



**Statistiska centralbyrån**  
Statistics Sweden

**Quarterly Non-financial Accounts  
by Institutional Sector (QSA) in Sweden  
ESA 2010**

**Sources and Methods**

November 2016

# Quarterly Non-financial Accounts by Institutional Sector Sources and Methods ESA 2010 Third edition (November 2016)

## SWEDEN

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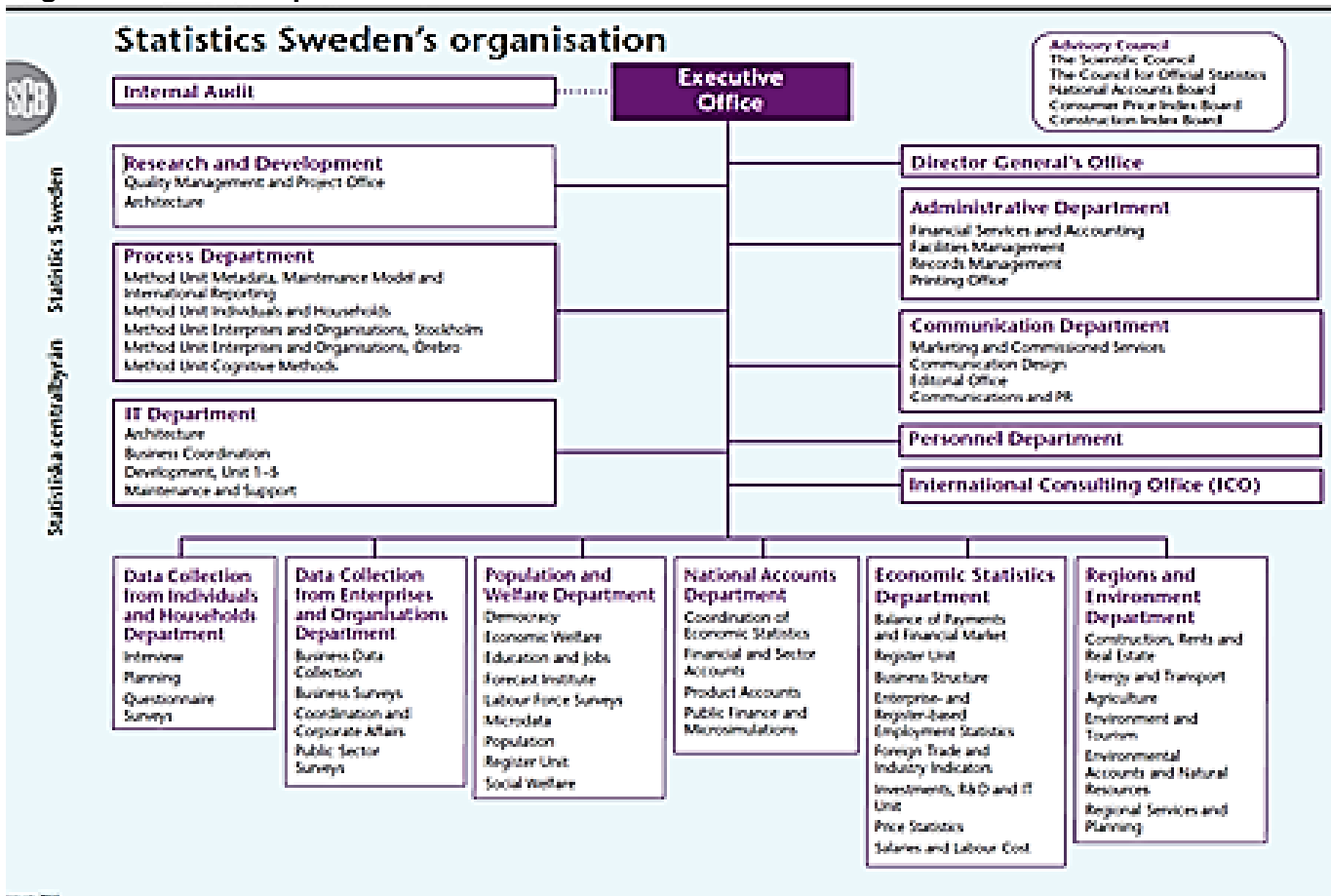
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## 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Swedish National Accounts (NA) summarises and describes the economic activity and development in the country in the form of an accounting system with supplementary tables. These calculations are based on the international guidelines System of National Accounts, SNA 2008 and the EU Regulation 549/2013 European System of National and Regional Accounts, ESA 2010. The National accounts include the product accounts (GDP), financial sector accounts and non-financial sector accounts. The calculations are published both annually and quarterly. The statistics are produced in more detail on an annual basis. The main approach in the calculations is somewhat geared to the expenditure side. The statistical basis is well developed, with possibilities for comparison between different independent sources. The annual calculations are balanced in a system of supply and use tables. These form the basic tables, which can be further developed to input/output tables. The system also includes employment calculations, with average numbers of employees and hours worked. In accordance with the Swedish constitution, public authorities in Sweden have an independent role vis-à-vis the government. The task of a public authority is to translate political decisions reached by the Parliament and the Government into practical action.

### Organisation and responsibilities within Statistics Sweden



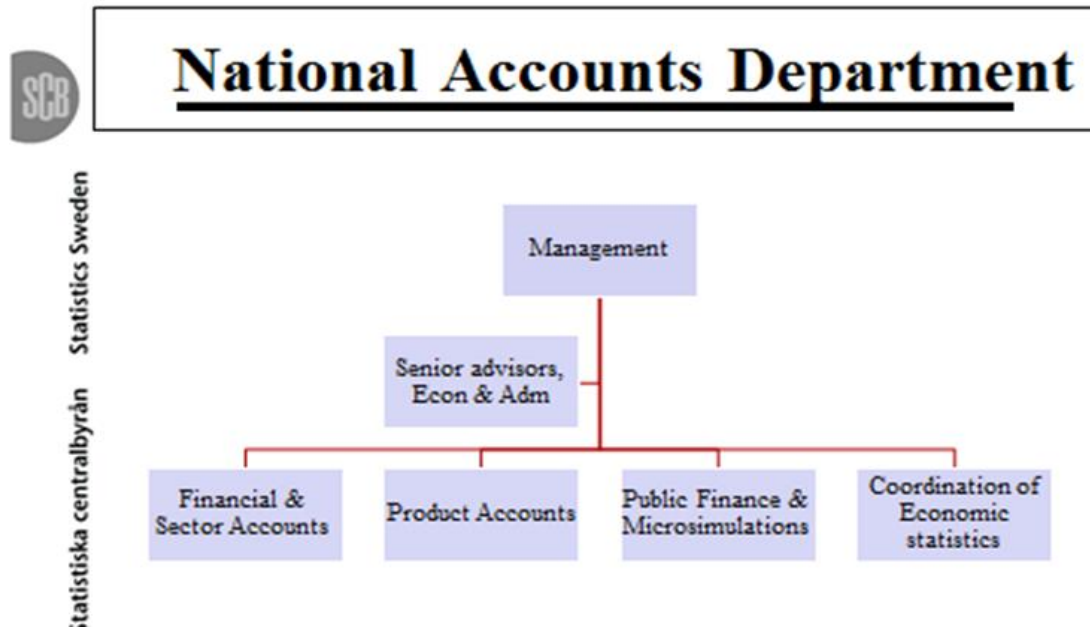
### 1.1 ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS

The compilation of National Accounts (NA) is organized in the National Accounts Department at Statistics Sweden. The department is divided into four units. The NA department is responsible for the production of GDP, GNI, Financial Sector Accounts, Non-financial Sector Accounts, National Wealth, Regional accounts, Health Accounts, ESSPROS, WAR and Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) as well as compiling statistics referring to Council Directive 2011/85/EU. Satellite Accounts for Non-profit institutions are produced at National Accounts Department in cooperation with Economic statistics department. Also Tourism Satellite Accounts are produced but on assignment.

The quarterly as well as the annual sector accounts are compiled in the Financial and Sector Accounts Unit. A lot of the input to the calculations of Quarterly sector accounts is coming from the Product Accounts Unit and the Public Finance Statistics & Microsimulations Unit.

Input to RoW data is based on Balance of payments (BoP) data which is established within the Economic Statistics Department in Statistics Sweden.

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## 1.2 SOURCES

The quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector (QSA) are fully integrated with annual sector accounts (ASA), quarterly national accounts (QNA) and quarterly general government accounts (QGGA). Therefore all statistics used in the compilation of these constitutes sources to the QSA and are published each quarter by the NA, 60 days after the closing date of the quarter (t+60).

Short list of important inventories and main data sources:

- Statistics Sweden: Structural Business Statistics (SBS)
- Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers monthly tax returns (LAPS)
- Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (FI)
- Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV)
- Swedish National Board of Student Aid (CSN)
- Swedish National Debt Office (RGK)
- Institute for Registration of Pensions (PRI)
- The Swedish Pensions Agency (Pensionsmyndigheten, PM)
- The National Government Employee Pensions Board (SPV)
- The Swedish Tax Agency (SKV)
- Statistics Sweden: Balance of Payments (BoP) a first version available at t+48 days.
- Statistics Sweden: Several sources mentioned in the sections below

Overviews of the main data sources for each sector are described below.

### 1.2.1 S.11 Non-financial corporations

There exists no quarterly survey or administrative data on profits and losses for non-financial corporations. Value added is calculated within the framework of Product accounts per industries for total sectors. The breakdown between institutional sectors is then calculated for each industry, mainly applies to distribute between the non-financial corporations and employers/own accounts workers in the household sector. The basis for this is the last annual calculation where more detailed information is available concerning the split between non-financial corporations and employers/own accounts workers. Main sources for gross value added on a quarterly basis are new orders and deliveries in industry, Monthly electricity statistics, and Turnover statistics.

Gross capital formation and consumption of fixed capital for each institutional sector is calculated within the Production account, so also for non-financial corporations. Main sources for gross capital formation and inventories are *the investment survey*, *Industrial inventories*, *Quarterly survey on inventories in retail trade and wholesale trade*.

Sources for compensation of employees are the *Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and preliminary tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS)*. Interests are calculated from stocks of interest generated assets and liabilities and interest rates.

To assurance the overall consistency of sector accounts, some transactions are also calculated as residual items to balance the system throughout the institutional sectors and on the basis of the identity that, for the total of institutional sectors, the resources must equal the uses.

Although there are primary sources and calculations performed within the non-financial corporations sector there must also be a number of transactions that are balanced so that the income of a category balances with the expenditures. For wages, social contributions, other production taxes, other subsidies,

interest, dividends, net non-life insurance premiums, non-life insurance claims and capital transfers, this occurs in the non-financial corporations sector.

### **1.2.2 S.12 Financial corporations**

The basic data sources used in the compilation of S.12-Financial corporations are mainly from the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority in Sweden (Finansinspektionen). This source is sub-divided into two categories: (1) MFI and other financial corporations' data to compile the banking- and other financial institutions sectors<sup>1</sup>, (2) Insurance and pension funds data to compile the insurance and pension funds sector<sup>2</sup>. The data consist of income- and balance sheets and is obtained both on quarterly and annual basis. The source data for compiling the central bank is obtained directly from the central bank through a quarterly survey (covering both income- and balance sheet). In addition, data from Balance of Payments is used to cover the flows between Swedish financial corporations and the Rest of the World.

#### ***Limitations in the data source from the supervisory authority***

The data from supervisory authority does not cover the full population of units within the sector S.126-Financial auxiliaries in Sweden. Some corporations are recognized by the supervisory authority as being financial corporations (about 330 corporations) but are not supervised by the authority. Total assets held by these corporations amounted to SEK 88 billion in year 2014. 20 of these corporations hold about 75 percent of the SEK 88 billion. Statistic Sweden will analyze the 20 corporations in order to see whether they should/should not be classified in S.12 (mainly in S.126 and/or in S.127) or not. Also, holding corporations (part of S.127) are not supervised by the supervisory authority and are consequently not included in the data from the supervisory authority. The data for these holding corporations are obtained from the Structural Business Statistics. These holding corporations were until recently included as part of S.11. In year 2015 they were reclassified according to ESA 2010 in S.127 in financial accounts. In the non-financial accounts these corporations are still part of S.11 but will be reclassified into S.127 in the near future.

