector.

2.2.1.5.1 Use of income account

For the data needed for the use of income account, i.e. **households' final consumption expenditures (HFCE)**, the figures used in ASA are taken from the estimated SUT data. In SUT detailed estimations are done by comsumption groups cross-classified by detailed products. For ASA purposes only HFCE in total is needed. However this total figure for HFCE is an aggretation of all detailed estimated components, implying a detailed descripition of the estimations is needed and a summary is given in the following. For an more detailed description, please visist the Norwegian GNI Inventory, chapter 5.7.

For the **HFCE estimation**, the interplay between main sources used in NNA – RT and HBS - might be described as follows:

Step 1	The starting point is the RT data based on the RT sales matrices converted into COICOP groups and with VAT added adjustments made for changes in stocks and other uses.
Step 2	Converted RT data (levels and growth rates) for consumption groups covering goods are compared to HBS data on comparable products or group of products
Step 3	Other sources other than RT and HBS might be preferred for certain specific HFCE groups or detailed products (goods)
Step 4	For HFCE in services CF is used in extrapolating either consumption groups or selected services products using volume growth rates in corresponding services industries in combination with CPI components, or other specific sources for HFCE are used
Step 5	Adjustment is made to detailed HFCE groups or detailed products within a consumption group utilizing balancing method

In Norway, there thus is a multiple-source situation when estimating each of the COICOP items, and not as in the Eurostat tabular approach basically selecting one main source at the item level. The role of CF and the balancing adjustments are rather extensive in the detailed calculations by products in the HFCE, and even more in the calculations of the COICOP groups. CF is used for reconciliation, not only for calculating residuals.

This stepwise HFCE scheme used in NNA may be considered as a variant of the **analytical tables invented by Eurostat**. The former is mainly developed in terms of annual changes from previous year, while the latter is directed at estimates in current prices of a given year.

The NNA stepwise HFCE scheme assumes - from long-established experience - **selecting main sources** for explicit use **by COICOP groups in advance**. This mostly means several sources used in combination, often involving HBS (when available), RT and CF altogether. It implies that - in contrast to the requirement set in the Eurostat tabular approach - two or more independent estimates are not worked out for consideration (best estimate) in each of the COICOP groups. By selecting the way of combining sources available at this detailed level, a **best-estimate consideration is made** nonetheless in NNA.

2.2.1.5.3 Capital account

The capital account of **Other households** are compiled mainly by estimating GFCF of dwellings. This is done by projecting from a benchmark year (2007) using indicators from the building statistics. The indicator used is the average of finished and started dwellings measured in square metres. Separate projections are made for dwellings and holyday homes (including garages and other buildings for household use). These quantity indices are combined with price index for GFCF of new dwellings in order to compile GFCF in current prices. The price index used is based on a combination of the price index of new detached dwellings and the building cost index. The source of the benchmark estimate (2007) is a survey on prices for new

dwellings that were collected for the purpose of providing weights for the price index for new dwellings. These price data were given for dwellings in three categories of buildings. VAT was added for the household investments.

For **self employed** the capital account data are estimated using information on the Directortrate of Taxes' Depreciation Statement, a supplementary formula to the NO, see chapter 2.1.2. For ten different types of fixed capital this source give figures for both acquisition and disposals, which can be used directly in the estimation of gross fixed capital for the sector. The final figures can however be subject to adjustments due to balancing procedures.

2.2.1.6 Non-profit institutions serving housholds (S15)

The estimations for NPISHs are based on many different sources, see chapter 2.1.6. For the estimation of the **production account** for some activities like education and health services, specific items on accounts of schools and hospitals are used. In addition the **annual central and local government accounts** are used for the estimation of non-market output of the NPISHs by utilizing information (values and rules) on payments of grants from central and local government to these institutions

Output is in principle taken as sum of production costs, i.e. compensation of employees, compensation of fixed capital and intermediate consumption. To some degree the actual estimations takes the opposite direction, when output is estimated based on counter part information from government accounts on current transfers, and the cost components are estimated as shares of output.

2.2.1.7 Rest of the world (S2)

2.2.1.7.1 Exports and imports of goods

External trade statistics, in practice, record the goods when they **physically cross the customs boundary** of the country. Thus, it has not been possible to make an adjustment for the difference between the change in ownership principle and the one from current practice. For goods crossing the border without change in ownership, no correction is made, i.e. Norway uses the General Trade Principle where a change of ownership is assumed when a good crosses the border. One example is Norwegian owned oil from oil fields on the Norwegian continental shelf is landed by pipeline in England and transported back to Norway; those flows are registered gross as exports and imports of crude oil respectively, even if no change in ownership has taken place. Otherwise transit trade and free trade zones etc. are of minor importance in Norway. For other goods where sales and purchases do not imply border crossing (ships and other movable capital equipment), the ownership principle is followed. Regarding processing of goods abroad, the gross flows are recorded in imports and exports of merchandise. Another type of adjustment is however made, the one for **foreign ownership adjustment territorially** (related to oil gas fields in the North Sea, air

transportation of SAS), i.e. for the discrepancy between the Norwegian ownership share and the actual share as recorded through the external trade statistics.

Exports of merchandise (goods) are **valued f.o.b.** at Norwegian ports where goods are exported or at the customs frontier of the operation area of the Norwegian part of the Continental shelf. The f.o.b. prices are purchasers' prices that may include export levies and costs connected with loading, irrespective of whether these are paid by the exporter or importer.

Imports of merchandise (goods) are **valued at c.i.f. prices** at the detailed commodity level**.** These include all freight and insurance connected with the imported goods, irrespective of whether the payments are made to Norway or abroad. Total imports are adjusted from **c.i.f. valuation** to a **f.o.b. valuation**, until 2005 based on data from the annual maritime statistics and partly based on the ITRS. From 2005 this adjustment is based on special estimations involving information from **customs declarations** exclusively. Norway is not part the Intrastat system and therefore has more information in the declarations than most European countries. The following information from the declarations is of particular interest and used for the c.i.f – f.o.b. estimations.

Table 28. Information from SAD=SingleAdminsitrativeDocument used in c.i.f. – f.o.b estimations.

SAD boxes:	*The declaration header*	
15a	Country of consignment	3-digit national code (ISO 3166)
12	Freight	Freight, in NOK
20	Delivery terms	International Incoterm codes
21	Nationality Transport means	ISO alpha 3166 code (Nationality of transport means)
24	Transport means	International standard codes (EU)
	The item part	
33	Commodity number	Customs tariff line = statistical commodity number
34	Country of origin	3-digit national code (ISO 3166)
46	Statistical value	In national currency
45	Adjustment	Sum freight and insurance at item level

This information is used to estimate a set of ratios to be used in the c.i.f. – f.o.b. estimation:

- a ratio of total freight and insurance on merchandise imports c.i.f.
- a split between freight on residents carriers and on foreign carriers (also by country)
- a distribution of the freight by type of carrier

The ratios are used successively starting with the total c.i.f. value of goods imports to estimate total freight and insurance on goods imported to Norway, imports of freight and a split between different types of freight according to transportation means used. Also an adjustment of freights

exports are estimated to take into account that part of the freight of imported goods are carried out by domestic transport units.

Imports of goods not recorded in external trade statistics - is specified by 7 products (goods). The most important items is illustrated by 2012 figures below.

Table 29. Imports of goods not recorded in external trade statistics. NOK billion. 2012.

Sub-category and products	*Value*	*Special comments*
Imports of goods not recorded in external trade statistics	**9.3**	
005 046 Adjustment for UK ownership share investments oil fields	0.0	Estimated from oil and gas activity statistics
005 060 Imports of unspecified goods for oil and gas extraction activities	1.9	Items of oil and gas activity statistics
005 062 Imports of unspecified goods for pipeline transportation activity	0.0	Items of oil and gas activity statistics
110 900 Alcohol beverages, smuggled	0.4	Special estimations
192 220 Jet fuel and petrol	0.7	Calculation based on the energy accounts
192 260 Marine gas oils	5.4	Calculation based on the energy accounts
211 050 Narcotics, smuggled	0.9	Special estimations

In addition special estimations are done to cover goods consignments at a value below **NOK 200** (Euro 25), which are exempted from customs declarations. It mostly covers imports of various consumer goods ordered by households via internet. The estimations are based on information from statistics on use of credit cards and surveys conducted by private research institutes. In total the estimated value for 2012 is NOK 4.3 billion or 0.8 per cent of the total value of imports of goods.

Table 30. Imports of goods at value below NOK 200. NOK billion. 2012.

Product	*Per cent*	*NOK billion*
140 000 Clothes	35	1.5
108 990 Food	25	1.1
581 100 Books	10	0.4
324 000 Games etc.	10	0.4
151 200 Travel goods	10	0.4
293 200 Spare parts vehicles	5	0.2
262 000 IT-equipment	5	0.2
Total	100	4.3

A **reclassification from goods** as recorded in ETS **to services** is needed to adapt to the national accounts supply and use tables, or more in general to achieve the most **correct split between goods and services**. In fact this is even hinted at in the international guidelines for BoP (Eurostat BoP TF2 annex 5 page 22 and 101). As to the question how to identify the goods to be defined as services by convention, the most practical solution is to make reference to the correspondence table between the CPA/NACE classification and the combined nomenclature/HS used by the External Trade statistics.

2.2.1.7.2 Exports and imports of services

In NNA, imports of services include information on current expenditures abroad for **shipping** (excluding two NNA-goods: heavy fuel oils and marine gas oils), and on direct purchases abroad by residents (on **tourism abroad** and other consumption). They are the categories of imports that are considered most interesting for specification in the area of services in Norway. The number of specifications has been increased for publication purposes. A main reason is again more details from the oil and gas activities. For the delineation between goods and services, see problem mentioned under imports of goods. Basically, the cases listed in ESA2010 should be covered in the statistics used.

The **levels** of exports and imports of services according to the **new sample surveys** has been assessed for each of the detailed services products as to whether the data can be used directly or has to be adjusted for definitional reasons or others. Here, it can also be useful to recall the main conclusion of the report from the Department of Statistical Methods evaluating the UT-project: "UT-trade in services survey is a complicated survey. There are many sources of errors: problems in defining population, uncertainty linked to the sample sizes, errors of measurement including explaining to the reporters essential characteristics like resident versus non-resident or services versus goods, and errors of estimations. Experiences tell us that it will take time to reach the optimal design of this survey". In the following some of the areas where adjustment to the survey data has been done are indicated:

- **Imports of freight transportation services** are in the NNA and BoP estimated as an integrated part of the CIF-FOB adjustments and the survey data from the UT-statistics are not used. As Norway is not part of the Intrastat system and has kept a full and detailed customs declaration system the CIF-FOB correction is estimated using declaration data, which in addition to statistical value also states type of transportation means and nationality. These data are used to estimate the imports of transportation services as by definition the transport services are deemed to be imported by the country to which the goods are imported. A separate argument for choosing this solution is that collecting the information on imports of freight services from the domestic importers is not expected to give a reliable picture as many importers will face a total invoice only and are not able to identify transportation costs separately.

- **Imports of Pipeline transport** of crude oil and natural gas is assumed not relevant to NNA and BoP as no physical transportation to Norway of these goods takes place using pipelines.
- For **Petroleum services** alternative sources exists in terms of information in the Oil and gas statistics.
- For **Construction services** the survey is not able to identify the value of goods and to what extent there is an overlap with the External trade in goods statistics.
- **Merchanting services** are per definition to be observed on the exports side only.
- For **Business travels debit** reported by the enterprises will have an overlap with data from the Travel surveys, were the travellers are asked to report the same expenditures.
- Similar can be said about **Exports of passenger transport services** reported by domestic passenger transport enterprises, where it will overlap with Travel credit as measured by using of tourism statistics.

In conclusion, the results of the above mentioned assessments and some other similar assessments on the detailed services items, are that the levels of both exports and imports in the trade in services survey are adjusted when used in the NNA and BoP.

For the **household sector's** transactions with non-residents, the most severe loss when the ITRS was closed down was data on the BoP item **Travel debit**. Here a **new quarterly survey on cross-border one day travels** of resident persons to neighbouring countries has been introduced, covering about 15 per cent of the total item Travel debit. The sample size is 2.500 persons and the values reported are grossed up to represent the whole population of Norway. In addition, data from the **already existing quarterly survey on travel** abroad including minimum 1 night overstay (sample size also 2.500) is added together with some minor items representing expenses by diplomats and students etc. to reach the Travel item in total. The figures are assessed within the framework of Tourism satellite accounts.

For **Travel credit**, i.e. non-residents expenses on travel in Norway, estimates are based on bench mark estimations using annual and tri-annual data from private research institutions, surveying non-residents visiting Norway, both in terms of number of visitors and their expenses. The figures are assessed within the framework of **Tourism satellite accounts**.

In the 2014 main revision efforts were made to estimate **imports of services by households via internet,** which are not covered by other sources (i.e. travel surveys). These services, including on-line gaming and various entertainment services. The sources used were statistics on credit cards use on the internet and special surveys on internet trade conducted by private institutions.

As for the **NPISH's** exports of services are estimated representing aid services supplied to non-residents by domestic organisations working abroad. The data used are administrative data collected by NORAD (NORwegian Agency for Development cooperation). All NPHIs receiving

governmental financial support have to report a full income and loss statement, as well as balance sheets and other relevant information to NORAD. The NORAD data shows that 90 per cent of the operating costs of the aid organisations operating abroad are financed through governmental transfers. From this information source estimations are done on the value of aid services exported as well as transfers made to abroad, including a geographical breakdown.

Insurance is a particular case in national accounts and balance of payments due to special definitions used. In principle, the measurement of transactions in international insurance services is consistent with that of insurance services for resident sectors in ESA2010. Both exports and imports are now estimated by **using the ratio of services to gross premiums** as observed in the statistics on domestic insurance companies. Information on premiums (and claims) flows to and from abroad (non-residents) necessary to estimate the corresponding insurance services flows, are taken from the **UT-statistics**, i.e. the premiums reported by the relevant domestic units (financial and non-financial enterprises, government).

When it comes to **software content** of the relevant CN codes in the foreign trade statistics no attempt has been made to identify this. Also there is no systematic and frequent assessment in the processing of the customs declarations as to whether exports or imports of software goods are valued at full value rather than the value of the carrier only. However, as long as the software is subject to taxation (VAT) the full value of the software and not only the value of the carrier will be declared. This can be detected in the declarations by comparing the values to the quantity data for each detailed product group. Another point is that “goods” for which the services part constitutes most of the economic value should be classified as services and not goods. This problem has been approached by **re-classifying selected items in the Harmonised System from goods to services**. This involves specific products like photographs, films, diskettes etc, for which the value of the product is more related to the amount of services put into it than the physical good itself. The selection of goods under this treatment follows the recommendations of the CPA classification.

2.2.1.8 The Norwegian Labour Accounts (LA)

The Norwegian Labour Accounts is an intergrated statistical system within the national accounts and deserves in this setting a separate mentioning.

Statistics Norway already has more than 30 years of experience in constructing **LA**, data from which have been a fully integrated part of the national accounts all these years. The LA work not only has involved validating employment data, but **validating employment and wages and salaries data** altogether in an **integrated approach**. It means that the Norwegian national accounts estimates, through this integrated approach, are reviewed against both **demographic employment data sources**, and against **vital register data** obtained from the employers on wages and salaries as reflecting the actual transactions to be registered with the Tax Authorities.

Consistency considerations play an important role in estimating compensation of employees and employment in the Norwegian national accounts. Since the framework generally applied to the compilation of national accounts is the annual supply and use tables, detailed employment data by **branch (industries) and by type of producer/institutional sector** are considered adjacent information of the same format as that of compensation of employees. Furthermore, employment data for employees should be fully consistent with the data on compensation of employees for internal consistency reasons. In Norway, therefore, the estimation of **employment** has been **closely linked** to the estimation of **compensation of employees** and to **production** (output and value added). These are all estimations carried out in the NA unit, thus reviewed and discussed with a view to a best possible consistency.

The LA was established in Norway in the last half of the 1980s as an essential and **integrated part** of the National Accounts. Three basic employment measures were introduced: **employed persons, full-time equivalent persons** and **total hours worked**. The three types of employment concepts are linked by a set of relationships to a consistent system and are specified according to **industry**, **status** (employees or self-employed) and **sex**. Part-time workers, conscripts and persons temporarily absent from work are included in the employment concepts. This is in line with definitions used in LFS and ESA2010. Furthermore, number of **jobs** is a new variable introduced in the LA in 2006, with figures from 2000 onwards. Later even **education** and skills have been introduced.

Several sources and methods are used in the estimation. Basically, there are **direct methods** or approaches using either **industry-based data** of the same kind as used for output, etc. or data from the **Labor Force Surveys (LFS)**. Which source to use has been determined by the particular circumstances of each industry, considering the advantages and weaknesses in each case. **Implicit methods** are also possible, when taken into account **wage sums according to SBS** and **wage (rate) statistics** of better quality than by using employment data directly. The picture of sources and methods throughout the various industries is quite composite and also reflects the fact that quality of the data varies considerably from industry to industry. Quality variation also applies to the concepts as such. In general, the estimation of hours worked has been based on more uncertain factors than the estimation of employed persons and full-time equivalent persons, while efforts have also been made over the years to improve on the estimates of hours worked. LFS is also mainly used to estimate second jobs for the new concept of jobs.

In the Norwegian system, **LFS is the main determinant source** for the **total number of employed persons** in the national accounts. This restriction was introduced from the fact that LFS is more reliable the more aggregated are the measures.

The procedure used for the estimation of employment categories and the utilization of information from the LFS may be outlined as follows:

(i) **Basic statistics** of different kinds are compiled by branch at **detailed industry/type of producer** levels. Inconsistencies between data sources are revealed either directly or indirectly through the use of the conceptual relationships and consequently adjusted.

(ii) The first-step estimates are aggregated to totals and to a specified intermediate level of aggregation. The total number of persons employed according to the **LFS** is then **compared with these aggregates**.

(iii) Discrepancies lead to **feedback adjustments** in the detailed estimates, but not implemented as an automatic procedure. Relevant adjustments are indicated by use of aggregated results at intermediate level, i.e. at 1-digit NACE level. The feedback adjustment is mostly directed to branches with **weak statistical information** on employment. The process of adjustment on details is repeated until the result is considered to be acceptable.

In more detail the conversion from number of jobs to full-time equivalents (registered, unregistered employees, registered, unregistered self-employed etc.) are estimated as follows:

The number of full time equivalent persons among "employee jobs" is estimated on basis of **wages and salaries** (in cash and in kind) according to SBS and government accounts, and estimates of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) per full time equivalent according to wage statistics. The number of full time equivalents among "self employed jobs" is calculated on basis of the LFS. Jobs (employee jobs, self employment jobs) are calculated according to the formula:

Jobs = Full time equivalent persons/ [(1-d) + a*d]

d: part time jobs/ all jobs
a: average agreed hours of work among part time jobs/average agreed working hours among full time jobs

The source for the parameters d and a, is the LFS.

This process of harmonization between LFS and other data sources is **conducted separately** for employees and self-employed. Some of the conceptual relationships are relevant for employees only, and the data availability at detailed industry level certainly is weaker for self-employed. The data for self-employed and unpaid family workers in the national accounts are however more directly based on the Labor Force Surveys.

As to **compensation of employees** the RWS was earlier used as a direct source in the NNA for estimating income in kind and added to wages in salaries in cash to reach the aggregate of wages and salaries. For some years however a top-down approach has been used as the RWS information is used more indirectly in de-composing the total of wages and salaries into wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind. In practice for

almost all industries compensation of employees is extracted directly from the industry source, e.g. for most industries accounting based SBS or government accounts. This concerns total compensation of employees and both actual and imputed social contributions.

Wages and salaries in kind is the result of estimations. The framework is the integrated **Labor Accounts**. The starting point is the Wages statistics' data on annual wages and absence per full-time equivalent which are used to estimate the number of man-years. Based on information in the RWS the Wage statistics supplies data on 4 elements of annual wages per full-time equivalent: wages and salaries in kind, items split on wages and salaries in kind and intermediate consumption, over-time payment and annual salary (cash payments). The second element is by convention split into in wages kind and intermediate consumption using a **25 – 75 ratio**. Added then to the first element an estimate on wages in salaries per full-time equivalent is reached. Total wages and salaries per industry is then the result of multiplying wages and salaries in kind per full-time equivalent by total number of man-years.

2.2.1.9 Hidden or non-registered economy

At the present date there are no supplements for exhaustiveness or illegal activities accounted for directly in the ASA / QSA as such, the same goes for estimates for withdrawals from income of hidden activities. However, such adjustments are done in the compilation of SUT and GNIA, and thus **indirectly included** in the ASA figures. An overview is given in the following:

The single most important aspect of exhaustiveness in relation to production in the Norwegian NA is the question of **defining population of producers** in the statistical sources. Here the **Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises (CREE)** is of vital importance, in particular the procedures related to coverage and up-dating. The main source of information for CREE is the Central Register of Legal Entities covering all legal entities whose turn-over exceeds NOK 50.000 (= EURO 6.000), i.e. a relative low threshold. Information from this administrative register is fed into CREE on a **daily basis**. At the other end of the time scale we find the Register of Stock-holders, supplying CREE with annual information. The combination of rapid updating and low thresholds makes CREE a solid basis for defining the populations for statistical surveys on economic activities. See more on CREE in chapter 2.1.1.2.

In some cases adjustments and improvements are made to the ordinary utilization of the main sources available. More specifically this applies to production for own account, hotels and restaurants, transport and real estate (dwelling services).

Also should be mentioned that Statistics Norway in 2009 for the first time published the results from a project on **illegal activities,** including estimates on value added in prostitution, drugs trafficking and smuggling of alcohol and cigarettes. This new information was introduced in the NNA in the main revision of 2011.

The following table show the specific **adjustments made for exhaustiveness** within the **production approach** for each industry section, broke down by type as presented in the Norwegian process table. It has not been possible to make a break-down in accordance with the detailed N1-N7 categories.

Table 31. Adjustments for exhaustiveness by industry. 2012.

NACE groups	*NOK billion*			*Total per cent of GDP*
	Income in kind	Tips	Un-registred	
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing			4.4	0.1
B – Mining and quarrying			0.8	0.0
C - Manufacturing			-	-
D – Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply			-	-
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation			-	-
F – Construction			8.1	0.3
G – Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			-	-
H - Transport and storage	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
I – Accommodation and food service activities	0.2	0.8	3.2	0.1
J – Information and communication			-	-
K - Financial and insurance activities			-	-
L - Real estate activities			-	-
M – Professional, scientific and technical services			-	-
N - Administrative and support service activities			-	-
O - Public administration and defence, compulsory social security			-	-
P – Education			-	-
Q - Health and social work			-	-
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation			-	-
S - Other services			2.7	0.1
T - Private households with employed persons			-	-
Total	**0.4**	**1.1**	**20.3**	**0.7**

In the Norwegian ASA all adjustmenst for exhaustiveness presented in the table are **allocated to the self-employed** sector of the household sector. For more details please turn to chapter 7 of the 2015 Norwegian GNI Inventory.

2.2.2 Estimation of backwards data (if relevant)

ASA figures are available on the web site of Statistics Norway back to 1978, see:

http://www.ssb.no/en/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/statistikker/nri

There are no plans at the moment for estimating figures further back in history.

3. ASA consistency with related data sets

3.1. ASA consistency between financial and non-financial annual accounts

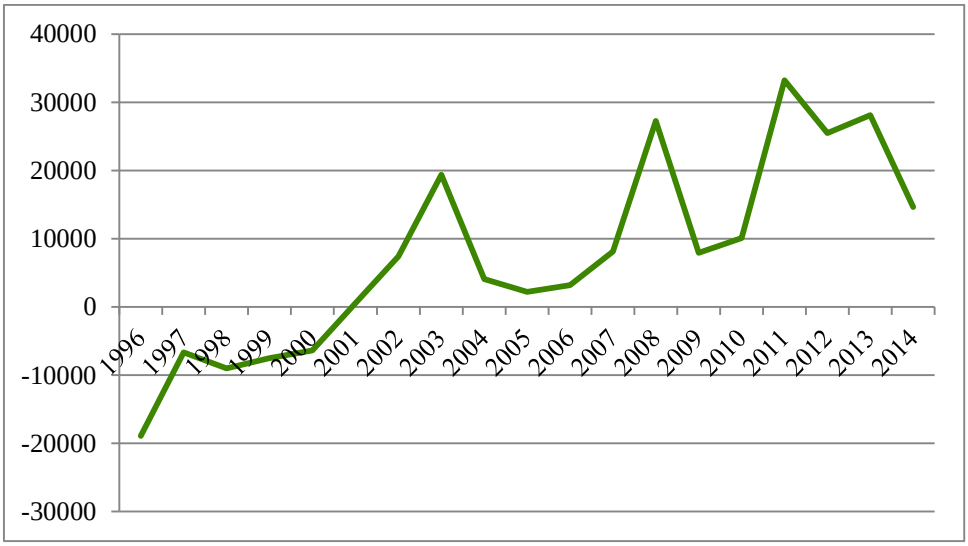
As explained in chapter 1.2 the financial and non-financial parts of the Norwegian ASA are produced within the same department of Statistics Norway, but within two different divisions. There is no formal joint workflow regarding the integration of financial and non-financial accounts however – except for within the BoP/RoW moduels - , hence the two systems of Financial and Non-financial accounts are published as two detached statistics. For all sectors, including the Rest of the World, there are **statistical discrepancies** or errors and omissions balanceing the financial and non-financial accounts.

However, a **joint accounting structure** and **joint sector and type of assets classifications** accommodate the confrontation between the ASA and the FA. Once a year a **full table for all institutional main sectors showing all main variables and balancing items** from the production account to end of the year stock data, is **published**. The table covers annual data back to 1996, please see:

https://www.ssb.no/statistikkbanken/selectvarval/Define.asp?subjectcode=&ProductId=&MainTable=InstInntKapFin&nvl=&PLanguage=1&nyTmpVar=true&CMSSubjectArea=nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer&KortNavnWeb=finsek&StatVariant=&checked=true

In this table the statistical discrepancy between ASA and FA is presented for every sector. Highest concern has been given to the inconsistencies for households. According to experience however, the incosistencies tend to diminish going by routine revisions from preliminary to final accounts, and even more so as a result of every main revision. The discrepancy show a growing trend in terms of nominal NOK, see figure 6. But measured as a share of total non-financial transactions however, since the beginning of the 21th century the discrepancy varies between **0,1 and 0,7 per cent**. In the final accounts figures for 2014 the share was 0,3 per cent.

Figure 6. Statistical discrepancy between ASA and FA for the Households and NPISHs. 1996 - 2014. NOK million.



Joint efforts and joint projects to reach consistent data sets of ASA and FA are continuously carried out, aiming at minimizing the discrepancies. Studies indicate several main reasons for discrepancies between the ASA and the FA. Use of non-consistent basic data sources or lack of sources, non-harmonized estimations and calculation methods even where consistent sources exists, and finally, different revision policies and revision cycles, all add to the explanation of why inconcistencies between ASA and FA occur.

Among the current joint projects is a detailed reassessment of the compilation of ASA and FA for the pension fund sector, using common accounting based reports as source. The results so far seem promising, both minimizing the inconsistency and at the same time introducing the ESA2010 model for estimation of pension liabilities and corresponding income flows.

3.2. Non-financial ASA consistency with non-finacial QSA data

The compilation system for final **ASA** and the compilation system for **QSA** uses the same accounting structure and same classifications, although the latter is an aggregation of the former. ASA and QSA are compiled in two separate technical modules however. The QSA system is used for compiling all preliminary annual figures simply as the sum of four quarters. However, the QSA system is updated with a new base year once every year. The base year comprises the latest final version of the ASA. Therfore a **full consistency** exists between ASA and QSA.

In short, when it comes to harmonising the QSA and final ASA, the QSA figures are restricted to the extent of ASA figures. The method is quite simple; we seek to maintain both the quarterly variation in the QSA and the ASA totals. The recalculation of the quarterly accounts is carried out by distributing the ASA figures between the quarters using the original

quarterly figures as keys. The recalculated QSA then adds up to the final ASA. Lastly, a smoothing technique is used to smooth the passing from the end of the year to the beginning of the next.

3.3. ASA consistency with other data sets

3.3.1. Consistency with main aggregates (table 1 of ESA2010 TP)

ASA is the source for the final figures reported to Eurostat implying a full consistency between the national publication of ASA and main aggregates in table 1 of the ESA2010 Table Programme.

3.3.2. Consistency with main general government aggregates (table 2 of ESA2010 TP)

As explained in chapter 2.2.1.4, in the annual national accounts and thus ASA, government source data are not adjusted, apart from tax data that are not recorded in cash values like in government accounts until this day. Therefore a full consistency exists between ASA and the main general government aggregates for the final accounts (t-2). For preliminary accounts however, both annual and quarterly, some inconsistencies occur.

3.3.3. Consistency with BoP data

As explained in both chapter 2.0 and in the chapter 2.1.7 BoP in Norway is a fully integrated part of the NNA, both in terms of concepts and definitintions, accounting structure and classifications, compilation and revision cycle, and ultimately the figures itself. So a full consistency between ASA and BoP data is achieved on a current basis.

4. Release policy

The Norwegian ASA are relased on Statistics Norway's web site as a separate set of tables together with a press release text, see:

http://www.ssb.no/en/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/statistikker/nri.

In the StatBank times series for ASA are presented **back to 1978**. At the most detailed level the following **institutional sectors** are given:

Table 32. Sector specification in StatBank publication.

Central government
Central bank
Commercial and savings banks
Other financial corporations and investment funds
Insurance corporations and pension funds
Local government
Public non-financial corporations
Private non-financial corporations
Households
Non-profit institutions serving households
Resident sectors, total
Rest of the world

For each of the detailed setors the following **transaction items** are given:

Table 33. Type of transaction by instituional sector in the StatBank.

Output, basic values
Imports
- Intermediate consumption
- Exports
= VALUE ADDED, GROSS
= Imports surplus
+ Taxes and subsidies products
= Gross domestic product, market values
- Consumption of fixed capital
- Compensation of employees
- Other taxes on production
+ Other subsidies on production
= Operating surplus
+ Compensation of employees
+ Taxes on products
+ Other taxes on production
+ Taxes and duties on imports excl. VAT
+ Value added and Investment taxes
+ Interest income
+ Dividends received, etc
+ Other investment income
- Subsidies on products
- Other subsidies on production
- Interest expenses
- Dividends paid, etc
- Other investment expenses
+ Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
= BALANCE OF PRIMARY INCOME
+ Emplyoees, social contributions
+ Employers, social contributions

+ Current taxes on income and wealth
+ Social benefits
+ Current transfers within general government
+ Current transfers to NPISHs
+ Net non-life insuranse premiums
+ Non life insurance claims
+ Imputed social contributions
+ Unfunded and privately funded social benefits
+ Other current transfers
- Emplyoees, social contributions
- Employers, social contributions
- Current taxes on income and wealth
- Social benefits
- Current transfers within general government
- Current transfers to NPISHs
- Net non-life insuranse premiums
- Non life insurance claims
- Imputed social contributions
- Unfunded and privately funded social benefits
- Other current transfers
= Disposable income
+ Adjustment, household pension funds
- Adjustment, household pension funds
- Consumption
= SAVING
+ Capital transfers, net
- Gross fixed capital formation
+ Consumption of fixed capital
- Net aqcuisition of non-produced non-financial assets
= Net lending
MEMO: Adjusted disposable income
MEMO: Disposable income in 2005-prices
MEMO: Saving in 2005-prices

No external users have access to the statistics and analyses before they are published and accessible simultaneously for all users on the web site http://www.ssb.no/en, at 8 hrs am on the release day. Prior to this, a minimum of **three months' advance** notice is given in the **Statistics Release Calendar**. This is one of Statistics Norway's key principles for ensuring that **all users are treated equally**. Provisionally aggregated ASA is published about **2 months after end of year** and final detailed ASA about **20 months after end of year**.

In addition data are reported to international organisations (Eurostat, OECD, IMF) on a regular basis and are available in these organisations' data bases together with other NNA and BoP data.

5. Revision policy

5.1. Timetable for revisions

National accounts are compiled in **different versions**. There are versions according to present status - final or provisional - detailed or less detailed, seasonally adjusted or unadjusted. Annual aggregated accounts are compiled in **three consecutive provisional versions** and a **final one**, and occasionally main revisions are undertaken later on. Following the establishing of modern national accounts some 60 years ago, there have been seven **main revisions** of national accounts in Norway, revised estimates initially published in 1962, 1973, 1995, 2002, 2006, 2011 and 2014.

As to the timetable for the current compilation and publication, the annual and quarterly SUT including LA are published about 3 weeks prior to the corresponding sector accounts (ASA, QSA) and BoP.

As a general rule aggregated provisional annual accounts and detailed final annual NNA[13] and BoP are now compiled and released as the following table illustrates:

Table 34. Standard time table for the Norwegian national accounts.

Time lag (months)	Version
1 – 2	**first** provisional annual aggregated version (quarterly-based)
4 – 5	**second** provisional annual aggregated version (quarterly-based)
8	**third** provisional annual aggregated version (quarterly-based)
20	**final** annual detailed version (detailed basis)

Referring to the **detailed modules** of the Norwegian national accounts compiled, including the **periodicity**, the current (2016) situation is reflected in the box below. Time lag in number of months is indicated. In 2016, the final ASA figures for 2014 were published on 8 September.

Table 35. Versions compiled. Time lag in number of months.