### **1.2.3 S.1311 Central government**

The main data source for central government (S.1311) is The Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV). National accounts are produced by using accounting information from each central government authority, reported to ESV, based on reporting through statistical reporting codes (S-codes) which are adapted to requirements in national accounts and ESA 2010. The information obtained through the S-codes also includes counterpart information, i.e. information regarding which institutional sectors are involved in each transaction. The S-codes also provide the distinction between financial and non-financial flows. There are only a few numbers of occasions when counterpart information from other sectors is used. This is done only to distinguish a more detailed level of information in a particular field, i.e. the total amount on an aggregated level is set by the central government data source at ESV, but the breakdown is based on information from another more detailed data source, referring to that particular item.

Data for central government authorities is collected either on a monthly or on a quarterly basis depending on the type of transaction. For some small units, defined as other central government bodies, information is collected annually from annual reports. But, collection of quarterly data from other central government bodies is underway. The only supplementary information for central government, not based on the data from ESV, is the calculated and estimated values by Statistics Sweden (SCB), e.g. FISIM, own produced software, leasing, consumption of fixed capital and items referring to imputed pensions.

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<sup>1</sup> This part covers S.1221-Banks, S.1223-Housing credit institutions, S.1224-Other monetary credit market corporations; S.123-4 Money market funds (MMFs) and Non-MMF investment funds, S.1254-Investment firms, S.126-Financial auxiliaries.

<sup>2</sup> This part covers S.128-Insurance corporations and S.129-Pension funds. The data is subdivided into life and non-life insurance corporations.

Data is received by SCB around t+45 days and the compilation of net lending/net borrowing is complete, in general, at t+60 days.

#### **1.2.4 S.13131 Local government – Municipalities**

Quarterly survey for primary municipalities is the main data source of the calculations of net lending/net borrowing of primary municipalities. This survey is compiled and produced by the Public Finance Unit and Microsimulations at Statistics Sweden. The quarterly survey is a sample survey covering all primary municipalities with a population larger than 30 000 inhabitants. At the moment it refers to 81 primary municipalities of a total of 290. A national total is estimated based on the sample survey. The estimates are calculated by projecting the values from the annual survey using the trend from the collected units.

The quarterly survey is not as detailed as the Annual accounts for municipalities, but it covers total income and total expenditure on a more aggregated level. It consists of three parts; revenues, expenditures and investments. The quarterly survey is available approximately 35 days after the end of the current quarter and is based on the accounting plan for municipalities.

Annual accounts for municipalities are however used for some transactions where new information is not available in quarterly source and as well as a base for estimation. The Annual account for municipalities is completed approximately six months after the end of the year and is a total survey covering all 290 primary municipalities. Nonresponse is unusual, but when it occurs it is compensated for by an estimation based on the respondents that answered.

For municipal associations on quarterly basis there is no new information available. Data from the last annual survey are used. The quarterly values are calculated by projecting the values from the annual survey. Quarterly data for other local government bodies are based on the last available annual information, from an administrative data source collected from the Swedish Tax Agency, divided by four.

#### **1.2.5 S.13132 Local government – County councils**

The main source for counties is questionnaire survey to all counties in Sweden. This survey covers all counties. The main source is supplemented with several other sources such as tax data from ESV (central government data source), annual data for the counties, Stockholm County Council, e-Health authority etc.

Most of data is based on direct sources. Only in some cases annual data is used and then mainly for distributions. Information from large reclassified hospitals included in county councils sub-sector a simplified quarterly questionnaire is used. For the remaining other local government bodies in this sub-sector data are based on the last available annual information, from an administrative data source collected from the Swedish Tax Agency, divided by four.

#### **1.2.6 S.1314 Social security funds**

Data sources for sub-sector Social Security Funds (SSF) are ESV, Swedish Pension Agency (PM), and a quarterly survey collecting data from the National Pension Funds (so called AP-funds).

Sub-sector SSF is compiled based on a combination of data sources. For example a quarterly data source originally designed for the financial accounts, which also includes revenues and expenses for the AP-funds, is used. Accrual pension fees for the AP-funds are collected and compiled by ESV. In addition, quarterly financial statements from the PM are collected and compiled by ESV. Quarterly financial statements from PM regarding the premium pension scheme are collected and compiled by SCB. All data sources are available by transaction category.

Data is received by SCB around t+45 days and the compilation of net lending/net borrowing is complete, in general, at t+60 days.



### 1.2.7 S.14+S.15 Households and non-profit institutions serving households

The main sources for S.14 Households and S.15 NPISH consist of surveys and administrative data. This is the case for transactions where households are measured by use of counterpart sector data of government and financial corporations as well as BoP data where the counter sector is the rest of the world. There are also sources which are used in direct estimations of transactions for households, where counterpart sector data is not used. These are:

- Statistics Sweden: Data from the national accounts system: for example production, intermediate consumption, GDP, etc.
- Statistics Sweden: Financial Markets Statistics: Data on stocks of deposits and loans together with data on interest rates. Monthly data.
- Statistics Sweden: Securities database, dividends. Quarterly data.
- Statistics Sweden: Shareholders statistics: Data on the owners of shares. Data every half-year.
- Statistics Sweden together with the Church of Sweden: Economic statement. Annually.
- Statistics Sweden: The civil society: report with data for NPISH. Annually.
- Statistics Sweden: Data from the income and tax register. This is a register that is administered at Statistics Sweden but the data is collected at the Swedish Tax Agency and comes from the income and tax statements. Annually.
- Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and preliminary tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS). Quarterly.
- Statistics Sweden: Revenues and expenditure survey for multi-dwelling buildings (data on fees and costs for heating).
- The Swedish Tax Agency: Data from income and tax statements (similar data as from the income and tax register, see above. But this data is used as extra data not explicitly used in the calculations but for control and for comparison with data from other sources. Monthly and Annually.
- Swedish National Debt Office (RGK): D.41 interest on savings in RGK. Quarterly.
- Swedish National Board of Student Aid (CSN): D.41 interest on student loans. Quarterly.
- The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Board (IAF): Data on payments to households for unemployment. Quarterly.
- The Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV).

### 1.2.8 S.2 Rest of the world

The rest of the world accounts (RoW) is well covered by direct quarterly sources. The Balance of Payments (BoP) is the most important data source. It is based on sample survey and is the main data source for compilation of primary income from/to the RoW. There is full consistency between the RoW sector within the institutional sector accounts and the Balance of Payments (BoP). BoP follows BPM6, so no adjustments are made for consistency with ESA 2010. To get gross accrual figures on taxes to EU and subsidies from EU, data from the Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV) is used. All BoP data are compiled on a quarterly basis and the annual total consists therefore of the sum of quarters. Quarterly BoP data is used directly without adjustments.

The BoP is the main source for transactions between households and the RoW. For government sector, data on transactions with RoW are included in the reported totals. For RoW the totals excluding households are, with some exceptions, based on BoP which implies that for each transaction the difference between total BoP and government data is attributed to the corporations sector. The main sources for Exports and imports are the same for both QNA and BoP. Detailed method is described under section 1.3.1.8. It can also be found in the Quarterly National Accounts Inventory and GNI-inventory 2016 Chapter 5:13-5:16. <http://www.scb.se/Statistik/NR/NR0102/dokument/Sweden-GNI-inventory.pdf>.

Exports and imports are based on the monthly Foreign trade in goods statistics (Extrastat and Intrastat) (source 18), and the quarterly Foreign trade in services statistics (source 19). Some adjustments are made in the NA in comparison to source data.

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) is described under section 1.3.2.

### 1.3 METHODS

#### 1.3.1 General description

The compilation of QSA is made in close cooperation with the units responsible for the main NA aggregates and government finance statistics (GFS). Each unit in the National Accounts Department is responsible for a restricted set of variables/sectors with no overlapping. There should be no discrepancies between QSA and the tables 1 and 25 of the transmission programme, except consolidation of production, P.1, and intermediate consumption, P.2, in table 25. As from year 2010 onwards non-financial corporations, financial corporations, GFS, household and NPISH together with the RoW accounts are published nationally at the same time as the main aggregates. Three sets of transactions can be drawn according to their quarterly availability.

When data is getting more definite the QSA is benchmarked on annual data, i.e. compiled with annual surveys. The values replace the sum of quarters and the difference between the two sources is distributed among the quarters in the same pattern as the quarterly data. This procedure grants that the identity between annual totals and the sum of the corresponding quarters is maintained.

BoP data are generally used for the transactions with the RoW. Quarterly BoP data is used directly without adjustments for D.1-D.9. Exports and Imports are directly taken from quarterly national accounts. Changes in the financial accounts data do not have any impact on the QSA except for the common treatment of transactions on accrual basis.

(A) For the following transactions, quarterly data are available by institutional sector:

**Table 1 Transactions by institutional sector**

P.3 Final consumption expenditure (P.31 and P.32)
P.6 and P.7 Exports and imports of goods and services (P.61, P.62, P.71,P.72)
P.5 Gross capital formation
P.51g Gross fixed capital formation
P.5M Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables
P.51c Consumption of fixed capital
D.1 Compensation of employees
D.2 and D.3 Taxes and subsidies on products (D.21, D.29, D.31, D.39)
D.4 Property income (D.41, D.42, D.43, D.44, D.45)
D.41 Interest, adjusted for FISIM
D.41g Interest
D.5 Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.
D.6 Social contributions and benefits
D.7 Current transfers (D.71, D.72, D.74, D.75, D.76)
D.8 Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements
D.9 Capital transfers (D.91, D.92, D.99)
B.1g Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices/Gross value added at basic prices
B.2g+B.3g Gross operating surplus and mixed income
B.3g Mixed income (Households)

B.5g Balance of primary incomes, gross/National income, gross (GNI)
B.6g Disposable income, gross
B.7g Adjusted disposable income
B.8g Saving, gross
B.9 Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)

The breakdown by institutional sectors of quarterly gross value added and quarterly gross fixed capital formation is partly estimated with reference to a corresponding annual key that is applied to quarterly data. For gross value added, such a breakdown by sector is calculated for each industry which is distributed between different sectors (S.11, S.12, and S.14). For quarterly gross fixed capital formation there are quarterly source data available for all sectors except for S11 and S14 which are estimated with reference to a corresponding annual key that is applied to quarterly data. The annual key is calculated from the Structural Business Statistics.

Value added in a certain manufacturing industry is extrapolated with the growth rate estimated in the Industrial production index for that industry. For some parts of the expenditure approach values from the sources are used directly. This is possible when the same source is used in the quarterly accounts as in the annual accounts and it mainly concerns changes in inventories and exports and imports. The calculations are based on non-adjusted values.

(B) The following transactions are also quarterly available:

- P.1, Production, and P.2, Intermediate consumption, for General government, S.13.
- P.62F Exports of FISIM, P.72F Imports of FISIM, D.74 Current international cooperation, D.76 VAT- and GNI based EU own resources for total economy (S.1), General government (S.13), and rest of the world (S.2).
- D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers for all Sectors.

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### **1.3.1.1 S.11 Non-financial corporations**

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In the quarterly industry accounts gross value added, compensation of employees, payroll taxes, gross fixed capital formation and consumption of fixed assets is calculated for market producers for 68 NACE industries. Gross fixed capital formation and consumption of fixed assets is also beyond industries calculated divided into institutional sectors in the database of capital stocks. To reach exhaustiveness in these areas additions are already made in the product accounts, which are then allocated to the institutional sectors in the sector accounts. Estimation of gross value added are made with reference to a corresponding annual key to split between non-financial corporations and households that are applied to quarterly data. The annual key is calculated from the Structural Business Statistics.

Interest incomes have two parts, first gross interest income for the second adjustment for FISIM. Gross interest incomes are calculated by using information about the deposits of MFIs and the interest rates reported in the MFI-statistics. In addition to this the survey of the non-financial corporation's financial assets and liabilities (BAST), together with market rates published by the Riksbank are used to estimate interest flows from the holdings of debt securities. Additional interest income on non-financial corporations is calculated within the framework of the balance of payments broken down by interest from direct investments, interest income from portfolio investments and interest on other investments. On the revenue side will be adjusted for FISIM which is calculated under the product accounts (see chapter 3.17 in the GNI Inventory). This calculation uses the MFI institutions' quarterly financial statements as a source.

A specific characteristic of the compilation procedure is that the non-financial sector is calculated residually for wages, social contributions, other production taxes, other subsidies, interest, dividends, net

non-life insurance premiums, non-life insurance claims and capital transfers so that the identity of total resources and total uses of each transaction is preserved.

### 1.3.1.2 S.12 Financial corporations

In the non-financial accounts, S.12-Financial corporations consist of 10 subsectors separately compiled. These are:

S.121: Central bank

S.1221: Banks

S.1223: Housing credit institutions

S.1224: Other monetary credit market corporations

S.1225: Monetary securities corporations and derivative dealers

S.123: Money market funds (MMF)

S.124: Non-MMF Investment funds

S.1254: Investment corporations

S.126: Financial auxiliaries

S.128+S.129: Insurance corporations

S.1295: PPM (Premium pension funds)

However, the *production and generation of income accounts* in S.12 is compiled from an **industry perspective** rather than a **sector perspective**. The source of data used in the compilation of industry and sector is the same regarding the production account (see. 1.2 Sources). Information on wages and salaries are used from the tax authorities, these do not differ much when compared to the basic source described in 1.2. There is a one-to-one relationship between the **industry** and **sector** accounts regarding production and generation of income accounts. This relationship is illustrated in the figure below:

Subsectors	Sector	Subindustries	Industry
S12	Financial corporations	K64-K66	Financials
S121	The central bank	K64	Financial services activities except insurance and pension funding and auxiliary services
S122	Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank		
S123	Money market funds (MMFs)		
S124	Non-MMF investment funds		
S125	Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds		
S126	Financial auxiliaries	K66	Auxiliary services to financial and insurance corporations
S127	Captive financial institutions and money lenders		
S128	Insurance corporations		
S129	Pension funds		
			Corporations in this sector are not captured in the above K64-K66 industries, hence separate source of data

In order to compile the production and generation of income accounts for the different subsectors in the industry K64, different key variables from the basic source are used to distribute production and generation of income accounts among the subsectors S.121, S.122, S.123, S.124, S.125. Transactions in the allocation of primary income account and the subsequent accounts are compiled using the basic data source described in 1.2, i.e. from the income statements for the corporations. Regarding K65 and K66 industries, there is a one-to-one relationship between these industries and the corresponding sectors S.128+S.129 (insurance corporations and pension funds) and S.126 (financial auxiliaries), hence there is

no need to use key variables in order to distribute production and generation of income accounts for these sectors. Consequently, the description by transaction (in chapter 2) will be presented using the following groupings of sectors:

- S.121 The central bank (part of industry K64)
- S.122 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (part of industry K64)
- S.123+S.124 Money market funds (MMFs) and non-MMF investment funds (part of industry K64)
- S.125 Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (part of industry K64)
- S.126 Financial auxiliaries (corresponding to industry K66)
- S.128+S.129 Insurance corporations and pension funds (corresponding to industry K65)

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### **1.3.1.3 S.1311 Central government**

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Central government accounts are produced by using accounting information and reports from each central government authority reported to ESV. Information is sent to ESV by an electronic system called Hermes and based on statistical reporting codes. As a next step ESV transforms the incoming data from authorities to a dataset called Base for central government net lending/net borrowing. A majority of the data within the dataset is transformed to correspond to ESA 2010 definitions. The transmissions from ESV to SCB contain an electronic transmission from an ESV database to an SCB database. Upon receiving the data, SCB transforms the remaining part of the data set according to ESA 2010 definitions. SCB carries out the succeeding calculations and compilations in accordance to requirements from both the ESA transmission program and other domestic demands. Only a minor part of the figures are adjusted by SCB compared to the primary source from ESV. For example it can be reclassifications (as subsidies to current transfers) and change from cash to accrual recording. All changes refer to ensure recording based on definitions in ESA 2010.

All central government units are covered. Data for central government authorities are collected either on a monthly basis or on a quarterly basis depending on the transaction. For some small units and central government corporations classified within central government, information is collected annually from official annual reports (profit and loss account) and not through the electronic transmission. Nevertheless, also figures for other central government bodies are included in the data set sent by ESV to SCB together with information for the central government authorities. In the compilation of net lending/net borrowing for central government sub-sector, other central government bodies are included. A quarterly data collection directly from other central government bodies is underway, correspond the collection of data from main central government units.

The Swedish Pension Agency (Pensionsmyndigheten, PM) is a central government authority from a legal point of view, with appropriations in the same way as other central government authorities. In national accounts PM is, however, recorded in sub-sector S.1314 Social security funds and is excluded from sub-sector S.1311 Central government.

The accounting basis is accrual accounting, but in reality mixed, but based on definitions in ESA 2010. The major part of net lending/net borrowing is accrual and follows the basic accrual principle in ESA 2010 that the transaction should reflect the period when the activity takes place. However, ESA 2010 recommends other accounting principles, especially concerning some of the distributive transactions. If any deviations or systematic special treatment is used, bilateral discussions with Eurostat have been carried out before the decision. Some figures in the primary dataset are cash and therefore adjusted to accrual recording and some figures are accrual annual figures but divided by four for quarterly accounts. These are replaced by a more accurate quarterly allocation that is still based on the correct annual accrued figure.

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### **1.3.1.4 S.13131 Local government – Municipalities**

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The data reported in the quarterly survey is based on the accounting plan for municipalities “Kommun Bas”. Data is available by unit and by category of transactions. A national total is estimated based on the sample survey. Estimates are calculated for municipalities with less than 30 000 inhabitants. The estimates are calculated by projecting the values from the annual survey (the annual statement of account) using the trend from the collected units. In Sweden there are three large municipalities who are not representative for the smaller municipalities. Therefore, their collected value is not included in the base of the estimates. A value for each passed quarter is collected together with a forecast for the year.

First, a growth ratio is calculated on every item for the collected municipalities by dividing the sum of the forecast of the year divided by the sum of the same items from the last annual survey. A sum, per item, for all municipalities (except for the three largest) from the last annual survey is then calculated. After that, that sum is multiplied by the growth ration and the three largest municipalities are added. Finally, the annual value for each item is divided by its quarterly share. Nonresponse is unusual, but when it occurs it is compensated for in the same way as the municipalities with less than 30 000 inhabitants.

In quarterly accounts for municipal associations, data from the last annual survey are used. The quarterly values are calculated by projecting the values from the annual survey. Personnel costs are projected using the trend from the quarterly LAPS (Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers’ monthly tax returns). Other values are projected by using the trend of municipalities purchasing of services from municipal associations from the quarterly survey of municipalities.

In quarterly accounts for municipal corporations classified inside local government, data from the annual accounts previous year, divided by four, are used as estimation. However, some quarterly information is available and used. Especially concerning important units having an impact on the accounts. The main annual data source for other local government bodies is administrative data from the Swedish Tax Agency which is reallocated to quarterly figures.

Net lending/net borrowing is based on data from quarterly survey and is replaced with the data about income taxes and government grants from the ESV. The data collected from the quarterly survey is linked to the transactions in national accounts. The level of detail in codification enables distinction between non-financial and financial flows in most cases.

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### **1.3.1.5 S.13132 Local government – County councils**

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Estimates are produced based on totally investigated data for counties. Most transactions build on variables that are calculated in direct sources.

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### **1.3.1.6 S.1314 Social security funds**

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Net lending/net borrowing is compiled by SCB and the data source contains two different parts. The first is data for the PM which consists of figures collected by ESV and delivered to SCB. ESV delivers the figures to SCB on a detailed level; items are divided into different types of revenues and expenditure. SCB collects data for the premium pension scheme directly from PM. Based on the information from ESV and PM, SCB compiles net lending/net borrowing for PM and merges it together with the result for the national pension funds. The figures are recorded based on ESA 2010 and are recorded on an accrual basis.

The second part relates to the national pension funds (so called AP-funds). The data source for the AP-funds is diversified and consists of figures from a quarterly questionnaire and data from ESV. Data from

the quarterly survey on social security funds, on an aggregated level, are later compared with data from the official annual reports. Comparisons between non-financial and financial accounts are carried out systematically.

All units are covered and the accounting basis is accrual. No adjustments are made except for some quarterly allocations in addition to the ordinary regular compilations to transform data into ESA transaction codes.

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### **1.3.1.7 S.14+S.15 Households and non-profit institutions serving households**

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In the household and NPISH accounts, S.14 and S.15 consist of 6 subsectors **partly separately compiled and partly compiled as an aggregate**. These are:

S.14: Households except those in S.1411, S.1416 and S.146.

S.1411: Employers with employees except in the financial industries K64-K66.

S.1416: Employers with employees in the financial industries K64-K66.

S.146: Housing services in owner occupied dwellings.

S.151: Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) excluding church of Sweden.

S.1521: Church of Sweden.

The production and generation of income accounts in S.14 and S.15 is compiled from an industry perspective rather than a sector perspective at the first stage. The source of data used in the compilation of industry and sector is the same regarding the production account. Information on wages and salaries are used from the tax authorities. In this first stage a total is calculated for production, intermediate consumption and so on for all the industries. These transactions are then divided into the sectors S.11, S.14 and S.15 in the annual accounts. In the quarterly accounts the structure of the transactions between the sectors is used as a base and then the quarterly calculations in the production and generation of income accounts are applied on this base structure. Operating surplus in owner occupied dwellings is calculated explicitly with direct sources and the value added is given from the GDP-calculations that are compiled simultaneously. Mixed income is calculated as the same structure as the latest definitive annual calculations applied on the quarterly calculations on production, intermediate consumption and GDP.

Put in another way, when data is getting more definite the QSA is benchmarked on annual data, i.e. compiled with annual surveys etc. as sources. These values replace the sum of quarters and the difference between the two sources is distributed among the quarters in the same patten as the quarterly data. This procedure grants that the identity between annual totals and the sum of the corresponding quarters is maintained.

Transactions in the allocation of primary income account and the subsequent accounts are compiled using the basic data source described in 1.2.

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### **1.3.1.8 S.2 Rest of the world**

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As described above BoP is to be considered as the main data source for compilation of primary and secondary income from/to the RoW. All concepts in BPM6 are implemented in the Swedish Balance of Payments. Statistics Sweden collects the bulk of the source material on commission by the Riksbank, the Swedish Central Bank. To get gross accrual figures on taxes to and subsidies from EU data from the ESV is used.

In Chapter 8 in the *Sweden GNI Inventory* “The transition from GDP to GNI “are also all sources and methods of D.1-D.4 transactions described in detail.

BOP has implemented FISIM (Intermediate Financial Service Indirectly measured) in Balance of the Payments (BPM6) but only from year 2013. NA and BoP use different model to estimate FISIM which contributes with relatively large discrepancies. The discrepancies have become larger when interest rates declined. FISIM is introduced in the BoP only from 2013 onwards.

### 1.3.2 FISIM calculation in National Accounts

The main sources for the FISIM calculations is the Riksbank, compiled by Statistic Sweden, monthly balance data of monetary financial institutions, MFI and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's quarterly balance and profit and loss data for financial enterprises. Additional data is taken from the Riksbank Financial Market Statistics, FMR and the annual summary accounts for municipalities.

FISIM producers in Sweden are only found in sub-sector S.122 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank. FISIM producers in sub-sector S.122 are banks, housing credit institutions and other monetary credit market corporations. The financial institutions of subsector S.125 do not act as intermediaries with respect to their stock of loans. They lie outside the scope of FISIM.

FISIM is calculated<sup>3</sup> by user sector as deposit stocks  $\times$  reference rate - interest receivable on deposits and by user sector as interest payable on loans - (loan stocks  $\times$  reference rate). Imports and exports of FISIM are calculated using the Balance of Payment data on assets and liabilities by sector.

### 1.3.3 Exhaustiveness and balancing

The Swedish national accounts are complete in the sense that they comprise both product accounts and sector accounts (non-financial as well as financial). The product accounts take precedence over the sector accounts in the calculation procedure, but the calculation of a year is not completed until both the product accounts and financial sector accounts are finalised. The calculation of the institutional sectors is not entirely separate from the product accounts calculation. Total income is determined from GDP. This means that the trend in incomes and their allocation to sectors are an interesting variable of analysis, as also the distribution of net lending by sectors.

The methodology ensures exhaustiveness of the whole dataset.