Version	*Time lag*
Aggregated annual accounts (SUT)	
First provisional annual version, quarterly-based	+ 1
Second provisional annual version, quarterly-based	+ 4
Third provisional annual version	+ 8
Final annual version, detailed basis	+ 20
Aggregated quarterly accounts (SUT)	
Provisional first version	+ 1

[13] SUT are normally published 3 weeks prior to the publication of ASA.

Final adjusted version	+ 20 after end of year (adjustment once a year)
Input-output tables	
Final detailed version	+ 20
Institutional sector accounts	
Provisional aggregated quarterly version **(QSA)**	+ 2 after end of quarter
First provisional aggregated annual **(ASA)**	+ 2 after end of year
Second provisional annual version **(ASA)**	+ 5
Third provisional annual version	+ 8
Final detailed version **(ASA)**	+ 20
Regional accounts	
Final detailed version	+ 21
Labor accounts	
Quarterly versions	like aggregated quarterly accounts
First provisional annual version	+ 1
Second provisional annual version	+ 4
Third provisional annual version	+ 8
Final annual version	+ 20
Balance of payments	
First quarterly version	+ 60-65 days
Final adjusted quarterly version	+ 20 after end of year
First provisional annual version	+ 2
Second provisional annual version	+ 5
Third provisional annual version	+ 8
Final annual version	+ 20
Satellite accounts	
Tourism, System of Health Accounts, Satellite for Non-profit institutions, NAMEA	Ad hoc versions

In summary, it is seen that **integrated annual accounts** are compiled in **four successive versions**, of which the first three are provisional and the fourth being a final version. There is a clear distinction between the first three versions - which are based on accumulated quarterly compiled estimates - and the last which regularly are based on annual data sources. The third version is characterized by an updating of base year information, influencing the figures for the subsequent periods. This kind of cycle of producing and publishing annual national accounts estimates has been established a fairly long time ago in Norway. Alterations have been made in reducing time lags of the third version to meet ESA reporting obligations more timely, while the time lags of the first and second versions now meet regular quarterly dissemination cycle.

5.2. Revisions policy

The history of national accounts in Norway has so far included main revisions in 1962, 1973, 1995, 2002, 2006, 2011 and 2014 after having established the first comprehensive national accounts in early 1950s. Thus, more than 20 years elapsed since Statistics Norway undertook its next main revision after SNA68 was implemented in 1973.

Looking back at the last six main revisions in Norwegian National Accounts, **GDP** was strongly affected by approximately **10 per cent** in each

of **the first two** of these revisions, while **2002, 2006, 2011 and 2014 main revisions** - up between 1 – 2 per cent. While the SNA68 revision decreased GDP level by 10 percent of which 9 per cent from definitional changes, the 1995 revision increased again the level of GDP by 10 per cent, but this time 9 per cent was due to non-definitional changes. This very fact is a clear warning that a **period of 20 years** is a **much too long** interval between revisions of this kind.

In future, main revisions in Norway most probably will be held more frequent than every 10 years as originally intended. It may be aimed at **every 5 years**, which is more in line with the de facto frequency of main revisions of the Norwegian national accounts the last 15 years.

There is also a question whether this revision issue will lead to some kind of **harmonisation among European countries** in years to come. Statistics Norway welcomes in principle such a common timing of main revisions, although there are practical considerations that will have to be taken into account.

Another issue related to revision policy is that of **threshold value** to determine whether current revisions are made (provisional to final) or opposite: leaving amendments for a main revision later on. In Norway, a pragmatic approach has been followed, it may be right to say that single cases causing revisions above approximately 0.5 - 1 billion NOK have been left for future main revisions. This also depends on which items and whether GDP is affected or not.

Backward revisions are also part of the revision policy issue. This is a very important issue as well, particularly so in Statistics Norway as the Research Department staff emphasises the strong need for long time series in order to undertake economic analyses. The policy followed in Statistics Norway may be summarised in three principles:

(i)	Backward revisions made for a **limited number of years** providing **overlap years**
(ii)	Backward revisions made for a period of typically **15 - 25 years or so**
(iii)	Backward revisions made **in 2 or more steps** due to resource requirements.

Clearly these points must be taken as guiding principles and the decision for each main revision will depend on the contest of the revision. Even more important is that experience have led to the principle of not releasing any data before the full time-series have been estimated and are ready for release. Secondly, quarterly revised figures must be available to users **at the same time** as **annual figures**.

6. Remarks on problems

The Norwegian ASA is compiled within an intergrated system of national accounts building blocks comprising real accounts including LA, institutional sector accounts comprising BoP and satellite accounts of various types, see chapter 2.0. This integrated system acommodates a consistent set of data describing all economic flows and stocks of the Norwegian economy.

However, several problematic issues still will have to be addresses in the future. Of the **most important** are the following:

- The bounderies of the national economy. Here the various aspects of **globalisation** in economic terms stresses the statistical systems set up to map the national economy. Although international recommendations (SNA2008, ESA2010) defines in theoretical terms the bounderies towards the Rest of the world, the practical implementation is demanding.
- Statistical units. Both the national economy and its internal institutional sectors are defined in terms of characteristics of **statistical units**. In practice legal units and the accounting information on legal units are the basis for the NNA data, creating various methodological issues to be dealt with.
- Using accounting based information on legal units for the larger part of the economy and more **functional information** on the rest raises questions on consistency and coverage. In the NNA the agriculture and petroleum based activities are the most important activities using functional information in the compiltation of the NA data.
- Some similar types of issues exist for the NPISHs where a mix of accounting based information and counterpart data are used in the compilation. As larger parts of the NPISHs are not subject to the same strict surveillance as other units. A consequence is probably that the administrative registers are not of the same quality for units of this sector compared to for example financial and non-financial for enterprises. This raises the question on the definition of the **population of NPISHs** and thus creating problems with estimating correct levels of both transactions and stocks of this sector.

7. Future plans

In chapter 6 globalisation is mentioned as a source for methodolocical challenges for the national statistical system. Initiatives have been taken to establish a separate **unit for large enterprises/projects** within Statitcs Norway, inspired by the many positive experiences of other countries.

Non-financial, non-produced capital have traditionally been not been prioritized in the NNA. This have changed the recent years with projects on

both land, petroleum and other natural resources. Plans exists to also cover **other types of capital** within this category.

Some work have already been undertaken on the decomposition of the **households sector into subgroups** reflecting various socio-economic aspects. This work will continue.

Section B. Sector delineation

8. List of the (sub) sectors

In table 36 the classification of all institutional sectors and sub-sectors of the Norwegian NA are listed. Please be aware that the Norwegian ASA is **not fully elaborated or published at this detailed level**. The publication level is given in chapter 4, Release policy.

Table 36. List of sectors in the Norwegian ASA.

Main sector	*Aggregate sector code*	*Aggregate sector code*	*Code*	*Owner-code*	*Heading*
1			**100000**		**Resident sectors, total**
11					**Non-financial corporations**
		1101			Non-financial corporations with limited liability
			110114		Central government owned non-financial corporations with limited liability
			110115		Local government owned non-financial corporations with limited liability
			110106		Private non-financial corporations with limited liability
				110126	Private resident-owned non-financial corporations with limited liability
				110136	Private foreign-owned non-financial corporations with limited liability
		1102			Non-financial corporations with unlimited liability
			110214		Central government owned non-financial corporations
			110215		Local government owned non-financial corporations with unlimited liability
			110206		Private non-financial corporations with unlimited liability
				110226	Private resident-owned non-financial corporations with unlimited liability
				100236	Private foreign-owned non-financial corporations with unlimited liability
		1103	110306		Business organisations
				110326	Business organisations, resident-owned
				110336	Business organisations, foreign-owned
		1100	110099		Balancing sektor
12					**Financial corporations**
	121		121000		Central bank
	122		122000		Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank
				122010	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank, government-owned
				122020	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank, resident-owned

				122030	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank, foreign-owned
	123		123000		Money market funds (MMFs)
	124		124000		Non-MMF investment funds
	125				Other financial intermediaries, except insurance coporations and pension funds
			125100		Mortgage companies
				125110	Mortgage companies, government-owned
				125120	Mortgage companies, resident-owned
				125130	Mortgage companies, foreign-owned
			125200		Finance companies
				125210	Finance companies, government-owned
				125220	Finance companies, resident-owned
				125230	Finance companies, foreign-owned
			125900		Private equity funds
				125920	Private equity funds, resident-owned
				125930	Private equity funds, foreign-owned
	126				Financial auxiliaries
			126100		Financial auxiliaries
				126110	Financial auxiliaries, government-owned
				126120	Financial auxiliaries, resident-owned
				126130	Financial auxiliaries, foreign-owned
			126900		Other corporations engaged in financial intermediation
				126914	Other corporations engaged in financial intermediation, government-owned
				126924	Other corporations engaged in financial intermediation, resident-owned
				126934	Other corporations engaged in financial intermediation, foreign-owned
				126916	Services in relation to investment and insurance activities, government-owned
				126926	Services in relation to investment and insurance activities, resident-owned
				126936	Services in relation to investment and insurance activities, foreign-owned
	127		127000		Government finance and investment institutions
				127111	Government finance institute
				127112	Government investement coporations
	128				Insurance corporations
			128100		Life insurance
				128110	Life insurance, government-owned
				128120	Life insurance, resident-owned
				128130	Life insurance, foreign-owned
			128200		Non-life insurance
				128210	Non-life insurance, government-owned
				128220	Non-life insurance, resident-owned
				128230	Non-life insurance, foreign-owned
	129		129100		Pension funds
				129110	Pension funds, government-owned
				129120	Pension funds, resident-owned
				129130	Pension funds, foreign-owned
13					**General government**
	131		131000		Central government
				131100	Central government and social security funds
				131200	Other units of central government
				131300	Sovereign wealth fund (SWF)

	133			133000	Local government
14					**Households**
	140		140000		Households
				140100	Housing cooperative
				140201	Employers
				140202	Employees
15					**Non-profit institutions serving households**
	150			150000	Non-profit institutions serving households
2			**200000**		**Rest of the world**

9. Importance of institutional sectors in domestic economy

Reference year: 2014

The relative importance of each main institutional sector is in table 37 presented according to their share of total employment for the year 2014.

Table 37. Main institutional sectors. Employment. 2014.

Sector	*Employment (1 000 full-time equivalence units)*	*Share in total economy (%)*
Non-financial corporations	1 460,6	60
Financial corporations	46,6	2
General government	702,5	29
Households	149,7	6
NPISHs	65,8	3
Residence sectors, total	2 425,2	100

10. Sector allocation of institutional units

In the following table the type of units of what is regarded the most important legal forms in Norway are listed, together with an indication of criteria used for allocation into institutuional sectors of the NNA. The criteria are based on the ESA2010 rules for sector allocation of institutional units.

Table 38. Sector allocation of institutional units.

Legal form	*Criteria for sector allocation*	*Institutional sectors*
AS (Ltd)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to	S11,S12

	submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	
ASA (PLC)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
ANNA (Other body corporate)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
BA (company with limited liability)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
SA (Co-operative)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
DA (Gen. Partn. w. shared liab.)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
ANS (General Partnership)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
ENK (Sole proprietorship)	>20 Employees (full-time equivalence units) or > 20 mill NOK in assets	S11,S14
STI (Foundation)	Market oriented? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts?	S11,S15
FLI (Association/club/organization)	Market oriented? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts?	S11,S15
KS (Limited partnership)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
SF (Public corporation)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
BBL (House building cooperative)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts?	S11
NUF (Foreign comp. reg. in Norway)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
EØFG (European Economic Ent. Group)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to	S11,S12

	submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	
SE (European company)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12
PRE (Jointly owned shipping company)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts?	S11
ORGL (Organization section)	Market producer?	S11,s13
KF (Municipal business enterprise)	Market producer?	S11,S13
FKF (County municipal bus. ent.)	Market producer?	S11,S13
IKS (Inter-municipal company)	Market producer?	S11,S13
SÆR (Other bus. Enterprises)	Market producer? Is the corporate required to submit annual accounts? Does it provide financial services?	S11,S12

11. Matrix 'Industries – (sub)sectors'

The following table shows a cross classification of value added at basic prices for the total domestic economy (S1) and by institutional sector and industry for the year 2014.

Table 39. Value added at basic prices. NOK million. 2014.

	SECTORS					
NACE REV. 2 INDUSTRIES	*S1*	*S11*	*S12*	*S13*	*S14*	*S15*
Total	2 807 857	1 889 667	137 135	537 726	202 674	40 656
01 Agriculture	14 357	4 398			9 959	
02 Forestry	2 267	1 214			1 053	
03 Fishing and Aquaculture	28 241	26 659			1 582	
05 Mining of coal and lignite	-139	-139			0	
06 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	559 712	559 712			0	
07 Mining of metal ores	891	891			0	
08 Other mining and quarrying	3 922	3 849			73	
09 Mining support service activities	56 891	56 848			43	
10 Food products	37 075	36 775			300	
11 Beverages	3 865	3 862			3	
12 Tobacco products	0					
13 Textiles	1 873	1 814			59	
14 Wearing apparel	883	782			101	
15 Leather and	44	36			8	

leather products						
16 Wood and wood products	7 997	7 762			235	
17 Paper and paper products	2 037	2 035			2	
18 Printing and reproduction	3 954	3 841			113	
19 Refined petroleum products	994	994			0	
20 Chemicals, chemical products	14 025	14 017			8	
21 Pharmaceuticals	4 659	4 657			2	
22 Rubber and plastic products	3 897	3 836			61	
23 Other non-metal mineral products	10 646	10 564			82	
24 Basic metals	13 130	13 124			6	
25 Fabricated metals prod.	18 453	18 035			418	
26 Electronic and optical products	9 186	9 170			16	
27 Electrical equipment	6 629	6 600			29	
28 Machinery and equipment	29 283	29 098			185	
29 Motor vehicles etc.	2 072	2 068			4	
30 Other transport equipment	27 154	27 119			35	
31 Furniture	3 392	3 209			183	
32 Other manufacturing	2 227	2 034			193	
33 Repair, installation of machinery	16 996	16 486			510	
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	47 171	47 117			54	
36 Water supply	3 897	181		3 714	2	
37 Sewerage	4 321	660		3 650	11	
38 Waste activities, materials recovery	9 025	6 888		2 079	58	
39 Remediation, other waste management	68	67			1	
41 Construction of buildings	65 182	56 144			9 038	
42 Civil engineering	12 575	12 342			233	
43 Specialized construction activities	69 555	61 425			8 130	
45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33 043	31 408			1 635	
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	101 062	99 825			1 237	
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	87 833	84 002			3 831	

49 Land transport, pipeline transport	50 821	38 001			12 820	
50 Water transport	58 203	58 049			154	
51 Air transport	7 541	7 536			5	
52 Support activities for transportation	30 916	30 653			263	
53 Postal and courier activities	10 844	10 253			591	
55 Accommodation	11 417	11 078			339	
56 Food and beverage service activities	21 321	19 165			2 156	
58 Publishing activities	20 663	20 562			101	
59 Motion picture, TV, music prod.	2 412	2 009			403	
60 Programming, broadcasting activities	5 785	5 780			5	
61 Telecommunications	29 285	29 243			42	
62 Computer programming, consultancy	42 245	41 135			1 110	
63 Information service activities	5 830	5 729			101	
64 Financial service activities	101 595		101 595			
65 Insurance	27 020		27 020			
66 Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance	8 520		8 520			
68 Real estate activities	194 882	83 007			111 875	
69 Legal and accounting activities	27 405	23 449			3 956	
70 Head offices, management consult.	12 417	11 021			1 396	
71 Architecture, engineering activities	71 373	69 330			2 043	
72 Scientific research and development	4 910	4 877			33	
73 Advertising and market research	5 429	5 083			346	
74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities	7 088	5 362			1 726	
75 Veterinary activities	1 602	985			617	
77 Rental and leasing activities	18 061	17 762			299	
78 Employment activities	27 199	27 044			155	
79 Travel agency, tour operators	3 213	3 073			140	
80 Security, investigation activities	6 424	6 375			49	

81 Buildings, landscape service activities	16 586	14 588			1 998	
82 Business support activities	13 145	12 546			599	
84 Public administration and defence	169 876			169 876		
85 Education	137 575	6 165		125 039	2 015	4 356
86 Human health activities	127 610	14 641		97 803	10 115	5 051
87 Residental care activities	117 200	4 776		98 717	434	13 273
88 social work activities without accommodation	35 837	7 095		28 599	143	
90 Creative, arts, and entertainment activities	7 226	1 626			2 997	2 603
91 Libraries,museums and other cultural activities	9 431	216		8 249	4	962
92 Gambling and betting activities	5 770	5 758			12	
93 Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	8 491	4 778			303	3 410
94 Activities of membership organisations	12 569	1 565			3	11 001
95 Repair, personal, household goods	1 278	995			283	
96 Other personal service activities	9 993	6 948			3 045	
97	505				505	

Section C. Data sources

In general and typically, a **mixture of administrative records and statistical surveys** is used as sources for the NNA. The following table listes the statistical sources by sector at the most detailed level of the Norwegian sector classification. Please be aware that the Norwegian ASA is **not fully elaborated or published at this detailed level**. The publication level is given in chapter 4, Release policy.

Table 40. Institutional sectors and main sources of the Norwegian ASA.

Sector Code	*Name*	*Main Statistical Source*
110114	Non-financial public corporations controlled by central government	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110115	Non-financial public corporations controlled by local government	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110126	National private Non-financial corporations	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110136	Foreign controlled non-financial corporations	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110214	Non-financial public quasi-corporations controlled by central government	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110215	Non-financial public quasi-corporations controlled by local government	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110226	National private Non-financial quasi- corporations	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110236	Foreign controlled non-financial quasi-corporations	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
110326	National private non-profit institutions for profit	The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities
110336	Foreign controlled non-profit institutions for profit	The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities
121000	Central bank	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
122010	Deposit-taking corporations (banks) except the central bank, controlled by government	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
122020	National private deposit-taking corporations (banks) except the central bank	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
122030	Foreign controlled deposit-taking corporations (banks) except the central bank	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
123000	Money market fund (MMF)	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF

124000	Non—MMF investment funds	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
125110	Mortgage corporations controlled by government	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
125120	National private mortgage corporations	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
125130	Foreign controlled mortgage corporations	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
125210	Financial corporations controlled by government	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
125220	National private financial corporations	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
125230	Foreign controlled financial corporations	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
125920	National private security and derivative dealers (on own account), Venture and development capital companies	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
125930	Foreign controlled security and derivative dealers (on own account), Venture and development capital companies	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126110	Financial holding company controlled by government	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126120	National private financial holding company	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126130	Foreign controlled financial holding company	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126914	Other financial services controlled by government	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126916	Financial auxiliaries controlled by government	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126924	National private other financial services	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126926	National private financial auxiliaries	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126934	Foreign controlled financial services	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
126936	Foreign controlled financial auxiliaries	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
127111	Governmental lending institution	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - ORBOF
127112	Governmental investment	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal

	corporations	reports for banks - ORBOF
128110	Life insurance corporations controlled by government	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - FORT
128120	National private life assurance corporations	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - FORT
128130	Foreign controlled life assurance corporations	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - FORT
128210	General insurance corporations controlled by government	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - FORT
128220	National private general insurance corporation	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - FORT
128230	Foreign controlled general insurance corporations	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - FORT
129110	Pensions funds controlled by government	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - PORT
129120	National private pension funds	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - PORT
129130	Foreign controlled pension funds	Joint Supervisory/Statistcal reports for banks - PORT
131100	Central government included national insurance	Governmental accounts
131109		
131200	Other central government excluded treasury and social insurance	Governmental accounts
131209		
131300	Government Pension Fund	Governmental accounts
133100	Local government	Governmental accounts
133109		
140201	Self-employed	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)
140202	Households excluding self-employed	Income and wealth statistics Counter-part data
150000	Non-profit institutions serving households	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO) Counter-part data
200000	Rest of World	External trade in goods statistics External trade in services statistics Non-financial enterprises' external transactions Financial enterprises' external transactions
	Cross-sectoral sources	Register of Wages and salaries Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders Statistics on Direct investment, stocks and income

The next table lists the data sources by name and with a short description of coverage and contents, and with an indication for which sectors the source is used. Each source is also given a identification code (DSn) which is used as a reference in the detailed documentation of each transaction in section D.

Table 41. Data sources.

Nr.	***Data source name***	***Data source description***	***Used for sector(s)***
DS1	The Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements (NO)	Corporations except financial corporations that need license Annual Administrative Census	S11, S1259XX, S126, S127112, S140201
DS2	Structural Business Statistics (SBS)	Corporations except financial corporations that need license Annual –provisional 10 months/ final 14 months Census	S11, S1259XX, S126, S127112, S140201
DS3	ORBOF: The Banks, mortgage companies and finance companies official Accounting and Supervisory data reporting	Detailed data collection in collaboration with the Central bank and the Financial Supervisory Authority Quarterly – 8 weeks Administrative Census	S121,S122, S1251, S1252, S127111
DS4	Mutual funds	Money market fund (MMF) Quarterly Administrative Census	S123, S124
DS5	FORT: The Insurance companies' official Accounting and Supervisory data reporting	Insurance corporations Detailed data collect in collaboration with the Central bank and the Financial Supervisory Authority Quarterly – 8 weeks Administrative Census	S128
DS6	PORT: The Pension fund's official Accounting and Supervisory data reporting	Pension funds Detailed data collect in collaboration with the Central bank and the Financial Supervisory Authority Quarterly – 8 weeks Administrative Census	S129
DS7	Central government accounts	All data included from central government Quarterly – 70-80 days Annual – provisional 2	S131

		months – final 15 months Administrative Census	
DS8	KOSTRA	Local government Quarterly – 70-80 days Annual – provisional 2 months – final 15 months Administrative Census	S133
DS9	The Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities (CCRLE)	Housing cooperatives Administrative register Continously updated	S140
DS10	Central Register of Legal Entities (CCRLE)	Administrative register Continously updated	All
DS11	Income and wealth survey	Households excluded self-employed Annual – 10/12 months Administrative register based Census	S140
DS12	Central Register of enterprises and establishments (CREE)	Staistics Norways's business register Statistical register Continously updated	S150
DS13	John Hopkins Prosject	Non-profit institutions serving households Late 1990s surveys	S150
DS14	UT-services	Sample survey non-financial enterprises on exports and imports of services Quarterly 2,5 months Sample survey	S2
DS15	UT-finance	Sample survey non-financial enterprises on foreign assets and liabilities and income Quarterly and annual – 2,5 months Sample survey	S2
DS16	Statistics on Capital returns – Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders	Census based on administrative register Annual – 6 months	S11, S12, S14, S15
DS17	Direct Investments survey	Survey on direct investment companies' stocks and income Annual – 12 months Sample surveys	S2
DS18	Level of living	Survey on living conditions of Norwegian population Annual Rotating topics	S14
DS19	External trade in goods statistics (ETG)	Based on customs declarations Monthly, quarterly, annual – provisional 2	S2

		weeks – final 16 months	
DS20	Oil and gas activities statistics	Special industry survey Quarterly – 2 months Annual – final 15 months Part census – part sample survey	S11/S2
DS21	Structural Business Statistics (SBS)	Based on the NO with supplementary form (TS) Annual – final 14 months NO – census TS – sample survey	S11/S2
DS22	Travel surveys	Expenditures of residents abroad and non-residents in Norway Quarterly – 2 months Sample surveys	S2/S14
DS23	Register of wages and salaries (RWS)	Directorate of tax register Administrative register Census	All
DS24	Tax statistics for companies	Cover all non-personal tax payers Annual – 12 months Administrative register Census	S11, S12, S15, S2
DS25	Tax statistics for personal tax payers	Cover all personal tax payers Annual – 10/12 months Administartive register Census	S14
DS26	NORAD data base	Databas of Norwegian Agency for Development cooperation Annual Administartiver rregister Census	S15, S2

Section D. Description by transaction

P11, P12, P13, P2, P31, P32, P51, P52, P53, P61, P62, P62F, P71, P72, P72F, D11, D12, D211, D212, D214, D29, D31, D39, D41, D421, D422, D43, D44, D45, D41G, D51, D59, D611, D612, D621, D622, D623, D624, D63, D71, D72, D74, D75, D751, D8, D91, D92, D92A, D99, K1, K2

As described in chapter 2 many of the transactions recorded in ASA are estimated in the SUT or GIA and directly or indirectly allocated by institutional sector. Other transactions are estimated directly in the ASA. The following table combines information on within which module the estimations take place, and what kind of sources are used for all requested transctions in ASA.

Table 42. Transactions in ASA. Module of estimation and source.

ESA2010 Transaction	*Estimated in*	*Main sources*
P.11	SUT	SBS
P.12	SUT	Various, model estimations (dwellings)
P.13	SUT	Government accounts
P.2	SUT	SBS, Government accounts
P.31	SUT	HBS, Government accounts, various
P.32	SUT	Government accounts
P.51	SUT	SBS, Government accounts, various
P.52	SUT	Residually estimated by detailed product
P.53	SUT	Various, bench mark extrapolation
P.61	SUT	External trade in goods statistics, oil statistics, ocean transport statistics
P.62	SUT	External trade in services statistics, tourism statistics, oil statistics, ocean transport statistics
P.62F	SUT	Financial sector accounting data
P.71	SUT	External trade in goods statistics, oil statistics, ocean transport statistics
P.72	SUT	External trade in services statistics, tourism statistics, oil statistics, ocean transport statistics
P.72F	SUT	Financial sector accounting data
D.11	GIA	W&S, SBS
D.12	GIA	W&S, SBS
D.211	SUT	Model estimations, government accounts
D.212	GIA	Government accounts
D.214	SUT	Government accounts
D.29	GIA	Government accounts
D.31	SUT	Government accounts
D.39	GIA	Government accounts
D.41	ASA	Financial sector statistics, non-financial sector accounting statistics, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics
D.421	ASA	Financial sector statistics, non-financial sector accounting statistics, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics

D.422	ASA	Financial sector statistics, non-financial sector accounting statistics, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics
D.43	ASA	Foreign direct investments statistics
D.44	ASA	Financial sector statistics, non-financial sector accounting statistics, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics
D.45	ASA	Financial sector statistics, non-financial sector accounting statistics, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics
D.41G	ASA	Financial sector statistics, non-financial sector accounting statistics, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics
D.51	ASA	Government accounts
D.59	ASA	Government accounts
D.611	SUT	W&S, SBS
D.612	SUT	W&S, SBS
D.621	ASA	Government accounts
D.622	ASA	Government accounts
D.623	ASA	Government accounts
D.624		
D.63	SUT	Government accounts
D.71	ASA	Financial sector statistics
D.72	ASA	Financial sector statistics
D.74	ASA	Government accounts
D.75	ASA	Government accounts
D.751	ASA	Financial sector statistics
D.8	ASA	Financial sector statistics
D.91	ASA	Government accounts
D.92	ASA	Government accounts, financial sector, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics
D.92A		
D.99	ASA	Government accounts, financial sector, non-finacial sector foreign financing statistics
K.1	ASA	Ad hoc
K.2	ASA	Ad hoc

SUT = Supply and use tables
ASA = Annual (institutional) Sector Accounts
GIA = Generation of Income Account
W&S = Register of wages and salaries (administrative register)
SBS= Structural business statistics

1. P.11 – MARKET OUTPUT

1.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1 Total economy

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

A. Sources

Main source is DS1. Detailed description of this source is given in chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

Detailed description of the adjustments done to the data source to comply with ESA definitions is given in chapter 2.2.1.2.

By convention no adjustments for exhaustiveness are allocated to the non-financial enterprise sector.

Data for the sum non-financial enterprises and self employed are estimated by detailed industry in SUT. The figures are split between non-financial sector and self employed using keys from the NO based statistics for those two sector.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

A. Sources

The **sources** used for estimation of market ouput in the financial corporations sectors are DS3, DS4, DS5, DS6, i.e. the same as described in chapter 2.1.3:

- Credit market statistics, accounting data organized in database ORBOF for banks

- Credit market statistics, accounts of insurance companies in database FORT
- Credit market statistics, accounts of pension funds in database PORT
- Credit market statistics, accounts of other financial institutionsAccounting statistics for auxiliary services to financial intermediation
- Domestic interest rates, Norges Bank's web site
- International interest rates, ECB's web site

B. Methods

Detailed description of the adjustments done to the data source to comply with ESA definitions is given in chapter 2.2.1.3.

No adjustments for exhaustiveness are allocated to the financial enterprise sector.

Estimation of FISIM, insurance services and other financial products is described in chapter 2.2.1.3. For the sub-sector using the NO as source, the estimation methods are described in chapter 2.2.1.2.

Sector S.13 General government

No market ouput is estimated for government sectors.

Sector S.14 Households

A. Sources

Main sources are the same as for S.11, i.e. DS1, and described in more detail in chapter 2.1.2. Also important is the Income and Wealth survey, i.e. DS11.

B. Methods

For the estimations based on the same sources as for S11, the detailed description of the adjustments done to the data source to comply with ESA definitions is given in chapter 2.2.1.2. Otherwise please see chapter 2.2.1.5.

All adjustments made out of exhaustiveness considerations in the industry based SUT estimations are allocated to the household sector own account workers (self employed).

For more details on methods please see chapter 2.2.1.5.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

No market output is estimated for NPISHs.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

1.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Market output is balanced in SUT on an annual basis within a consistent accounting framework. The accounting structure of SUT separates between types of producers and include the main institutional sectors, implying balanced institutional sector accounts for this variable. For more details please see chapter 2.2.1.1. For detailed description of the balancing process in the Norwegian SUT, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 6.

1.3. Additional details

2. P.12 OUTPUT FOR OWN FINAL USE

2.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1 Total economy

x If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

A. Sources

Main source is DS1. Detailed description of this source is given in chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

Detailed description of the adjustments done to the data source to comply with ESA definitions is given in chapter 2.2.1.2.

By convention no adjustments for exhaustiveness are allocated to the non-financial enterprise sector.

Data for the sum of non-financial enterprises and self employed are estimated by detailed industry in SUT. The figures are split between non-financial sector and self employed using keys from the NO based statistics for those two sector.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Output for own final use is estimated for R&D. Please see chapter 2.2.1.2. for more details.

Sector S.13 General government

A. Sources

For sectors S.1311 and S.1314 the source is DS7.
For sector S.1313 the source is DS8.
These sources are described in detail in chapter 2.1.4.

For own account R&D work, please see chapter 2.2.1.2. for more details on sources.

B. Methods

No conceptual adjustments are made to the source data.

No adjustments are made out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Ouput for own use in general government include both R&D and other own account investment work. For estimation of R&D please see chapter 2.2.1.2 for more details. Otherwise the methods used to transform the data in the government sources into ESA2010 concepts are described in chapter 2.2.1.4.

Sector S.14 Households

A. Sources

In household sector **ouput for own final use** includes production, storage and processing of agricultural products for own consumption, also from forestry and fishing. Most important item produced for own final use is no doubt production of dwelling services for own consumption. Likewise, own-account production of capital goods includes construction of dwellings by households and othe capital goods by self-employed.

Sources for output of dwelling services for own consumption is described in chapter chapter 2.1.5. For other output for own use is described in chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

For self employed the estimation of output follows the description given for non-financial enterprises given in chapter 2.2.1.2. For output of dwelling services for own use, please see below.

Dwelling services for own use
Imputed services from household **owner-occupiers** are projected by the growth in the stock of dwellings. There is an explicit adjustment for quality improvement of the dwelling services (including services from domestic holyday homes).The increase in prices is taken from the CPI. Services from domestic holyday homes are projected by the increase in the stock of domestic holyday homes, expressed at current prices by multiplying by the price increase according to the CPI. The same price index is used for dwellings and holyday homes. The size of the stock of holyday homes is published from building statistics. There is no explicit projection of services from garages etc. These services are assumed to have the same growth as other imputed services.

The explicit quality adjustment for dwelling services is estimated from internal estimates of investments as the ratio of GFCF of major improvements to other investments in new dwellings projected by growth in housing stock and price increase. The components are explained in the explanation of GFCF in dwellings.

The stock of dwellings takes the dwellings stock of the Census 2011 as a benchmark, projecting the stock by adding completed dwellings according to building statistics. The number of finished dwellings is taken straight forward from the building statistics, their size in m2, however, must be estimated. From the building statistics we receive the total number of square meters built, and the number of dwellings by number of rooms for building types comparable to the ones from the 2011 Census (five groups) and for the geographical strata used for the 2012 benchmark (five groups), The total area in each of these 25 groups is distributed by the number of rooms in proportion to the number of dwellings multiplied by the average size of comparable dwellings in the 2011 census. The total number of dwellings is finally adjusted according to the number of households in SSBs household statistics. The same adjustment is done to the dwelling stock measured in square meters. The dwelling stock figures used for the annual calculations are the average of the estimated housing stock at the beginning and at the end of the year. The percentage of the dwellings that are owner occupied is estimated from the 2011 census in each of the 60 strata used for the 2012 benchmark calculations (described later together with the benchmark estimates).

For more information on the estimations of dwelling services, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

Output in NPISHs for own use consist mainly of own account work on sports installations and infrastructure, in addition to a minor investment in R&D. For sports installations the source is bench mark information from the **Norwegian Confederation of Sport** (NCS) from almost 30 years back.

For R&D investments, please see shapter 2.2.1.2.

For own account work on sportsinstalliations a bench mark figure has been extrapolated from bench mark year.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

2.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Ouput for own use is balanced in SUT on an annual basis. The accounting structure of SUT include the main institutional sectors, implying balanced institutional sector accounts for this variable. For more details please see chapter 2.2.1.1. For detailed description of the balancing process in the Norwegian SUT, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 6.