Procedures are systematically applied to guarantee that:

- The sum of the data for the four quarters of a year is equal to the annual data :

$$\boxed{\sum Q_i = Y}$$

- Accounting constraints are met (horizontal consistency).

(a) for each transaction, quarterly data for the whole economy are equal to the sum of quarterly data for the different domestic institutional sectors:

$$\boxed{S.1 = S.11 + S.12 + S.13 + S.1M} \text{ and}$$

(b) for each distributive transaction, total resources equal total uses:

$$\boxed{\text{TOT}_{\text{res}}(S.1 + S.2) = \text{TOT}_{\text{use}}(S.1 + S.2)}$$

<sup>3</sup> Domestic FISIM is calculated using the method as outlined in annex A, chapter 14, to Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of 21 May 2013 (ESA 2010)



Whether the total is calculated on the resources side or on the uses side of an account depends for each transaction on the information available on each side. The total is calculated on one side, as the sum of the data for the domestic sectors and the rest of the world. It is then used as a constraint on the other side of the account and an institutional sector is chosen to be the residual sector which balances the system. The "residual sector" is S.11.

For the financial corporation sector (S.12) and the general government sector (S.13), there are strong links between industry and institutional sector calculations. However, there is one small exception for self-employed (S.14) that are active in the financial industry (K.66), which means that production and intermediate consumption in the financial and insurance industry (K.64-K.66) is slightly larger than production and intermediate consumption in the financial corporation sector (S.12). It is also an exception concerning general government when certain parts of the general government are classified into market production in the functional divided accounts concerning industries. That is, the institutional sector, general government is larger than that of the public authorities in the functional breakdown of the accounts. This portion is calculated from the beginning of the process and distributed in both the functional and institutional sector dimension.

### **1.3.4 Use of econometric modelling**

Given the large availability of quarterly information and the chosen approach, there is no need for an econometric modelling in the Sweden QSA. In the cases of missing quarterly data a transaction can be estimated as a residual item to balance the system.

When the annual calculations are compiled the quarterly accounts are aligned to the annual accounts for the year at issue through the least square method, MinD.4. Value added at a detailed level is benchmarked through MinD.4 and the balancing of the quarterly GDP is made after the benchmarking.

### **1.3.5 Plausibility checks**

Data is monitored as regards internal consistency and consistency with other datasets (ASA, QNA, and QNFAGG). There is also a regular revision analysis. Outliers are monitored, especially in the government account. Metadata is provided each quarter to Eurostat, according to the agreed template among TF-QSA members.

### **1.3.6 Technical framework**

QSA are mainly established on the basis of Excel sheets.

Working days and seasonal adjustments are integrated and made in DOS version TRAMO/SEATS, from 2009 is integrated in SAS®. Seasonally adjustment is made using a direct approach, this means that each series are adjusted separately

## **1.4 CONSISTENCY WITH RELATED DATASETS**

### **1.4.1 Consistency with annual data**

By construction, QSA data are always consistent with corresponding annual data. The same consolidation rules apply to the annually as well as the quarterly data sets for the non-financial sector accounts (ASA and QSA) but differ compared to QNFAGG concerning P.1 and P.2. There are no differences in the balancing items but only in the levels of P.1 and P.2 as well as the levels of OTE and OTR.

### 1.4.2 Consistency with main aggregates of sector S.1 (QNA)

Main aggregates transmitted to Eurostat in Table 1 (60 days after the end of the quarter) are integrated into QSA for the whole period of transmission. These concerns all transactions presented in section 1.3.1, Table 1.

Product taxes, (D.21) between data transmitted in Table 1 and QSA might occur, when Eurostat checks consistency between those two dataset. It depends on the treatment of D.21 in the Swedish National Account. In the Swedish National Account the adjustment for D.21 is done in the generation of income accounts account instead in the production account.

#### Explanatory note on the treatment of product taxes in the Swedish NA

In the compilation of supply and use tables by product the same rate of product taxes should be used independently of the whether the tax is actually paid by the producer or not. This is necessary in order to value the same kind output of good and service for a specific use in an equal manner. But, when it comes to net lending of governments and adjustment is needed in order to only account for the actual receipts of product taxes on accrual basis.

The difference between calculated and assessed product taxes, D.21 can, according to ESA, be recorded in two different ways. One way is to record the difference as a capital transfer, D.9. This gives the impression that it is an agreement between the government and the unit evading from its obligation to pay taxes because of bankruptcy or other reasons. In order to avoid this interpretation, the adjustment in the Swedish NA is done in the generation of income account.

This is achieved by accepting a horizontal asymmetry for transaction D.21. On the aggregate level of the total economy D.21Pay is normally larger than D.21Rec. The difference between D.21Pay and D.21Rec ends up in operating surplus, B.2 of the nominal sector S1N. Anyone who makes consistency checks of the Swedish data need therefore to take this into to account and make the check for the sum of D.21 and B.2.

### 1.4.3 Consistency with government data (QNFAGG)

As mentioned above, QSA include the quarterly non-financial accounts for general government. However, in QNFAGG the consolidation between units within the same sub-sector, as sales and intermediate consumption, is consolidated and not included as revenues and expenditures in the government reporting in ESA transmission program regarding general government (i.e. consolidated net recording). But in QSA and consistent sector accounts in ESA transmission program corresponding revenues and expenditures are reported gross. This explains the difference between QSA and QNFAGG. The issue have been discussed several years in different working groups and the instructions, at present, for QSA and QNFAGG are not harmonised. Improvements initiating by Eurostat is therefore welcome.

### 1.4.4 Consistency with BoP data (BPM6)

There is full consistency between the RoW sector within the institutional sector accounts and BoP regarding D.1-D.9. BoP follows BPM6, so no adjustments are made for consistency with ESA 2010.

Recently (September 2016), at annual level, more progress has been made in the field of consistency between NA and BoP data, for time span 2003-2015. For transactions D.1, D.4, D.5, D.6, D.7 D.9, NP, as well as for D.2, D.3 and D.7 vis-à-vis general government, consistency is fully met. Some discrepancies remain for D.6, D.8 and D.7, but should disappear at medium term.

As regards exports (P.6) and imports (P.7) of goods and services, some discrepancies will remain, as consequence of different treatment of goods and services as well as different sources for some items (e.g. .merchanting, processing, extensions for business travel) in BoP and NA of balancing procedure of the NA main aggregates.

The difference lies in the valuation method. NA uses the invoice value approach while BoP statistics is based on statistics value. However, the size of these discrepancies is limited compared to the huge gross amounts of P.6 and P.7.

At quarterly level, the same situation prevails. However, for the more recent quarters some infra-annual discrepancies may appear for all transactions, due to vintage.

There are also a few differences in the trade in services according to the National Accounts and the Balance of Payments. These discrepancies are due to different valuation of freights, under coverage in the sources and manual differences. As mentioned above, shifting from statistical to invoice values results that freight services calculates at invoice values in the National Accounts while the statistical values are recorded in the Balance of Payments. Furthermore some adjustments are made on transportation services e.g. data on exports of port and navigation services are calculated on the basis of statistics covering ships entering and leaving ports. This item is covered in the survey on trade in services (GNI March 2016, 5.14.2). Travel services are recorded gross in National Accounts according to ESA but net in the Balance of Payments.

Since international trade in goods statistics only partly cover non cross-border trade, a few minor complementary sources are used in the National Accounts. Another adjustment made in the National Accounts is that invoice values are used in the calculation of exports of goods and not statistical values in BOP (i.e. exports valued free on board). This approach also affects the calculation of trade in freight services, which are also expressed in invoice prices. The reason for shifting to invoice values is the difficulties to collect data in a way that meet necessary requirements for valuing exports f.o.b. (free on board) and imports at c.i.f. (cost insurance and freight). Shifting to invoice values also allows greater consistency with data on production, consumption, etc. For Intrastat export data is collected directly from invoice values. For Extrastat data, the information provided by Swedish Customs is transformed to invoice values. Because of this approach a global f.o.b./f.o.b.-calculation, according to the ESA 2010 manual, is not carried out.

BOP respective NA use different model to estimate FISIM (Intermediate Financial Service Indirectly measured) which contributes with relatively large discrepancies. The discrepancies have become larger when interest rates declined. FISIM is introduced in the BoP only from 2013 onwards.

#### **1.4.5 Consistency with financial accounts (FA)**

The general rule is that statistical discrepancies of net lending/borrowing are not hidden. Net lending/borrowing (DB.9) in the financial sector accounts on the one hand, and in the non-financial accounts (B.9) on the other hand shows large discrepancies. The discrepancies are particularly large for sectors S.11 and S.2 which are residual sectors in the financial accounts. Large net errors and omissions in the Swedish BoP is the main reason for not using it as the main source for the S.2 in the financial accounts.

#### **1.5 SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS USED TO ESTIMATE BACK DATA**

In general, the whole data set, from year 1993 on, is estimated according to the same methodology.

#### **1.6 SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT POLICY**

Seasonal adjustment (SA) of the quarterly sector accounts is complementary to the main QNA. There are a dozen of time series in the SA system of sector accounts. However, the method and software are almost same as the SA system for the main QNA.

TRAMO/SEATS are used for SA. Currently a DOS version TRAMO/SEATS from 2009 is integrated in the SAS© system. A new product system for the whole NA is on its way to Statistics Sweden and the

method and software for SA of the sector accounts will be affected too. The original and the seasonally adjusted data are stored at a SQL database and the SA is almost automatic with pre-chosen models. Direct SA is used for the series in sector accounts. Partial concurrent adjust is the principle for revision. That is to say, the models are fixed for the coming year and supposed to be revised once a year. The coefficients are nevertheless updated every time. Calendar adjustment is carried out always together with SA. The calendar variable is based on the numbers of working days during the actual quarters, dividing the long-term average numbers of the corresponding quarters. Automatic outlier treatment is used, with predefined critical value for outlier identification as 3.5.

From year 2017, the seasonally adjusted will be increased with more transactions both compulsory and voluntary requirements. See page 95 of the transmission programme (TP).

Eurostat seasonal adjust the total income (OTR), total expenditure (OTS) and net lending (B.9) of each quarter regarding ESA Table 25.

## 1.7 RELEASE AND REVISION POLICY

### 1.7.1 Release policy

*Whole set of accounts* are published Quarter 1, 3 and 4 within 60 days after the current quarter. The second quarter is published after 70-80 days. For more information about which quarters are published at a certain time, please see section 1.7.2 concerning revision policy.

[http://www.scb.se/en/\\_Finding-statistics/Statistics-by-subject-area/National-Accounts/National-Accounts/National-Accounts-quarterly-and-annual-estimates/](http://www.scb.se/en/_Finding-statistics/Statistics-by-subject-area/National-Accounts/National-Accounts/National-Accounts-quarterly-and-annual-estimates/)

The publication of QSA data and press release follows the schedule below:

- yyyyQ1                    t +60 days
- yyyyQ2                    t +70 days (benchmarking on annual data)
- yyyyQ2                    t+90 EDP (October notification)
- yyyyQ3                    t +60days
- yyyyQ4                    t +60 days
- yyyyQ4                    t+90 EDP (April notification)

Link: [http://www.scb.se/en/\\_Finding-statistics/Statistical-Database/Recently-updated-tables/](http://www.scb.se/en/_Finding-statistics/Statistical-Database/Recently-updated-tables/)

### 1.7.2 Revision policy

The first compilation of the national accounts for a given year is published no later than 60 days after the close of the year. The calculation is based on preliminary statistics. The product accounts (GDP from the production and expenditure sides) are produced by a quarterly method; to a certain extent based on quarterly or monthly statistics, and the annual data are the sum of four quarters. At this time sector accounts are also calculated and published for the main institutional sectors for the first time relating to the year immediately before. Data relating to the year may be revised at the publication of the first quarter of the next year (in May year t+1 referring to year t) but are normally not revised to any large extent before the production of the preliminary annual calculation, which is published after nearly nine months in September. The preliminary annual calculation is based on more complete incoming data, but fully finalized data sets are not available until after 21 months (in September year t+2 referring to year t). By then all available data have been incorporated and balanced in the system of supply and use tables. After that a year is normally not revised other than in conjunction with major benchmark revisions.

To keep consistency all revisions are made both in the annual and the quarterly sector accounts at the same time. This assures full consistency between QNA, BoP and QSA while differences in net lending/borrowing (B.9) are allowed between QSA and the Quarterly Financial Accounts.

As mentioned above the accounts for general government are also published at t+60 days. But for the second and fourth quarters, due to EDP procedure, when the data are published at the end of March and September (t + 90 days) the data could be revised in relation to EDP as well.

National revision policies for NA and BoP are almost harmonised. Items are coordinated but in BoP only revised back to year 2003 due to technical constraints. Intention is to fully implement revision policy on national level between BoP/NA.

Trade in goods and services have its own revision policy which is not harmonized with BoP/NA.

A new revision policy was established in spring 2016 which allow a more generous approach concerning benchmark revisions. Major benchmark revisions still occur approximately every fifth year but limited benchmark revisions are allowed once a year in September due to updates having an impact on GFS and EDP.

The revision policy is published, in Swedish, on SCB: s website:

[http://www.scb.se/Statistik/NR/NR0103/\\_dokument/Revideringspolicy.pdf](http://www.scb.se/Statistik/NR/NR0103/_dokument/Revideringspolicy.pdf)

### Revision policy is as follows:

<i>Release</i>	<i>Current quarter</i>	<i>Revisions</i>
February year T	Quarter 4 year T-1	Quarter 1-3 year T-1 Quarter 1-4 year T-2*
May year T	Quarter 1 year T	Quarter 1-4 year T-1
September year T	Quarter 2 year T	Quarter 1 year T Quarter 1-4 year T-1 Quarter 1-4 year T-2 Full time series can be revised due to updates of EDP
November year T	Quarter 3 year T	Quarter 1-2 year T Quarter 1-4 year T-2 year T-1 **

\*Revision relates to Tax Assessment which is published in December each year by the Swedish Tax Agency referring to data for previous year. This revision only affects a few transactions within net lending/net borrowing.

\*\*Quarter within year t-1 may be revised as a result of received preliminary annual statistics for GFS as public consumption, production and public saving. Quarter t-2 and t-1 may be also revised due to final BoP data for income of direct investment in year t- 2 and t-1.

- In order to enable consistent time series, the revision policy for *GDP* and the *non-financial accounts* (NR0103) has been adjusted:
- A full time series revision due to updates of GFS and EDP related variables can now be performed in connection to the national accounts second quarter calculations/EDP October Notification (this was already the case for the revision policy for the financial accounts).
- In connection to the national accounts fourth quarter calculations/EDP April Notification, year t-1 can be updated due to new information referring to taxes.
- In order to enable a consistent time series, the revision policy for the financial accounts (FM0103) has been adjusted:

- In connection to the financial accounts third quarter calculations, year t-1 can be updated due to new information referring to the *non-financial accounts* net lending/net borrowing.

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### **1.7.2.1 Benchmark dissemination revisions**

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In non-financial accounts major benchmark revisions may arise for a number of reasons. Such revisions relate to longer periods and are generally undertaken at less frequent intervals. There has never been any strict timetable for such revisions, in the sense that they are to be undertaken at certain specified intervals. Often the revisions coincide with base-year changes every fifth year.

When new annual national accounts are released, QSA are updated to be consistent. In this case, QSA can be revised for several years backwards. This occurs when producing QSA at the end of September: QSA are then updated to be aligned on the new set of ASA also released in September (including new government accounts).

QSA are always consistent with revised quarterly data for the general government. Any updating of these data for general government is incorporated into QSA. If the data for general government (S.13) is revised the whole new QSA and ASA dataset are promptly transmitted to Eurostat for consistency reasons while the national data is revised in next publication round.

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### **1.7.2.2 Revisions of data for the latest quarters**

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When annual national accounts are not yet available, quarterly data can be revised when a new quarter is estimated. The revision of QSA mainly depends on the revisions in BoP and taxes.

Extra ordinary need of revisions back in time, for example as result of developments outside or within GFS and EDP, the sector accounts for general government can be revised regarding transactions that not affect GDP. Hence, net lending/net borrowing can be revised more frequently compared to GDP.

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### **1.7.2.3 Methodological revisions**

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Methodological improvements can be brought to QSA, up to now on the occasion of any transmission during the year. Such revisions are implemented for the whole period of transmission (backwards to 1999Q1). Methodological revisions to QSA never contradict other data transmission programs.

## **1.8 REMARKS OR PROBLEMS**

National Accounts and Balance of Payments use different methods for FISIM calculation.

Since the implementation of ESA2010, the same consolidation rules apply to all involved data sets ANA, QNA, ASA and QSA, except QNFAGG which is described in 1.3.3.

Financial and non-financial accounts are established on the basis of the same classification among sectors (use of the same business register).

## **1.9 FUTURE PLANS**

In long term, more analyses of the net lending/net borrowing discrepancies between QSA B.9 and QFA BF.9.

## 2 DESCRIPTION BY TRANSACTION

### 2.1 GENERAL REMARKS

Documentation of GDP and GNI (ESA2010) compilations at current prices, short information on the Swedish NA and QSA Inventory are available on the SCB website:

[http://www.scb.se/en\\_/Finding-statistics/Statistics-by-subject-area/National-Accounts/National-Accounts/National-Accounts-quarterly-and-annual-estimates/#documentation\\_](http://www.scb.se/en_/Finding-statistics/Statistics-by-subject-area/National-Accounts/National-Accounts/National-Accounts-quarterly-and-annual-estimates/#documentation_)

Statistics Sweden publishes now National wealth. Tables are available on available on the SCB website:

[http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START\\_\\_NR\\_\\_NR0103\\_\\_NR0103K/SektorENS.2010ArBR/?rxid=3faa982e-7733-4088-86d0-dadb9aD.467c1](http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START__NR__NR0103__NR0103K/SektorENS.2010ArBR/?rxid=3faa982e-7733-4088-86d0-dadb9aD.467c1)

### 2.2 DETAILED REVIEW OF TRANSACTION

The following notes apply to all the transaction-specific sections below.

The tabular overviews in this section are presented at the level of detail that is used when QSA is compiled. For instance, D.4N figures are compiled by summing up independent components D.42, D.43, D.44 and D.45. In turn, D.42 consists of two components that are compiled (and balanced) independently. D.7N figures are compiled by summing up components D.74, D.75, and D.76, likewise D.9N which is the sum of D.92 and D.99.

The institutional sectors are disaggregated down to the level that is used in the compilation process. In Sweden the compilation of S.12, Financial corporations, and S.13, General government, are done on a subsector level. The subsectors follow ESA2010. General government is also published by subsectors while the financial corporations are only published at the aggregate level, S.12. The households sector, S.14, and non-profit institutions serving households, S.15, are also compiled on a subsector level.

The accounts of the total economy, S.1, financial corporations, S.12, and general government, S.13, are always calculated as sums of the relevant subsectors.

The tables in this section always refer to not-seasonally-adjusted figures. Seasonal adjustment is done afterwards.

#### General approach

##### **B.2g Gross operation surplus and B.3g Mixed income**

Gross operating surplus and mixed income are given by the sum of gross value added (B.1g), less compensation of employees (D.1), less other taxes on production (D.29) and plus other subsidies on production (D.39) for each institutional sector.

##### **P.5 Gross capital formation**

Gross capital formation, P.5, consists of gross fixed capital formation, P.51g, changes in inventories, P.52, and net acquisition of valuables, P.53. For a detailed description please refer to the special documentation of the Quarterly National Accounts Inventory.

##### **P.51c Consumption of fixed capital**

Consumption of fixed assets is calculated based on sector-allocated investments, gross fixed capital formation, and holdings of capital stocks. This is done with a model-based method, perpetual inventory method, assuming geometric depreciation functions.

## 2.3 TABULAR OVERVIEW OF QSA SOURCES AND METHODS BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS

### 2.3.1 S.11 Non-financial corporations

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>		-	
<b>P.2</b>			-
<b>B.1g</b>	Crop production forecast for cereals and oilseed crops, Animal products - Annual and Monthly Statistics, Swedish sea-fisheries, New orders and deliveries in industry, Monthly electricity statistics, and Turnover statistics.		The calculations of gross value added are derived directly through using indicators for output, like production or turnover, to extrapolate the value added.
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, Product accounts system of Gross fixed capital formation. The investment survey.		-
<b>D.11</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS).	Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns. Additions are made for undeclared and illegal income, and extrapolated from the last annual calculation and allocated to the sector.	
<b>D.12</b>	Data is obtained from the supervisory authority, quarterly, covering employers' social contributions payable from employers in the private sector to the insurance and pension fund sectors S.128+S.129. Data collections in social security funds, S.1314, are also done.	D.12 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to S.11.  The flow D.12 corresponds to the flow of D.6111.	-



<b>D.29</b>	Swedish National Financial management Authority, ESV, concerning the Central government, S.1311 and municipalities in the local government sector, S.1313.	D.29 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to sector S.11.	-
<b>D.39</b>	ESV, S.1311-Central government RS, S.13131, S.13132		A model calculation is used in the central government calculations.
<b>D.41g</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly.  MFI statistics-monthly on deposits, loans, interest rates.  Balance statistics on Non-financial corporations (BAST), quarterly transactions and stocks on financial assets and liabilities.  Balance of Payment (BoP).  Market interests rates from the Central bank.	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans and debt securities.  Interest payable to S.2 is taken from BoP data.	D.41g consists of: interest on deposits, loans and debt securities.  Interest receivable from S.2 is taken from BoP data.
<b>D.41f</b>	FISIM adjustment  See section 1.3 for S.12.	FISIM adjustment  See section 1.3 for S.12.	FISIM adjustment  See section 1.3 for S.12.
<b>D.421</b>	Statistics Sweden: Securities database, dividends. Statistics Sweden: Shareholders statistics: Data on the owners of shares with data every half-year. Statistics Sweden: Balance of Payment (BoP). Data from the income and tax register (annually). SBS (annually).	Total dividends payable are estimated.  Dividends payable to S.2 are taken from BoP data.	Total dividends receivable are estimated.  Dividends receivable from S.2 are taken from BoP data.
<b>D.422</b>	ESV and BoP.	Flows to the central government are taken directly from the primary source (ESV).  Flows to rest of the	-

		world (BoP): Calculated by multiplying the holidays home stock value ( $S_t$ ) by the rate of return ( $r_t$ ) and by an occupancy rate ( $O_t$ ): $I_t = S_t * r_t * O_t$ rate of return=2,5% occupancy rate,15%	
<b>D.43</b>	Balance of Payment (BoP).	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investments are taken from BoP data.	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investments are taken from BoP data.
<b>D.441</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly		Split between S.11 and S.14 from the counterpart sector 128.
<b>D.442</b>	PRI Pensionsgaranti	Values taken from the primary source on an annually basis and then extrapolated to quarterly values.	
<b>D.4431</b>	Taken from S.123 + S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.	-	Taken from S.123+S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.
<b>D.4432</b>	Taken from S.123 + S.124 calculations. Balance of Payment (BoP).	-	Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432) are taken from S.123+S.124 and S.2.
<b>D.45</b>	SBS and RS for counterpart sector S.13131.	Extrapolation of the latest yearly figure from the SBS-survey.	Extrapolation of the latest yearly figure from the SBS-survey.
<b>D.5</b>	ESV and BoP.	D.5 taxes on the income or profits of corporations are available by sector from the calculation of central government and from Balance of payments (BoP).	-
<b>D.61</b>	PRI Pensionsgaranti	-	Values taken from the primary source on an annually basis and

			then extrapolated to quarterly values.
<b>D.62</b>	PRI Pensionsgaranti	Values taken from the primary source on an annually basis and then extrapolated to quarterly values.	-
<b>D.71</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly BoP	Split between S.11 and S.14 from the counterpart sector 128.	-
<b>D.72</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly BoP	-	Split between S.11 and S.14 from the counterpart sector 128.
<b>D.75</b>	Counterpart information, ESV and RS.		
<b>D.8</b>	Balancing item	D.8 corresponds to F.63 transaction in the financial account, adjustment for the change in pension entitlements. This is calculated according to ESA2010 paragraph 4.142.	-
<b>D.91</b>	ESV S.1311-Central government	-	-
<b>D.9N</b>	ESV S.1311-Central government and RS S.1313	-	
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	-
<b>P.52</b>	Industrial inventories, Quarterly survey on inventories in retail trade and wholesale trade.		