2.3. Additional details

3. P.13 NON-MARKET OUTPUT

3.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1 Total economy

x If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

No non-market output is estimated for the non-financial corporate sector.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

No non-market output is estimarted for the financial sector.

Sector S.13 General government

A. Sources

For sectors S.1311 and S.1314 **the source** is DS7.
For sector S.1313 **the source** is DS8.
These sources are described in detail in chapter 2.1.4.

For own account R&D work, please see chapter 2.2.1.2. for more details on sources.

B. Methods

No conceptual adjustments are made to the source data.

No adjustments are made out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Non-market output are taken directly from the government accounts. The methods used to transform the data in the government sources into ESA2010 concepts are described in chapter 2.2.1.4.

Sector S.14 Households

No non-market output is estimated for the household sector.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

A. Sources

Non-market output of NPISHs takes place within several industries and with varous different sources as a basis. Table 43 present output in the various industries of NPISHs in 2014.

Table 43. Ouput in NPISHs. NOK million. 2014.

Code	*Industry*	*Non-market output*	*Output for own use*	*Total*
26 850	Education	6 078	59	6 137
26 860	Health services	6 570	151	6 721
26 870	Social care	20 811		20 811
26 900	Artistic activities and entertainment	6 820		6 820
26 910	Libraries, archives, museums	1 943	10	1 953

26 930	Sports	7 814	821	8 635
26 940	Membership organisations	23 458	5	23 463
Total		74 494	1 046	75 540

The sources are shown in the following table.

Table 44. Sources for output in NPISHs.

Code	*Industry*	*Sources*
26 850	Education	Accounting statistics for educational institutions
26 860	Health services	Accounting statistics for health instituions. Government accounts.
26 870	Social care	Aannual social statistics. Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
26 900	Artistic activities and entertainment	Central government and local government accounts
26 910	Libraries, archives, museums	Cultural statistics. Annual reports from various isntituions
26 930	Sports	Norwegian Confederation of Sport. Central and local government accounts. Household budget surveys.
26 940	Membership organisations	Government accounts. Accounts of various organisations. Johns Hopkins project.
Total		

For more information on sources, please see the Norwegian GNI Inventory, chapter 3.

B. Methods

Output of **education services** in NPISHs is estimated based on accounting statistics and cost survey. Not all units are covered and numbers of pupils per school is used to gross up the accounting figures. Output is estimated as sum of costs, i.e. compensation of employees and estimated intermediate consumption from the accounting statistics, adding estimated consumption of fixed capital and FISIM.

Output of **hospital services** of the NPISH units is based on **accounting statistics** made available for institutions related to treatment of patients within somatic hospitals and psychiatry (close to 50 institutions). Annual central government accounts and local government accounts are are also used as supplementary sources for the estimation of non-market output of **health services** of the NPISHs by utilizing information on payments of grants from central and local government to these institutions.

Catastrophic and aid services is a group of social services which for the non-government part is dominated by social assistance services to disaster victims, refugees and the like, i.e. services provided by catastrophic and aid institutions. New statistical information became available in this area in 1997, although these accounting data had some deficiencies being non-standardized, however. In the NA estimation - for the annual changes - the cost data of six of the largest organizations were utilized. Further improvement has been achieved with the UT-project from 2005. Here, based on new information from NORAD (Norwegian Agency for

Development Cooperation), exports of **development aid services** were estimated for the first time. The NORAD data give information on all development aids services by NPISHs, including the non-government financed part (about 10 per cent). NORAD is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and is responsible for coordinating the Norwegian developing aid activities abroad and for distributing the governmental resources in this field. The organisation keep detailed records of the flow of resources managed by the organisation that has been utilized in the BoP and NA estimations for relevant items.

Output of the NPISHs also includes **welfare services** to old people and handicapped persons. The annual social statistics are the source for these estimations.

The annual central government and local government accounts are used to estimate output in **entertainment and other cultural activities** of the NPISHs through transfers (grants) to these institutions. Other sources are also used, in particular information in cultural statistics, annual reports from theatres, the opera house and museums, and other supplementary sources.

Information from the Norwegian Confederation of Sport (NCS) has been utilized with items of the central and local government accounts in estimating output of **sporting activities and other recreational activities**

Current economic information is not available for the **membership organizations**. Information on grants to NPISHs - as recorded in **central government accounts** - is a major indication of the costs to determine output estimate. Structural 1997 data of the Johns Hopkins project have been extrapolated by volume and price indicators. Non-market output furnished by trade unions is calculated by number of members and estimated average membership fees are used as price indicator. Other information available is mostly confined to automobile clubs, from the annual reports of the Norwegian Automobile Association.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

3.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Non-market ouput is balanced on a detailed product level in SUT on an annual basis. The accounting structure of SUT include the main institutional sectors, implying balanced institutional sector accounts for this variable. For more details please see chapter 2.2.1.1. For detailed description of the balancing process in the Norwegian SUT, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 6.

3.3. Additional details

4. P.2 INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION

4.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1 Total economy

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

A. Sources

The sources used for estimating intermediate consumption in non-financial corporations are by and large the same as those used for estimating output. Therefore see the description of output in non-financial corporations in chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

Additional estimates are made for Financial Intermediatetion Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM), see chapter 2.2.1.3.

The methods used for estimating intermediate consumption in non-financial enterprises by and large follow the description found in chapter 2.2.1.2.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

A. Sources

The sources used for estimating intermediate consumption in financial corporations are by and large the same as those used for estimating output. Therefore see the description of output in financial corporations in chapter 2.1.3.

B. Methods

The methods used for estimating intermediate consumption in financial enterprises by and large follow the description found in chapter 2.2.1.3.

Sector S.13 General government

A. Sources

The sources used for estimating intermediate consumption in general government are by and large the same as those used for estimating output,

i.e. taken directly from the government accounts. Therefore see the description of output in general government in chapter 2.1.4.

Additional estimates are made for Financial Intermediatetion Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM), see chapter 2.2.1.3.

B. Methods

The methods used for estimating intermediate consumption in general government by and large follow the description found in chapter 2.2.1.4.

Sector S.14 Households

A. Sources

The sources used for estimating intermediate consumption in households are by and large the same as those used for estimating output. Of particular importance is the survey of the level of living of 2012, DS18. For more details please see the description in chapter 2.1.5.

B. Methods

The methods used for estimating intermediate consumption in households by and large follow the description found in chapter 2.2.1.5.

Intermediate consumption in dwelling services

For the 2014 main revision, a new benchmark was established for intermediate consumption (IC) of dwelling services. This new assessment uses the survey of the level of living of 2012 as its main source. In addition new information on IC for maintenance and repair of holyday houses was included. The data on IC for holyday houses was taken from a survey carried out by a research firm (TØI, Institute of Transport Economics). The benchmark assessment covers maintenance and repair only. Building insurance and FISIM estimates were taken from the regular annual compilations for the financial industries for 2012.

In the survey of level of living they ask for expenditures during the past 12 months for maintenance, repairs or decoration/renovation, excluding expenditures for new construction or enlargements. If the household answer ‘yes’, they are next asked for their expenditures for materials, freight and services for the past 12 months. Even though the guidance given mentions types of expenditures that are typical maintenance, it seems likely that some expenditures that increases the standard of the dwelling or prolongs its life is included. These are expenditures for investment in the national accounts. This assumption is strengthened from the fact that many of the amounts reported are very high, even approaching the costs of a new dwelling.

Elsewhere in the survey of level of living they ask if the household has undertaken one or more of a specified set of projects related to the dwelling during the past 12 months. These projects are:

- Replacement of windows or entrance doors
- New kitchen outfit
- Installation of or rebuilding of bathroom/w.c.
- Replacement of the electric wiring
- Improvements of heating equipment
- New materials in walls, floors or ceilings indoors
- New outdoor paneling/ covering
- Insulation or re-insulation of outer walls, ceiling or floors

The expenditures for these projects were not, however, requested. We have, however, decided to regard these projects as projects of investment for the household. In order to split the investment costs from regular maintenance and repair, we subjected the total expenditures for maintenance repairs etc. to a regression analyses, adding dummy variables for each of the above project defined as one if the household had done this kind of project, else zero. Extreme cases reporting expenses above 1 mill NOK were deleted from the analyses. The constant term of this regression was taken to represent regular maintenance and repairs, including small maintenance and repairs of a kind that are done by renters as well as owner-occupiers.

Average expenditures for maintenance, repairs etc. for renters (excluding cooperatively owned dwellings) was taken as an estimate for small maintenance and repairs of a kind likely to be paid by renters as well as owners. The same amount was deducted from the maintenance expenditures of the owner-occupiers and thus reclassified from intermediate consumption to household final consumptions expenditures. The survey of the level of living expressly asked renters not to include expenditures paid by or refunded by the landlord.

The survey of the level of living does not split maintenance expenditures between materials and services The split was based on the household budget survey. We used the detailed product composition of materials for maintenance and repair from the benchmark year of 2003.

The average maintenance and repair costs per owner-occupied dwelling are grossed up by the total stock of owner-occupied dwellings. Also rented dwellings are supposed to have the same average total intermediate costs. The part that is considered as IC for market rentals in industry 688 corresponds to this industry's share of total output of market dwelling services.

Expenditures for maintenance and repair of holyday homes are taken from the survey done by TØI on the use of holyday homes in 2008. The owners are asked to state maintenance costs for materials, services and 'other expenditures'. As expenditures for investments are given separately, we have assumed that the costs reported are all for intermediate consumption. The average amount per holyday home is grossed up by the total stock of holyday homes from the GAB register.

For more details, see chapter 3.18. of the Norwegian GNI Inventory.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

A. Sources

The sources used for estimating intermediate consumption in NPISHs are by and large the same as those used for estimating output. Therefore see the description of output in financial corporations in chapter 2.1.6.

B. Methods

For more on methods please see also chapter 2.2.1.6.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable

4.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Intermediate consumption is balanced on a detailed product level in SUT on an annual basis. The accounting structure of SUT include type of producer and the main institutional sectors, implying balanced institutional sector accounts for this variable. For more details please see chapter 2.2.1.1. For detailed description of the balancing process in the Norwegian SUT, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 6.

4.3. Additional details

5. P.31 INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

5.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1 Total economy

x If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Individual final consumption expenditures are not estimated for the non-financial corporations sector.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Individual final consumption expenditures are not estimated for the financial corporations sector.

Sector S.13 General government

A. Sources

Individual final consumption expenditures of government sector is estimated in SUT. The sources used are the **central and local government accounts**, the sources DS7 and DS8. This means all general government units are covered, taking also into account other central government accounts.

B. Methods

No conceptual adjustments are made to the source data.

No adjustments are made out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Government consumption expenditure is calculated indirectly, deducting fees from household and other sectors and own account investments from output of government production, and adding purchases from other producers. Data for output - measured in terms of costs of production - are available from items by type on the cost side of the government accounts.

Government expenses (expenditure side of the government accounts) are coded by type (kind of transaction) apart from by product, by industry, by sector and by COFOG. Data on fees appear on the income side of the government accounts. In addition, according to the principles of ESA2010, government consumption expenditure also include government purchases from non-government producers supplied to households without any transformation as social transfers in kind. Data for this additional component are also available in the government accounts.

Consumption of fixed capital for government is included in the government output and consumption estimates through the BERKAP[14] model. The consumption of fixed capital and the net capital stock of fixed assets are calculated with the **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)**. The model uses the standard breakdowns for industries and types of assets in NNA, with around **150 industries and 50 asset types**. The industry breakdown includes a split between the **main institutional sectors**. Per convention, cultivated assets and valuables are not depreciated.

[14] BERKAP=BERegning av KAPital (Calculation of Capital).

Geometric depreciation functions are used for all asset types in the PIM. The depreciation rates (d) have been derived from estimates of average service lives (L) using the double declining balance assumption, d=2/L. The service life estimates are based on own studies and information from countries that are comparable with Norway in terms of economy, technology and climate, such as Canada, Germany and Sweden. **In 2014**, Statistics Norway made a study on **service lives** and depreciation, based on a sample survey among domestic enterprises, see http://www.ssb.no/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/levetid-og-verdifall-pa-varige-driftsmidler. The results from the survey were used to update the depreciation rates in the PIM. Revised time series were published in 2015.

The time series for consumption of fixed capital and capital stock have been revised back to 2004. To avoid a break in the time series, the new depreciation rates are applied to capital stock built up from 2004, while the old rates are still used on capital that existed in 2003. The rates for government and non- profit institutions serving households have not been changed in order to avoid revisions in production and consumption. The changes in depreciation rates resulted in an overall increase in capital consumption in 2012 of approximately NOK 11 billion, or 2.5 percentage points. The capital stock was reduced by approximately 0.5 percentage points in the same year.

Average depreciation rates and service lives currently used in NNA are shown below for 14 aggregated types of assets. In some cases they are differentiated by industries.

Table 45. Average service lives by types of fixed assets.

Asset type	*Depreciation rate*	*Service life (years)*
Buildings	0.025	79
Railroads	0.038	53
Roads and bridges	0.033	60
Oil platforms, drilling, pipelines	0.091	22
Other constructions	0.034	59
Ships	0.095	21
Aircraft	0.105	19
Cars, trucks, buses	0.197	10
Machinery and equipment	0.114	18
Computers, etc	0.505	4
Software	0.562	4
Oil exploration	0.112	18
R&D	0.200	10
Originals	0.427	5
Total	0.056	36

The current version of the PIM model was first set up in 1997, during the ESA95 main revision. The model is based on long time series of GFCF. In the NA database the GFCF series start in 1970, but for the purpose of the PIM, they were extrapolated backwards based on historical NA data. Some adjustments have been made during the subsequent main revisions.

The following table presents consumption of fixed capital and capital stock figures for general government. In total 20 different types of capital is identified. Non-residential buildings constitute the largest stock value, followed by roads and bridges and other constructions. Also measured by consumption of fixed capital non-residential buildings is the largest type, followed by Research and Development capital and roads and bridges third.

Table 46. General government. Consumption of fixed capital and capital stock. NOK billion. 2012.

Type of asset	*Consumption of fixed capital*	*Capital stock*	*Used in*
008100 Residential buildings	0.0	1.0	Central government
008200 Non-residential buildings	20.9	627.9	Central and local government
008300 Land improvement	0.0	0.0	Central government
008310 Railroads	2.1	56.1	Central government
008320 Power lines	0.0	0.0	Central government
008330 Power plants	0.0	0.0	Central government
008340 Roads and bridges	12.3	382.4	Central and local government
008350 Other constructions	6.8	208.9	Central and local government
008410 Ships and boats	1.6	19.2	Central government
008420 Aircraft	0.6	6.2	Central government
008430 Cars	0.1	0.5	Central government
008440 Busses	0.0	0.0	Central government
008450 Trucks	0.8	3.8	Central and local government
008550 Machinery and equipment	4.3	30.3	Central and local government
008560 Computers, office machines	9.6	25.5	Central and local government
008570 Telecommunication equipment	0.0	0.2	Central government
008590 Weapons and weapon systems	6.8	65.6	Central government
008720 Research and Development (R&D)	16.6	84.7	Central government
008740 IT-software	4.3	6.7	Central and local government
008990 Valuables	0.0	0.0	Central government

Also **FISIM** is estimated separately and added to the government accounts data. The coding approach used for all central and local government transactions in the government accounts - referred to in chapter 2.1.4 above - also implies that all capital expenditures are identified and excluded from final consumption.

In some cases, there is a one-to-one correspondence between output and final consumption expenditure. More often, fees from households (and/or other sectors) are deducted from output in order to arrive at government consumption expenditure. In a few cases, government purchases from non-government producers - recorded as government final consumption expenditure - mean government output is lower than government consumption on particular products.

For more details, please see the Norwegian GNI Inventory chapter 5.9.

Sector S.14 Households

A. Sources

(Individual) final consumption expenditures of the household sector are estimated in SUT. In general the **main sources used** for estimating households final consumption expenditures have basically been the following three (the third being a class of "similar and related sources"):

(1) **Household consumer surveys** or Household budget surveys (HBS for short in tables)
(2) **Retail trade statistics** (RT for short)
(3) **Output figures**, **selected indicators** and the **commodity flow method** (Other and CF)

All three main sources in general apply for consumption goods, while main sources (1) and (3) are most relevant for the services in households' final consumption expenditures (HFCE). Main source (3) does not apply in the same direct way for goods as for services, due to trade and other margins and different valuations. For a detailed review of the sources used covering the various COICOP[15] groups, see the Norwegian GNI Inventory chapter 5.7.

In later years the **HBS** is in general not used directly or in isolation from other sources. The reason is that a steady drop in response rates made the quality of the results of the annual survey drop dramatically in recent years. The results were published at three years average only, before the survey finally was stopped in 2010. A new periodical survey was established with the first results for the year 2012 published in 2013. The next one is planned for 2022.

The **RT source** is mainly used in the form of **retail sales indices** based on annual retail trade statistics. **Retail sales matrices** have been worked as

[15] COICOP = Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose.

background for benchmarking in the main revisions, like for the base year 2012 in the 2014 main revision, providing cross-classified table by COICOP groups and RT branches. On those ad hoc occasions, studies are made on the non-HFCE uses based on information from the ad hoc trade margin surveys and on distribution channels etc. Likewise, HFCE not purchased from retailers are dealt with, among which production for own final use/consumption as output from agriculture, fishing, dwelling services etc.

Third source group above both include cases where consumption of services are estimated directly from output of same services (SBS-based or not), also use of volume and price indicators for selected COICOP groups, and the **commodity-flow approach** (CF) that might also involve splitting output for more use categories than just HFCE. The CF also has a general supporting role in the HFCE compilation from applying the SUT framework.

B. Methods

For the estimation of HFCE, the interplay between main sources used in NNA might be described as follows:

Step 1	The starting point is the RT data based on the RT sales matrices converted into COICOP groups and with VAT added adjustments made for changes in stocks and other uses.
Step 2	Converted RT data (levels and growth rates) for consumption groups covering goods are compared to HBS data on comparable products or group of products.
Step 3	Other sources other than RT and HBS might be preferred for certain specific HFCE groups or detailed products (goods).
Step 4	For HFCE in services CF is used in extrapolating either consumption groups or selected services products using volume growth rates in corresponding services industries in combination with CPI components, or other specific sources for HFCE are used.
Step 5	Adjustment is made to detailed HFCE groups or detailed products within a consumption group utilizing balancing method.

In Norway, we thus have a **multiple-source situation** when estimating each of the COICOP items, and not as in the Eurostat tabular approach basically selecting one main source at the item level. The role of CF and the balancing adjustments are rather extensive in the detailed calculations by products in the HFCE, and even more in the calculations of the COICOP groups. CF is used for reconciliation, not only for calculating residuals.

This stepwise HFCE scheme used in NNA may be considered as a variant of the analytical tables invented by Eurostat. The former is mainly developed in terms of annual changes from previous year, while the latter is directed at estimates in current prices of a given year.

The NNA stepwise HFCE scheme assumes - from long-established experience - selecting main sources for explicit use by COICOP groups in

advance. This mostly means several sources used in combination, often involving HBS (when available), RT and CF altogether. It implies that - in contrast to the requirement set in the Eurostat tabular approach - two or more independent estimates are not worked out for consideration (best estimate) in each of the COICOP groups. By selecting the way of combining sources available at this detailed level, a best-estimate consideration is made nonetheless in NNA.

For more detailed description of sources and methods on the individual COICOP level, please see the Norwegian GNI Inventory chapter 5.7.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

A. Sources

Main sources used for estimating (individual) final consumption expenditures in NPISHs are the same as used for NPISH output. Of great importance are the Central government accounts and the Local government accounts reflecting transfers to the NPISHs.

The **Business Register** in Statistics Norway provides a population of NPI units, but there is often difficult to decide whether the NPIs are NPISHs or market NPIs serving businesses (NPISBs). SNA2008/ESA2010 principles are examined in this respect, with NA unit staff being involved in the coding register work as well. As an example, the NPI status in the Business Register was per **2 June 2015:** 85 881 NPISHs and 1 915 NPISBs units respectively out of 1 055 891 units in total. **13 June 2006** the status was: 46 316 units coded as NPISH as against 2 879 units coded as market NPISBs.

Sources used for items of deduction to output to estimate final consumption expenditures are supplementary sources in this context, in particular household budget surveys etc. for fees from households in the respective cases. Grants or transfers to NPISHs are recorded in central and local government accounts, thus used as sources indirectly.

B. Methods

In some cases, there is a one-to-one correspondence between output and final consumption expenditure of the NPISHs. More often, fees from households (and/or others) should be deducted from output in order to arrive at NPISH consumption, and in a few cases government purchases from non-government producers - recorded as government final consumption expenditure - might also appear as items for deduction. In NNA, the latter is assumed not taking place. In estimating NPISH output, the cost approach principle of non-market production is applied like for general government. It implies that estimates of consumption of fixed capital for NPISHs are made as well, see description of BERKAP above.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable

5.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Individual final consumption expenditures as a use category is balanced against the supply side on a detailed product level in SUT on an annual basis. The accounting structure of SUT include the main institutional sectors, implying balanced institutional sector accounts for this variable. For more details please see chapter 2.2.1.1. For detailed description of the balancing process in the Norwegian SUT, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 6.

5.3. Additional details

6. P.32 COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

6.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1 Total economy

x If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Collective final consumption expenditures are not estimated for the non-financial corporations sector.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Collective final consumption expenditures are not estimated for the financial corporations sector.

Sector S.13 General government

A. Sources

Collective final consumption expenditures of government sector is estimated in SUT. The sources used are the **central and local government accounts**, the sources DS7 and DS8. This means all general government units are covered, taking also into account other central government accounts.

B. Methods

No conceptual adjustments are made to the source data.

No adjustments are made out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Government final consumption expenditure is calculated indirectly, deducting fees from households and other sectors and own account investments from output of government production, and adding purchases from other producers. Data for output - measured in terms of costs of production - are available from items by type on the cost side of the government accounts.

Government expenses (expenditure side of the government accounts) are coded by type (kind of transaction), by product, by industry, by sector and by COFOG. Data on fees appear on the income side of the government accounts. In addition, according to the principles of ESA2010, government consumption expenditure also include government purchases from non-government producers supplied to households without any transformation as social transfers in kind. Data for this additional component are also available in the government accounts.

Not covered here is consumption of fixed capital for government, but this is included in the government output (and consumption) estimates through the BERKAP programme described in section 5 on P.31 above. Also FISIM is estimated separately and added to the government accounts data. The coding approach used for all central and local government transactions in the government accounts - referred to in section 3.21 above - also implies that all capital expenditures are identified and excluded from final consumption.

In some cases, there is a one-to-one correspondence between output and final consumption expenditure. More often, fees from households (and/or other sectors) are deducted from output in order to arrive at government consumption expenditure. In a few cases, government purchases from non-government producers - recorded as government final consumption expenditure - mean government output is lower than government consumption on particular products.

For more details, please see the Norwegian GNI Inventory chapter 5.9.

Sector S.14 Households

Collective final consumption expenditures are not estimated for the households sector.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Collective final consumption expenditures are not estimated for the NPISHs.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable

6.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Collective final consumption expenditures is balanced on a detailed product level in SUT on an annual basis. The accounting structure of SUT include the main institutional sectors, implying balanced institutional sector accounts for this variable. For more details please see chapter 2.2.1.1. For detailed description of the balancing process in the Norwegian SUT, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 6.

6.3. Additional details

7. P.51 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

7.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1 Total economy

x If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

A. Sources

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is estimated in SUT. GFCF includes both acquisitions less disposals of produced fixed assets and acquisitions less disposals of non-produced fixed assets. In SUT GFCF has two main breakdowns, one by categories or **types of fixed assets** and one **by kind of activities** and **by main type of producer/institutional sector**, with a cross-classification of the type of asset and industry also published. The way GFCF data are organised in NNA illustrates the importance given to the breakdown by kind of activities. The activity of capital formation has actually same standing as the activity of production, specifying more or less the same number of industries in both instances, motivated by the need of symmetric output and capital data in the **analysis of productivity**. It should be underlined that Norway has constructed within the SUT framework a well developed cross classification of the **GFCF information by industries and types of assets**. As for the production account and the generation of income account the way the Norwegian SUT is organized gives directly estimates on the **main institutional sectors**. The exception is the non-financial corporations and the self employed setors. Here keys based on accounting based statistcs (NO) is used to split between the two.

The **main sources** used for the estimation of gross fixed capital formation are mostly **industry-oriented sources** and most often the same sources that are used for the estimation of output of the respective industries. The **SBS** main data (NO), supplemented by data from the supplementary questionnaires (TS), are now the main source for all industries covered. Also the **R&D statistics** should mentioned here and is explained more in detailed below. Table 47 lists the sources for gross fixed capital formation by industries most important to the non-financial corporations sector.

Table 47. Sources for gross fixed capital formation non-financial sector.

Industry	*Source for Gross fixed capital formation*
NACE B	Oil and gas activity statistics (quarterly) and Manufacturing statistics (SBS) – annual
NACE C	Manufacturing statistics (SBS) – annual
NACE D	Electricity statistics – annual
NACE E	Structural Business Statistics (SBS) and Local government accounts – both annual
NACE F	Construction statistics (SBS) - annual
NACE G	Wholesale and retail trade statistics (SBS), Buildings statistics and Register of vehicles – all annual
NACE H	Accounting statistics (SBS), Accounting data of SAS, Oil and gas statistics – annual and quarterly
NACE I	Accounting statistics (SBS) – annual
NACE J	Accounting statistics (SBS) – annual
NACE L	Accounting statistics (SBS), Construction statistics, Building statistics, Index of building costs and price index of new dwellings, and Central and local government accounts – all annual
NACE M	Structural Business Statistics (SBS) – annual
NACE	Structural Business Statistics (SBS) – annual

N	
NACE R	Structural Business Statistics, Central government accounts and Local government accounts – all annual
NACE S	Structural Business Statistics (SBS) – annual
NACE T	(not estimated)

B. Methods

In most cases **direct estimation** following the expenditure approach is **the main practice** in estimating GFCF by industry and type of producer. However, there are certain industries - in particular among the service industries - where industry-based information on GFCF is more uncertain and thus in practical work, the **estimation of GFCF is an interplay between various approaches and methods** and in particular the **commodity flow method** has a role to play in this context.

The two main **alternative sources** to expenditure-based information obtained from the various investors (industries) are:

- Construction statistics
- External trade statistics on imports of fixed assets

As emphasized in the output section, **construction statistics** play a much more direct role for the compilation in NNA than before. Obviously when this applies to output, the same works for the overall estimation of GFCF in **buildings and structures**. However, reflecting the extensive availability of industry-based information when deciding upon the classification for GFCF by type of fixed assets, a majority of the items of buildings and structures in fact are approached from industry-related GFCF information. **Dwellings** as well as **office and commercial buildings**, however, seem to be dependent upon construction statistics in a vital way in their estimation.

Fixed assets for which GFCF is approached from the **external trade statistics**, include those items that are mainly imported, i.e. **ships and boats, aircraft and helicopters** and **passenger cars and station wagons.** For ships and boats, and for aircraft and helicopters, just a few industries are involved.

For investments in buildings (and land), a **transaction cost** is estimated. For other capital goods (ships etc.), no estimation of transaction costs is done, since we do not know whether these costs (brokers fees etc.) are already included in the purchasers' price or not.

Three main types are specified in NNA concerning intangible fixed assets, i.e. **mineral exploration**, **computer software** and **research and development (R&D)**. Own-account construction on mineral exploration is separated from mineral exploration proper. **Mineral exploration** has in the NNA always been treated as gross fixed capital formation, never as

intermediate consumption (current expenses). Oil and gas activity statistics provide data on quarterly basis.

Computer software and large databases became GFCF with the general revision when implementing ESA95. **In the 2002 revision** new estimates were made, both for purchased software and software developed on own account. In the **2006 main revision** source data were further developed through questions on the additional form part of the SBS. As from 2005 data for **own account work on ICT in general government** became available through separate surveys ICT costs in general government. Data from these surveys have been gradually introduced in the NNA from 2005.

R&D was introduced as fixed capital in the 2014 main revision, in accordance with ESA2010. Previously expenditures on R&D were recorded as current expenditures, implying also that own account R&D was not taken into account as production and investments. According to ESA2010 both own account activities on R&D and purchased R&D are to be recorded as investments. The estimations are based on several sources, in particular SN's Statistics on Technology and innovation and the surveys conducted by the Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU). The value of the estimated output of own account produced R&D services in each industry is added to the total output values given by the various sources, including the NO based SBS. The income from R&D services rendered to others is included in NO 3900. Expenditures on R&D are assumed to be part of the item NO 7700 'Other operating expenses'. The estimated value of purchased R&D services is for each industry subtracted from the value of the item NO 7700 when intermediate consumption is calculated, so that double-accounting is avoided.

Own account investments in R&D are estimated as part of the output estimations. When output of marketed R&D has been estimated, total investments of marketed R&D can be estimated by:

- Adding imports of R&D;
- deducting exports of R&D;
- deducting product subsidies on R&D to reach purchasers' value;
- deducting other use of R&D (in practice R&D as part of capitalised exploration costs in petroleum activities); and
- adding net purchases of R&D among resident units.

Thus total capital formation of R&D in domestic units is reached. The distribution by detailed industry is however a bit more tricky. For market activities the R&D statistics gives information on purchase and sales. Information from the NIFU statistics on the government financing of the Research institutes is used as an indicator on the sales of R&D to the general government. Thus net purchases in market activities and general government are known, and net purchases in the Research institute sectors can be found by deducting the two other sectors from the total.

The **stock of R&D capital** for each industry and by the end of each year is estimated using a standard PIM model. Consumption of fixed R&D capital is estimated using a geometric model, assuming an average service life of

10 years of the capital. In estimating the time series the stock value is set at zero for the year 1970. The price index used in the estimations of time series of consumption of capital and the capital stock is the price index for output in of R&D in the R&D industry (NACE 72). The same price index is used for exports and imports of R&D and for market output of R&D in general government. To reach the price index on the market value of the capital formation in R&D product subsidies must be added to the basic value of the output of the industry.

Other intangible fixed assets was estimated as part of the **2011 main revision**, involving 4 NNA market producing industries: Publishing, Motion picture, TV and music activities, Radio- and TV broadcasting and Artistic and entertainment activities. In Publishing costs related to purchase of originals are reallocated from intermediate consumption to gross fixed capital formation. The same takes place within Motion picture etc. activities and Broadcasting activities, but here also own account production of originals related to motion picture production is introduced. For Artistic and entertainment activities own account production of originals and gross fixed capital formation is introduced. The **sources** used for the new estimations are partly new interpretations of existing sources, i.e. SBS, and partly use of new sources in particular for Artistic and entertainment activities, i.e. Performing Rights Society. With reference to the OECD Handbook on Deriving Capital Measures of IIPs (2010), various methods in estimating the values are used depending on the information available for the relevant activities.

GFCF by **institutional sector** and **type of asset** are presented in the following table.

Table 48. Gross fixed capital formation by sector and type of capital. NOK billion. 2012.

	Type of capital							
Sector	*Dwellings*	*Non-residential buildings*	*Other structures*	*Transport equipment*	*Other machinery and equipment*	*Cultivated assets*	*Intangible fixed assets and valuables*	*Total*
S.11	5.5	53.5	160.0	33.6	65.4	0	62.3	380.4
S.12	0	0.1	0	-0.1	4.5	0	1.7	6.2
S.13	0.2	32.7	41.3	2.4	17.6	0	20.8	115.0
S.14	140.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	6.3	0	0.4	151.3
S.15	0.3	2.8	1.3	0.1	1.9	0	0.5	6.9
Total	146.3	90.1	203.6	38.4	95.6	0	85.8	659.8

For more details see the Norwegian GNI Inventory chapter 5.10.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

A. Sources

Table 49 lists the **sources** in the financial corporations sector (and industry).

Table 49. Sources for gross fixed capital formation financial corporations sector.

NACE K	Credit market statistics, accounting data for banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions – annual and quarterly

Sector S.13 General government

A. Sources

The central government fiscal account and revenue and expenditure financial statements from public hospitals, municipalities and county authorities **provide the data** on total fixed capital formation of the general government sector. In particular, investments in roads and railways, as the Norwegian Public Roads Administration and the Government agency for railway services are both covered by the fiscal account.

Capital formation related to **research and development** in general government is based on annual data collected and published by the Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education (NIFU). Quarters not yet covered by NIFU data is projected keeping research and development expenditure as a share of output in the relevant government industries constant. For more details see description under non-financial corporations.

Table 50 presents the sources for the most important industries of the general government sector.

Table 50. Sources for gross fixed capital formation government sector.

NACE O	Central government accounts and Local government accounts - annual
NACE P	Central government accounts and Local government accounts – annual
NACE Q	Central government accounts and Local government accounts - annual
NACE R	Structural Business Statistics, Central government accounts and Local government accounts – all annual

Sector S.14 Households

A. Sources

Table 51 presents the most important **sources** for gross fixed capital formation in the household sector.

Table 51. Sources for gross fixed capital formation households sector.

NACE A	Aggregate account of agriculture, Forestry statistics and aggregate account of forestry and Manufacturing statistics (SBS) and Census data of fish farming – all annual
NACE L	Accounting statistics (SBS), Construction statistics, Building statistics, Index of building costs and price index of new dwellings, and Central and local government accounts – all annual

B. Methods

Of particular important for housholds' gross fixed capital formation is the model based estimation of output in owner-occupied dwellings. Please see section 2 P.12 Output for own final use.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

A. Sources and methods

For market education and for the NPISHs' GFCF has been estimated from the cost survey for private education institutions. Market activities of education are of rather minor importance in Norway. GFCF is assumed to follow same development as for output in this small activity of market education.