<b>NP</b>	BoP and counterpart sector information.		-

### 2.3.2 S.12 Financial corporations

As was described above in chapter 1.3, the description by transaction regarding sector S.12 will be presented using the following groupings of sectors:

- S.121 Central bank (part of industry K64)
- S.122 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (part of industry K64)
- S.123+S.124 Money market funds (MMFs) and non-MMF investment funds (part of industry K64)
- S.125 Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (part of industry K64)
- S.126 Financial auxiliaries (corresponding to industry K66)
- S.128+S.129 Insurance corporations and pension funds (corresponding to industry K65)

#### 2.3.2.1 S.121 Central bank.

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	-	Calculated using the sum-of-cost method (P.2+D.1+D.29). No FISIM production for Central bank according to ESA2010.
<b>P.2</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Consist of: Fees and commission expenses, administrative expenses, banknote and coin expenses, Other expenses	-
<b>P.51g</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Change in fixed assets, excluding depreciation of fixed assets	-
<b>D.11</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Salaries and benefits	-
<b>D.12</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Consist of: Social security contributions and pension premiums	-
<b>D.29</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Special payroll tax	-
<b>D.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.41g</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Interest expense excluding interest related to derivative instruments. Interest payable to S.2 taken from BoP data (and controlled with figures	Interest income excluding interest related to derivative instruments. Interest receivable from S.2 taken from BoP data (and controlled with

		reported by the central bank)	figures reported by the central bank)
<b>D.41f</b>	-	FISIM not calculated for central banks in ESA2010	FISIM not calculated for central banks in ESA2010
<b>D.421</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	-	Dividends receivable from S.2 taken from BoP data (and controlled with figures reported by the central bank)
<b>D.422</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Withdraw from the income of quasi-corporations. Super-dividend test is performed for the central bank annually. Any dividends declared by the central bank that is in excess of the distributable income for the year is treated as financial transaction and classified as super-dividend (F.5). The part left is reported as D.442.	-
<b>D.43</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.442</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Investment income payable on pension entitlements corresponds to the flow D.614 (see below)	-
<b>D.45</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.5</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.614</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	-	Households' social contribution supplements is calculated as $D.8+D.622^4$
<b>D.62</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Pension payments	-
<b>D.71</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.72</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.7N</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	D.759 Other miscellaneous current transfers (payments of	-

<sup>4</sup> The formula for calculating D8 is described in para. 4.142 in ESA2010, i.e. D614 for the central bank is calculated residually.

		compensation). Corresponds to P.1, the counterpart transfer from the central bank to MFIs (S.122 and S.125) to cover the intermediate consumption of the non-directly allocated part of the output of the central bank (para. 4.138(i) in ESA2010).	
<b>D.8</b>	Central bank quarterly survey	Change in pension provision reported in the income statement is treated as revaluation in the financial account. The F.63 transaction is calculated residually as: Balance of pension provision at end of year minus balance at start of year minus revaluation. The F63=D.8.	-
<b>D.91</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.9N</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51c</b>	-	Assumed to be zero, since depreciation in business accounting differs from the definition in ESA2010.	-
<b>NP</b>	-	-	-

### 2.3.2.2 S.122 Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank (part of industry K64)

**This sector includes:** Banks, Foreign-owned bank banks/branches in Sweden, members-banks, saving banks, housing credit/mortgage institutions, Business institutions (MFI), credit-market companies, Investments firms (MFI). **This sector exclude:** Swedish-owned bank, credit-market branches abroad.

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.11</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly. However, P.11 is compiled from an <b>industry perspective (K64)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective.</b>	-	P.11 consist mainly of commissions charges <sup>5</sup> (P.111) and FISIM (P.113). For FISIM see section 1.3 for S.12  <b>Method of allocation</b>

<sup>5</sup> There are six basic categories of commission charges: remittance charges, lending charges, deposits charges, guarantee charges, financial security charges and other commissions' charges.

	For FISIM see section 1.3 for S.12		<b>by sector:</b> The P.11s are allocated to the different subsectors in S.122 using key variables from the income statement for the respective sector (the basic source from the supervisory authority).
<b>P.12</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system. Model calculations.	-	P.12 consists of own-account production of software and R&D. Only available for S.1221-Banks.
<b>P.2</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly. However, P.2 is compiled from an <b>industry perspective (K64)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective</b> .	P.2 consists of: Fees and commission expenses, administrative expenses, renting expenses, other expenses.  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> The P.2s are allocated to the different subsectors in S.122 using key variables from the income statement for the respective sector (the basic source from the supervisory authority).	-
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	The quarterly background data to S.122s gross fixed capital formation, P51g, are derived from NA's product accounts.	-
<b>D.11</b>	Statistics Sweden: Wages and salaries, employer contributions and preliminary income tax (LAPS). Quarterly.	D.11 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K64  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> The D.11s is allocated to the different subsectors in S.122 using key variables from the income statement for the respective sector (the basic source from the supervisory	-

		authority).	
<b>D.12</b>	Large part of data is obtained from the supervisory authority, quarterly, covering employers' social contributions payable from employers in the private sector to the insurance and pension fund sectors (i.e. counterpart data from S.128+S.129 is used).	D.12 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K64.  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> The D.12s is allocated to the different subsectors in S.122 using key variables from the income statement for the respective sector (the basic source from the supervisory authority).  The flow D.12 corresponds to the flow D.6111.	-
<b>D.29</b>	Supervisory authority The Swedish Tax Agency, LAPS and ESV.	D.29 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K64  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> The D.29s is allocated to the different subsectors in S.122 using key variables from the income statement for the respective sector (the basic source from the supervisory authority).	-
<b>D.39</b>	S.1311-Central government	A model calculation is used in the central government calculations, allocates about 0.18 percent of total unallocated subsidies to the banking sector (S.1221).	
<b>D.41g</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly. Balance of Payment (BoP).	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest.  Interest payable to S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest.  Interest receivable from S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the



		income statement (supervisory authority).	income statement (supervisory authority).
<b>D.41f</b>	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12
<b>D.421</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly. Balance of Payment (BoP).	Total dividends payable are available by sector from the income statement (supervisory authority).  Dividends payable to S.2 are taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (supervisory authority).	Total dividends receivable are available by sector from the income statement (supervisory authority).  Dividends receivable from S.2 are taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (supervisory authority).
<b>D.43</b>	Balance of Payment (BoP).	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investments are taken from BoP data.	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investments are taken from BoP data.
<b>D.4431</b>	Taken from S.123+S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.	-	Taken from S.123+S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.
<b>D.4432</b>	Taken from S.123+S.124 calculations. Balance of Payment (BoP).	-	Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432) are taken from S.123+S.124 and S.2.
<b>D.45</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.5</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	D.51 taxes on the income or profits of corporations is available by sector from the income statement (supervisory authority)	-
<b>D.61</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.62</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.71</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.72</b>	-	-	-

<b>D.7N</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	Consist of extraordinary expenses and other operating expenses. Available by sector from the income statement (supervisory authority). Revaluations excluded from this item.	Consist of extraordinary income and other operating income. Available by sector from the income statement (supervisory authority). Revaluations excluded from this item.
<b>D.8</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.91</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.9N</b>	S.1311-Central government	-	Cash calls for the Swedish Export Credit Board (referring to guarantees, receivable by S.1221)
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	-
<b>NP</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	Change in the balance of Land and buildings (from the balance sheet)	-

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### 2.3.2.3 S.123+S.124 Money market funds (MMFs) and non-MMF investment funds

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**This sector includes:** This sector includes investment funds MMFs and non-MMFs (about 3-4 funds are MMFs in Sweden, the rest is non-MMFs).

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.2</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51g</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.1</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.2</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.3</b>	-	-	-

<b>D.41g</b>	Supervisory authority, annually	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest.  Interest payable to S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (supervisory authority).	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest.  Interest receivable from S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (supervisory authority).
<b>D.41f</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.421</b>	Supervisory authority, annually	-	D.421 consists of dividends from corporations.  Dividends receivable from S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (supervisory authority).
<b>D.43</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.4431</b>	Supervisory authority, annually	Most of Dividends attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4431) is only recorded until 2012 in the accounts of S.123+S.124. From 2013 (change in the tax system) and onwards, only small amounts are being actually paid by funds and these are received by S.11.	-
<b>D.4432</b>	Supervisory authority, annually.  Balance of Payment (BoP)	Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432) payable to Swedish sectors is <b>calculated residually</b> as total income minus total expenses leaving S.123+S.124 with no savings.  Retained earnings attributable to	Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432) received from S.2 is taken from BoP data.

		collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432) payable to S.2 is taken from BoP data.	
D.45	-	-	-
D.5	-	-	-
D.61	-	-	-
D.62	-	-	-
D.71	-	-	-
D.72	-	-	-
D.7N	-	-	-
D.8	-	-	-
D.91	-	-	-
D.9N	-	-	-
P.51C	-	-	-
NP	-	-	-

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#### 2.3.2.4 S.125 Other financial intermediaries except insurance corporations and pension funds (part of industry K64).

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**This sector includes:** Currently, this sector includes only Investment management companies in the non-financial account (S.1254). This sector is part of the industry K64 mentioned in section 1.3 Methods. This sector is not under the supervision from the authorities and is collected separately by Statistics Sweden on an annual basis (underlying data from annual reports).

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
P.11	Annual reports. However, P.11 is compiled from an <b>industry perspective (K64)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective.</b>	-	P.11 consist mainly of commissions charges.  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> P.11 is allocated to subsector S.1254 using key variables from the income statement
P.2	Annual reports. However, P.2 is compiled from an <b>industry perspective (K64)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective.</b>	P.2 consists of: Fees and commission expenses, administrative expenses, renting expenses, other expenses.  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> P.2 is allocated to subsector S.1254 using key variables from the	-

		income statement	
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	The quarterly background data to S.1254 gross fixed capital formation, P51g, are derived from NA's product accounts.	-
<b>D.11</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS). Quarterly.	D.11 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K64  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> D.11 is allocated to subsector S.1254 using key variables from the income statement.	-
<b>D.12</b>	Large part of data is obtained from the supervisory authority, quarterly, covering employers' social contributions payable from employers in the private sector to the insurance and pension fund sectors (i.e. counterpart data from S.128+S.129 is used).	D.12 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K64.  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> D.12 is allocated to subsector S.1254 using key variables from the income statement.  The flow D.12 corresponds to the flow D.6111.	-
<b>D.29</b>	Annual reports The Swedish Tax Agency, Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns LAPS and ESV.	D.29 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K64  <b>Method of allocation by sector:</b> D.29 is allocated to subsector S.1254 using key variables from the income statement	-
<b>D.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.41g</b>	Annual reports. Balance of Payment (BoP)	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest.  Interest payable to S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest.  Interest receivable from S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement

		(annual reports).	(annual reports).
<b>D.41f</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.421</b>	Annual reports. Balance of Payment (BoP)	Dividends payable to S.2 are taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (annual reports).	Dividends receivable to S.2 are taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (annual reports).
<b>D.43</b>	Balance of Payment (BoP).	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investments are taken from BoP data.	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investments are taken from BoP data.
<b>D.4431</b>	Taken from S.123+S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.	-	Taken from S.123+S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.
<b>D.4432</b>	Taken from S.123+S.124 calculations. Balance of Payment (BoP).	-	Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432) are taken from S.123+S.124 and S.2.
<b>D.45</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.5</b>	Annual reports.	D.51 taxes on the income or profits of corporations is available from the income statement (annual reports)	-
<b>D.61</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.62</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.71</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.72</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.7N</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.8</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.91</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.9N</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation).	-

		Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	
NP	-	-	-

### 2.3.2.5 S.126 Financial auxiliaries (corresponding to industry K66).

**This sector includes:** Currently, this sector includes fund companies and investment firms, trading on behalf of others.