For market health and social work and for the NPISHs, GFCF is based on health statistics now including accounting data, which therefore have been used in the NNA for health institutions. For other NPISHs the GFCF are estimated as a fixed percentage of output.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable

7.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

The methods for allocation between non-financial enterprises and own account workers are the same as for output.

The GFCF structure of flows in NNA contains three main stages in the following order:

(1)	**Cross-classification** of industries and main type of producer and type of assets as aggregated products

(2)	**Balancing** of aggregated products for type of assets
(3)	**Cross-classification** of type of assets and ordinary products

In **first stage**, GFCF estimates specified **by type of assets** appear as constituent parts of GFCF of each NNA-industry/type of producer. The **NNA-industries** in this context are structured by type of investor in the same way as the structure applied for output and intermediate consumption by type of producer. There are **5 different types of investors**: market, own final use, non-market of central government, non-market of local government and non-market of NPISHs. The number of NNA-industries comes close to the corresponding number of NNA-industries used for production. The most striking difference is for own use industries, where the industry for owner-occupiers of dwelling service production is the only industry specifying GFCF.

The GFCF flows by industries and main type of producer in the first stage are in terms of aggregated products at the level of types of assets specified in NNA.

For all items, net purchases of existing fixed assets is counterbalanced by a corresponding negative value for other final uses. It includes first of all, (net) sales (exports) of ships, but also some exports of other existing fixed assets. The other important item is disinvestments of existing passenger cars and station wagons for household consumption expenditure, which are assumed to be sold on to the households 3 years after purchase by the producers.

In the **second stage**, the aggregated products of fixed asset types are balanced for the supply and use tables. These aggregated products are - technically speaking - determined from the use side, and their totals are at this stage given a corresponding notional output, from which their VAT are separately calculated and identified. An example can clarify this:

Example: Type 100	*From the use side NOK billion in 2012*	*From the supply side NOK billion in 2012*
Dwellings and holiday homes	125.7	
Dwellings and holiday homes		125.7
Multi-dwelling houses in basic price		100.5
VAT on multi-dwelling houses		25.1

In the third stage, each of the components of aggregated products (types of assets) - i.e. basic price, VAT - is cross-classified by ordinary NNA-products. For VAT no further flows are arrived at. Flows in basic price, however, are connected to the detailed CPA-based products in NNA. For buildings and structures these are primarily products of the construction industry, supplemented by real estate services and occasionally manufacturing products (prefabricated buildings). In the example given for multi-dwelling houses, GFCF in basic price is broken down by 15 different characteristic products of the construction industry. Machinery and

equipment in other industries is the fixed assets item which is composed of most products, altogether 39 NNA-products (characteristic products of various manufacturing industries).

7.3. Additional details

8. P.52 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES

8.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1 Total economy

x If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Total changes in inventories is allocated to the non-financial corporations sector. The main approach to estimating **changes in inventories** is through balancing of supply and use for each detailed NNA-product – about 900 - by using the commodity flow method in the **SUT-module** of the NNA.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

No changes in inventories is allocated to the financial corporations sector.

Sector S.13 General government

No changes in inventories is allocated to the general government sector.

Sector S.14 Households

No changes in inventories is allocated to the households sector.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

No changes in inventories is allocated to the NPISHs sector.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable

8.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Total changes in inventories is allocated to the non-financial corporations sector. The total changes in inventories is estimated in the balancing process on the detailed individual product level in SUT. For more details on this process please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 6.

8.3. Additional details

9. P.53 ACQUISITIONS LESS DISPOSALS OF VALUABLES

9.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1 Total economy

x If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

No estimations are made for acquisitions less disposals of valuables of the non-financial corporations sector.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

No estimations are made for acquisitions less disposals of valuables of the financial corporations sector.

Sector S.13 General government

No estimations are made for acquisitions less disposals of valuables of the general government sector.

Sector S.14 Households

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables represents a new main category of gross capital formation. In NNA, this item so far has really not been introduced in a significant way. It seems as if reliable sources are not available, although this has to be better explored (on research agenda).

Just an insignificant value has been incorporated as yet. It relates to NNA-product - **works of art -** as characteristic product of the activity of artistic and literary creation and interpretation. This NNA-product is mainly domestically produced, while used partly for investment, household consumption expenditure, and to a much lesser extent intermediate consumption and exports. With just a rather small value for investment, the item has been listed among GFCF items instead of being focused at separately as an aggregate.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

No estimations are made for acquisitions less disposals of valuables of the NPISHs.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable

9.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables are balanced within the SUT. Only households are assumed to be involved in these transactions.

9.3. Additional details

10. P.61 EXPORTS OF GOODS

10.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output tables** exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output tables** exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.13 General government

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output tables** exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.14 Households

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output tables** exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output tables** exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

A. Sources

For the rest of the world account the goods flows - i.e. exports and imports of goods - are estimated based on the following **main sources**.

- External trade in goods statistics (ETG) – DS19
- Oil and gas activities statistics – DS20

In NNA, **exports of goods** is mainly based on the ETG which is as to scope basically is in accordance with the cases listed in ESA2010 para.3.165. A reclassification from goods as recorded in ETS to services is needed to adapt to the national accounts supply and use tables, or more in general to achieve the most **correct split between goods and services**. In fact this is even hinted at in the international guidelines for BoP (Eurostat BoP TF2 annex 5 page 22 and 101). As to the question how to identify the goods to be defined as services by convention, the most practical solution is to make reference to the correspondence table between the CPA/NACE classification and the combined nomenclature/HS used by the External Trade statistics.

The **external trade statistics** are one of the main sources used in national accounting. **Excluded from external trade statistics** are consignments of goods in direct transit, the catch outside territorial waters by Norwegian fishing vessels etc., returned merchandise, free merchandise replacements, merchandise for repair abroad etc, personal belongings, goods imported for diplomats etc, supplies under military defense agreements, commercial samples etc., monetary gold, bunkers, temporary imports, etc.

Supplementary information for exports falling **outside the customs area**, include in particular transactions related to oil activities on the Norwegian part of the Continental shelf, and is obtained with the oil and gas activity statistics.

B. Methods

No adjustments are done to the External Trade statistics in use in NA and BoP except for a re-classification of selected Harmonized System codes from goods to services. External trade statistics, in practice, record the goods when they physically cross the customs boundary of the country. Thus, it has not been possible to make an adjustment for the difference between the **change in ownership** principle and the one from current practice. For goods crossing the border without change in ownership, no correction is made, i.e. Norway uses the General Trade Principle where a change of ownership is assumed when a good crosses the border. One example is Norwegian owned oil from oil fields on the Norwegian continental shelf is landed by pipeline in England and transported back to Norway; those flows are registered gross as exports and imports of crude oil respectively, even if no change in ownership has taken place. Otherwise transit trade and free trade zones etc. are of minor importance in Norway. For other goods where sale and purchase do not imply border crossing (ships and other movable capital equipment), the ownership principle is followed. Regarding processing of goods, the gross flows are recorded in imports and exports of merchandise[16]. Another type of adjustment is however made, the one for **foreign ownership adjustment territorially** (related to oil gas fields in the North Sea, air transportation of SAS), i.e. for the discrepancy between the Norwegian ownership share and the actual share as recorded through the external trade statistics.

Exports of merchandise (goods) are **valued f.o.b.** at Norwegian ports where goods are exported or at the customs frontier of the operation area of the Norwegian part of the Continental shelf. The f.o.b. prices are purchasers' prices that may include export levies and costs connected with loading, irrespective of whether these are paid by the exporter or importer.

10.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Exports of goods is recorded for the Rest of the world sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account at a detailed product level.

[16] In one case the ownership principle related to processeing is followed.

10.3 Additional details

For more information on sources and methods on exports of goods, see chapters 2.1.7.1 and 2.2.1.7, and chapter 5.13 of the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory.

11. P.62 EXPORTS OF SERVICES

11.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.13 General government
Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.14 Households

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

A. Sources

For the rest of the world account the services flows - i.e. exports of services - are estimated based on the following **main sources**:

- External trade in services statistics – UT services (ETS) – DS14
- Operating survey for vessels in ocean water transport – part of structural business statistics – DS21 and
- Travel surveys – DS22.

A reclassification from goods as recorded in ETS to services is needed to adapt to the national accounts supply and use tables, or more in general to achieve the most **correct split between goods and services**. In fact this is even hinted at in the international guidelines for BoP (Eurostat BoP TF2 annex 5 page 22 and 101). As to the question how to identify the goods to be defined as services by convention, the most practical solution is to make reference to the correspondence table between the CPA/NACE classification and the combined nomenclature/HS used by the External Trade statistics.

The ETS - based on a new collection system for BoP from 2005 – cover non-financial corporations services transactions with the rest of the world. This sample survey cover an estimated population of about 33 000 enterprises, of which about 3 400 enterprises are selected in the survey that are estimated to cover more than 95 per cent of the total true values. About 700 enterprises are derived from the whole population, and have high significance of having external trade in services. The rest of the enterprises, around 2 700, are selected by a simple stratified method. The strata are defined by industry, and the importance of the specific industry regarding external trade in services. Register based cash flow statistics and whether the enterprise is a FATS unit has to be taken into consideration.

For the **household sector's** travel expenditures abroad, the most important sources are the **quarterly surveys on cross-border travels.** Here the size is 2.500 persons and the values reported are grossed up to represent the whole population of Norway. The results are added together with some minor items representing expenses by diplomats and students etc. to reach the Travel debit item in total.

On travel credit the main source is an annual survey on non-resident visitors conducted by Statistics Norway on behalf of Innovasjon Norge[17].

B. Methods

Some adjustments are done to the source data of the ETS, mainly to account for potential double accounting with goods exports (construction) and for definitional reasons (exports of imports freights produced by domestic carriers).

11.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

[17] Innovasjon Norge = Innovation Norway.

Exports of services is recorded for the Rest of the world sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account at a detailed product level.

11.3 Additional details

For more information on sources and methods on exports of services, see chapters 2.1.7.2 and 2.2.1.7, and chapter 5.14 of the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory.

12. P.62F EXPORTS OF FISIM

12.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.13 General government

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.14 Households

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

A. Sources (reference to data source(s) described in Section C)

Exports of FISIM are estimated based on data from the same sources as described chapters 2.1.3 and 2.2.1.3.1.

B. Methods

Total exports of FISIM is arrived at by adding the two components FISIM on loans from relevant financial institutions to non-residents and FISIM on deposits in relevant financial institutions from non-residents. FISIM on loans to non-residents is calculated by multiplying stock of loans by the difference between the actual rate of interest on loan and a chosen external reference rate, while FISIM on deposits is calculated by multiplying stock of deposits by non-residents by the difference between the external reference rate and the actual rate of interest on deposits

12.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

For allocation and balancing of FISIM, please see chapter 2.2.1.3.1.

12.3 Additional details

13. P.71 IMPORTS OF GOODS

13.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.13 General government

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.14 Households

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

A. Sources

For the rest of the world account the goods flows - i.e. imports of goods - are estimated based on the following main sources.

- External trade in goods statistics (ETG) – DS19
- Oil and gas activities statistcs – DS20
- Operating survey for vessels in water transport – part of structural business statistics – DS21

In NNA, **imports of goods** is mainly based on the ETG which is as to scope basically is in accordance with the cases listed in ESA2010 para.3.165. A reclassification from goods as recorded in ETS to services is needed to adapt to the national accounts supply and use tables, or more in general to achieve the most **correct split between goods and services**. In fact this is even hinted at in the international guidelines for BoP (Eurostat BoP TF2 annex 5 page 22 and 101). As to the question how to identify the goods to be defined as services by convention, the most practical solution is to make reference to the correspondence table between the CPA/NACE classification and the combined nomenclature/HS used by the External Trade statistics.

The **external trade statistics** are one of the main sources used in national accounting. **Excluded from external trade statistics** are consignments of goods in direct transit, the catch outside territorial waters by Norwegian fishing vessels etc., returned merchandise, free merchandise replacements, merchandise for repair abroad etc, personal belongings, goods imported for diplomats etc, supplies under military defense agreements, commercial samples etc., monetary gold, bunkers, temporary imports, etc. Also consignments of goods at a value below NOK 200 are exempted, for which special estimations have been done. **Supplementary information** for imports falling outside the customs area, include in particular transactions related to oil activities on the Norwegian part of the Continental shelf, and is obtained with the oil and gas activity statistics. Information on fuel

purchased abroad by Norwegian operated ships and airplanes is collected as supplementary information to the structural business statistics (SBS) for the maritime transport and international airtransport. Also the energy accounts are also available for supplementary use.

Supplementary information for exports falling **outside the customs area**, include in particular transactions related to oil activities on the Norwegian part of the Continental shelf, and is obtained with the oil and gas activity statistics.

B. Methods

No adjustments are done to the External Trade statistics in use in NA and BoP except for a re-classification of selected Harmonized System codes from goods to services.

No general adjustment is made in the NNA to the external trade statistics in order to account for goods that cross the border without a **change of ownership**. External trade statistics, in practice, record the goods when they physically cross the customs boundary of the country. Thus, it has not been possible to make an adjustment for the difference between the change in ownership principle and the one from current practice. For goods crossing the border without change in ownership, no correction is made, i.e. Norway uses the General Trade Principle where a change of ownership is assumed when a good crosses the border. One example is Norwegian owned oil from oil fields on the Norwegian continental shelf is landed by pipeline in England and transported back to Norway; those flows are registered gross as exports and imports of crude oil respectively, even if no change in ownership has taken place. Otherwise transit trade and free trade zones etc. are of minor importance in Norway. For other goods where sale and purchase do not imply border crossing (ships and other movable capital equipment), the ownership principle is followed. Regarding processing of goods, the gross flows are recorded in imports and exports of merchandise. Another type of adjustment is however made, the one for **foreign ownership adjustment territorially** (related to oil gas fields in the North Sea, air transportation of SAS), i.e. for the discrepancy between the Norwegian ownership share and the actual share as recorded through the external trade statistics.

Imports of merchandise (goods) are **valued at c.i.f. prices.** These include all freight and insurance connected with the imported goods, irrespective of whether the payments are made to Norway or abroad. Total imports are **adjusted from c.i.f. valuation to a f.o.b. valuation**, until 2005 based on data from the annual maritime statistics and partly based on the ITRS. From 2005 this adjustment is based on special estimations involving information from **customs declarations** exclusively. Norway is not part the Intrastat system and therefore has more information in the declarations than most European countries. The following information from the declarations is of particular interest and used for the c.i.f – f.o.b. estimations.

Table 52. Information from SAD=SingleAdminsitrativeDocument used in c.i.f. – f.o.b estimations.

SAD boxes:	*The declaration header*	
15a	Country of consignment	3-digit national code (ISO 3166)
12	Freight	Freight, in NOK
20	Delivery terms	International Incoterm codes
21	Nationality Transport means	ISO alpha 3166 code (Nationality of transport means)
24	Transport means	International standard codes (EU)
	The item part	
33	Commodity number	Customs tariff line = statistical commodity number
34	Country of origin	3-digit national code (ISO 3166)
46	Statistical value	In national currency
45	Adjustment	Sum freight and insurance at item level

This information is used to estimate a set of ratios to be used in the c.i.f. – f.o.b. estimation:

- a ratio of total freight and insurance on merchandise imports c.i.f.
- a split between freight on residents carriers and on foreign carriers (also by country)
- a distribution of the freight by type of carrier

The ratios are used successively starting with the total c.i.f. value of goods imports to estimate total freight and insurance on goods imported to Norway, imports of freight and a split between different types of freight according to transportation means used. Also an adjustment of freights exports are estimated to take into account that part of the freight of imported goods are carried out by domestic transport units.

The **second category** - imports of goods not recorded in external trade statistics - is specified by 7 products (goods). The most important items is illustrated by 2012 figures below.

Table 53. Imports of goods not recorded in external trade statistics. NOK billion. 2012.

Sub-category and products	*Value*	*Special comments*
Imports of goods not recorded in external trade statistics	**9.3**	
005 046 Adjustment for UK ownership share investments oil fields	0.0	Estimated from oil and gas activity statistics
005 060 Imports of unspecified goods for oil and gas extraction activities	1.9	Items of oil and gas activity statistics

005 062 Imports of unspecified goods for pipeline transportation activity	0.0	Items of oil and gas activity statistics
110 900 Alcohol beverages, smuggled	0.4	Special estimations
192 220 Jet fuel and petrol	0.7	Calculation based on the energy accounts
192 260 Marine gas oils	5.4	Calculation based on the energy accounts
211 050 Narcotics, smuggled	0.9	Special estimations

In addition special estimations are done to cover goods consignments at a value below NOK 200, which are exempted from customs declarations. It mostly covers imports of various consumer goods ordered by households via internet. The estimations are based on information from statistics on use of credit cards and surveys conducted by private research institutes. In total the estimated value for 2012 is NOK 4.3 billion or 0.8 per cent of the total value of imports of goods.

Table 54. Imports of goods at value below NOK 200. NOK billion. 2012.

Product	*Per cent*	*NOK billion*
140 000 Clothes	35	1.5
108 990 Food	25	1.1
581 100 Books	10	0.4
324 000 Games etc.	10	0.4
151 200 Travel goods	10	0.4
293 200 Spare parts vehicles	5	0.2
262 IT-equipment	5	0.2
Total	100	4.3

13.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Imports of goods is recorded for the Rest of the world sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account at a detailed product level.

13.3 Additional details

For more information on sources and methods on exports of goods, see chapters 2.1.7.1 and 2.2.1.7, and chapter 5.15 of the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory

14. P.72 IMPORTS OF SERVICES

14.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.13 General government

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.14 Households

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated input/output tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

A. Sources

For the Rest of the world account the services flows - i.e. imports of services - are estimated based on the following main sources.

- External trade in services statistics – UT-services (ETS) – DS14
- Operating survey for vessels in ocean water transport – part of structural business statistics - DS21 and
- Travel surveys – DS22

A reclassification from goods as recorded in ETS to services is needed to adapt to the national accounts supply and use tables, or more in general to achieve the most **correct split between goods and services**. In fact this is

even hinted at in the international guidelines for BoP (Eurostat BoP TF2 annex 5 page 22 and 101). As to the question how to identify the goods to be defined as services by convention, the most practical solution is to make reference to the correspondence table between the CPA/NACE classification and the combined nomenclature/HS used by the External Trade statistics.

The ETS - based on a new collection system for BoP from 2005 – cover **non-financial corporations** services transactions with the Rest of the world. This sample survey cover an estimated population of about 33 000 enterprises, of which about 3 400 enterprises are selected in the survey that are estimated to cover more than 95 per cent of the total true values. About 700 enterprises are derived from the whole population, and have high significance of having external trade in services. The rest of the enterprises, around 2 700, are selected by a simple stratified method. The strata are defined by industry, and the importance of the specific industry regarding external trade in services. Register based cash flow statistics and whether the enterprise is a FATS unit has to be taken into consideration.

For the **household sector's** travel expenditures abroad, the most important sources are the **quarterly surveys on cross-border travels.** Here the size is 2.500 persons and the values reported are grossed up to represent the whole population of Norway. The results are added together with some minor items representing expenses by diplomats and students etc. to reach the Travel debit item in total.

B. Methods

For information on the estimation of imports of services related to the CIF-FOB adjustments – see section 13 P.71.

Some adjustments are done to the source data of the ETS, mainly to account for potential double accounting with goods imports (construction), overlap with other surveys (passenger transportation), overlap with estimation of imports of freight services in the CIF-FOB adjustment and for definitional reasons (imports of pipeline transportation services).

Also some figures are estimated to represent housholds' imports of services directly by downloading etc. on the internet.

14.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Imports of services is recorded for the Rest of the world sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account at a detailed product level.

14.3 Additional details

For more information on sources and methods on imports of services, see chapters 2.1.7.2 and 2.2.1.7.2, and chapter 5.14 of the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory.

15. P.72F IMPORTS OF FISIM

15.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.12 Financial corporations

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.13 General government

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.14 Households

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

Exports and imports are not allocated to domestic institutional sector. In the estimated square **input/output** tables exports and imports are shown by industry and type of producer.

Sector S.2 Rest of the world

A. Sources (reference to data source(s) described in Section C)

Exports of FISIM are estimated based on data from the same sources as described chapters 2.1.3 and 2.2.1.3.1.

B. Methods

Total imports FISIM is arrived at by adding the two components FISIM on loans from non-residents to residents and FISIM on deposits in non-resident financial institutions from residents. FISIM on loans from non-residents is calculated by multiplying stock of loans by the difference between the actual rate of interest on loan and a chosen external reference rate, while FISIM on deposits is calculated by multiplying stock of deposits by residents by the difference between the external reference rate and the actual rate of interest on deposits

15.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

For allocation and balancing of FISIM, please see chapter 2.2.1.3.1.

15.3 Additional details

16. D.11 WAGES AND SALARIES

16.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The **sources** used for estimating wages and salaries as part of compensation of employees in the non-financial corporate sector are much the same as the sources used for estimating the production account for this sector. In addition an important source is the **RWS register** – source DS23 – see also chapter 2.1.8.1.

Compensation of employees has three breakdowns, one by categories or components and one by kind of activities and by type of producer. A variety of sources and methods are applied, such as statistical surveys (wages statistics) and administrative sources (annual SBS accounting data, RWS register data). For the latter, threshold limitations are not considered a problem.

Industry-related sources such as SBS and government accounts cover 90 per cent of the employees. Some 10 per cent is covered by the other method - the price x volume method - to which the resulting value of wages and salaries is increased by an estimate for employers' social contributions. Price component is wages in terms of wages and salaries per full-time equivalent employee based on data from wage statistics.

Treatment and estimation of compensation of employees in NNA is made within the framework of **Labor Accounts** (LA) – see chapter 2.2.1.8. That framework and procedures therein cover both employment and compensation of employees, and thus ensures that **all employees are covered** by the estimates of compensation of employees. Transactions from resident employers to both resident and non-resident employees are included and recorded in the relevant parts of NA and BOP.

B. Methods

Wages and salaries in cash cover about 80 per cent of compensation of employees, thus by far most important of the four D.1 sub-items in the ESA2010. In NNA, wages and salaries in cash comprise the following main elements:

- **Wages and salaries payable at regular intervals** (monthly, weekly etc.), including any social contributions, income taxes etc. payable by the employee even if actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities etc. on behalf of the employee
- **Enhanced rates of pay** for overtime, night work, weekend work, disagreeable or hazardous circumstances
- **Cost of living allowances**, local allowances and expatriation allowances fo working abroad
- **Housing allowances** paid in cash by employers to their employees
- **Bonuses** based on productivity or profits
- **Allowances for transport** to and from work
- **Commissions, tips, attendance or directors' fees** paid to employees
- **Exceptional payments** to employees who leave the enterprise, if those payments are not linked to a collective agreement
- **Wages and salaries payable to employees away from work on short periods**, e.g. on holiday (holiday pay), or as a result of a temporary halt to production

Concerning the very last item, it is difficult to separate payments of **wages and salaries during short periods of absence** due to sickness or maternity leave from other payments of wages and salaries. Hence, they are grouped with the latter, in accordance with option given in 2008 SNA. In Norway, employers normally pay wages and salaries out of their own resources for the first initial part of the employees' period of sickness. Payments for later periods of absence due to sickness are covered by National Insurance and are not treated as wages and salaries in NNA.

No general adjustments are made for non- reported payments of wages and salaries due to **tax evasion** when applying the standard sources statistics for compensation of employees, SBS and the accounts for local and central government. However, for restaurants adjustments are done motivated partly by tax evasion. For NACE 97 Private households with employed persons, compensation of employees are based on the RWS register data.

Tips and gratuities have been estimated for activities that are most relevant.

In the estimation of wages and salaries in cash, **annual data on wages and salaries** or total compensation of employees are first compiled from an **industry/type of producer-based approach**, by utilizing data of the main sources, or from an indicator-based approach (on wages and employment). See chapters 4.7A - 4.7T in the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory for industry details. Estimates - like those for output and intermediate consumption etc. - are made on accruals' basis, i.e. recorded during the period in which the work is done. Most likely, bonus payments are however recorded when they are due to be paid. The borderline between compensation of employees and intermediate consumption has been studied in terms of items mentioned in ESA2010, addressing items that are relevant for both personal and business expenses.

Wages and salaries in cash are then calculated for each industry by subtracting estimated wages and salaries in kind from total wages and salaries, or by subtracting wages and salaries in kind and employers' total social contributions from total compensation of employees.

In NNA, the **most important types of wages and salaries in kind** covered are:

- Services of vehicles provided for the personal use of employees
- Value of interest foregone by employers when they provide loans to employees at reduced rates of interest
- Meals consumed when traveling on business

These and various other items in this category are reviewed below in more details - in particular on the basis of the source of RWS. Due to lack of reliable data, historically, other elements such as the value of price reductions in subsidized canteens, employee discounts on commodities and free car parking have not been included in the NNA estimate on wages and salaries in kind. Other such examples include home PCs financed by employer, free kindergarten, and sports and recreation facilities for employees and their families. Investigations have been made on the need for additional adjustments to be made for wages and salaries in kind. More specifically, during the **2006 main revision** a new method of estimation was introduced where all wages and salaries in kind reported to the tax authorities and due for taxation (above a specified level) are included. The levels are dependent on the tax regime at the time of recording. The estimates are valued in purchasers' prices, in accordance with ESA2010. The amounts paid by employees are deducted – the tax authorities are

concerned with only the (net) benefits for the employees. The source is the RWS register.

The main statistical source used for the wages and salaries in kind component so far is the **RWS Register** on wages and salaries. This register provides data on the services of vehicles owned by employer provided for personal use of employees. It also covers an estimate of the interest foregone by employers when they provide loans to employees at reduced rates of interest. Both these items are registered in the RWS source equal to the values subject to income tax.

Adjustments are made to the RWS data when estimating different types of allowances covering meals consumed when traveling on business, accommodation and transport expenditures etc., some of which are provided according to stipulated rates. These allowances are to be divided between compensation of employees (employee part) and intermediate consumption (employer part). Due to difficulties in estimating the precise compensation part from the data, it was decided in NNA to **allocate 25 per cent** of the total allowances as compensation of employees and **75 per cent** as intermediate consumption. The compensation of employees' part is altogether treated as wages and salaries in kind, although most of it should ideally be treated as compensation in cash. On the other hand, there are other elements of wages and salaries in kind covered in the estimate of wages and salaries in cash, thus assuming that these two effects to some extent neutralize each other.

Free travel for employees is another item covered in wages and salaries in kind. This item was earlier estimated as an addition to the registered amounts, but is now assumed included in the items of compensation of employees recorded in the SBS due to increasingly strict surveillance and control from the tax authorities.

The **accounting based SBS** based on Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements - for short **NO** (NæringsOppgave) - the items from which have been conceptually selected for direct use in compiling the various NA items.

Table 55. NO-items used for estimation of compensation of employees

NO items:	
5000	Wages and salaries
5300	Other taxable remuneration (50 per cent for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, 100 per cent for other industries)
5400	National insurance premium
5420	Pension payments
5900	Other indirect staff expenses (90 per cent)
7155	Travel, subsistence and car allowances (25 per cent)
7165	Travel allowances (free amount - 25 per cent)

Compensation of employees are defined from the NO items shown above. The percentages (except for item 5300) are applied to incorporate **income in kind**. NO-item 5300 Other taxable remuneration are recorded as

compensation of employees, with the exception for manufacturing where only 50 % is recorded as compensation of employees, and the rest as intermediate consumption. NO-item 5900 Other personnel costs/Indirect staff expenses includes according to the tax authorities' instructions mostly expenditures related to pension schemes, free or subsidized canteens, holiday homes etc. to be recorded as compensation of employees. In addition expenditures on education of staff in for example external courses attended by employees are included, which are considered intermediate consumption in production. 90 % are assumed compensation of employees. NO-items 7155/7165 Travel, subsistence and car allowances are assumed to contain an element of compensation of employees. It is assumed that 25 % are compensation of employees.

For industries covered by SBS - and also where government accounts are used - these source data are used directly for the COE estimates in the NNA. Some redistribution between wages and salaries and employers' social contributions in the NO items is however made in order to comply with reconciliation for the total amount of employers' social contributions. It may be added that employment figures in SBS serve as a control for the employment estimates in NNA.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

Sources used are mainly the same as used for estimating data for the production account, namely:

- Credit market statistics for banks (ORBOF)
- Credit market statistics for insurance companies (FORT)
- Credit market statistics for other financial institutions (PORT)
- Wage statistics
- Register of Wages and Salaries (RWS)

Wages statistics are considered second in quality after wage bill data (or data on compensation of employees) of the **credit market statistics**, thus considered more reliable than employment data available. The W/FE ratio is therefore closely connected to wage data.

B. Methods

Accounting data of the various parts of **credit market statistics** - though not part of SBS - have been used to estimate compensation of employees in NNA. Compensation of employees data are subsequently split into the various components. For all industries of financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding, but including the auxiliary industry, the implicit employment data are basically in line with employment data of the Labor Force Surveys and the Register of Employers.

Accounting data of credit market statistics are used for the estimation of compensation of employees in **life insurance, pension funding and non-life insurance**.

A new source as part of the credit market statistics are available for **auxiliary financial intermediation** and used for estimating compensation of employees for this industry.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Compensation of employees data taken directly from **central government and local government accounts** are used for the estimation of compensation of employees in public administration and defense (i.e. for all military personnel) within the system for LA. RWS has particular problems with industries that contain general government services. In the case of public administration, RWS data are much higher than recorded in NNA from the government accounts, while the difference is insignificant for defense activities when comparing wages and salaries.

B. Methods

In **the 2002 main revision** a new treatment of the deficit in the **Public Service Pension Fund** was introduced affecting the estimate of compensation of employees of central government administration. The old treatment recorded the deficit as a transfer from central government to the financial enterprises sector. The new method treats the deficit as employers' imputed social contributions included in compensation of employees in central government sector.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for estimating wages and salaries debit in the households sector are the same as used for estimating data to the production and generation of income accounts in general, described in chapter 2.1.5, i.e. the Directorrate of Taxes' General Trading Statement.

Accounting statistics of self-employed as source was available for the first time in 1991 and 1992 as a means to evaluate a tax reform taken place in Norway from 1992. The source material is based on tax data in tax declarations and accounts (business as well as personal) submitted to the tax authorities. The data are thus influenced by tax rules and tax auditing practice.

B. Methods

The **accounting based SBS** based on Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements - for short **NO** (NæringsOppgave) - the items from which have been conceptually selected for direct use in compiling the various NA items.

Table. 56 NO-items used for estimation of compensation of employees

NO items:
5000 Wages and salaries
5300 Other taxable remuneration (50 per cent for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, 100 per cent for other industries)
5400 National insurance premium
5420 Pension payments
5900 Other indirect staff expenses (90 per cent)
7155 Travel, subsistence and car allowances (25 per cent)
7165 Travel allowances (free amount - 25 per cent)

For more details please see description of sector S11 above.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

The lack of a complete set of accounting data for this sector, the compensation of employees including wages and salaries in NPISHs is mainly based on government accounts data, in a more indirect way. Also new accounting data are utilized for some units.

B. Methods

Wages and salaries for the NPISHs are estimated by using a fixed share of the estimated output of the sector.

Sector S.2

Wages and salaries from abroad – Rest of the World debit (BOP income item: compensation of employees) relates to Norwegians working abroad. This item is estimated as a group as a whole, based on information from the tax authorities and from the register of wages and salaries (RWS). It should be noted that this item is based on rather scarce observable information and a set of assumptions, making the results more uncertain than for the outflow of compensation of employees. Still, the estimates for compensation of employees from abroad have now basis in some current observations rather than - as with the old figures - being extrapolated from a rather distant benchmark period.

The only source presently of some potential use for estimating **compensation of employees from abroad** is the **Tax return register.** Residents working abroad and having work contract with non-resident employers are obliged to report their income in terms of wages and salaries to the Norwegian Tax authorities, even when not taxed in Norway. This information is not specified on the tax return form submitted by the employees to the tax authorities. What is available, though, is the taxpayer's claim of tax deduction based on taxes paid to other countries. By assuming tax ratio as in Norway and also the wages and salaries ratio to total income as earned in Norway, an estimation of wages and salaries earned abroad can be made. Compensation of employees from extra-territorial organizations is not estimated separately, but is implicitly included through the use of data from the Tax return register.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

Wages and salaries credit for the household sector is estimated taking the estimated **total wages and salaries** across all industries and deducting estimated **wages and salaries payable to non-resident** and adding **wages and salaries receivable from the rest of the world**.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

Wages and salaries credit Rest of the World is estimated within the LA system based on various sources. **Compensation of employees to abroad** is defined according to ESA2010 and BPM6 (BOP expenditure item: compensation of employees). In Norway, this item historically mainly consisted of compensation to non-resident seamen and compensation to non-resident pilots (and other air transport personnel). These are fields of Norwegian production more typically than others being performed in international territories and employing non-resident personnel, and thus relevant to be recorded here. This item was re-estimated in an Eurostat supported grants project in 2006[18], taking into account the growth in non-resident workers' short-term stay in Norway in the wake of the EU-expansion in 2004. Information is taken from two separate sets of sources, (i) tax return statistics in combination with information from the Central Register of Wages and Salaries, and (ii) register-based employment statistics combined with data from wage statistics.

Main sources used are:

- Tax (authorities' data) return statistics
- Register-based employment statistics
- Maritime transport statistics
- Accounting data from SAS

The sources used suggest that the cross-border flows of compensation of employees are mostly recorded on **an accrual basis**. Until 2004, ITRS compiled by the Norges Bank (the central bank) was the most important data source. Direct reporting from the relevant economic units is the dominant method now to replace ITRS as source for BOP. However, for the items of compensation of employees to and from abroad it was decided that indirect information in administrative registers and other existing sources should be used[19]. Two sources have been used and the following describes the methods used for **the year 2004**, chosen as a **base year** in the estimations. The source of **tax return statistics (TRS)** has provided a new basis for compensation of employees to abroad, but coverage is just 70 - 80 percent since reliable data in air transport and ocean transport are not expected from this source. For these two industries of transportation, therefore, adjustments have to be made using separate sources. It should be

[18] "Cross border flows of compensation of employees in Norwegian national accounts and balance of payments" - Agreement number - 40100.2005.001-2005.360.

[19] The estimation of compensation of employees described in the following paragraphs is documented in more detail in an Eurostat grants project - Agreement number - 40100.2005.001-2005.360.

added that the tax authorities' data imply income tax of approximately 33 per cent of compensation of employees to abroad.

B. Methods

In Norway, compensation of employees to abroad has a higher value than compensation of employees from abroad. The amounts are relatively small, **1.0 and 0.2 per cent of GDP** respectively in 2012. Before the 2006 main revision, the first item in particular was much underestimated and thus accordingly **revised upwards**. Administrative information and specific surveys, as well as the fact that the recent expansions of EEA, indicate that these flows needed to be assessed in a more detailed manner than before.

Table 57. Compensation of employees. NOK billion and percentage of GDP. 2012.

Item	*NOK billion*	*Percentage of GDP*
Compensation of employees to abroad	29.6	1.0
Compensation of employees from abroad	4.5	0.2
Memo:		
Total compensation of employees (domestic)	1 308.8	44.1

Compensation of employees to abroad and compensation of employees from abroad are **two items of minor importance** both compared to total compensation of employees and to other items involved in the transitions from GDP to GNI. Thus, compensation of employees to abroad is just 2.3 per cent of total compensation of employees in Norway and compensation of employees from abroad at 0.3 per cent of total compensation of employees (in 2012). This implies that total compensation of employees on a national basis amounts to 98.1 per cent of total compensation of employees on a domestic basis.

TRS is a register of personal tax payers kept by the Directorate of Taxes and comprise all individuals, both residents and non-residents, obliged to leave a tax return with Norwegian taxation authorities. It appears that the non-resident concept used is not defined in a coherent manner among the local tax authorities, and it may take four years before an individual who is initially labeled non-resident, is given a resident code and reclassified as resident. For this reason the persons categorized as non-residents in the Tax Return register are linked to the Central Population register to leave out those individuals that are defined as residents according to the population statistics, i.e. living more than 6 months in Norway. This population is further limited to those with a work contract with resident employers through a link with the Central register of Wages and Salaries. This first method by combining TRS and the Central Register of Wages and Salaries gives an estimate of compensation of employees to abroad of NOK 9.1 billion in 2004.

The other source is the register based **Labour Force statistics**. According to data from this source 30 000 non-residents were working in Norway on **short term basis** and employed by resident employers in 2004. This information is used to make estimations of compensation of non-resident employees complementary to those based on the first set of sources. To do an estimate on the nominal value of compensation of employees corresponding to the 30 000 non-resident persons working in Norway, a further set of assumptions must be made.

A separate study indicates that about 20 per cent of the non-residents were **working part time.** We do not know exactly their average part time share, but the study indicates an average part time percentage of 35 among those who works part-time. Roughly speaking, this corresponds to each employee on the average supplies 0.87[20] man-years.

(1) 30 000 persons ∗ 0.87 man-years/person = 26 100 man-years.

Statistics Norway's Wage Statistics give some information on the level of wage rates for non-residents compared to resident employees. According to this, non-residents receive wages and salaries that are about 10 per cent lower than the average wages and salaries for all Norwegian employees in 2004, which were NOK 347 000.

(2) NOK 347 000 per man-year ∗ 0.90 = NOK 312 300 per man-year.

Total wages and salaries received by non-residents covered by the Labour Force statistics thus are:

(3) 26 100 man-years ∗ NOK 312 300/man-year = NOK 8 151 million.

Comparing this to the result when the **Tax Return data** (NOK 9.1 billion) are used, we find a difference of NOK 1 billion. This made us conclude that the two sets of estimations both confirmed the need of a clear upward revision of the figures compared to those that were currently in use. Secondly, acknowledging the uncertainty of both sets of estimations, we also concluded that the two methods indicate roughly the same level. Finally, we chose to use the results from the estimations based on the Labour Force statistics, i.e. NOK 8.1 billion in 2004, as this figure ensures consistency with the Labour Accounts data of the NA.

Compensation to **non-resident seamen** was until the late 1990s the main sub-item of compensation of employees to abroad. It was earlier estimated in fact from all three sources: **maritime transport statistics** compiled by Statistics Norway, **ITRS** and **tax authorities' data**. Taking the first as the basic source, three adjustments were made to it. From the maritime transport statistics of Statistics Norway and information from Norwegian

[20] 80% working full-time (100%) = 30 000 persons x 0.80 = 24 000 man-years
+ 20% working part-time (35%) = 30 000 persons x 0.20 x 0.35 man-years/person = 2 100 man-years = 26 100 man-years. 26 100/30 000 = 0.87.

Shipowners' Association, estimates was arrived at by eliminating previous adjustments, particularly from the ITRS. The non-resident seamen compensation were estimated at NOK 2.4 billion in 2004, of which 2.3 billion were wages and salaries and 0.1 billion employers' social contributions.

The item consists of two elements:

- Foreign seamen on Norwegian ships
- Foreign crews on chartered ships

Foreign seamen on Norwegian ships were redefined from residents to non-residents as part of the 1995 main revision of National Accounts and Balance of Payments. This entails that their wages are no longer recorded as a combination of direct purchases abroad by resident households and transfers to abroad, but entirely as compensation of non-resident workers (seamen). Compensation paid to foreign crews on chartered ships (foreign-registered vessels participating in Norwegian production) is now recorded as compensation of non-resident workers (seamen), whereas previously included as part of the shipping sector's operating expenditure abroad. The current treatment addresses ESA2010, paras.1.61 and 2.10 - foreign seamen and crew on these ships having their center of economic interest in their home country. It should be added that Norwegian NA and BOP treatment respect the residential criteria referred to above. That applies to the treatment of students abroad as well.

Compensation to **non-resident air pilots** is estimated in connection with production of air transportation services (see output section), and earlier also related payments recorded in the foreign exchange statistics (ITRS). Presumably, tax authorities' data exclude this completely. Quarterly accounting data received from the Scandinavian airline company SAS are used instead to calculate compensation to foreign pilots. This has been in accordance with the special treatment SAS is given in the national accounts.

Prior to the 2006 main revision, no estimation was made for compensation of employees to **other groups of non-residents**. At present, however, separate estimations based on employment statistics and tax authorities' data provide figures for non-resident workers on short-term stay in Norway. Expenses on wages and salaries to personnel at Norwegian embassies obtained from central government accounts have been used to include their local non-residents working as staff in the estimations (small amount). Payments to local employees are assumed to be 25 per cent of these expenses.

Wages and salaries of **frontier and seasonal workers** resident and working in two different countries have not been estimated directly. In this respect, there are no regular exchanges of data sources with neighboring countries. These items were however included by the ITRS recordings among services. In the 1995 main revision, information from tax authorities etc. seemed to indicate that the former estimate was much too low, and was in part related to the oil and gas extraction industry. The final estimate for **compensation**

of employees from abroad has later been revised upwards in several stages, most recent as part of the 2006-main revision.

16.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Wages and salaries is estimated by industries and aggregated to total use. Total aggregated wages and salaries less estimated wages and salaries credit the Rest of the World, plus wages and salaries debit the Rest of the World is total wages and salaries resources for the Household sector.

16.3. Additional details

17. D.12 EMPLOYERS' SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

17.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources and methods

Employers' actual social contributions are divided into two sub-items in NNA, one on contributions to National Insurance, and on other actual social contributions.

Employers' actual contributions to National Insurance are specified separately due to its major role in this context. National Insurance - as the most important social security scheme in Norway - covers old age pensions, disability pensions and other types of social benefits. All employers are obliged to pay contributions to National Insurance for the benefit of their employees. The total value of employers' contributions to National Insurance is estimated on **accruals basis** based on NO item 5900 Other indirect staff expense (90 per cent). In other activities not covered by SBS, employers' contributions to National Insurance are estimated by using activity figures of wages and salaries and imputed contribution rates.

Employers' other actual social contributions comprise contributions to insurance companies or social security funds outside National Insurance. The latter consists of a variety of social security schemes covering different groups of employees, among which three sub-items are specified in NNA:

- Public Service Pension Fund
- Municipal Pension Funds
- Other social security schemes

Also these contributions are estimated mainly with basis in the NO item 5900

Employers' imputed social contributions reflects that some employers provide social benefits to their present or former employees out of their own resources without involving an insurance company or autonomous pension fund. The estimation of this item has also been based on the NO, this time item 5420 Pension payments.

The **accounting based SBS** based on Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements - for short **NO** (NæringsOppgave) - the items from which have been conceptually selected for direct use in compiling the various NA items.

Table 58. NO-items used for estimation of compensation of employees

NO items:	
5000	Wages and salaries
5300	Other taxable remuneration (50 per cent for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, 100 per cent for other industries)
5400	National insurance premium
5420	Pension payments
5900	Other indirect staff expenses (90 per cent)
7155	Travel, subsistence and car allowances (25 per cent)
7165	Travel allowances (free amount - 25 per cent)

Although the NO-based SBS-statisticis is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

Sources used are mainly the same as used for estimating data for the production account, namely:

- Credit market statistics for banks (ORBOF)
- Credit market statistics for insurance companies (FORT)
- Credit market statistics for other financial institutions (PORT)
- Wage statistics
- Register of Wages and Salaries (RWS)

Wages statistics are considered second in quality after wage bill data (or data on compensation of employees) of the **credit market statistics**, thus considered more reliable than employment data available. The W/FE ratio is therefore closely connected to wage data.

B. Methods

Accounting data of the various parts of **credit market statistics** - though not part of SBS - have been used to estimate compensation of employees and **social contributions** in NNA. Compensation of employees data are subsequently split into the various components. For all industries of financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding, but including the auxiliary industry, the implicit employment data are basically in line with employment data of the Labor Force Surveys and the Register of Employers.

Accounting data of credit market statistics are used for the estimation of compensation of employees in **life insurance, pension funding and non-life insurance**.

A new source as part of the credit market statistics are available for **auxiliary financial intermediation** and used for estimating compensation of employees for this industry.

Although the credit market statisticis is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

Compensation of employees data from **central government and local government accounts** are used for the estimation of compensation of employees and its components in public administration and defense (i.e. for all military personnel). **Employers' social contributions** include contributions made to the National Insurance Scheme, the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund and the Pension arrangement for seamen. Contributions to the National Insurance Scheme account for close to 90 per cent of the total. Annual accrued contributions to the National Insurance Scheme are calculated in the labour accounts module of the national accounts. The remaining contributions are obtained from the accounts of the pension entities themselves.

Employees' social contributions include contributions made to the National Insurance Scheme, the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund, the Pension arrangement for seamen, and the Pension arrangement for fishermen. Contributions to the National Insurance Scheme account for approximately 95 per cent of the total. Annual accrued contributions to the National Insurance Scheme are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes for personal tax payers. The remaining contributions are obtained from the accounts of the pension entities themselves.

RWS has particular problems with industries that contain general government services. In the case of public administration, RWS data are much higher than recorded in NNA from the government accounts, while the difference is insignificant for defense activities when comparing wages and salaries.

Although the government accounts is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for estimating employers social contributions in the households sector are the same as used for estimating data to the production and generation of income accounts in general, described in chapter 2.1.5, i.e. the Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statement (NO).

B. Methods

Although the NO-based SBS-statisticis is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

Sector S.15

A. Sources and methods

Due to a lack of accounting data for this sector the employers' social contruibutions is estimated using a fixed share of estimated output.

Sector S.2

A. Sources and methods

To estimate the employers' social contribution related to wages and salaries from the Rest of the World we use the same proportion between the respective components as used on the resources side, i.e. 10 per cent.

Contribution paid by resident employers to **foreign Social Security** schemes or similar foreign private insurance or pension funds should be included as part of compensation of employees. **Employers' social contributions** are included in the figures of compensation of employees in most cases and excluded in other cases where figures are relatively small. In the case of foreign seamen, the social contributions are estimated directly reflecting the social security funds or arrangements in that case (4 per cent of total compensation). For the SAS air transportation case, social contributions are included in total compensation of employees. Elsewhere,

to be able to estimate not only wages and salaries but also employers' social contributions and thus compensation of employees in total, an assumption on the share of the premiums (contributions) to the total amount of compensation is made. This share is assumed to be 10 per cent, while observed to be 22 per cent for the Norwegian economy in total in this case. No effort was made to **split between actual and imputed social contributions by employers** in the BoP and NNA.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

Employers' social contributions credit for the household sector is estimated taking the estimated total Employers' social contributions across all industries and deducting estimated Employers' social contributions payable to non-resident and adding Employers' social contributions receivable from the rest of the world.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources and methods

To estimate employers' premium contributions as resources for the Rest of the World an assumption on the share of the premiums to the total amount of compensation is made. The share is assumed to be 10 per cent. For the Norwegian economy in total this share is observed to be 22 per cent. For non-resident sailors on Norwegian operated ships, the share has been about 4 per cent.

17.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

17.3. Additional details

18. D.211 VALUE ADDED TYPE TAXES (VAT)

18.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable by sector

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

☐ If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Direct source used is **central government accounts**. In addition **theorethical VAT** is estimated in the SUT.

B. Methods

Theorethical VAT is estimated in SUT. This figure is adjusted to payable VAT as reported in governments accounts data and according to ESA2010.

No adjustments are made motivated by tax fraud considerations.

The treatment of value added tax (VAT) in the national accounts has been an issue since **VAT was introduced in Norway in 1970**. Before then, Norway had a general purchase tax. In the beginning, the choice whether to record VAT gross or net was an issue of considerable uncertainty as this was not guided explicitly from SNA68. Statistics Norway decided at that time to go for the **gross treatment** (showing, inter alia, intermediate consumption including deductible VAT), while most other countries eventually introduced the net system, which eventually became international standard. Norway switched from the gross to the net system in mid 1980's.

The **net system of VAT** means that value added tax is recorded in terms of non-deductible VAT, thus excluding deductible VAT from purchasers' prices of intermediate consumption and gross fixed capital formation.

The **VAT system in Norway** applied for a long period one single tax rate, i.e. no differentiated rates occured as are common in other countries. It also means that a degressive tax system does not exist in Norway. Neither does a flat-rate VAT system for agriculture - in many countries referred to as a special institutional arrangement - exist in Norway, as no special rules are faced by farmers as far as VAT is concerned.

In NNA VAT on products is basically **recorded according to theoretical VAT**. That means non-deductible VAT is calculated from all relevant product flows of the use table as a base. Information on tax evasion was just recently brought into this context. Values of the transactions in the use table subject to VAT include intermediate consumption and gross fixed capital formation of the exempt activities and a large part of household final consumption expenditure, and they are accordingly **multiplied by the product VAT rate**. The calculation of theoretical VAT is maintained as the actual method applicable to SUT framework, as always inspired through the national accounts compilation approach in Norway in general.

The supply table lists **total theoretical VAT by NNA products**. VAT totals by product are obtained from the calculation just cited in the use table.

At the **category level** of GDP components, just one recording of VAT is involved, i.e. **D 211 Value added type taxes**.

The **theoretical VAT calculation** and analysis involves a **five-step procedure** in the regular compilation of national accounts. The steps are:

(1) Establishing a VAT catalogue on VAT rate per product flow
(2) Calculating non-deductible VAT by products and uses in the use table

(3) Recording total non-deductible VAT by products in the supply table
(4) Recording total non-deductible VAT as component of GDP in the use table
(5) Analyzing the theoretical VAT data and comparing them with actual VAT etc.

The **VAT catalogue at step (1)** identifies one VAT rate of each NNA-product and cross-classified with use of product. Products subject to regular non-deductible VAT constitute the normal case. The catalogue - actually organized in three sub-catalogues - is a means to complement this by listing:

(i) Products not subject to regular VAT rate
(ii) Uses for which VAT is not calculated, inter alia, intermediate uses and categories of gross capital formation for which VAT is deductible
(iii) Products subject to VAT regardless their uses.

The **regular VAT rate** was 20 per cent in period 1970-1992, then increased to 22 per cent in 1993, in 1995 further increased to 23 per cent, and in 2001 increased to 24 per cent, and further to 25 per cent in 2005. Under sub-catalogue (i), there are listed the zero VAT rates to products - predominantly services, but also books, newspapers etc. Until 2001, VAT rates have not been differentiated, except for some quite limited cases. However, a differentiation has been introduced by applying lower VAT rate (now 15 per cent) for food. From 2001, the scope for VAT on services has been extended as well. A handful of products are listed with a calculated VAT rate between the regular rate and zero, e.g. periodicals (which may be partly subject to regular VAT rate and partly exempted). Uses of exports and changes in inventories are further examples under sub-catalogue (ii), which also contain uses that are partly exempted. Sub-catalogue (iii) contains a short list of a few exceptional cases for various reasons where VAT rate applies regardless their uses.

At step (2), transactions in the use table (products x uses) serve the basis and are used with the VAT catalogue to calculate the VAT theoretical values of the NNA. They are recorded as non-deductible VAT value component of each product flow in the use table. It should be observed that the value component system of NNA makes it possible to adapt to various value transaction concepts, whether the estimates of uses based on statistical sources are less of deductible VAT or less of all VAT**.**

At step (3), by summing over all uses of each product in the use table, total non-deductible VAT of each product is transferred to become a separate column by NNA products in the supply table to enable the balancing of products in the supply and use tables.

At step (4) - from the VAT sum over the products - total **theoretical VAT** as GDP component of D 211 Value added type taxes is arrived at. These are illustrated below by 1990, 2000 and 2012 figures - and corresponding percentages of GDP:

Table 59. Theoretical VAT = Total non-deductible VAT. NOK billion and per cent of GDP.

Year	*NOK billion*	*Per cent of GDP*
1990	58.2	8.1
2000	121.7	8.3
2012	229.0	7.7

Distribution of **non-deductible VAT by main categories of uses** can be extracted from the details of the use table.

Table 60. Non-deductible VAT by main category of use. NOK billion and percentage. 2012.

	NOK billion	*Percentages*
Household final consumption expenditure	127.8	55.8
Intermediate consumption	52.9	23.1
Gross fixed capital formation	44.6	19.5
Government and NPISHs consumption expenditures (direct purchases)	3.7	1.6
Total non-deductible VAT	229.0	100.0

A most interesting control or confrontation should be the one between **theoretical VAT** calculated in the national accounts and **actual VAT** recorded in the government accounts as VAT receipts or actually received by government. Main results of this kind of check are a difference of 3.6 per cent on average for the period 2000-2012 when using time lag adjusted government accounts figures. The small and positive differences show that more activity is covered than is evidenced by the taxation authority. Statistics Norway believes that the size of these differences is reasonably well in their context as checks to ensure exhaustiveness. Studies and comparisons made in both the 1995, 2002, 2006, 2011 and 2014 main revisions have confirmed the picture given above.

Finally, as a small clarification, the recorded actual amounts in the government accounts seem to include fines and interest for late payment.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

18.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

VAT is a resource for the General government sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account as an identified component of the market value of goods at a detailed product level, and thus a use for the total economy.

In the 2006 main revision as an adaption to Commission Regulation of 7 November 2002 **GDP is adjusted** by the **difference between theoretical VAT** and **non-paid VAT**.

18.3 Additional details

19. D.212 TAXES AND DUTIES ON IMPORTS EXCLUDING VAT

19.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable by sector

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Sources for estimating taxes and duties on imports except VAT and taxes on imports are the **government accounts** and **structural information in SUT** (imports shares).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made in NNA to take account of tax amounts unlikely to be collected (except for VAT, see above).

In NNA, **taxes on products, excluding VAT** consist of all taxes on products except value added type taxes, including the ESA2010 concepts:

D 212	Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT
D 214	Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes.

Items of other taxes on products are normally **not easily categorized** into these two main classes, although several of the items seem relevant for one of the two classes only. One clear exception is of course customs duties that exclusively belong to the first main class and sub-category **D 2121 Import duties**. In general, taxes on products are **usually linked to both domestic production and imports**. Goods domestically produced are taxed when leaving storehouse for sale or for own final use. Goods produced abroad are taxed when being imported. Treating these taxes as commodity flows, they all become parts of product flows in purchasers' prices in the use table and subsequently in the supply table when balancing the goods and services accounts involved.

Technically - in the central framework of commodity flows - taxes on products appear as **value components** of each product flow, i.e. as part of producer's price (in NNA identified and given a unique code 11, except that any trade margin component part is coded separately as 15). This treatment is a consequence of the system flexibility implemented in Norway. For taxes on products, totals by product are **first estimated in the use table**. Next, a special calculation is carried out to distribute totals on domestic production flows and imports. This calculation first **establishes D 212** from import CIF shares of total supply for each product. Finally, **D 214 is distributed** by industries of domestic production for each product, in proportion to their output values. Thus, separate estimates on D 212 and D 214 are arrived at, and they are in principle values at accruals basis.

Producers and importers are normally obliged to register and submit underlying information for this kind of taxation by 18th of the following month, with the estimated tax amount paid to the district tax authorities. In the **central government accounts,** taxes are usually recorded on **cash basis** (actual receipts), while **NNA** applies the **accruals principle**. Accruals values are often estimated from the following **standard rule** (time lag of 1 month):

accruals value in period t = value of receipts in period t from February to January t+1

It presupposes that actual receipts are known on a monthly basis and that taxes are paid when due. In some cases, accruals values are **known from direct sources**. In other cases - lacking the necessary information - accruals value is set **equal to actual receipts**, by convention.

The clarification in the ESA definition on taxes linked to imports to include the amounts of such taxes even when they were levied on households - entered into the measures under Article 6 of the GNP Directive - does not bring about any particular revision of the Norwegian figures. In normal cases, the Government receipts are assumed to include the taxes levied on households in addition to the amounts paid by professional importers.

For more details on the various taxes please see D.214 below.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

19.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT are resources for the General government sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account as an identified component of the market value of goods at a detailed product level, and thus a use for the total economy.

19.3. Additional details

20. D.214 TAXES ON PRODUCTS EXCEPT VAT AND IMPORT TAXES

20.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable by sector

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Sources for estimating taxes on products except VAT and taxes and duties on imports are the **government accounts** and **structural information in SUT** (imports shares).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made in NNA to take account of tax amounts unlikely to be collected (except for VAT, see above).

In NNA, **taxes on products, excluding VAT** consist of all taxes on products except value added type taxes, including the ESA2010 concepts:

D 212	Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT
D 214	Taxes on products, except VAT and import taxes.

Items of other taxes on products are normally **not easily categorized** into these two main classes, although several of the items seem relevant for one of the two classes only. One clear exception is of course customs duties that exclusively belong to the first main class and sub-category D 2121 Import duties. In general, taxes on products are **usually linked to both domestic production and imports**. Goods domestically produced are taxed when leaving storehouse for sale or for own final use. Goods produced abroad are

taxed when being imported. Treating these taxes as commodity flows, they all become parts of product flows in purchasers' prices in the use table and subsequently in the supply table when balancing the goods and services accounts involved.

Technically - in the central framework of commodity flows - taxes on products appear as **value components** of each product flow, i.e. as part of producer's price (in NNA identified and given a unique code 11, except that any trade margin component part is coded separately as 15). This treatment is a consequence of the system flexibility implemented in Norway. For taxes on products, totals by product are **first estimated in the use table**. Next, a special calculation is carried out to distribute totals on domestic production flows and imports. This calculation first **establishes D 212** from import CIF shares of total supply for each product. Finally, **D 214 is distributed** by industries of domestic production for each product, in proportion to their output values. Thus, separate estimates on D 212 and D 214 are arrived at, and they are in principle values at accruals basis.

Producers and importers are normally obliged to register and submit underlying information for this kind of taxation by 18th of the following month, with the estimated tax amount paid to the district tax authorities. In the **central government accounts,** taxes are usually recorded on **cash basis** (actual receipts), while **NNA** applies the **accruals principle**. Accruals values are often estimated from the following **standard rule** (time lag of 1 month):

accruals value in period t = value of receipts in period t from February to January t+1

It presupposes that actual receipts are known on a monthly basis and that taxes are paid when due. In some cases, accruals values are **known from direct sources**. In other cases - lacking the necessary information - accruals value is set **equal to actual receipts**, by convention.

The clarification in the ESA definition on taxes linked to imports to include the amounts of such taxes even when they were levied on households - entered into the measures under Article 6 of the GNP Directive - does not bring about any particular revision of the Norwegian figures. In normal cases, the Government receipts are assumed to include the taxes levied on households in addition to the amounts paid by professional importers.

In distinguishing between **taxes on products** and **other taxes on production**, borderline cases do occur. In NNA, taxes on production and imports are normally treated as taxes on products only when there is a **clear link to goods or services**. When such a link is hard to define, they are thus treated as other taxes on production (D 29 in ESA2010).

In Norway, some **30 different taxes** on production and imports are **treated as taxes on products**. These are aggregated into **YTART**, i.e. categories, for use in the NA and subsequently in the macro-economic models operated by Statistics Norway. The taxes are described in the table below, by YTART and type (volume or value tax).

Table 61. Taxes on products, excluding VAT. 2012. NOK billion.

YTART	*Name*	*Type*	*Amount*
312	Excise on sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery	Volume	1.3
321	Excise on carbonated non-alcoholic beverages	Volume	1.7
322	Excise on beer	Volume	5.2
325	Excise on spirits and wine	Volume	6.1
331	Excise on tobacco	Volume	8.1
341	Excise on hydrofluorkarbon (HFK) and perfluorkarbon (PFK)	Volume	0.2
345	Excise on auto diesel	Volume	7.8
346	Tax on mineral oil	Volume	1.3
347	Excise on lubricating oil	Volume	0.1
348	Excise on NOx	Volume	0.1
349	Tax on electricity	Volume	6.8
352	Import duty on motor vehicles	Volume	16.4
361	Petrol tax	Volume	7.7
363	Tax on boat engines	Volume	0.2
364	Excise on CO2	Volume	4.4
365	Tax on sulphuric producty	Volume	0.1
367	Excise on packaging of wine	Volume	0.3
368	Excise on packaging of beer	Volume	0.4
369	Excise on packaging of non-alcoholic beverages	Volume	0.6
375	Tax on pharmaceutical preparations	Value	0.2
376	Tax on use of frequencies	Volume	0.2
381	Surplus of the Norwegian Pools limited	Value	2.8
382	Excise on race tracks (Totalizator tax)	Value	0.1
385	Duties on documents (stamp duties)	Value	5.1
397	Customs duties	Value	2.1
Total			79.2

Petrol tax is a tax on production and imports of petrol and other fluid fuels for motor engines (except diesel oil and kerosene type jet fuel). It is differentiated between lead-free and leaded petrol, while also including a special CO2-tax from 1991 (introduced for environmental purposes). The tax is in all respects specified as tax per liter.

Import duty on motor vehicles is a tax on imports (and on domestic production in principle, although almost non-existent) of motor vehicles, in seven tax groups with differentiated tax rates (also within same tax group).

Excise on tobacco is a tax on all tobacco products domestically produced or imported, with differentiated tax rates by quantity of each product.

Excise on spirits and wines etc. is a tax on the sale of spirits and wines etc. from the Norwegian Wine and Spirit Monopoly. One part is related to quantities sold by alcoholic grades, another part is sales values also by alcoholic grades, and a third part to their packing.

Excise on auto diesel is a tax on use of diesel that has replaced part of the former kilometer tax.

Tax on electric energy refer to two separate forms: (i) a tax on the use of electric energy (also for own final use), whether domestically produced or imported, and then (ii) from 1.1.93 another tax - motivated by the new energy market - on the production of electric energy. Tax rates are set per kWh, while certain industries and regions are exempted or paying reduced rates.

Excise on beer is a tax on beer (and other beverages with similar contents of alcohol) domestically produced or imported, with differentiated tax rates related to quantity (per liter) by 4 classes of alcoholic grades, recently also including tax on the packing (beer cans).

Tax on CO2 is a tax on **products causing pollution** in the form of emission to air, i.e. from use of coal, coke and refined petroleum products.

Duties on documents (stamp duties) have been one of the "borderline" taxes, now treated as tax on products, while earlier treated as other tax on production as it has been problematic to relate the tax flows to particular transaction in products. Eurostat has decided that registration charges on the change of ownership of financial assets when these are paid in the form of stamp duties, is to be recorded within taxes on products.

Excise on disposable packaging of beverages is a tax on disposable packaging of beverages except on milk and cocoa products. The tax is levied per unit smaller than 4 litres.

Surplus of the Norwegian pools limited is a notional tax from the surplus of the Norwegian Pools Limited (football betting and Lotto).

Excise on carbonated non-alcoholic beverages is a tax on carbonated non-alcoholic beverages domestically produced or imported, tax rate set by quantity (per liter), and in addition a tax on packing (cans).

Excise on chocolate and sugar confectionery is a tax on chocolate and sugar confectionery etc. domestically produced or imported, tax rate set by quantity.

Tax on mineral oil is a tax on various refined petroleum products domestically produced or imported, in three parts (base tax, CO2 -tax and additional tax) and stipulated by quantity (per liter).

Taxes on products **not mentioned above** include the following minor items: tax on boat engines, tax on lubricating oil, tax on sulphuric products, tax on pharmaceutical preparations, , tax on use of frequencies, tax on lotteries (from the surplus of the State Lottery), tax on NOx (products causing NOx pollution) and excise on race-tracks.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

20.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Taxes on products except VAT and import taxes are resources for the General government sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account as an identified component of the market value of goods at a detailed product level, and thus a use for the total economy.

20.3. Additional details

21. D.29 OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION

21.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources and methods

Uses of other taxes on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instutional sectors.

Sector S.12

A. Sources and methods

Uses of other taxes on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instutional sectors.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

Uses of other taxes on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instutional sectors.

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

Uses of other taxes on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instutional sectors.

Sector S.15

A. Sources and methods

Uses of other taxes on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instutional sectors.

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Main sources used are:

- Central government accounts (the fiscal accounts)
- Other central government accounts (government funds etc.)
- Local government accounts

Central and local government accounts, including other central government accounts, are used to estimate other taxes on production. 51 per cent of the total amount is allocated as income to central government. The remaining 49 per cent is income for local government, estimated from local government accounting data.

Some 100 detailed items of central government accounts (including nearly 20 items from other central government accounts) make up the types, treated and coded as other taxes on production. 1 month time-lag is applied to most other major taxes.

B. Methods

Other taxes on production (D.29) consist of taxes - except taxes on products that resident producers incur, and that are payable to general government, as a result of engaging in production. These are taxes independent of the quantity or value of the goods and services produced or sold. There are two breakdowns, i.e. by types and by kind of activities. The breakdown by kind of activities is the one applied for all items from output down to operating surplus. Borderline between taxes on products and other taxes on production has been described in section 20 on D.214 above.

In NNA, other taxes on production and imports consist of taxes on production and imports other than taxes on products. In terms of ESA2010, other taxes on production include one single item, defined as taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, independently of the quantity or value of the goods and services produced or sold. It should be underlined that rules and procedures exist to ensure that for each tax a correct and consistent classification is made.

In NNA, other taxes on production amounted to NOK 20.8 billion in 2012. Its share of GDP is 0.7 per cent. Virtually the whole amount of other taxes on production is related to market activities, while an insignificant amount from non-market production of government
and NPISHs.

2012 value	NOK 2.3 billion
Source	Items of central government accounts
Paying industry	060 Extraction of crude oil and natural gas

In terms of **valuation** and time of recording, all items are **actual receipts** as recorded in the central and local government accounts. It means that timing adjustments made to tax receipts are not carried out for other taxes on production. It may also be added that adjustments are not made to take account of tax amounts unlikely to be collected.

Some **100 detailed items of central government accounts** (including nearly 20 items from other central government accounts) are treated and coded as other taxes on production. **Largest items** - above NOK 1 billion threshold - are listed and illustrated by 2012 figures below. The source reference is given, with an indication of the allocation made to relevant

2012 value	NOK 2.3 billion
Source	Items of central government accounts
Paying industry	450 Sale of motor vehicles

industries in each case.

Table 62. Registration duty on motor vehicles

Table 63. Tax on CO2 emission on extraction of Petroleum

Table 64. Tax on extraction of petroleum Area excise

2012 value	NOK 1.8 billion
Source	Items of central government accounts
Paying industry	060 Extraction of crude oil and natural gas

Table 65. Annual duty on motor vehicles paid by producers

2012 value	NOK 1.6 billion
Source	Items of central government accounts
Paying industry	Many

Other taxes on production and imports of considerable size include income from auctions **in frequences and licenses in telecom,** excise on **waste,** and **special import tax on agricultural products.**

Other taxes on production as income for **local government** amount to NOK 10.2 billion in 2012, and have been confined to three items of local government accounts. Two items are related to electricity production and consist of concession taxes, while the **largest item** is **tax on real property**. The tax on real property is particularly levied for urban areas, and for electricity and other energy intensive plants. It is therefore assumed that

NNA-industry 688 Dwelling service production of owner-occupiers is a main payment industry, along with the electricity industry and other energy intensive manufacturing industries.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

21.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Other taxes on production resources for General governent sector are given by the general government accounts. This total is allocated by industry, type of producer and institutional sectors and thus balanced against total uses.