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly. However, P.1 is compiled from an <b>industry perspective (K66)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective</b> .	There is a one-to-one relationship between K66 industry and S.126.	-P.1 for auxiliary financial institutions is calculated using a model. The model uses the assumption that the auxiliary services closely follow the output of other financial institutions in S.12, excluding FISIM.
<b>P.2</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly. However, P.2 is compiled from an <b>industry perspective (K66)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective</b> .	There is a one-to-one relationship between K66 industry and S.126.	-
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	The quarterly background data to S.126 gross fixed capital formation, P51g, are derived from NA's product accounts.	-
<b>D.11</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS). Quarterly.	D.11 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K66. There is a one-to-one relationship between K66 industry and S.126.	-
<b>D.12</b>	Large part of data is obtained from the supervisory authority, quarterly, covering employers' social contributions payable	D.12 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K66. There is a one-to-one relationship between	-

	from employers in the private sector to the insurance and pension fund sectors (i.e. counterpart data from S.128+S.129 is used).	K66 industry and S.126. The flow D.12 corresponds to the flow D.6111.	
<b>D.29</b>	Supervisory authority The Swedish Tax Agency, Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS) and ESV.	D.29 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K66. There is a one-to-one relationship between K66 industry and S.126.	-
<b>D.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.41g</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly Balance of Payment (BoP)	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest. Interest payable to S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (supervisory authority)	D.41g consists of: Interest on loans, debt securities and other interest. Interest receivable from S.2 is taken from BoP data. This part is subtracted from the <b>total</b> according to the income statement (supervisory authority).
<b>D.421</b>	Model calculations Balance of Payment (BoP)	Dividends are not available from the data source; these are estimated using dividends in other sectors, in S.12, in relation to the stocks in the financial account. Dividends payable to S.2 are taken from BoP data.	Dividends are not available from the data source; these are estimated using dividends in other sectors, in S.12, in relation to the stocks in the financial account. Dividends receivable to S.2 are taken from BoP data.
<b>D.43</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.44</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.45</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.5</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	D.51 taxes on the income or profits of corporations is available from the income statement (supervisory authority)	-
<b>D.61</b>	-	-	-



D.62	-	-	-
D.71	-	-	-
D.72	-	-	-
D.7N	-	-	-
D.8	-	-	-
D.91	-	-	-
D.9N	-	-	-
P.51c	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	-
NP	-	-	-

### 2.3.2.6 S.128 + S.129 Insurance corporations and pension funds (corresponding to industry K65).

**This sector includes:** Currently, this sector includes life insurance, non-life insurance, re-insurance, pension funds, friendly societies (pension).

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
P.1	Supervisory authority, quarterly. However, P.1 is compiled from an <b>industry perspective (K65)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective</b> .  Input data for imports and exports (P.6, P.7) from trade statistics	-	There is a one-to-one relationship between K65 industry and S.128+S.129.  -P.1 for Life insurance is calculated using the sum-of-cost method.  -P.1 for Non-life insurance is calculated according to ESA 2010 §3.74.  -P.1 for reinsurance is calculated using the same method as for non-life insurance
P.2	Supervisory authority, quarterly. However, P.2 is compiled from an <b>industry</b>	There is a one-to-one relationship between K65 industry and S.128+S.129.	-

	<b>perspective (K65)</b> rather than from a <b>sector perspective.</b>		
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	The quarterly background data to S.126 gross fixed capital formation, P51g, are derived from NA's product accounts.	-
<b>D.11</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS). Quarterly.	D.11 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K65. There is a one-to-one relationship between K65 industry and S.128+S.129.	-
<b>D.12</b>	Large part of data is obtained from the supervisory authority, quarterly, covering employers' social contributions payable from employers in the private sector to the insurance and pension fund sectors (i.e. counterpart data from S.128+S.129 is used).	D.12 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K65. There is a one-to-one relationship between K65 industry and S.128+S.129.  The flow D.12 corresponds to the flow D.6111.	
<b>D.29</b>	Supervisory authority  The Swedish Tax Agency, Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS) and ESV.	D.29 is calculated for the total economy and then allocated to industry K65.  There is a one-to-one relationship between K65 industry and S.128+S.129.	-
<b>D.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.41g</b>			
<b>D.41f</b>	FISIM adjustment  See section 1.3 for S.12	FISIM adjustment  See section 1.3 for S.12	FISIM adjustment  See section 1.3 for S.12
<b>D.421</b>			
<b>D.43</b>			
<b>D.441</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly  D.4432 from S.124 calculations	Investment income attributable to insurance policy holders (D.441) consist of total primary	-

		incomes received from the investment of insurance technical reserves, i.e. D.41g, D.421, D.4431 and D.4432	
<b>D.442</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly D.4432 from S.124 calculations	Investment income payable on pension entitlements (D.442) consist currently <sup>6</sup> of total primary incomes received from the investment of insurance technical reserves, i.e. D.41g, D.421, D.4431 and D.4432.	-
<b>D.4431</b>	Taken from S.123+S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.	-	Taken from S.123+S.124 Calculations. See section S.123+S.124.
<b>D.4432</b>	Taken from S.123+S.124 calculations. Balance of Payment (BoP).	-	Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432) are taken from S.123+S.124 and S.2
<b>D.45</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.5</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	D.51 taxes on the income or profits of corporations is available from the income statement (supervisory authority)	-
<b>D.6111</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	-	D.6111 consists of employers' actual pension contributions payable from employers in the private sector to the insurance and pension fund sectors.  Corresponds to flow D.1211
<b>D.6112</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	-	D.6112 consists of employers' actual non-pension contributions payable from employers in the

<sup>6</sup> This method differs from ESA2010 para 4.69. According to para 4.69 two different methods should be used for calculating D.442 for defined contribution and defined benefit pension schemes.

			private sector to the insurance sector. Corresponds to flow D.1212
<b>D.614</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	-	D.614 households 'social contribution supplements consist of D.442 minus taxes on income from pension entitlements
<b>D.61SC</b>	Supervisory authority, annual	-	D.61SC is calculated annually for the industry K65. Distributed quarterly using the same quarterly pattern as D.6111.
<b>D.6221</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	Consist of social insurance pension benefits	-
<b>D.6222</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	Consist of social insurance non-pension benefits	-
<b>D.71</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly		Model for insurance calculation as described in ESA 2010
<b>D.72</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	Model for insurance calculation as described in ESA 2010	
<b>D.7N</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.81</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly	D.81 corresponds to F.63 transaction in the financial account, adjustment for the change in pension entitlements. This is calculated according to ESA2010 para. 4.142.	-
<b>D.82</b>	Supervisory authority, quarterly.	D.82 corresponds to F.65 transaction in the financial account, adjustment for the change in non-pension entitlements. This is calculated according to ESA2010 para. 4.142.	-
<b>D.91</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.9N</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts	Calculated based on the capital stocks and	-

	system.	different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	
NP	Supervisory authority, quarterly.	Net transactions during the period in directly owned buildings and land.	-

### 2.3.3 S.1311 Central Government

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
P.1	The Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV) and Statistics Sweden (SCB)	-	Calculated based on intermediate consumption, wages, social contributions, production taxes and subsidies and consumption of fixed capital. Sales refers to market output, output for own final use and non-market output.
P.2	ESV and SCB	Intermediate consumption is built up of costs of purchased goods and services, expenditure by (or on the behalf of) employees, repairs of fixed assets, FISIM as well as rental of buildings.  FISIM is calculated within SCB, but the other parts of P.2 come from ESV-data.	-
P.3	ESV	Calculated as intermediate consumption + wages + social contributions + other production taxes – other production subsidies + consumption of fixed capital – sales – own produced assets + social transfers in kind	-
P.51g	ESV and SCB	Investments in buildings and structures, machinery and equipment as well as weapon systems come from ESV-data. R&D is projected using the growth rate of total	-

		consumption (acquired R&D) and the growth rate of sector-internal sales of R&D (own-produced R&D).	
<b>P.51c</b>	SCB	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.
<b>P.52</b>	ESV	Refer mostly to change in inventories of military equipment.	-
<b>D.1</b>	ESV	Wages and social contributions are calculated based on data from ESV.	-
<b>D.2</b>	ESV	Calculated based on data from ESV.	Contain both central government taxes and EU taxes on a detailed level which is also presented in the National Tax List within ESA Transmission Program. No adjustments are made compared to the data source.
<b>D.3</b>		The data source contains both central government subsidies and subsidies paid by EU to different sub-sectors. A few items are recorded as subsidies on production in the data source but are instead current transfers based on ESA 2010 definitions and are reclassified as D.7. As a result of lack of reliable quarterly accrual information for some other items, redistribution between quarters is made.	Calculated based on data from ESV.
<b>D.4</b>	ESV and SCB	The major part refer to interest for the central government debt at the Swedish National Debt Office. Counterpart information from general pension funds (S.1314) is used to record interest paid from central government to social security funds, to be able to consolidate D.4 regarding general government; supplementary information from financial accounts about central government imputed social contributions affecting investment income payable	Based on information from ESV. No additional adjustments. For example, extra ordinary dividends are already excluded in the data source.

		on pension entitlements (D.442).	
<b>D.5</b>	ESV	-	Counterpart information is taken into account to be able to make a correct counterpart presentation.
<b>D.6</b>	ESV and SCB	A few items are recorded as social benefits in the data source but are instead current transfers based on ESA 2010 definitions and are reclassified as D.7.	Supplementary information from financial accounts about central government imputed social contributions affecting social contribution supplements (D.614).
<b>D.7</b>	ESV and SCB	Adjustments corresponding to other mentioned adjustments as reclassification from D.3, D.6 and from/to D.9. Minor supplementary information from other data sources, as well as counterpart data, are collected to be able to make a correct recording for each transaction. But the overall total value of transfer expenditure is based on data from ESV.	A few items are recorded as current transfers in the data source from ESV but are instead capital transfers based on ESA definitions and are reclassified as D.9.
<b>D.8</b>	SCB (partly indirectly ESV)	Calculated from D.61 and D.62.	-
<b>D.9</b>	ESV and SCB	The items reclassified from D.7 to D.9 above are recorded here. Some supplementary information from other data sources, as well as counterpart data, is collected to be able to make a correct recording for each transaction. But the overall total value of transfer expenditure is based on data from ESV.	The items reclassified from D.7 above are recorded as D.9. Otherwise based on the main data source.
<b>NP</b>	ESV	NP.1 refers to purchase or sales of land. Negative values at NP.2 year 2008 and 2011 refers to sales of spectrum licenses (UMTS).	-

### 2.3.4 S.13131 Local Government – Municipalities

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey)		Calculated residually based on intermediate consumption, wages, social contributions, production taxes and subsidies and

			<p>consumption of fixed capital.</p> <p>Sales are calculated using information about external fees, external rental incomes (excluding rent) and other external income from quarterly survey. Internal accommodation rentals, and also joint activities, are included in sales and projected using information from annual survey. Own produced assets are calculated with projection. R&amp;D builds on development for total production (P.1). Software model calculated</p>
<b>P.2</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey)	Intermediate consumption mainly builds on three base accounts. Costs of purchased business, ancillary services and material and services. From these social benefits has to be deducted.	-
<b>P.3</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey)	<p>Calculated as intermediate consumption + wages + social contributions + other production taxes – other production subsidies + consumption of fixed capital – sales – own produced assets + social transfers in kind.</p> <p>Social transfers in kind are calculated using information about purchases of local authorities from enterprises and from associations and foundations.</p>	-
<b>P.51g</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey)	Investment for buildings and machineries are taken from quarterly source and Costs for R&D are based on projections based on the development of intermediate consumption. Self- produced R&D is based on projections for the production (P.1).	-
<b>P.51c</b>	SCB	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.
<b>P.52</b>		-	-
<b>D.1</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey), Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax	Calculation based on our quarterly source and from LAPS.	-



	statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS).		
<b>D.2</b>	SCB and ESV	Calculation based on our quarterly source and information about pay roll taxes.	Data from the Swedish national financial management authority (ESV).
<b>D.3</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey) and ESV	Subsidies for public transport and contributions to corporations.	Contain both subsidies paid by EU and by central government to municipalities. As a result of lack of reliable quarterly accrual information for some other items, redistribution between quarters is made.
<b>D.4</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey) and FISIM calculation	Based on information quarterly source. Supplementary information from financial accounts about local government imputed social contributions affecting investment income payable on pension entitlements (D.442).	Based on information quarterly source Additional adjustments are made such as extra ordinary dividends has to be excluded. D.44 refers to calculations at SCB.
<b>D.5</b>	ESV	-	Data from the Swedish national financial management authority (ESV).
<b>D.6</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey)	Pension payments come from quarterly survey. The share of pension payments relating to the pensions to and after 1997 comes from yearly survey.	Pension premiums – Builds on collected data for defined contribution retirement.  Pension provisions – One part of the pension provision is model based and build on data from the yearly results. The part builds on quarterly collected data over pensions paid.
<b>D.7</b>	ESV and SCB (quarterly and annual survey),	Current transfers to county councils and other transfers collected from our annual source	Current transfers from general government and negative income tax are collected from ESV (D.73). Total grants come from quarterly survey meaning that D.75 is residually calculated.
<b>D.8</b>	SCB (quarterly and annual survey),	Calculated from D.61 and D.62.	-
<b>D.9</b>	ESV and SCB	Investments grants to central government are based on data from ESV. Otherwise the data from annual source divided in four is used.	Investments grants and other capital transfers from central government are based on data from ESV. Otherwise the data from annual source divided in four is used.