21.3. Additional details

22. D.31 SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS

22.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

In NNA, subsidies on products consist of **item D 319 Other subsidies on products exclusively**. They are mainly paid by central government, but to a minor degree also by local government. Import subsidies - ESA item D 311 - are non-existent in Norway.

S**ubsidies on products** have relevance in particular for products within agriculture. Also research and development services are subsidized in Norway in 2012. The **GDP share of subsidies on products** is **0.2 per cent in 2012.**

Subsidies on products are **recorded at values of actual payments**, with the exception of **subsidies on agricultural products** that are valued **at accruals basis**. This practice is very much influenced by problems of following the theoretical estimation approach (as for VAT) or the time-lag adjustment approach for lack of data recordings.

The **borderline between subsidies on products and other subsidies on production** has often been difficult to draw. Payments from central government concerning the Agricultural settlements are recorded in the central government accounts. Subsidies on milk and milk products are a main ingredient here, and one part (the base grant) is recorded as other subsidies on production to manufacture of dairy products, while the remaining part is recorded as **subsidies on agricultural products**.

Another borderline problem is the one **against government final consumption**. In the area of health and social work, in particular, there have been alternative treatment options open for government payments. One is to producers in respect of their production, either as subsidies in general, or as individual government consumption expenditure (eventually actual individual consumption of households) when goods and services are delivered directly to households according to a legally established right. In this respect, a third possibility has been the treatment as social benefits to households. In NNA, there has been a shift towards more such payments being recorded as government consumption expenditure and eventually as household actual consumption.

Government payment to public corporations (and quasi-corporations) **to compensate for persistent loss** is another problem area. The question is whether to treat such cases as subsidies or not. Treatment of persistent loss on the State railway corporation - example of a problematic case - is treated this as a subsidy in NNA. However, these payments have been **recorded as other subsidies on production** paid to the railway industry, and therefore not part of subsidies on products described here.

In Norway, some **12 different subsidies** on production are **treated as taxes on products**. These are aggregated into YTART, i.e. categories, for use in the NA and subsequently in the macro-economic models operated by Statistics Norway. The subsidies are described in the table below, by YTART and type (volume or value tax).

Table 66. Subsidies on products. 2012. NOK billion.

YTART	*Name*	*Type*	*Amount*
632	Subsidies on raw milk from bovine cattle	Volume	0.5
633	Subsidies on raw milk from sheep and goats	Volume	0.1
671	Subsidies on education	Value	0.3
672	Subsidies on R&D	Value	2.5
693	Subsidies on potatoes	Volume	0.0
694	Subsidies on bovine cattle, sheep and pig	Volume	0.6
695	Subsidies on sheep	Volume	0.1
697	Subsidies on fruit and vegetables	Volume	0.1
698	Subsidies on eggs	Volume	0.0
Total			4.1

In Norway, it is possible - in addition to a **breakdown by products** - to itemize subsidies on products **by type or by industry** (of receipts) due to the flexibility approach to valuation. For a summarized presentation, subsidies on products might be best described in terms of industry-related categories, and by similar references as noted for other taxes on products. By **industry-related categories**, it means industries of receipts, i.e. to which belonging industries producers are paid subsidies from government, for those subsidies related to production of specific products.

In NNA, the industries are **agriculture, wholesale trade, research and development, and education**. Illustrated by 2012 figures, the industry breakdown of subsidies on products is as follows:

Table 67. Subsidies on products by most important categories. NOK billion. 2012.

Categories	*NOK billion*
Product subsidies to agriculture	1.2
Product subsidies to research and development	2.3
Product subsidies to other industries	0.7
Total subsidies on products	**4.1**

Product subsidies to agriculture are subsidies paid by central government under the label of Agricultural settlements. They cover a number of sub-items that are considered for subsidies of this kind. Most important are price subsidies, and cost-reducing and other direct transfers, but these items are not allocated to agriculture in total, neither linked to products altogether.

Product subsidies to research and development are various subsidies related to research and development services.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable by sector

22.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Subsidies on products is a use of the General government sector only and is balanced against the Goods and services account as an identified component of the market value of goods at a detailed product level, and thus a resource for the total economy.

22.3. Additional details

23. D.39 OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION

23.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

In NNA, other subsidies on production consist of **subsidies other than subsidies on products**. In terms of ESA2010, other subsidies on production include one single item (D 39), defined as unrequited payments from general government (or the Institutions of the European Union) which resident producer units receive as a consequence of engaging in production and which are not linked to the quantity or value of the goods and services produced or sold. It should be underlined that rules and procedures exist to ensure that all subsidies on production are estimated and consistent classification is made.

Borderline cases between subsidies on products and other subsidies on production have been described in section 22 on D.31 above, the agricultural subsidies in particular. Other borderline problems dealt with concern the distinction between subsidies and government final consumption expenditure, the current versus capital distinction exemplified by subsidies vs. investment grants, and the treatment of persistent loss. Some of these issues and the NNA treatment are touched upon below when illustrating the largest items of other subsidies on production.

In NNA, other subsidies on production amounted to NOK 52.1 billion in 2012. Its **share of GDP is 1.8 per cent**.

Other subsidies on production are distributed to various NNA-industries of **market producers only**. Other subsidies on production are not allocated to non-market industries in NNA.

Main sources used are:

- Central government accounts (the fiscal accounts)
- Other central government accounts (government funds etc.)
- Local government accounts

Central government accounts, including **other central government accounts**, are used to estimate most other subsidies on production since approximately **75 per cent** of the total amount is paid by central government, while **25 per cent** is paid by local government, estimated from **local government accounting data**.

In terms of **valuation** and time of recording, all items are **actual outlays** as recorded in the central and local government accounts.

Almost **500 detailed items** of central government accounts are treated and coded as other subsidies on production. **Largest items** are listed and illustrated by 2012 figures below. The source reference is given, with an indication of the allocation made to relevant industries in each case.

Table 68. Grants according to Agreement for Agriculture

2012 value	NOK 11.0 billion
Source	Item 1150/70,73,74,77,78 of central government accounts
Receiving industries	Agriculture and wholesale trade

Table 69. Government measures to promote employment

2012 value	NOK 5.3 billion
Source	Item 0634/76 of central government accounts
Receiving industries	Distributed to 20 industries within manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, education and social work.

Table 70. Transfers to traffic part of the State Railway Corporation

2012 value	NOK 2.5 billion
Source	Item 1351/70 of central government accounts
Receiving industry	491 Transport via railways

Table 71. Special employment measures for sailors

2012 value	NOK 1.6 billion.
Source	Item 0909/ 73 of central government accounts
Receiving industries	502 Passenger sea transport

Other subsidies on production and imports included in 2012 among others grants to **named financial institution,** grants to **transportation** including Hurtigruta- the largest coastal liner company in Norway**,** grants to promote **environmental improvements,** grants to promote **cultural activities -** including film activities, grants to **education and research,** to **health activities,** production grants to **publishers of newspapers,** and grant to named **mining producer.**

In addition (but included in the total for central government), central government pay out **subsidies from government funds** etc., estimated from some 100 recordings of other central government accounts.

Other subsidies on production paid by **local government** amount to NOK 13.9 billion in 2012. Some 60 items involve other subsidies on production as recorded in local government accounts. The largest items were **transport grants** to scheduled motor bus transport, to tramway and suburban transport and to the dwelling service production industry as payments for housing and community amenity purposes.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources
B. Methods

Resources of other subsidies on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instuitutional sectors.

Sector S.12

A. Sources
B. Methods

Resources of other subsidies on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instuitutional sectors.

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

Resources of other subsidies on production is estimated by industry and type of producer using information from the general government accounts, establishing the figures for most of the main instuitutional sectors.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

23.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Other subsidies on production uses for General governent sector are given by the general government accounts. This total is allocated by industry, type of producer and institutional sectors and thus balanced against total resources of the economy.

23.3. Additional details

24. D.41 INTEREST

24.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

XIf data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for estimation of interest as a use for non-financial corporations is the NO – source DS1.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Data are taken directly from the source, but the figures are subject to balancing adjustments.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for estimation of interest as a use for the financial corporations sector are the sources DS3 for banks etc., DS4 for mutual funds, DS5 for insurance companies, DS6 for pension funds. For other financial corporations the source DS1 – NO – is used.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for interest uses for the general government sector are the central and local government accounts – sources DS7 and DS8.

B. Methods

From 2015, accrued interest on central government debt is calculated by the Central bank (Norges Bank). Financial statements from the Government Pension Fund provide payable interest on short term loans. These direct sources account for approximately 50 per cent of total expenditure in this category. Items not covered by these direct sources, mainly interest on local government debt, are taken directly from the government accounts.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

For self employed the source is the NO – source DS1. For other households the source is the Income and Wealth statistics – source DS11 (census).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

All indentified NPISHs of the CREE – source DS12 - are linked to either NO or Annual Accounting Statement from the CCRLE – source DS10 – by use of the unik business identification number (BIN).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

For interest uses of the Rest of the World the sources are general government accounts – DS7 and DS8 – the detailed reports from financial institutions – DS3, DS4 and DS5 – and the sample survey UT-finance – DS15 - covering non-financial sector and self employed.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

XIf data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for estimation of interest as a resource for non-financial corporations is the NO – source DS1.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Data are taken directly from the source, but the figures are subject to balancinf adjustments.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for estimation of interest as a resource for the financial corporations sector are the sources DS3 for banks etc., DS4 for mutual funds, DS5 for insurance companies, DS6 for pension funds. For other financial corporations the source DS1 – NO – is used.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

The **source** for interest resources for the general government sector are the central and local government accounts. Financial statements from the Pension Fund (Global and Norway) provide interest on foreign and domestic portfolio investments.

No adjustments are made to the source data.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

For self employed the source is the NO – source DS1. For other households the source is the Income and Wealth statistics – source DS11 (census).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

All indentified NPISHs of the CREE – source DS12 - are linked to either NO or Annual Accounting Statement from the CCRLE – source DS10 – by use of the unik business identification number (BIN).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

For interest resources of the Rest of the World the sources are general government accounts – DS7 and DS8 – the detailed reports from financial institutions – DS3, DS4 and DS5 – and the sample survey UT-finance – DS15 - covering non-financial setctor and self employed.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

24.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

The net total interst flows (uses less resources) is given by the net of the Rest of the World sector. Balancing net and gross interest flows are achieved by taking the figures for the non-financial sector as a residual. As some of the reports of the sources may give net instead of gross figures, the gross figures for the non-financial sector is assessed against the development of stock data (loans and deposits) and corresponding interest rates, and some balancing adjustments can be done to the gross figures of this sector.

24.3. Additional details

25. D.421 DIVIDENDS

25.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for uses of dividends of non-financial corporations is source DS16 the Statistics on Capital returns – Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders, see chapter 2.1.2.2.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources, but the figures are subject to balancing adjustments.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The source for uses of dividends of financial corporations is source DS16 the Statistics on Capital returns – Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders, see also chapter 2.1.2.2.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

For diviends uses of the Rest of the World the sources are general government accounts – DS7 and DS8 – the detailed reports from financial institutions – DS3, DS4 and DS5 –, the sample survey UT-finance – DS15 - covering non-financial sector and self-employed and the survey of Direct investments, stocks and income – DS17.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for resources of dividends of non-financial corporations is source DS16 the Statistics on Capital returns – Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders, see chapter 2.1.2.2.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources, but the figures are subject to balancing adjustments.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The source for resources of dividends of financial corporations is source DS16 the Statistics on Capital returns – Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders, see also chapter 2.1.2.2.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

The source for dividends resources for the general government sector are the central and local government accounts. Dividends from state owned corporations are covered by the fiscal account.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for resources of dividends of the household sector is sourcw DS16 the Statistics on Capital returns – Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders, see also chaprer 2.1.2.2.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

The source for uses of dividends of NPISHs is source DS 16 the Statistics on Capital returns – Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders, see chapter 2.1.2.2.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

For dividends uses of the Rest of the World the sources are general government accounts – DS7 and DS8 – the detailed reports from financial institutions – DS3, DS4 and DS5 –, the sample survey UT-finance – DS15 - covering non-financial sector and self-employed and the survey of Direct investments, stocks and income – DS17.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

25.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Total net dividends for the country is given by the figures for the Rest of the World. For general government the figures for dividends are taken from the central and lovcal government accounts. For the other sectors – financial and non-financial corporations, housholds and NPISHs – the figures used are the counter part figures of the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Shareholders. The figures for dividends of the non-financial corporations are adjusted to balance the total net figures for dividends.

25.3. Additional details

26. D.422 WITHDRAWALS FROM INCOME OF QUASI-COROPORATIONS

26.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations are only recorded as resources uses in government owned quasi-corporations. Thus the sources for withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations are the counter-part information of the local and central government accounts, DS7 and DS8.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.12

Uses of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the financial corporations sector are not estimated in the NNA.

Sector S.13

Uses of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the general government sector are not estimated in the NNA

Sector S.14

Uses of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the household sector are not estimated in the NNA

Sector S.15

Uses of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the NPISHs sector are not estimated in the NNA

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Resources of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the non-financial corporations sector are not estimated in the NNA

Sector S.12

Resources of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the financial corporations sector are not estimated in the NNA

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations are only recorded as resourses in local and central government. Thus the sources for withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations are the the local and central government accounts, DS7 and DS8. Withdrawal of income from SDFI (State's direct financial interest in the petroleum sector) are covered by the fiscal account of the central government.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.14

Resources of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the households sector are not estimated in the NNA

Sector S.15

Uses of withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations for the NPISHs sector are not estimated in the NNA

Sector S.2

Not applicable

26.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

The sources for withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations are the information of the local and central government accounts, DS7 and DS8. These data are also used as counter-part data for the non-financial corporations sector and uses and resources are in this way balanced and consistent.

26.3. Additional details

27. D.43 REINVESTED EARNINGS ON FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

27.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES and RESOURCES

Sector S.1

XIf data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sectors S.11, S.12, S2

A. Sources

Reinvested earnings (RIE) are the difference between the total operating surplus in direct investment enterprises (income for the investor) and distributed dividends. Previously - before the 1995 main revision - actual dividend payments only were included in the accounts. Reinvested earnings may be positive or negative which was the case in Norway in 2012 on the credit side (may be interpreted as disinvestments). In 2012, reinvested earnings corresponded to **0.8 and -0.2 per cent of GDP** respectively to abroad and from abroad.

Table 72. Reinvested earnings. NOK billion/percentage of GDP. 2012.

	NOK billion	*Percentage of GDP*
Reinvested earnings to abroad	24.8	0.8
Reinvested earnings from abroad	-6.5	-0.2
Memo:		
Total investment expenditure to abroad	195.0	6.6
Total investment income from abroad	243.2	8.2

Main sources used are:

- Special surveys on direct investment in Norway by Statistics Norway - source DS17
- UT-fianance – reports from non-financial enterprises to Statistics Norway – source DS15

Reinvested earnings are estimated based on information collected as part of source DS17 the surveys on **Direct investment.** From 2005 direct investment data are based on the new survey reporting system of Statistics Norway for balance of payments purposes (UT). For **outward FDI** - direct investment abroad - from 2007 a separate survey by Statistics Norway is another important data source. In addition, information from annual accounts submitted to the Register of Company Accounts is used as a source to detect and collect data on Norwegian direct investment abroad. The statistics on foreign direct investment in Norway is based on the new BOP-reporting for non-financial enterprises (UT), which has 2004 as the first reference year, and annual accounts submitted to the Register of Company Accounts. Information from newspapers and the Internet is used as a supplement to detect and collect data on new investment abroad and in Norway.

For **inward FDI** the source for profits is register data for total profits which is combined with the share of foreign ownership from the BOP data survey of non-financial enterprises (the UT-statistics). The latter is also the source for distributed dividends. For **outward FDI** the source for profits is the FDI survey on equity capital and profits, while the BOP survey of non-financial enterprises is the source for distributed dividends.

B. Methods

There is a clear distinction between direct investment income and portfolio income in the BOP survey of non-financial enterprises. The two sources for outward FDI is co-ordinated regarding the resident investors, but not regarding the non-resident investment companies. Distributed dividends are collected also in the outward FDI equity capital and profit survey, but the numbers have shown not to be reliable (too small numbers).

The sources have become less adequate for updating the survey register after the introduction of the new BOP data collection system. Consequently, a project has been launched to improve the update sources including a co-operation with the **EuroGroup Register**. Both holding companies, branches (unincorporated enterprises wholly owned by foreign companies) and special purpose entities are covered by the register.

Reinvested earnings on inwards direct investments are based on accounting information from the NO taxation reports, where gains, losses, extraordinaire events etc. are given as separate items and can thus be excluded from the estimations. The question regarding exclusion of holding

gains on outward direct investments has so now been underlined in our reporting instructions for profit reporting.

Two important changes were made as from 2007 with backward revisions. First, indirect owned equity capital was excluded thus bringing this part in line with the manual and with inward FDI. Second, other capital and income are taken from the BOP survey of non-financial enterprises (and from other sources for the few financial enterprises involved in FDI) rather than from the special survey for FDI purposes which is then limited to equity capital and profits. In addition the FDI is now based on a sample (cut-off) survey instead of the (in theory) full scale tax survey. But the tax survey became increasingly less complete with a random lack of reports which and had to be replaced by other sources.

27.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

A full sector allocation is given by the source statistics – sources DS15 and DS17 – implying that no balancing adjustments are made in the BoP/NNA.

27.3. Additional details

28. D.44 OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME

28.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

No figures are estimated for uses of other investment income of non-financial corporations.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for other investment income uses of financial corporations are the accounting based reports from the financial institutions of the mutual

funds sector, the insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector, i.e. sources DS4, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources

Sector S.13

No figures are estimated for uses of other investment income for general government.

Sector S.14

No figures are estimated for uses of other investment income for household sector.

Sector S.15

No figures are estimated for uses of other investment income for NPISHs.

Sector S.2

No figures are estimated for other investment income from the Rest of the World other than reinvested earnings.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The sources for other investment income resources of non-financial corporations are the counter-part information of the accounting based

reports from the financial institutions of the mutual funds sector, the insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector, i.e. sources DS4, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for other investment income resources of the financial corporations sector are the accounting based reports from the financial institutions of the mutual funds sector, the insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector, i.e. sources DS4, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The sources for other investment income resources of the general government resources are the counter-part information of the accounting based reports from the financial institutions of the mutual funds sector, the insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector, i.e. sources DS4, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The sources for other investment income resources of the housholds are the counter-part information of the accounting based reports from the financial institutions of the mutual funds sector, the insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector, i.e. sources DS4, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources

Sector S.15

A. Sources

The sources for other investment income resources are the counter-part information of the accounting based reports from the financial institutions of the mutual funds sector, the insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector, i.e. sources DS4, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The sources for other investment income (resources) of the Rest of the World are the accounting based reports from the financial institutions of the mutual funds sector, the insurance corporations sector and the pension funds sector, i.e. sources DS4, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources

28.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

As the only source for other investment income are the financial corporations, the accounting based data from their reports are used as counterpart data for all other sectors , and thus the uses and resources of this variable is balanced and consistent across all sector.

28.3. Additional details

29. D.45 RENT

29.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

For rent uses of the non-financial corporations sector the NO – source DS1 - is the source, see chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

5 per cent of the NO-item 6300 Expenses of rented property is taken as rent.

Otherwise no adjustments are made to the source data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Sector S.12

Rent uses is not estimated for the financial corporations sector.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for rent uses for the general government sector are the central government accounts – sources DS7 and DS8.

B. Methods

The data are taken directly from the source without any further estimations.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

For rent uses in the self employed of the household sector the NO – source DS1 - is the source, see chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

5 per cent of the NO-item 6300 Expenses of rented property is taken as rent.

Otherwise no adjustments are made to the source data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

For rent uses of the NPISHs information is taken from the the item in the accounts corresponding to NO-item 6300 Expenses of rented property.

B. Methods

5 per cent of expenses of rented property as reported in the accounts is taken as rent.

Otherwise no adjustments are made to the source data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Sector S.2

Rent uses is not estimated for the Rest of the World.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

For rent resources of the non-financial corporations sector the NO – source DS1 - is the source, see chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

5 per cent of the NO-item 3600 Income from rent, own property is taken as rent.

Otherwise no adjustments are made to the source data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Sector S.12

Rent resources is not estimated for the financial corporations sector.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for rent income for the general government sector are the central government accounts – sources DS7 and DS8.

B. Methods

The data are taken directly from the source without any further estimations.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

For rent resources of the self employed of the household sector the NO – source DS1 - is the source, see chapter 2.1.2.

B. Methods

5 per cent of the NO-item 3600 Income from rent, own property is taken as rent.

Otherwise no adjustments are made to the source data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

For rent resources of the NPISHs information is taken from the the item in the accounts corresponding to NO-item 3600 Income from rent, own property.

B. Methods

5 per cent of income from rent, own property as reported in the accounts is taken as rent.

Otherwise no adjustments are made to the source data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Sector S.2

Rent resources is not estimated for the Rest of the World.

29.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Rent uses and rent resources are estimated independently for each sector and the flows are balanced using the no-financial corporations sector – S11 - as a residual.

29.3. Additional details

30. D.41G TOTAL INTEREST BEFORE FISIM ALLOCATION

30.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

XIf data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for estimation of total interest before FISIM allocation as a use for non-financial corporations is the NO – source DS1.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Data are taken directly from the source, but the figures are subject to balancing adjustments .

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for estimation of total interest before FISIM allocation as a use for the financial corporations sector are the sources DS3 for banks etc., DS4 for mutual funds, DS5 for insurance companies, DS6 for pension funds. For other financial corporations the source DS1 – NO – is used.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for total interest before FISIM allocation uses for the general government sector are the central and local government accounts – sources DS7 and DS8.

B. Methods

From 2015, accrued interest on central government debt is calculated by the Central bank (Norges Bank). Financial statements from the Government Pension Fund provide payable interest on short term loans. These direct sources account for approximately 50 per cent of total expenditure in this category. Items not covered by these direct sources, mainly interest on local government debt, are taken directly from the government accounts.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

For self employed the source is the NO – source DS1. For other households the source is the Income and Wealth statistics – source DS11 (census).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

All indentified NPISHs of the CREE – source DS12 - are linked to either NO or Annual Accounting Statement from the CCRLE – source DS10 – by use of the unik business identification number (BIN).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

For total interest before FISIM allocation uses of the Rest of the World the sources are general government accounts – DS7 and DS8 – the detailed reports from financial institutions – DS3, DS4 and DS5 – and the sample survey UT-finance covering non-financial sector and self employed – DS15.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

XIf data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for estimation of total interest before FISIM allocation as a resource for non-financial corporations is the NO – source DS1.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

Data are taken directly from the source, but the figures are subject to balancing adjustments.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for estimation of total interest before FISIM allocation as a resource for the financial corporations sector are the sources DS3 for banks

etc., DS4 for mutual funds, DS5 for insurance companies, DS6 for pension funds. For other financial corporations the source DS1 – NO – is used.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

The source for total interest before FISIM allocation resources for the general government sector are the central and local government accounts. Financial statements from the Pension Fund (Global and Norway) provide interest on foreign and domestic portfolio investments.

No adjustments are made to the source data.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

For self employed the source is the NO – source DS1. For other households the source is the Income and Wealth statistics – source DS11 (census).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the NO data to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the NO data out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

All indentified NPISHs of the CREE – source DS12 - are linked to either NO or Annual Accounting Statement from the CCRLE – source DS10 – by use of the unik business identification number (BIN).

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

For total interest before FISIM allocation resources of the Rest of the World the sources are general government accounts – DS7 and DS8 – the detailed reports from financial institutions – DS3, DS4 and DS5 – and the sample survey UT-finance covering non-financial setctor and self employed – source DS15.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

30.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

The net total total interest before FISIM allocation (uses less resources) is given by the net of the Rest of the World sector. Balancing net and gross interest flows are achieved by taking the figures for the non-financial sector as a residual. As some of the reports of the sources may give net instead of gross figures, the gross figures for the non-financial sector is assessed against the development of stock data (loans and deposits) and corresponding interest rates, and some balancing adjustments can be done to the gross figures of this sector.

30.3. Additional details

31. D.51 TAXES ON INCOME

31.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued income taxes payable by **companies**, including companies subject to petroleum tax, are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24:
http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.12

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued income taxes payable by **companies**, including financial corporations, are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24:
http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association

etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued income taxes payable by **government units** are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes - DS24: http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued income taxes for **personal tax payers** and thus the household sector are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes- DS25: https://www.ssb.no/en/inntekt-og-forbruk/statistikker/selvangivelse

The tax statistics for personal taxpayers is a total census based on data from the ordinary tax assessments. The data basis contains individual data for all persons aged 13 and older who are taxable to Norway during the fiscal year in question. The age cut-off limit stems from the fact that children who are 13 and older during the fiscal year, must file a tax return if they have had employment income. If the child is 12 or younger during the fiscal year, the employment income shall be listed in the parents' tax return.

The statistics cover all individuals in the tax assessments, including those living abroad and who are taxable to Norway. From fiscal year 1999, individuals taxed on Svalbard are also included in the statistics.

In connection with the publishing of the statistics, the population has often been limited to all persons 17 years of age and older who are registered as residents of the country as of 31 December of the fiscal year. This dividing line was set because 17 is the age individuals normally begin filing tax returns. All persons living in Norway are included in the Tax Return Statistics, regardless of whether or not they have delivered tax returns.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers' main source is the Directorate of Taxes' Register for Personal Tax Payers. Information on income, deductions, property and debts are obtained from here. In addition, information on taxes and tax deductions have been collected from Statistics Norway's tax statistics for personal tax payers, while demographic information is collected from Statistics Norway's population statistics.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers is a total census, including all persons who are taxable to Norway.

Sector S.15

Annual accrued income taxes payable by **NPISHs** are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24: http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The sources for the uses of taxes on income for the rest of the world are the counterpart information of the general government accounts.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the sources out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the sources.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued income taxes for **personal tax payers** receivable by general government are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS25: https://www.ssb.no/en/inntekt-og-forbruk/statistikker/selvangivelse

The tax statistics for personal taxpayers is a total census based on data from the ordinary tax assessments. The data basis contains individual data for all persons aged 13 and older who are taxable to Norway during the fiscal year in question. The age cut-off limit stems from the fact that children who are 13 and older during the fiscal year, must file a tax return if they have had employment income. If the child is 12 or younger during the fiscal year, the employment income shall be listed in the parents' tax return.

The statistics cover all individuals in the tax assessments, including those living abroad and who are taxable to Norway. From fiscal year 1999, individuals taxed on Svalbard are also included in the statistics.

In connection with the publishing of the statistics, the population has often been limited to all persons 17 years of age and older who are registered as residents of the country as of 31 December of the fiscal year. This dividing line was set because 17 is the age individuals normally begin filing tax returns. All persons living in Norway are included in the Tax Return Statistics, regardless of whether or not they have delivered tax returns.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers' main source is the Directorate of Taxes' Register for Personal Tax Payers. Information on income, deductions, property and debts are obtained from here. In addition, information on taxes and tax deductions have been collected from Statistics Norway's tax statistics for personal tax payers, while demographic information is collected from Statistics Norway's population statistics.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers is a total census, including all persons who are taxable to Norway.

Annual accrued income taxes for **companies**, including companies subject to petroleum tax, are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24: http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The establishment of tax laws and the subscription to international tax agreements have over time strongly reduced the flows of taxes across the borders. The source for the small amount of resources of taxes on income for the rest of the world is the Norges banks accounts.

B. Methods

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the source to comply with ESA definitions.

No adjustments are made to the accounting data from the source out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The data are taken directly from the source.

31.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

31.3. Additional details

32. D.59 OTHER CURRENT TAXES

32.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued other current taxes payable by **companies**, including companies subject to petroleum tax, are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24:
http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.12

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued other current taxes payable by **companies**, including financial corporations, are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24:
http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued other current taxes payable by **government units** are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24:
http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to

information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued other current taxes for **personal tax payers** and thus the household sector are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS25: https://www.ssb.no/en/inntekt-og-forbruk/statistikker/selvangivelse

The tax statistics for personal taxpayers is a total census based on data from the ordinary tax assessments. The data basis contains individual data for all persons aged 13 and older who are taxable to Norway during the fiscal year in question. The age cut-off limit stems from the fact that children who are 13 and older during the fiscal year, must file a tax return if they have had employment income. If the child is 12 or younger during the fiscal year, the employment income shall be listed in the parents' tax return.

The statistics cover all individuals in the tax assessments, including those living abroad and who are taxable to Norway. From fiscal year 1999, individuals taxed on Svalbard are also included in the statistics.

In connection with the publishing of the statistics, the population has often been limited to all persons 17 years of age and older who are registered as residents of the country as of 31 December of the fiscal year. This dividing line was set because 17 is the age individuals normally begin filing tax returns. All persons living in Norway are included in the Tax Return Statistics, regardless of whether or not they have delivered tax returns.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers' main source is the Directorate of Taxes' Register for Personal Tax Payers. Information on income, deductions, property and debts are obtained from here. In addition, information on taxes and tax deductions have been collected from Statistics Norway's tax statistics for personal tax payers, while demographic information is collected from Statistics Norway's population statistics.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers is a total census, including all persons who are taxable to Norway.

Sector S.15

Annual accrued other current taxes payable by **NPISHs** are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24:
http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.2

Uses of other current taxes for the rest of the world are is not estimated in the NNA.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

Annual accrued other current taxes for **personal tax payers** receivable by general government are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS25:
https://www.ssb.no/en/inntekt-og-forbruk/statistikker/selvangivelse

The tax statistics for personal taxpayers is a total census based on data from the ordinary tax assessments. The data basis contains individual data for all persons aged 13 and older who are taxable to Norway during the fiscal year in question. The age cut-off limit stems from the fact that children who are 13 and older during the fiscal year, must file a tax return if they have had employment income. If the child is 12 or younger during the fiscal year, the employment income shall be listed in the parents' tax return.

The statistics cover all individuals in the tax assessments, including those living abroad and who are taxable to Norway. From fiscal year 1999, individuals taxed on Svalbard are also included in the statistics.

In connection with the publishing of the statistics, the population has often been limited to all persons 17 years of age and older who are registered as residents of the country as of 31 December of the fiscal year. This dividing line was set because 17 is the age individuals normally begin filing tax returns. All persons living in Norway are included in the Tax Return Statistics, regardless of whether or not they have delivered tax returns.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers' main source is the Directorate of Taxes' Register for Personal Tax Payers. Information on income, deductions, property and debts are obtained from here. In addition, information on taxes and tax deductions have been collected from Statistics Norway's tax statistics for personal tax payers, while demographic information is collected from Statistics Norway's population statistics.

The tax statistics for personal tax payers is a total census, including all persons who are taxable to Norway.

Annual accrued other current taxes for **companies**, including companies subject to petroleum tax, are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes – DS24:
http://www.ssb.no/en/virksomheter-foretak-og-regnskap/statistikker/skattepl

The statistics cover all non-personal taxpayers. To be regarded as a non-personal taxpayer, the owners of the company (or institution, association etc.) must have limited responsibility for its liabilities. The

owners/shareholders must also be obliged to file a tax return, cf. Tax Assessment Act, Chapter 4.

The tax statistics are based on information from the Directorate of Taxes' Register of Non-Personal Taxpayers after the ordinary assessment. Once the data have been collected, checked and corrected, they are linked to information about industry, among other things, from Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

The information about the companies taxed pursuant to the Petroleum Tax Act is obtained from the Petroleum Tax Office in Oslo and the Central Office - Foreign Tax Affairs.

The statistics for shipping companies are based on information obtained from the Central Office - Taxation of Large-Sized Companies (SFS), where all companies covered by the special tax rules for shipping companies are assessed. This information includes taxable income, deductions, assets and equity.

No additional estimations are made before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Resources of other current for the rest of the world are is not estimated in the NNA.

32.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

32.3. Additional details

33. D.611 EMPLOYERS' ACTUAL SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

33.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

D.611 employers' actual social contributions corresponds to the flow D.121, implying that the sources and methods for estimating uses of employers' social contributions of the households sector are the same as used for estimating employers' social contribution on the GIA, see section 17 on D.12.

For **S11 Employers' other actual social contributions** comprise contributions to insurance companies or social security funds outside National Insurance. The latter consists of a variety of social security schemes covering different groups of employees, among which three sub-items are specified in NNA:

- Public Service Pension Fund
- Municipal Pension Funds
- Other social security schemes

Also these contributions are estimated mainly with basis in the NO item 5900

Employers' imputed social contributions reflects that some employers provide social benefits to their present or former employees out of their own resources without involving an insurance company or autonomous pension fund. The estimation of this item has also been based on the NO, this time item 5420 Pension payments.

The **accounting based SBS** – DS2 - based on Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements - for short **NO** (NæringsOppgave) – supplies the items from which have been conceptually selected for direct use in compiling the various NA items.

NO-items used for estimation of compensation of employees

NO items:	
5000	Wages and salaries
5300	Other taxable remuneration (50 per cent for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, 100 per cent for other industries)
5400	National insurance premium
5420	Pension payments
5900	Other indirect staff expenses (90 per cent)
7155	Travel, subsistence and car allowances (25 per cent)
7165	Travel allowances (free amount - 25 per cent)

The percentages (except for item 5300) are applied to incorporate **income in kind**. NO-item 5300 Other taxable remuneration are recorded as compensation of employees, with the exception for manufacturing where only 50 % is recorded as compensation of employees, and the rest as intermediate consumption. NO-item 5900 Other personnel costs/Indirect staff expenses includes according to the tax authorities' instructions mostly expenditures related to pension schemes, free or subsidized canteens, holiday homes etc. to be recorded as compensation of employees. In addition expenditures on education of staff in for example external courses attended by employees are included, which are considered intermediate consumption in production. 90 % are assumed compensation of employees. NO-items 7155/7165 Travel, subsistence and car allowances are assumed to contain an element of compensation of employees. It is assumed that 25 % are compensation of employees.

For industries covered by SBS - and also where government accounts are used - these source data are used directly for the COE estimates in the NNA. Some redistribution between wages and salaries and employers' social contributions in the NO items is however made in order to comply with reconciliation for the total amount of employers' social contributions. It may be added that employment figures in SBS serve as a control for the employment estimates in NNA.

Accounting statistics of **self-employed** as source was available for the first time in 1991 and 1992 as a means to evaluate a tax reform taken place in Norway from 1992. The source material is based on tax data in tax declarations and accounts (business as well as personal) submitted to the tax authorities. The data are thus influenced by tax rules and tax auditing practice.

In the first phase, accounting items have been given conversion codes to transaction categories used in NNA. These are accounting data used in the second place after total COE has been estimated in the first place, thus when calculating the COE share for the household sector. The annual accounting data referred to cover some 97-98 per cent of the COE of household sector,

while a small addition for house-porters in the dwelling services is taken into account for the indicator being applied in this case. Adjustments are made to self-employed data of the LFS to reflect changes in number of farms in agriculture, the register data on number of fishermen, and also to smooth out big fluctuations in the LFS figures. The adjustments mentioned here thus refer to the process of consolidating compensation of employees and employment data in the labour accounts system.

Employers' actual social contributions are divided into two sub-items in NNA, one on contributions to National Insurance, and on other actual social contributions.

Employers' actual contributions to National Insurance are specified separately due to its major role in this context. National Insurance - as the most important social security scheme in Norway - covers old age pensions, disability pensions and other types of social benefits. All employers are obliged to pay contributions to National Insurance for the benefit of their employees. The total value of employers' contributions to National Insurance is estimated on **accruals basis** based on NO item 5900 Other indirect staff expense (90 per cent), see table in section 4.4.4. In other activities not covered by SBS, employers' contributions to National Insurance are estimated by using activity figures of wages and salaries and imputed contribution rates.

Employers' other actual social contributions comprise contributions to insurance companies or social security funds outside National Insurance. The latter consists of a variety of social security schemes covering different groups of employees, among which three sub-items are specified in NNA:

- Public Service Pension Fund
- Municipal Pension Funds
- Other social security schemes

Also these contributions are estimated mainly with basis in the NO item 5900

Employers' imputed social contributions reflects that some employers provide social benefits to their present or former employees out of their own resources without involving an insurance company or autonomous pension fund. The estimation of this item has also been based on the NO, this time item 5420 Pension payments, see table in section 4.4.4.

Although the NO-based SBS-statisticis is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

For **S12** sources used are mainly the same as used for estimating data for the production account, namely:

- Credit market statistics for banks (ORBOF)
- Credit market statistics for insurance companies (FORT)

- Credit market statistics for other financial institutions (PORT)
- Wage statistics
- Register of Wages and Salaries (RWS)

Wages statistics are considered second in quality after wage bill data (or data on compensation of employees) of the **credit market statistics**, thus considered more reliable than employment data available. The W/FE ratio is therefore closely connected to wage data.

Accounting data of the various parts of **credit market statistics** - though not part of SBS - have been used to estimate compensation of employees in NNA. Compensation of employees data are subsequently split into the various components. For all industries of financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding, but including the auxiliary industry, the implicit employment data are basically in line with employment data of the Labor Force Surveys and the Register of Employers.

Accounting data of credit market statistics are used for the estimation of compensation of employees in **life insurance, pension funding and non-life insurance**.

A new source as part of the credit market statistics are available for **auxiliary financial intermediation** and used for estimating compensation of employees for this industry.

Although the credit market statisticis is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

For **S13** compensation of employees data from **central government and local government accounts** are used for the estimation of compensation of employees and its components in public administration and defense (i.e. for all military personnel). Employers' social contributions include contributions made to the National Insurance Scheme, the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund and the Pension arrangement for seamen. Contributions to the National Insurance Scheme account for close to 90 per cent of the total. Annual accrued contributions to the National Insurance Scheme are calculated in the labour accounts module of the national accounts. The remaining contributions are obtained from the accounts of the pension entities themselves.

Employees' social contributions include contributions made to the National Insurance Scheme, the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund, the Pension arrangement for seamen, and the Pension arrangement for fishermen. Contributions to the National Insurance Scheme account for approximately 95 per cent of the total. Annual accrued contributions to the National Insurance Scheme are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes for personal tax payers. The remaining contributions are obtained from the accounts of the pension entities themselves.

RWS has particular problems with industries that contain general government services. In the case of public administration, RWS data are much higher than recorded in NNA from the government accounts, while the difference is insignificant for defense activities when comparing wages and salaries.

Although the government accounts is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

For **S15,** due to a lack of accounting data for this sector the employers' social contruibutions is estimated using a fixed share of estimated output.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Contribution paid by resident employers to **foreign Social Security** schemes or similar foreign private insurance or pension funds should be included as part of compensation of employees. **Employers' social contributions** are included in the figures of compensation of employees in most cases and excluded in other cases where figures are relatively small. In the case of foreign seamen, the social contributions are estimated directly reflecting the social security funds or arrangements in that case (4 per cent of total compensation). For the SAS air transportation case, social contributions are included in total compensation of employees. Elsewhere, to be able to estimate not only wages and salaries but also employers' social contributions and thus compensation of employees in total, an assumption on the share of the premiums (contributions) to the total amount of compensation is made. This share is assumed to be 10 per cent, while observed to be 22 per cent for the Norwegian economy in total in this case. No effort was made to split between actual and imputed social contributions by employers in the BoP and NNA.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

No estimations are made for employers' actual social contributions as resources for the non-financial corporations sector.

Sector S.12

All uses of employers' actual social contributions are recorded as resources for the financial corporations sector. See uses for sources and methods.

Sector S.13

No estimations are made for employers' actual social contributions as resources for the general government sector.

Sector S.14

A. Sources (reference to data source(s) described in Section C)
B. Methods

Employers' social contributions credit for the household sector is estimated taking the estimated total employers' social contributions across all industries in the LA and deducting estimated employers' social contributions payable to non-resident and adding employers' social contributions receivable from the rest of the world.

Sector S.15

No estimations are made for employers' actual social contributions as resources for the general government sector.

Sector S.2

Contribution paid by resident employers to **foreign Social Security** schemes or similar foreign private insurance or pension funds should be included as part of compensation of employees. **Employers' social contributions** are included in the figures of compensation of employees in most cases and excluded in other cases where figures are relatively small. In the case of foreign seamen, the social contributions are estimated directly reflecting the social security funds or arrangements in that case (4 per cent of total compensation). For the SAS air transportation case, social contributions are included in total compensation of employees. Elsewhere, to be able to estimate not only wages and salaries but also employers' social contributions and thus compensation of employees in total, an assumption on the share of the premiums (contributions) to the total amount of compensation is made. This share is assumed to be 10 per cent, while observed to be 22 per cent for the Norwegian economy in total in this case. No effort was made to **split between actual and imputed social contributions by employers** in the BoP and NNA.

33.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Employers' actual social contributions is estimated as a total across all industries in the LA and adding estimated employers' social contributions receivable from the rest of the world. This total is compared to the accounting based information from the financial corporations sector and the difference is taken as Housholds' actual social contributions - D613.

33.3. Additional details

34. D.612 EMPLOYERS' IMPUTED SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

34.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

D.612 employers' imputed social contributions corresponds to the flow D.122, implying that the sources and methods for estimating uses of employers' social contributions of the households sector are the same as used for estimating employers' social contribution on the GIA.

For **S11 Employers' other actual social contributions** comprise contributions to insurance companies or social security funds outside National Insurance. The latter consists of a variety of social security

schemes covering different groups of employees, among which three sub-items are specified in NNA:

- Public Service Pension Fund
- Municipal Pension Funds
- Other social security schemes

Also these contributions are estimated mainly with basis in the NO item 5900

Employers' imputed social contributions reflects that some employers provide social benefits to their present or former employees out of their own resources without involving an insurance company or autonomous pension fund. The estimation of this item has also been based on the NO, this time item 5420 Pension payments.

The **accounting based SBS – DS2 -** based on Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements - for short **NO** (NæringsOppgave) – supplies the items from which have been conceptually selected for direct use in compiling the various NA items.

NO-items used for estimation of compensation of employees

NO items:

5000	Wages and salaries
5300	Other taxable remuneration (50 per cent for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, 100 per cent for other industries)
5400	National insurance premium
5420	Pension payments
5900	Other indirect staff expenses (90 per cent)
7155	Travel, subsistence and car allowances (25 per cent)
7165	Travel allowances (free amount - 25 per cent)

The percentages (except for item 5300) are applied to incorporate **income in kind**. NO-item 5300 Other taxable remuneration are recorded as compensation of employees, with the exception for manufacturing where only 50 % is recorded as compensation of employees, and the rest as intermediate consumption. NO-item 5900 Other personnel costs/Indirect staff expenses includes according to the tax authorities' instructions mostly expenditures related to pension schemes, free or subsidized canteens, holiday homes etc. to be recorded as compensation of employees. In addition expenditures on education of staff in for example external courses attended by employees are included, which are considered intermediate consumption in production. 90 % are assumed compensation of employees. NO-items 7155/7165 Travel, subsistence and car allowances are assumed to contain an element of compensation of employees. It is assumed that 25 % are compensation of employees.

For industries covered by SBS - and also where government accounts are used - these source data are used directly for the COE estimates in the NNA. Some redistribution between wages and salaries and employers' social contributions in the NO items is however made in order to comply with reconciliation for the total amount of employers' social contributions. It may

be added that employment figures in SBS serve as a control for the employment estimates in NNA.

Accounting statistics of **self-employed** as source was available for the first time in 1991 and 1992 as a means to evaluate a tax reform taken place in Norway from 1992. The source material is based on tax data in tax declarations and accounts (business as well as personal) submitted to the tax authorities. The data are thus influenced by tax rules and tax auditing practice.

In the first phase, accounting items have been given conversion codes to transaction categories used in NNA. These are accounting data used in the second place after total COE has been estimated in the first place, thus when calculating the COE share for the household sector. The annual accounting data referred to cover some 97-98 per cent of the COE of household sector, while a small addition for house-porters in the dwelling services is taken into account for the indicator being applied in this case. Adjustments are made to self-employed data of the LFS to reflect changes in number of farms in agriculture, the register data on number of fishermen, and also to smooth out big fluctuations in the LFS figures. The adjustments mentioned here thus refer to the process of consolidating compensation of employees and employment data in the labour accounts system.

Employers' actual social contributions are divided into two sub-items in NNA, one on contributions to National Insurance, and on other actual social contributions.

Employers' actual contributions to National Insurance are specified separately due to its major role in this context. National Insurance - as the most important social security scheme in Norway - covers old age pensions, disability pensions and other types of social benefits. All employers are obliged to pay contributions to National Insurance for the benefit of their employees. The total value of employers' contributions to National Insurance is estimated on **accruals basis** based on NO item 5900 Other indirect staff expense (90 per cent), see table in section 4.4.4. In other activities not covered by SBS, employers' contributions to National Insurance are estimated by using activity figures of wages and salaries and imputed contribution rates.

Employers' other actual social contributions comprise contributions to insurance companies or social security funds outside National Insurance. The latter consists of a variety of social security schemes covering different groups of employees, among which three sub-items are specified in NNA:

- Public Service Pension Fund
- Municipal Pension Funds
- Other social security schemes

Also these contributions are estimated mainly with basis in the NO item 5900

Employers' imputed social contributions reflects that some employers provide social benefits to their present or former employees out of their own resources without involving an insurance company or autonomous pension fund. The estimation of this item has also been based on the NO, this time item 5420 Pension payments, see table in section 4.4.4.

Although the NO-based SBS-statisticis is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

For **S12** sources used are mainly the same as used for estimating data for the production account, namely:

- Credit market statistics for banks (ORBOF)
- Credit market statistics for insurance companies (FORT)
- Credit market statistics for other financial institutions (PORT)
- Wage statistics
- Register of Wages and Salaries (RWS)

Wages statistics are considered second in quality after wage bill data (or data on compensation of employees) of the **credit market statistics**, thus considered more reliable than employment data available. The W/FE ratio is therefore closely connected to wage data.

Accounting data of the various parts of **credit market statistics** - though not part of SBS - have been used to estimate compensation of employees in NNA. Compensation of employees data are subsequently split into the various components. For all industries of financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding, but including the auxiliary industry, the implicit employment data are basically in line with employment data of the Labor Force Surveys and the Register of Employers.

Accounting data of credit market statistics are used for the estimation of compensation of employees in **life insurance, pension funding and non-life insurance**.

A new source as part of the credit market statistics are available for **auxiliary financial intermediation** and used for estimating compensation of employees for this industry.

Although the credit market statisticis is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

For **S13** compensation of employees data from **central government and local government accounts** are used for the estimation of compensation of employees and its components in public administration and defense (i.e. for all military personnel). Employers' social contributions include contributions made to the National Insurance Scheme, the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund and the Pension arrangement for seamen. Contributions to the National Insurance Scheme account for close to 90 per

cent of the total. Annual accrued contributions to the National Insurance Scheme are calculated in the labour accounts module of the national accounts. The remaining contributions are obtained from the accounts of the pension entities themselves.

Employees' social contributions include contributions made to the National Insurance Scheme, the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund, the Pension arrangement for seamen, and the Pension arrangement for fishermen. Contributions to the National Insurance Scheme account for approximately 95 per cent of the total. Annual accrued contributions to the National Insurance Scheme are obtained from the statistics on assessed taxes for personal tax payers. The remaining contributions are obtained from the accounts of the pension entities themselves.

RWS has particular problems with industries that contain general government services. In the case of public administration, RWS data are much higher than recorded in NNA from the government accounts, while the difference is insignificant for defense activities when comparing wages and salaries.

Although the government accounts is taken as a starting point for estimating employers' social contribution, the final figures are the result of assessments taking other sources and other variables into account.

For **S15,** due to a lack of accounting data for this sector the employers' social contruibutions is estimated using a fixed share of estimated output.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Uses of employers' imputed social contributions are not estimated in the Norwegian national accounts and balance of payments.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

☐ If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources and methods

Employers' imputed social contributions are estimated as resources for the non-financial corporations sector in the integrated LA system. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the local and central government, NPISHs and financial corporations. Uses of other social insurance benefits for the financial corprations sector are taken to be of same amount as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the local and central government, NPISHs and financial corporations. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.12

A. Sources and methods

See description for sector S.11.

Sector S.13

A. Sources and methods

See description for sector S.11.

Sector S.14

A. Sources and methods

See description for sector S.11.

Sector S.15

A. Sources and methods

See description for sector S.11.

Sector S.2

Resources of employers' imputed social contributions are not estimated in the Norwegian national accounts and balance of payments.

34.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses of employers' imputed social contributions are estimated as a total for the household sector and balanced across institutional sectors as part of the estimations of the LA.

34.3. Additional details

35. D.621 SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS IN CASH

1.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for uses of social security benefits in cash for the general government sector are the **central and local government accounts** – DS7 and DS8. The fiscal account covers all benefits administered by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration, including Pensions from the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund, municipal social assistance benefits, housing allowances, old age and disability pensions, unemployment benefits, work assessment allowance, and sickness and parental benefits. In addition it covers educational grants and family related benefits administered by other agencies.

B. Methods

The data are taken directly from the sources without any further estimations in the national accounts.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The source for uses of social security benefits in cash for the Rest of the world is a bench mark level from the old ITRS statistics of Norges bank.

B. Methods

The figure have been extrapolated from 2004 using housholds' disposable income as an indicator

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

☐ If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for resources of social security benefits in cash for the household sector are the **counter part information of the central and local government accounts** – DS7 and DS8. The fiscal account covers all benefits administered by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration, including Pensions from the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund, municipal social assistance benefits, housing allowances, old age and disability pensions, unemployment benefits, work assessment allowance, and sickness and parental benefits. In addition it covers educational grants and family related benefits administered by other agencies.

B. Methods

The data are taken directly from the sources without any further estimations in the national accounts.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The source for resources of social security benefits in cash for the Rest of the world are the central government accounts.

B. Methods

The data are taken directly from the sources without any further estimations in the national accounts.

35.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses of social security benefits in cash are balanced with resources of social security benefits in cash by taking the data of the general government accounts as counter part information for the household sector.

35.3. Additional details

36. D.622 OTHER SOCIAL INSURANCE BENEFITS

36.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for uses of other social insurance benefits of the non-financial corporations sector is the integrated LA.

B. Methods

Uses of other social insurance benefits for the non-financial corporations sector are taken to be of same amount as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the local and central government, NPISHs and financial corporations. A split between non-financial corporations and self employed is made. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The source for uses of other social insurance benefits for the financial corporations sector is the integrated LA.

B. Methods

Uses of other social insurance benefits for the financial corprations sector are taken to be of same amount as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the local and central government, NPISHs and financial corporations. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for uses of other social insurance benefits for the financial corprations sector is the integrated LA.

B. Methods

Uses of other social insurance benefits for the general government sector are taken to be of same amount as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the local and central government, NPISHs and financial corporations. A split between non-financial corporations and self employed is made. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for uses of other social insurance benefits for the households sector is the integrated LA.

B. Methods

Uses of other social insurance benefits for the households sector are taken to be of same amount as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the local and central government, NPISHs and financial corporations. A split between non-financial corporations and self employed is made. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

The source for uses of other social insurance benefits for the households sector is the integrated LA.

B. Methods

Uses of other social insurance benefits for the NPISHs are taken to be of same amount as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the local and central government, NPISHs and financial corporations. A split between non-financial corporations and self employed is made. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for resources of other social insurance benefits for the households sector is the integrated LA.

B. Methods

Counterpart data on the uses side are used to estimate resources of other social insurance benefits for the households sector.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

36.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Resources of other social insurance benefits for the households sector are balanced against the uses side by taking the same amount as the total uses across all institutional sector.

36.3. Additional details

37. D.623 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS IN CASH

37.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Uses of social assistance benefits in cash of the general government sector have the LA as a source which in turn are based on **governments accounts** information.

B. Methods

Uses of social assistance benefits in cash of the general government sector are estimated at the same amount as as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions of the general government sector – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying

figures for the local and central government. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

A. Sources

Uses of social assistance benefits in cash of the NPISHs have the LA as a sources which in turn are based on **governments accounts** information.

B. Methods

Uses of other social insurance benefits for the NPISHs are taken to be of same amount as the estimated employers' imputed social contributions – D.612. This varaiable is estimated within the integrated LA. In this system estimations are carried out both by industry and type of producer, directly identifying figures for the NPISHs. For more information on the LA, please see chapter 2.2.1.8.

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for resources of social assistance benefits in cash for the households sector is the integrated LA.

B. Methods

Counterpart data on the uses side are used to estimate resources of other social insurance benefits for the households sector.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

37.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Resources of social assistance benefits in cash for the households sector are balanced against the uses side by taking the same amount as the total uses across all institutional sector.

37.3. Additional details

38. D.624 ?

39. D.63 SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND

39.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for uses of social transfers in kind of the general government sector are the **central and local government accounts**.

B. Methods

No conceptual adjustments are made to the source data.

No adjustments are made out of exhaustiveness considerations.

The methods for the estimation of uses of social transfers in kind for the general government are the same as for estimating individual final consumption expenditures of general government.

Government final consumption expenditure is calculated indirectly, deducting fees from household and other sectors and own account investments from output of government production, and adding purchases from other producers. Data for output - measured in terms of costs of production - are available from items by type on the cost side of the government accounts.

Government expenses (expenditure side of the government accounts) are coded by type (kind of transaction) apart from by product, by industry, by sector and by COFOG. Data on fees appear on the income side of the government accounts. In addition, according to the principles of ESA95, government consumption expenditure also include government purchases from non-government producers supplied to households without any transformation as social transfers in kind. Data for this additional component are also available in the government accounts.

Not covered here is consumption of fixed capital for government, but this is included in the government output (and consumption) estimates through the BERKAP programme, see section 5 on P.31. Also FISIM is estimated

separately and added to the government accounts data. The coding approach used for all central and local government transactions in the government accounts also implies that all capital expenditures are identified and excluded from final consumption.

In some cases, there is a one-to-one correspondence between output and final consumption expenditure. More often, fees from households (and/or other sectors) are deducted from output in order to arrive at government consumption expenditure. In a few cases, government purchases from non-government producers - recorded as government final consumption expenditure - mean government output is lower than government consumption on particular products.

For more details, please see the Norwegian 2015 GNI Inventory chapter 5.9.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

A. Sources

Main sources used for estimating uses of social transfers in kind for the NPISHs are the same as for estimating (individual) final consumption expenditures in NPISHs, which in turn are the same as used for NPISH output as estimated in the SUT. Of great importance are the **Central government accounts** – DS7 - and the **Local government accounts** – DS8 - reflecting transfers to the NPISHs.

The **Business Register** – DS12 - in Statistics Norway provides a population of NPI units, but there is often difficult to decide whether the NPIs are NPISHs or market NPIs serving businesses. SNA2008/ESA2010 principles are examined in this respect, with NA unit staff being involved in the coding register work as well. As an example, the NPI status in the Business Register was per **2 June 2015:** 85 881 and 1 915 units respectively out of 1 055 891 units in total. **13 June 2006** the status was: 46 316 units coded as NPISH as against 2 879 units coded as market NPI serving business

Sources used for items of deduction to output to estimate final consumption expenditures are supplementary sources in this context, in particular household budget surveys etc. for fees from households in the respective cases. Grants or transfers to NPISHs are recorded in central and local government accounts, thus used as sources indirectly.

B. Methods

In some cases, there is a one-to-one correspondence between output and final consumption expenditure of the NPISHs. More often, fees from

households (and/or others) should be deducted from output in order to arrive at NPISH consumption. In estimating NPISH output, the cost approach principle of non-market production is applied like for general government. It implies that estimates of consumption of fixed capital for NPISHs are made as well.

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The sources for the estimation of resources of social transfers in kind for the household sector are the same as the sources used for estimating uses of social transfers in kind for the general government and NPISHs, which in turn are the same as for estimating individuale final consumption expenditures of general government and NPISHs.

B. Methods

The figure for resources of social transfers in kind for the household sector is estimated by adding the uses social transfers in kind for the general government sector and the NPISHs.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

39.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Uses and resources of social transfers in kind are balanced by taking the figure for total use as the figure for resources of social transfers in kind for the household sector.

39.3. Additional details

40. D.71 NET NON-LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS

40.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The sources for the uses of net non-life insurance premiums of the non-financial corporations are the NO – DS1 – NO-item 7500 Insurance premiums - and an estimated ratio of non-life insurance services to the total of non-life premiums received by the insurance corporations industry/sector.

See also chapters 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 on the sources of non-financial and financial corporations respectively.

B. Methods

For each industry within the non-financial corporations sector the intermediate consumption of non-life insurance services is estimated using the general ratio of output of non-life insurance services to the total non-life premiums received by the insurance companies on the figures on premiums paid as reported by the individual industry in the SBS (NO-item 7500). Thus the total of non-life insurance services used as part of intermediate consumption expenditures of non-financial corporations is given. This estimated total use of non-life insurance services are deducted from total premiums payable as reported in the NO-item 7500 to reach the figure for net non-life premiums for the non-financial corporations sector.

See also chapter 2.2.1.3 on the methods of estimation of output and allocation of non-life insurance services.

Sector S.12

Uses of net non-life insurance premiums are not estimated for the financial corporations sector in the NNA.

Sector S.13

Net non-life insurance premiums are not estimated for the general government in the NNA.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The sources for net non-life insurance premiums of the household sector are the Income and Wealth survey (Statistics Norway) – DS11 - and Tax return statistics for personal housholds – DS25 - and the NO – DS1 - for the self employed, combined with an estimated ratio of non-life insurance services to the total of non-life premiums received by the insurance corporations industry/sector.

B. Methods

The reported gross premiums for non-life insurance is multiplied by the inverse ratio of the estimated ratio of output to total gross premiums received of the non-life insurance corporations sector.

Sector S.15

Net non-life insurance premiums are not estimated for the NPISHs.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The sources for the uses of net non-life insurance premiums of the rest of the world sector are insurance premiums payable as reported in the FORT report from the insurance companies – please see chapter 2.1.3, and the estimated exports of non-life insurance services.

B. Methods

Exports and imports are estimated using a percentage/general ratio of total output in non-life insurance divided by total premiums on the premiums paid to and received from the rest of the world as observed through the BoP reporting system (UT-statistics).

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The source for estimating resources of net non-life insurance premiums of the financial corporations sector are the FORT reports - DS5.

B. Methods

The resources of net non-life insurance premiums of the non-life insurance corporations are estimated by deducting the estimated output of non-life insurance premiums from the total gross non-life insurance premiums receivable. The output of the non-life insurance services are estimated according to the following formula:

Table 73. Output of non-life insurance services.

A: Actual premiums earned
B: Claims due, **adjusted** with changes in provisions of unearned premiums and of claims outstanding, including their reinsurance part.
C: Net surplus on reinsurance
D: Premium supplements
E: Increases in technical provisions etc.
Increase in insurance technical reserves

-Revaluations (adjustments for capital gains/losses, both realized and non-realized)
+ Other technical provisions
+ Correction made by ratio of insurance liabilities to total liabilities
Output of pension funding services and output in non-life insurance according to formula (A-B+C+D -E)

Please also see chapter 2.2.1.3 on more details.

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The sources for the resources of net non-financial insurance premiums of the Rest of the World are the reports from financial corporations (FORT) and the UT-services reports from the non-financial corporations based on the NO, i.e. the UT- services report item 03100 Insurance premiums to insurance companies abroad, and the estimated ratio between output and gross premiums of non-life insurance premiums of the non-life insurance companies.

B. Methods

The estimated imports of non-life insurance services are deducted from the reported gross non-life insurance premiums of financial and non-financial corporations to reach the figure for the net non-life insurance premiums as resources for the Rest of the World.

40.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Total supply and total use of the non-life insurance services are balanced normally by adjusting the intermediate use of this service in some industries, through reallocation between products while the intermediate consumption in total for each industry is left unaffected.

Any deviation between the uses and resources of non-life insurance net premiums are allocated to the non-finacial corporations sector.

40.3. Additional details

41. D.72 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS

41.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The source for estimating uses of non-life insurance claims of the financial corporations sector are the **FORT reports** – DS5.

B. Methods

The figures for uses the non-life insurance claims of the non-life insurance corporations are taken directly from the source. No adjustments are made to the source data out of either conceptual and exhaustivess considertations.

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The source for uses of non-life insurance claims of the Rest of the World is the UT-finance report from non-financial enterprise – DS15, see chapter 2.1.7.

B. Methods

The item 03200 Compensations from insurance companies abroad of the UT –finance report from non-financial enterprises is used without any adjustments due to neither definitional nor exhaustiveness considerations.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The sources for the resources of non-life insurance claims of the non-financial corporations sector are the reports from the non-life insurance companies (FORT) – DS5 - and the estimated stock of produced real capital of the non-financial sector.

See also chapters 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 on the sources of non-financial and financial corporations respectively.

B. Methods

The figure for resources on non-life insurance claims of the non-financial corporations sector is estimated using the sector's share of stock of produced real capital as a ratio of the total uses of non-life insurance claims.

Sector S.12

Non-life insurance claims is not estimated for the financial corporations sector in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.13

Non-life insurance claims is not estimated for general government in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The sources for the resources of non-life insurance claims of the households sector are the reports from the non-life insurance companies (FORT) – DS5 - and the estimated stock of produced real capital of the households sector.

B. Methods

The figure for resources on non-life insurance claims of the households sector is estimated using the sector's share of stock of produced real capital as a ratio of the total uses of non-life insurance claims.

Sector S.15

Non-life insurance claims is not estimated for NPISHs in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The source for estimating resources of non-life insurance claims of the Rest of the World are the FORT reports from the non-life insurance companies – DS 5.

B. Methods

The figures for resources of non-life insurance claims of the the Rest of the World are taken directly from the source. No adjustments are made to the source data out of either conceptual and exhaustivess considertations.

41.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Any deviation between the uses and resources of non-life insurance claims are allocated to the non-finacial corporations sector.

41.3. Additional details

42. D.74 CURRENT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

42.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The sources for uses of current transfers related to international cooperation are the **central government accounts** – DS7.

B. Methods

The figures are taken directly from the source. No additional estimations are made neither out of definitional nor exhaustiveness considerations before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

A Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The sources for uses of current transfers related to international cooperation are the **central government accounts** – DS7.

B. Methods

The figures are taken directly from the source. No additional estimations are made neither out of definitional nor exhaustiveness considerations before the use in the national accounts.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The sources for resources of current transfers related to international cooperation are the central government account – DS7.

B. Methods

The figures are taken directly from the source. No additional estimations are made neither out of definitional nor exhaustiveness considerations before the use in the national accounts.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The sources for resources of current transfers related to international cooperation are the central government account – DS7.

B. Methods

The figures are taken directly from the source. No additional estimations are made neither out of definitional nor exhaustiveness considerations before the use in the national accounts.

42.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

As only one source is used as both a direct source and as a counter part source, the uses and resources of current transfers related to international cooperation are in balance as input to the national accounts.

42.3. Additional details

43. D.75 MISCELLANIOUS CURRENT TRANSFERS

43.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

XIf data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The sources for uses of miscellanious current transfers of the non-finacial corporations (other than to NPISHs) are the **general government accounts** – sources DS7 and DS8 - and the **NO** – source DS1.

B. Methods

10 per cent of government fines and penalities are assumed payable by the non-financial corporations sector. From the NO a separate item is used as payable other current transfers (intra group contribution).

The data from the sources is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for uses of miscellanious current transfers of the finacial corporations (other than to NPISHs) are the reports **ORBOF, FORT** and **PORT** – DS3, DS5 and DS6 respectively.

B. Methods

The reports identifies intra group contributions. The data from the sources on intra group contribution is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for uses of miscellanious current transfers of the general government sector are the **central and local government accounts**.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

Several sources are used for uses of miscellanious current transfers of households (other than to NPISHs). Statistics on use of cross-border payment card transactions is source for current transfers linked to cross-border gambling. Government accounts is source for government fines and penalities. Other cross-border transfers uses population statistics and income statistics in addition to bank payments and payment card data as sources for separate estimations.

B. Methods

Payment card data are used to estimate total value of gambling payments which are split into service part and current transfers part using ration from

domestic gambling institutions. 90 per cent of government fines and penalities are assumed payable by the household sector. Other current transfers from housholds to abroad are estimated using bench mark figures from separate surveys which are extrapolated using development in segments of the population and income growth.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

The source for uses of miscellanious current transfers of NPISHs is the administrative data collected by **NORAD** (NORwegian Agency for Development cooperation) – source DS26. All NPHIs receiving governmental financial support have to report a full income and loss statement, as well as balance sheets and other relevant information to NORAD.

B. Methods

The NORAD data shows that 90 per cent of the operating costs of the aid organisations operating abroad are financed through governmental transfers. From this information source estimations are done on the value of aid services exported as well as transfers related to aid made to abroad.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The source for uses of miscellanious current transfers of the Rest of the world is a bench mark figure from the foreign exchange statistics of Norge bank.

B. Methods

The bench mark figure of the source is extrapolated with the growth in domestic household disposable income.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The sources for resources of miscellanious current transfers of the non-finacial corporations (other than to NPISHs) are the the **NO** – source DS1.

B. Methods

From the NO a separate item is used as payable other current transfers (intra group contribution).

The data from the sources is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for resources of miscellanious current transfers of the finacial corporations (other than to NPISHs) are the reports **ORBOF, FORT** and **PORT** – DS3, DS5 and DS6 respectively.

B. Methods

The reports identifies intra group contributions. The data from the sources on intra group contribution is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for receivable miscellanious current transfers of the general government sector are the **central and local government accounts**. This item includes fines and penalties from The Norwegian National Collection Agency.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

One source for resources of miscellanious current transfers of the households sector is a bench mark figure from the foreign exchange statistics of Norge bank. Statistics on use of cross-border payment card transactions are another source for current transfers linked to cross-border gambling.

B. Methods

The bench mark figure of the current transfers from abroad is extrapolated with the growth in domestic household disposable income. Payment card data are used to estimate total value of gambling payments which are split into service part and current transfers part using ration from domestic gambling institutions.

Sector S.15

No resources of current transfers (other than to NPISHs) are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

One source for resources of miscellanious current transfers of the Rest of the world is the population statistics and income statistics for housholds. Another source is the administrative data collected by **NORAD** (NORwegian Agency for Development cooperation) – DS26. All NPHIs receiving governmental financial support have to report a full income and loss statement, as well as balance sheets and other relevant information to NORAD.

B. Methods

Other current transfers from housholds to abroad are estimated using bench mark figures from separate surveys which are extrapolated using development in segments of the population and income growth. The NORAD data shows that 90 per cent of the operating costs of the aid organisations operating abroad are financed through governmental transfers. From this information source estimations are done on the value of aid services exported as well as transfers related to aid made to abroad.

43.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Any residuals in the balancing process is allocated to the sector S11 Non-financial corporations.

43.3. Additional details

44. D.751 CURRENT TRANSFERS TO NPISHS

44.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The **NO** - source DS1 - is the source for uses of current transfers to NPISHs from the non-financial corporations sector.

B. Methods

It is assumed that 2 per cent of the NO-item 7700 “Other operating expenses“ is current transfers to NPISHs.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for uses of current transfers to NPISHs fron the financial corporation sector are the accounting based reports **ORBOF, FORT** and **PORT** – source DS3, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

The reports have a separate item “Gifts” which is used directly without any adjustments.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for uses of current transfers to NPISHs of the general government sector are the **central and local government accounts**.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations. They are mainly transfers to non-profit institutions engaged in medical, education and cultural services. Transfers to non-profit private hospitals accounts for approximately 10 per cent of total current transfers.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

No current direct source is used.

B. Methods

A bench mark figure is extrapolated using the final consumption expenditures of NPISHs as an indicator.

Sector S.15

No uses of current transfers between NPISHs are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

No uses of current transfers to NPISHs from non-residents are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

A. Sources

No direct source is used.

B. Methods

Current transfers receivable by the NPISHs is estimated by extrapolating a bench mark figure using the final consumption expenditures of NPISHs as an indicator.

Sector S.2

Not applicable

44.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Total resources of current transfers to NPISHs is estimated as explained above. Total uses is balanced with total resources using S11 Non-financial enterprises as a residual.

44.3. Additional details

45. D.8 ADJUSTEMENTS FOR THE CHANGE IN PENSION ENTITLEMENTS

45.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for the estimation of uses of adjustments for the change in pension entitlements of the financial sector are the reports from the insurance coreporations sector (FORT) – source DS5, see also chapter 2.1.3.

B. Methods

The estimations of uses adjustments for the change in pension entitlements are directly based on the figures from the source, i.e. the reports from the insurance corporations sector (FORT).

No adjustments are made to the source data out of definitional or exhaustiveness considerations.

The adjustments for the change in pension entitlements is estimated subtracting the pensions payable of insurance corporations and pension funds from net premiums receivable of these sectors.

The following table present the estimations for the year 2014:

Table 74. Adjustment for change in households' pension entitlements. NOK million. 2014.

Item	*Text*	*Value*
i3371_	Pensions payable of insurance corporations and pension funds	140 440
- u3446_	Net premiums receivable of insurance corporations and pension funds	58 233
= i35660	adjustments for the change in pension entitlements	82 207

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

A Not applicable

Sector S.2

No uses of adjustements for the change in pension entitlements for the Rest of the World are estimated in the Norwegian ASA

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

Not applicable

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The sources for the estimation of resources of adjustments for the change in pension entitlements of the household sector are the reports from the insurance corporations sector (FORT) – source DS5, see also chapter 2.1.3.

B. Methods

The figure for the resources of adjustments for the change in pension entitlements of the household sector are the same as estimated as uses for the insurance and pension funds sectors.

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

Not applicable

45.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

The estimated figures for adjustments for the change in pension entitlements based on information from the insurance and pension fund sectors are used as counter part information on the resources side, so no further balancing is needed.

45.3. Additional details

46. D.91R CAPITAL TAXES RECEIVABLE

46.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

The source for capital taxes receivable by general government sector are the **central and local government accounts**. The gift and inheritance tax payable by the households sector is the only item classified as capital tax in the NNA.

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.14

A Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

No capital taxes receivable are estimated for the Rest of the World in the Norwegian national accounts.

46.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Capital taxes receivable are estimated using general government sector accounts data and the uses of capital taxes estimated by using these data as counter part information, and thus the resources and uses are in balance.

46.3. Additional details

47. D.91P CAPITAL TAXES PAYABLE

47.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

No uses of capital taxes payable by the non-financial corporations sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.12

No uses of capital taxes payable by the financial corporations sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.13

No uses of capital taxes payable by the general government sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

The source for uses of capital taxes for the households sector are the **central and local government accounts**. The gift and inheritance tax payable by the households sector is the only item classified as capital tax.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.15

No uses of capital taxes payable by the NPISHs sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

No uses of capital taxes payable by the Rest of the World are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

RESOURCES

Not applicable

47.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Capital taxes payable are estimated using general government sector accounts data and the uses of capital taxes are estimated by using these data as counter part information, and thus the resources and uses are in balance.

47.3. Additional details

48. D.92R INVESTMENT GRANTS RECEIVABLE

48.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The source for resources of investments grants receivable of the non-finacial corporations sector is the **government accounts** - DS7 and DS8.

B. Methods

The figures are taken directly from the government accounts and no further adjustments are made.

Sector S.12

No resources of investment grants receivable by the financial corporations sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.13

No resources of investment grants receivable by the general government sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.14

No resources of investment grants receivable by the households sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.15

No resources of investment grants receivable by the NPISHs sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

No resources of investment grants receivable by the Rest of the world sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

48.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Only the institutional sector S11 Non-financial enterprises is assumed to receive investment grants payable only by the general government sector.

48.3. Additional details

49. D.92P INVESTMENT GRANTS PAYABLE

49.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

Not applicable

Sector S.12

Not applicable

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The source for investment grants payable by the general government sector is the **central and local government accounts**. This includes grants for the preservation of cultural and historical sites and investment grants to the state lending institutions and non-resident international investment institutions, for example within the United Nations.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.14

Not applicable

Sector S.15

Not applicable

Sector S.2

No uses of investment grants payable by the Rest of the world are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

RESOURCES

Not applicable

49.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

Only sector S13 General government sector have uses of investment grants and only the sector S11 have resources of capital grants in the Norwegian ASA.

49.3. Additional details

50. D.92A

51. D.99R OTHER CAPITAL TRANSFERS RECEIVABLE

51.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The sources for resources of other capital transfers receivable of the non-financial corporations sector are the **general government accounts** – sources DS 7 and DS8 – and the **reports from the financial corporations** – sources DS3, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

The data are taken directly from the sources without any adjustments.

Sector S.12

No resources of other capital transfers receivable by the financial corporations sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.13

No resources of other capital transfers receivable by the general government sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.14

No resources of other capital transfers receivable by the households sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.15

No resources of other capital transfers receivable by the NPISHs are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

The source of resources of capital grants receivable by the Rest of the world is the central government accounts.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

51.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

The figure of the institutional sector S11 Non-financial corporations are treated as a residual whenever discrepances occur.

51.3. Additional details

52. D.99P OTHER CAPITAL TRANSFERS PAYABLE

52.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

No uses of other capital transfers payable by the non-financial corporations sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

The sources for uses of other capital transfers payable by the financial corporations sector are the reports from the financial corporations – sources DS3, DS5 and DS6.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used in the national accounts without any further estimations.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

The sources for uses of other capital transfers payable of the general government sector are the **general government accounts** – sources DS 7 and DS8.

B. Methods

The data are used directly in the Norwegian ASA without any further adjustments.

Sector S.14

No uses of other capital transfers payable by the housheholds sector are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.15

No uses of other capital transfers payable by the NPISHs are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

No uses of other capital transfers payable by the Rest of the World are estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

RESOURCES

Not applicable

52.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

The figure of the institutional sector S11 Non-financial corporations are a treated as a residual whenever discrepances occur.

52.3. Additional details

53. K.1 ECONOMIC APPEARANCE OF ASSETS

53.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

This varaiable has seldom been used and in most of those rare cases in re-classifying units between local and central government or between government sectors and non-financial corporations. The source has been general government accounts and documents. The method used has been reallocation of capital, either produced or non-produced or both. In principle this reallocation has been recorded on the Other changes in volume account, in practice by directly intervention on the stock accounts.

54. K.1 ECONOMIC DISAPPEARANCE OF NONPRODUCED ASSETS

54.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

This varaiable has seldom been used and in most of those rare cases in re-classifying units between local and central government or between government sectors and non-financial corporations. The source has been general government accounts and documents. The method used has been reallocation of capital, either produced or non-produced or both. In principle

this reallocation has been recorded on the Other changes in volume account, in practice by directly intervention on the stock accounts.

55. P51C CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL

55.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for non-financial corporations is estimates through the **BERKAP**[21] model. The consumption of fixed capital and the net capital stock of fixed assets are calculated with the **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)**. The model uses the standard breakdowns for industries and types of assets in NNA, with around **150 industries and 50 asset types**. The industry breakdown also includes as a cross classification a split between the **main institutional sectors**. Per convention, cultivated assets and valuables are not depreciated.

CFC is simultanoulsy estimated in BERKAP by detailed industry and main institutional sector[22]. CFC is estimated as a sum for market producers of non-financial corporations (S.11) and households sector except output for own use (S. 142 - self-employed). Next, to make a split between non-financial S.11 and S142, keys based on relative figures on GFCF are used. The sources for the GFCF are the accounting based NO. The sources are also used for allocation of CFC by detailed institutional sector within each main sector.

B. Methods

Geometric depreciation functions are used for all asset types in the PIM. The depreciation rates (d) have been derived from estimates of average service lives (L) using the double declining balance assumption, d=2/L. The service life estimates are based on own studies and information from countries that are comparable with Norway in terms of economy, technology and climate, such as Canada, Germany and Sweden. **In 2014**, Statistics Norway made a study on **service lives** and depreciation, based on a sample survey among domestic enterprises, see

[21] BERKAP=BERegning av KAPital (Calculation of Capital).

[22] See chapter 2.2.1.1 General framework and table 13 for the description of the institutional sector classification in the Norwegian SUT.

http://www.ssb.no/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/levetid-og-verdifall-pa-varige-driftsmidler. The results from the survey were used to update the depreciation rates in the PIM. Revised time series were published in 2015.

The time series for consumption of fixed capital and capital stock have been revised back to 2004. To avoid a break in the time series, the new depreciation rates are applied to capital stock built up from 2004, while the old rates are still used on capital that existed in 2003. The rates for government and non- profit institutions serving households have not been changed in order to avoid revisions in production and consumption. The changes in depreciation rates resulted in an overall increase in capital consumption in 2012 of approximately NOK 11 billion, or 2.5 percentage points. The capital stock was reduced by approximately 0.5 percentage points in the same year.

Average depreciation rates and service lives currently used in NNA are shown below for 14 aggregated types of assets. In some cases they are differentiated by industries.

Table 75. Average service lives by types of fixed assets.

Asset type	*Depreciation rate*	*Service life (years)*
Buildings	0.025	79
Railroads	0.038	53
Roads and bridges	0.033	60
Oil platforms, drilling, pipelines	0.091	22
Other constructions	0.034	59
Ships	0.095	21
Aircraft	0.105	19
Cars, trucks, buses	0.197	10
Machinery and equipment	0.114	18
Computers, etc	0.505	4
Software	0.562	4
Oil exploration	0.112	18
R&D	0.200	10
Originals	0.427	5
Total	0.056	36

The current version of the PIM model was first set up in 1997, during the ESA95 main revision. The model is based on long time series of GFCF. In the NA database the GFCF series start in 1970, but for the purpose of the PIM, they were extrapolated backwards based on historical NA data. Some adjustments have been made during the subsequent main revisions.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for financial corporations is included in the government output and consumption estimates through the

BERKAP[23] model. The consumption of fixed capital and the net capital stock of fixed assets are calculated with the **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)**. The model uses the standard breakdowns for industries and types of assets in NNA, with around **150 industries and 50 asset types**. The industry breakdown also includes as cross classification a split between the **main institutional sectors**. Per convention, cultivated assets and valuables are not depreciated.

CFC is simultanoulsy estimated in BERKAP by detailed industry and main institutional sector[24]. CFC is estimated as a sum for market producers of non-financial corporations (S.11) and households sector except output for own use (S. 142 - self-employed). Next, to make a split between non-financial S.11 and S142, keys based on relative figures on GFCF are used. The same method is used for allocation of CFC by detailed institutional sector within each main sector.

B. Methods

Geometric depreciation functions are used for all asset types in the PIM. The depreciation rates (d) have been derived from estimates of average service lives (L) using the double declining balance assumption, d=2/L. The service life estimates are based on own studies and information from countries that are comparable with Norway in terms of economy, technology and climate, such as Canada, Germany and Sweden. **In 2014**, Statistics Norway made a study on **service lives** and depreciation, based on a sample survey among domestic enterprises, see http://www.ssb.no/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/levetid-og-verdifall-pa-varige-driftsmidler. The results from the survey were used to update the depreciation rates in the PIM. Revised time series were published in 2015.

The time series for consumption of fixed capital and capital stock have been revised back to 2004. To avoid a break in the time series, the new depreciation rates are applied to capital stock built up from 2004, while the old rates are still used on capital that existed in 2003. The rates for government and non- profit institutions serving households have not been changed in order to avoid revisions in production and consumption. The changes in depreciation rates resulted in an overall increase in capital consumption in 2012 of approximately NOK 11 billion, or 2.5 percentage points. The capital stock was reduced by approximately 0.5 percentage points in the same year.

Average depreciation rates and service lives currently used in NNA are shown below for 14 aggregated types of assets. In some cases they are differentiated by industries.

Table 76. Average service lives by types of fixed assets.

Asset type	*Depreciation rate*	*Service life (years)*
Buildings	0.025	79

[23] BERKAP=BERegning av KAPital (Calculation of Capital).

[24] See chapter 2.2.1.1 General framework and table 13 for the description of the institutional sector classification in the Norwegian SUT.

Railroads	0.038	53
Roads and bridges	0.033	60
Oil platforms, drilling, pipelines	0.091	22
Other constructions	0.034	59
Ships	0.095	21
Aircraft	0.105	19
Cars, trucks, buses	0.197	10
Machinery and equipment	0.114	18
Computers, etc	0.505	4
Software	0.562	4
Oil exploration	0.112	18
R&D	0.200	10
Originals	0.427	5
Total	0.056	36

The current version of the PIM model was first set up in 1997, during the ESA95 main revision. The model is based on long time series of GFCF. In the NA database the GFCF series start in 1970, but for the purpose of the PIM, they were extrapolated backwards based on historical NA data. Some adjustments have been made during the subsequent main revisions.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for government is included in the government output and consumption estimates through the **BERKAP**[25] model. The consumption of fixed capital and the net capital stock of fixed assets are calculated with the **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)**. The model uses the standard breakdowns for industries and types of assets in NNA, with around **150 industries and 50 asset types**. The industry breakdown includes also as a cross classification a split between the **main institutional sectors**. Per convention, cultivated assets and valuables are not depreciated.

CFC is simultanoulsy estimated in BERKAP by detailed industry and main institutional sector[26]. CFC is estimated as a sum for market producers of non-financial corporations (S.11) and households sector except output for own use (S. 142 - self-employed). Next, to make a split between non-financial S.11 and S142, keys based on relative figures on GFCF are used. The same method is used for allocation of CFC by detailed institutional sector within each main sector.

B. Methods

Geometric depreciation functions are used for all asset types in the PIM. The depreciation rates (d) have been derived from estimates of average service lives (L) using the double declining balance assumption, d=2/L. The service life estimates are based on own studies and information from countries that are comparable with Norway in terms of economy, technology and climate, such as Canada, Germany and Sweden. **In 2014**,

[25] BERKAP=BERegning av KAPital (Calculation of Capital).

[26] See chapter 2.2.1.1 General framework and table 13 for the description of the institutional sector classification in the Norwegian SUT.

Statistics Norway made a study on **service lives** and depreciation, based on a sample survey among domestic enterprises, see http://www.ssb.no/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/levetid-og-verdifall-pa-varige-driftsmidler. The results from the survey were used to update the depreciation rates in the PIM. Revised time series were published in 2015.

The time series for consumption of fixed capital and capital stock have been revised back to 2004. To avoid a break in the time series, the new depreciation rates are applied to capital stock built up from 2004, while the old rates are still used on capital that existed in 2003. The rates for government and non- profit institutions serving households have not been changed in order to avoid revisions in production and consumption. The changes in depreciation rates resulted in an overall increase in capital consumption in 2012 of approximately NOK 11 billion, or 2.5 percentage points. The capital stock was reduced by approximately 0.5 percentage points in the same year.

Average depreciation rates and service lives currently used in NNA are shown below for 14 aggregated types of assets. In some cases they are differentiated by industries.

Table 77. Average service lives by types of fixed assets.

Asset type	*Depreciation rate*	*Service life (years)*
Buildings	0.025	79
Railroads	0.038	53
Roads and bridges	0.033	60
Oil platforms, drilling, pipelines	0.091	22
Other constructions	0.034	59
Ships	0.095	21
Aircraft	0.105	19
Cars, trucks, buses	0.197	10
Machinery and equipment	0.114	18
Computers, etc	0.505	4
Software	0.562	4
Oil exploration	0.112	18
R&D	0.200	10
Originals	0.427	5
Total	0.056	36

The current version of the PIM model was first set up in 1997, during the ESA95 main revision. The model is based on long time series of GFCF. In the NA database the GFCF series start in 1970, but for the purpose of the PIM, they were extrapolated backwards based on historical NA data. Some adjustments have been made during the subsequent main revisions.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) of housholds is included in the government output and consumption estimates through the **BERKAP**[27] model. The consumption of fixed capital and the net capital stock of fixed assets are calculated with the **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)**. The model uses the standard breakdowns for industries and types of assets in NNA, with around **150 industries and 50 asset types**. The industry breakdown includes a split between the **main institutional sectors**. Per convention, cultivated assets and valuables are not depreciated.

CFC is simultanoulsy estimated in BERKAP by detailed industry and main institutional sector[28]. CFC is estimated as a sum for market producers of non-financial corporations (S.11) and households sector except output for own use (S. 142 - self-employed). Next, to make a split between non-financial S.11 and S142, keys based on relative figures on GFCF are used. The sources for the GFCF are the accounting based NO. The sources are used for allocation of CFC by detailed institutional sector within each main sector.

B. Methods

Geometric depreciation functions are used for all asset types in the PIM. The depreciation rates (d) have been derived from estimates of average service lives (L) using the double declining balance assumption, d=2/L. The service life estimates are based on own studies and information from countries that are comparable with Norway in terms of economy, technology and climate, such as Canada, Germany and Sweden. **In 2014**, Statistics Norway made a study on **service lives** and depreciation, based on a sample survey among domestic enterprises, see http://www.ssb.no/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/levetid-og-verdifall-pa-varige-driftsmidler. The results from the survey were used to update the depreciation rates in the PIM. Revised time series were published in 2015.

The time series for consumption of fixed capital and capital stock have been revised back to 2004. To avoid a break in the time series, the new depreciation rates are applied to capital stock built up from 2004, while the old rates are still used on capital that existed in 2003. The rates for government and non- profit institutions serving households have not been changed in order to avoid revisions in production and consumption. The changes in depreciation rates resulted in an overall increase in capital consumption in 2012 of approximately NOK 11 billion, or 2.5 percentage points. The capital stock was reduced by approximately 0.5 percentage points in the same year.

Average depreciation rates and service lives currently used in NNA are shown below for 14 aggregated types of assets. In some cases they are differentiated by industries.

Table 78. Average service lives by types of fixed assets.

[27] BERKAP=BERegning av KAPital (Calculation of Capital).

[28] See chapter 2.2.1.1 General framework and table 13 for the description of the institutional sector classification in the Norwegian SUT.

Asset type	*Depreciation rate*	*Service life (years)*
Buildings	0.025	79
Railroads	0.038	53
Roads and bridges	0.033	60
Oil platforms, drilling, pipelines	0.091	22
Other constructions	0.034	59
Ships	0.095	21
Aircraft	0.105	19
Cars, trucks, buses	0.197	10
Machinery and equipment	0.114	18
Computers, etc	0.505	4
Software	0.562	4
Oil exploration	0.112	18
R&D	0.200	10
Originals	0.427	5
Total	0.056	36

The current version of the PIM model was first set up in 1997, during the ESA95 main revision. The model is based on long time series of GFCF. In the NA database the GFCF series start in 1970, but for the purpose of the PIM, they were extrapolated backwards based on historical NA data. Some adjustments have been made during the subsequent main revisions.

Sector S.15

A. Sources

Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for NPISHs is included in the government output and consumption estimates through the **BERKAP**[29] model. The consumption of fixed capital and the net capital stock of fixed assets are calculated with the **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)**. The model uses the standard breakdowns for industries and types of assets in NNA, with around **150 industries and 50 asset types**. The industry breakdown also includes as a cross classification a split between the **main institutional sectors**. Per convention, cultivated assets and valuables are not depreciated.

CFC is simultanoulsy estimated in BERKAP by detailed industry and main institutional sector[30]. CFC is estimated as a sum for market producers of non-financial corporations (S.11) and households sector except output for own use (S. 142 - self-employed). Next, to make a split between non-financial S.11 and S142, keys based on relative figures on GFCF are used. The same method is used for allocation of CFC by detailed institutional sector within each main sector.

B. Methods

Geometric depreciation functions are used for all asset types in the PIM. The depreciation rates (d) have been derived from estimates of average service lives (L) using the double declining balance assumption, d=2/L. The

[29] BERKAP=BERegning av KAPital (Calculation of Capital).

[30] See chapter 2.2.1.1 General framework and table 13 for the description of the institutional sector classification in the Norwegian SUT.

service life estimates are based on own studies and information from countries that are comparable with Norway in terms of economy, technology and climate, such as Canada, Germany and Sweden. **In 2014**, Statistics Norway made a study on **service lives** and depreciation, based on a sample survey among domestic enterprises, see http://www.ssb.no/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/levetid-og-verdifall-pa-varige-driftsmidler. The results from the survey were used to update the depreciation rates in the PIM. Revised time series were published in 2015.

The time series for consumption of fixed capital and capital stock have been revised back to 2004. To avoid a break in the time series, the new depreciation rates are applied to capital stock built up from 2004, while the old rates are still used on capital that existed in 2003. The rates for government and non- profit institutions serving households have not been changed in order to avoid revisions in production and consumption. The changes in depreciation rates resulted in an overall increase in capital consumption in 2012 of approximately NOK 11 billion, or 2.5 percentage points. The capital stock was reduced by approximately 0.5 percentage points in the same year.

Average depreciation rates and service lives currently used in NNA are shown below for 14 aggregated types of assets. In some cases they are differentiated by industries.

Table 79. Average service lives by types of fixed assets.

Asset type	*Depreciation rate*	*Service life (years)*
Buildings	0.025	79
Railroads	0.038	53
Roads and bridges	0.033	60
Oil platforms, drilling, pipelines	0.091	22
Other constructions	0.034	59
Ships	0.095	21
Aircraft	0.105	19
Cars, trucks, buses	0.197	10
Machinery and equipment	0.114	18
Computers, etc	0.505	4
Software	0.562	4
Oil exploration	0.112	18
R&D	0.200	10
Originals	0.427	5
Total	0.056	36

The current version of the PIM model was first set up in 1997, during the ESA95 main revision. The model is based on long time series of GFCF. In the NA database the GFCF series start in 1970, but for the purpose of the PIM, they were extrapolated backwards based on historical NA data. Some adjustments have been made during the subsequent main revisions.

Sector S.2

Not applicable

RESOURCES

Not applicable

44.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

No balancing need as CFC for all sectors is estimated within same model.

44.3. Additional details

56. NP ACQUISITION LESS DISPOSALS OF NON-PRODUCED ASSETS

44.1 Description of compilation procedures

USES AND RESOURCES

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

For non-financial corporations two sources for net acquisition of non-produced assets are used. For **land** (AN.211) the sources of total net acquisition of land are the central and local government accounts, DS7 and DS8, and items on the accounting based NO (DS1). For **contracts, leases and licenses** (AN.22) the source is the BoP source UT-finance (DS15).

B. Methods

The total net acquisition of land is taken from the government accounts and allocated in its total to S.11 Non-financial corporations. Further breakdown on private and government owned corporations is achieved using information of the accounting based NO for corporations. For contracts, leases and licenses (AN.22) the net transactions towards the Rest of the world is fully allocated to S.11 Non-financial corporations.

Sector S.12

No acquisition less disposals of non-produced assets of financial corporations have been estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

For net aquisition of **land** (AN.211) of general government the sources are the central and local government accounts, DS7 and DS8.

B. Methods

The total net acquisition of land is taken from the central and local government accounts. The data from the sources is used without any further adjustments.

Sector S.14

No acquisition less disposals of non-produced assets of households have been estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.15

No acquisition less disposals of non-produced assets of NPISHs have been estimated in the Norwegian ASA.

Sector S.2

A. Sources

For the RoW net acquisition of **contracts, leases and licenses** (AN.22) the source is the BoP source UT-finance (DS15). The item of the UT-finance report used is item 04000 Net[31] purchases of concessions, patens, licenses etc. directly from abroad, see also chapter 2.1.7.3.

B. Methods

The data from the source is used witout further adjustments and are fully allocated to S.11 Non-financial corporations as counterpart sector.

44.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

As the sources are used as counter part sources no further balancing is needed.

44.3. Additional details

[31] As from the accounting year 2017 purchases and sales will be asked for separately in items 04000 and 04100 respectively.

57. EMP EMPLOYMENT

44.1 Description of compilation procedures

Sector S.1

X If data for sector S1 are obtained as sum of all relevant subsectors, please tick and go directly to sector S.11.

Sector S.11

A. Sources

The employment of institutional sectors is estimated within the **Norwegian LA**, see chapter 2.2.1.8 for more general description. LA is an essential and fully intergarted module of the NNA. Here employment and compensation of employees and all its various components are estimated in a consistent way. The estimations are carried out within the same structure as production and generation of income, i.e both along a detailed industry dimension and a **type of producer/main institutional sector** dimension. The main sources are the **LFS**[32], **registerbased employment statistics**[33] for employment, combined with wage sums from **SBS** (source DS2) for non-financial corporations and **wage rate statistics**. The LA comprise a whole set of employment variables: persons, man-years, man-hours, jobs, sex and education.

B. Methods

The procedure used for the estimation of employment categories and the utilization of information from the sources may be outlined as follows:

(i) **Basic statistics** of different kinds are compiled by branch at **industry/type of producer/main institutional sector** levels. Inconsistencies between data sources are revealed either directly or indirectly through the use of the conceptual relationships and consequently adjusted.

(ii) The first-step estimates are aggregated to totals and to a specified intermediate level of aggregation. The total number of persons employed according to the **LFS** is then **compared with these aggregates**.

(iii) Discrepancies lead to **feedback adjustments** in the detailed estimates, but not implemented as an automatic procedure. Relevant adjustments are indicated by use of aggregated results at intermediate level, i.e. at 1-digit NACE level. The feedback adjustment is mostly directed to branches with **weak statistical information** on employment. The process of adjustment on details is repeated until the result is considered to be acceptable.

[32] https://www.ssb.no/en/arbeid-og-lonn/statistikker/aku

[33] See https://www.ssb.no/en/arbeid-og-lonn/statistikker/regsys/aar/2016-05-27?fane=om#content

(iv) The integrated estimations of industry/type of producer/main institutuional sector supplies employment data of all main setctor except the **split between non-financial corporations and self employed of households**. Here the employmet of self employed is taken as the number of persons that according to the administrative register of Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements are self employed.

This process of harmonization between LFS and other data sources is **conducted separately** for employees and self-employed. Some of the conceptual relationships are relevant for employees only, and the data availability at detailed industry level certainly is weaker for self-employed. The data for self-employed and unpaid family workers in the national accounts are however more directly based on the Labor Force Surveys.

Sector S.12

A. Sources

For financial corporations data on wage sums from the sources DS3, DS4, DS5 and DA6 can be added to the description above.

B. Methods

See description of sector S11 above.

Sector S.13

A. Sources

For general government data on wage sums from the central and local government accounts can be added to the descrioption under non-financial corporations S11.

B. Methods

See description of sector S11 above.

Sector S.14

A. Sources

See description of sector S11 above.

B. Methods

See description of sector S11 above.

Sector S.15

A. Sources
See description of sector S11 above.

B. Methods
See description of sector S11 above.

Sector S.2

Not applicable

44.2 Balancing adjustments across all sectors

See chapter 2.2.1.8 on the Norwegian Labour Accounts.

44.3. Additional details

Vedlegg A: Abbreviations

BCA = Budgeting Committee for Agriculture
BERKAP = BERegning av KAPital (System for PIM estimations)
BoP = Balance of Payments
BR = Business Register
CCRLE = Central Co-ordinating Register of Legal Entities
CFC = Consumption of Fixed Capital
C.I.F. = Cost Insurance Freight
COE = Compensation of Employees
COFOG = Classification Of Functions Of Government
COICOP = Classification Of Individual COnsumption by Purpose
CPA = Classification of Products by Activity
CPI = Consumer Price Index
CREE = Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises
EEA = European Economic Area
ESA = European System of Accounts
FISIM = Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
F.O.B. = Free On Board
GAB = Grunneiendom-Adresse-Bygning (Land property-Address-Building)
GDP = Gross Domestic Product
GFCF = Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GIA = Generation of Income Account
GNI = Gross National Income
HBS = Household Budget Survey
HFCE = Households' Final Consumption Expenditures
IC = Intermediate Consumption
INTRASTAT = Statistics relating to the trading of goods between EU Member States
I/O = Input/Output
ITRS = International TRansactions Statistics
KAU = Kind of Activity Unit
KOSTRA = KommuneStatRApportering (Municipality-State-Reporting)
LA = Labour Accounts
LFS = Labour Force Survey
LKAU = Local Kind of Activity Unit
NA = National Accounts
NACE = Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne
NCS = Norwegian Confederation of Sports
NA = National Accounts
NNA = Norwegian National Accounts
NO = Nærings Oppgave (Directorate of Taxes' General Trading Statements)
NOK = NOrwegian Kroner
NORAD = NORwegain Aid Department
NPI = Non-Profit Institution
NPISHs = Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NRK = Norsk RikskringKasting (Norwegian Broadcasting)
NSB = Norges StatsBaner (Norwegian State Railway)

PIM	= Perpetual Inventory Method
PRODCOM	= “PRODuction COMmunautaire" (Community Production)
RHE	= Regional Health Enterprise
ROW	= Rest of the World
RT	= Retail Trade
RWS	= Register of Wages and Salaries
SAD	= Single Administrative Document
SAS	= Scandinavian Airline System
SBS	= Structural Business Statistics
SN	= Statistics Norway
SNA	= System of National Accounts
SUT	= Supply and Use tables
TS	= Tilleggs Skjema (Supplementary form to NO)
UCI	= Undertakings for Collective Investments
UNSTAT	= United Nations’s Statistical Office
UT	= UtenriksTransaksjoner (External Transactions)
VAT	= Value Added Tax
W&S	= Wages and Salaries

Vedlegg B: Annex to Section D

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***	**S14**	**S15**	**S2**
P.11		OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-
P.12		OE	OE	OE	-	E80	E80	-
P.13		-	-	OE	-	-	OE	-
P.2		OE	OE	OE	-	E80	E80	-
P.31		-	-	OE	-	E50	E80	-
P.32		-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
P.51		OE	OE	OE	-	E80	E80	-
P.52		E80	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.53		-	-	-	-	E80	-	-
P.61		-	-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.62		-	-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.62F		-	-	-	-	-	-	E80
P.71		-	-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.72		-	-	-	-	-	-	OE
P.72F		-	-	-	-	-	-	E80
D.11	uses	OE	OE	OE	-	OE	OE	E80
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	E50
D.12	uses	OE	OE	OE	-	OE	OE	E80
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	E50
D.211	uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
D.212	uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
D.214	uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
D.29	uses	OE	OE	OE	-	OE	OE	-
	resources	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
D.31	uses	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.39	uses	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
	resources	OE	OE	OE	-	OE	-	-
D.41	uses	OE	OV	OV	-	OE	OE	OE
	resources	OE	OV	OV	-	OE	OE	OE
D.421	uses	OE	OV	-	-	-	-	OE
	resources	OE	OV	OV	-	OV	OV	-
D.422	uses	OV	-	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-	-
D.43	uses	E80	E80	-	-	-	-	E80
	resources	E80	E80	-	-	-	-	E80

D.44	uses	-	OV	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	OV	OV	OV	-	OV	OV	-
D.45	uses	E80	-	OV	-	E80	E80	-
	resources	E80	-	OV	-	E80	E80	-
D.41G	uses	OE	OV	OV	-	OE	OE	OE
	resources	OE	OV	OV	-	OE	OE	OE
D.51	uses	OV	OV	OV	-	OV	OV	OV
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-	OV
D.59	uses	OV	OV	OV	-	OV	OV	-
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-	-
D.611	uses	-	-	-	-	OE	-	E80
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	E50
D.612	uses	-	-	-	-	OE	-	E80
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	E50
D.621	uses	-	-	OV	-	-	-	E80
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	OV
D.622	uses	OE	OE	OE	-	OE	OE	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	-
D.623	uses	-	-	OE	-	-	OE	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	-
D.624	uses	-	-	OV	-	-	OE	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	OE	-	-
D.63	uses	-	-	OV	-	-	OE	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	OV	-	-
D.71	uses	OE	-	-	-	OE	-	OE
	resources	-	OE	-	-	-	-	OE
D.72	uses	-	OV	-	-	-	-	OE
	resources	E50	-	-	-	E50		OV
D.74	uses	-	-	OV	-	-	-	OV
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-	OV
D.75	uses	E50	-	-	-	E80	E50	E80
	resources	OE	OV	OV	-	E80	-	E50
D.751	uses	E80	OV	OV	-	E80	-	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	-	E80	-
D.8	uses	-	OV	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	OV	-	-
D.91	uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	resources	-	-	OV	-	-	-	-
D.92	uses	-	-	-	-	OV	-	-
	resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.92A	uses	-	-	OV	-	-	-	-
	resources	OV	-	-	-	-	-	-
D.99	uses	-	OV	OV	-	-	-	-
	resources	OV	-	-	-	-	-	OV
K1		E80	E80	E80	-	E80	E80	E80
K2		E80	E80	E80	-	E80	E80	E80

**Fill-in if data for sectors S14 and S15 are not estimated separately*