<b>NP</b>	SCB (quarterly survey)	NP.1 refers to purchase or sales of land.	-
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### 2.3.5 S.13132 Local Government – County Councils

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	SCB: Yearly survey (YS). Quarterly survey (QS). Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers monthly tax returns (LAPS)		Calculated based on intermediate consumption, wages, social contributions, production taxes and subsidies and consumption of fixed capital. Described under P.3.  Sales: Internal rents build on projection of YS. Patient fees from QS. Sales of business based on QS reduced with calculated software. Sale of services from QS also calculated.  Own produced assets are calculated with projection. R&D builds on development for total production (P.1). Software model calculated
<b>P.2</b>	Quarterly survey. Indirect calculation of internal rents based on projection	Intermediate consumption mainly builds on three base accounts. Costs of purchased business, ancillary services and material and services. From these social benefits has to be deducted. Social benefits are described below.	-
<b>P.3</b>	See different transaction codes; E-Health authority (E health)	Calculated as intermediate consumption + wages + social fees + other production taxes – other production subsidies + consumption of fixed capital – sales – own produced assets + social transfers in kind  Concerning social transfers in kind: Pharmaceutical benefits build on quarterly data from E-Health authority. Care agreement build on QS data reduced with QS data for both services from hospitals.	-
<b>P.51g</b>	Quarterly survey. Model based calculations for R&D. Model based calculations for software.	Investment for buildings and machineries is caught in six variables. Costs for R&D are based on projections based on the development of intermediate consumption. Self- produced R&D is based on projections for the	-

		production (P.1).	
<b>P.51c</b>	SCB	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.
<b>D.1</b>	Quarterly survey (QS). Monthly wages and social fee register (LAPS).	Wages based on data from QS and LAPS. Other production taxes are based on data from QS for other personnel costs.	-
<b>D.2</b>	Yearly survey (YS). Quarterly survey (QS).	Other production taxes: Wages from QS multiplied with rate for payroll tax. Rate for payroll tax come from tax authority. Actual employer pension calculated based on both YS and QS data.	-
<b>D.3</b>	Quarterly survey (QS) and ESV	Product subsidies are based on questionnaire data. Productions subsidies are calculated mainly based on made contributions from this value D.7 is deducted.	Data from ESV over received subsidies
<b>D.4</b>	Quarterly survey; FISIM calculation; Swap data	Interest costs build on the base account over interests. Data over swaps builds on assumption.	Interest income build on the base account over interests. Dividends in the questionnaire. D.44 refers to calculations at SCB.
<b>D.5</b>	ESV	-	Paid taxes to the County counties.
<b>D.6</b>	Quarterly survey. Yearly survey.	Occupational pensions from 1998- Build on quarterly data pension payment. The share of occupational payment from 1998 builds on the yearly share.  Occupational pensions to 1997 - Build on quarterly data pension payment. The share of occupational payment to 1997 builds on the yearly share.	Pension premiums – Builds on collected data for defined contribution retirement.  Pension provisions – One part of the pension provision is model based and build on data from the yearly results. The part builds on quarterly collected data over pensions paid.
<b>D.7</b>	Quarterly survey (QS); Yearly survey (YS); ESV.	D.73: ESV – Current transfers within government.  YS – Made contributions to municipalities and local authorities divided by four.  QS- Made contributions hospitals.  D.75: Calculated based on totally made contributions (QS) and the share from non-profit organisations in YS.	D.73: ESV – General government grants. (Also collected in QS)  ESV – Compensation for in-work-tax credits  YS – Dental care reimbursement divided by four.  YS – Received grants for municipalities and local authorities divided by four.  D.74: ESV – Current transfers within EU.

			D.75: a) Residually calculated. From QS grants received in total. This is reduced with all other grants. b) Residually calculated. From QS total other revenues. This is reduced with pension premiums and provisions.
<b>D.8</b>	Yearly survey (YS). Quarterly survey (QS).	Calculated from D.61 and D.62.	-
<b>D.9</b>	Yearly survey	Data is based on fourth from the YS the year t-1. For the first two quarter it is based on year t-2 data. The variable is named customer losses and other losses on accounts receivable.	-
<b>NP</b>	Quarterly survey (QS)	NP.1 refers to purchase or sales of land. This data is collected each quarter in QS.	-

### 2.3.6 S.1314 Social Security Funds

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	Swedish National Financial Management Authority (ESV)	-	Calculated based on intermediate consumption, wages, social contributions, production taxes and subsidies and consumption of fixed capital. Sales at the Swedish Pension Agency (PM).
<b>P.2</b>	National Pension Funds (AP-funds) and ESV	Administration costs for the AP-funds and PM's costs for goods and services; FISIM	-
<b>P.3</b>	See different transaction codes	Is calculated as intermediate consumption + wages + social contributions + other production taxes + consumption of fixed capital – sales – own produced assets	-
<b>P.51g</b>	ESV	Mostly investments at PM and only insignificant amounts at the AP-funds	-
<b>P.51c</b>	SCB	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.	Calculated based on the capital stock and different depreciation rates.

<b>D.1</b>	AP-funds and ESV	Wages and salaries for the five AP-funds and for PM	-
<b>D.2</b>	AP-funds and ESV	Paid social contributions and payroll tax for the five AP-funds and for PM	-
<b>D.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.4</b>	AP-funds, ESV and SCB	Minor amounts for interest for the five AP-funds and even smaller amounts at PM. D.442 equals D.614.	Large interest receivable for the five AP-funds due to large assets, as well as significant dividends. PM's retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders, regarding its foreign investment funds holdings, are estimated in a NFA centralized model, used for several sectors (based on BoP).
<b>D.5</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.6</b>	ESV and SCB	Total social benefits received by ESV based on detailed information for government appropriations. Counterpart information about RoW från BoP.	Total social contributions received by ESV which have detailed information about this in the central government budget on different headings. Counterpart information about RoW från BoP. D.61SC refers to administration for the traditional premium pension scheme.
<b>D.7</b>	ESV	Transfers to central government and collaborating authorities	Refer to general pension fee and central government pension fee
<b>D.8</b>	SCB (partly indirectly ESV)	Calculated from D.61 and D.62.	-
<b>D.9</b>	-	-	-
<b>NP</b>	-	-	-

### 2.3.7 S.14+S.15 Households and non-profit institutions serving households

As described above in section 1.3 for S.14+S.15: In the household and NPISH accounts, S.14 and S.15 consist of 6 subsectors **partly separately compiled and partly compiled as an aggregate**. Therefore the tables below are divided for each of the six subsectors. But, **only those transactions that are compiled for each subsector is described in the table for that subsector**. For example, P.1 is compiled explicitly for S.1411. But P.51c is compiled for S.146 and for S.1411+S.1416 as an aggregate. Therefore, P.51c is not described in the table for S.1411 but in the table for S.14.

**2.3.7.1 S.14 Households**

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	See sub-sectors below.	-	-
<b>P.2</b>	See sub-sectors below.	-	-
<b>P.3</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts) and FISIM-calculations.	<p>Individual consumption expenditure of households is calculated within the framework of the normal quarterly product accounts. The calculation of the individual consumption expenditure of households is largely based on the projection of values in current prices from the corresponding quarter last year with rates of change taken from a number of different statistical sources. This applies to all parts where the source is retail trade statistics or other turnover statistics. It also applies to the calculation of transport and communication services, financial services and many purchases from the public sector. For other areas, the calculation is based on volume indicators. The calculation is then primarily made in fixed prices. Current prices are generated by reflation using price indices. Examples of such areas include electricity and heat consumption and housing services. There are also parts of the consumption where the values are calculated and used directly, which, it is therefore assumed, gives the right volume development and level. This applies inter alia to Swedish household consumption overseas and foreign consumption in</p>	-

		Sweden (which are subtracted from the total domestic consumption). The consumption of vehicles is calculated every quarter using detailed information on newly and reregistered passenger cars and current prices. In connection with annual calculations, the data are revised when more definitive statistics become available which means that the data are preliminary in up to 10 quarters.	
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	The quarterly background data to the household sector's gross fixed capital formation, P.51g, are mostly derived from NA's product accounts. The household sector calculations are distributed quarterly with data from the Structural Business Statistics survey for the latest definitive annual calculation on the lowest detailed level broken down into household sector/profit and non-profit institutions. This breakdown actually only exists for annual data that are meant to annually differentiate non-profit institutions and households per industry for machines and buildings and housing linked to multi-unit dwellings. In the absence of better background documentation and better data, these annual data have been applied equally (known as "keys") to quarterly data for enterprises and households for all quarters in the year.	-
<b>P.51c</b>	See sub-sectors below.	-	-
<b>P.52</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	Total changes in inventories are calculated in the regular quarterly product accounts broken	-

		down into several inventory types and for a number of different industries. Of the total changes in inventories, 4% of the trade inventory, 80% of the agriculture inventory and 30% of harvested and growing forest is assumed to belong to the household sector in the calculations.	
<b>P.53</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	Calculations of P.53 valuables occur within the regular quarterly product accounts and all acquisitions in P.53 are attributed to the household sector.	-
<b>D.1</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS) and BoP.	See sub-sectors below.	Households receive the total paid by domestic sectors and rest of the world less what has been paid by domestic sectors to the rest of the world. The source for D.11, received wages and salaries, and D.12, employers' social contributions, is the monthly LAPS survey that examines employers' disbursed wages and salaries every month and counter sector data, projections are made of certain additions to salary payments where the available information is annual. Deductions and additions are made with the help of balance of payments statistics of corporations' salary payments to overseas and foreign salary payments to Swedish households.
<b>D.2</b>	See sub-sectors below.	-	-
<b>D.3</b>	See sub-sectors below.	-	-
<b>D.41g</b>	Statistics Sweden: Financial Markets Statistics, ESV, BoP, Swedish Tax Agency, RGK.	Household interest expenditure is mainly calculated using the monthly MFI statistics as a source. The source reports loan stocks and interest rates broken down by sector. Using this information, household interest expenditure to the monetary finance institutes (MFI) is then calculated.	Household interest income is calculated in the same way as interest expenditure using mainly the monthly MFI statistics as a source. The source reports deposit stocks and interest rates broken down by sector. Using this information, household interest income from the monetary finance institutes (MFI) is then calculated. This calculation refers to households' total actual interest



		<p>This calculation refers to households' total interest payment to MFI.</p> <p>In addition to interest expenditure to MFI, there are also household payments to the Swedish National Board of Student Aid (CSN) for interest on study loans. This information is received from CSN through ESV. Data on interest payments to S.2 are received from balance of payments (BoP). The sources of the interest expenditure calculations are quite comprehensive and the quality can therefore be assumed to be good.</p> <p>Nevertheless, households can and do take loans from other subsectors, usually from S.12 other than MFI. We do not have any quarterly source in this area. But annually we have data from income and tax statements from the Swedish Tax Agency and a total for D.41g. We use the level from this total as a benchmark and then apply the changes in quarterly data with it. In this way D.41g to S.12 is implicitly included. It can be noted that the difference between the annual total from the Tax Agency and the quarterly estimate before the benchmark is made is quite low, about 2-3 percent.</p>	<p>flows from MFI.</p> <p>In addition to interest income from MFI, there is also households' interest income from bond holdings. The interest income of different savings types for households from the Swedish National Debt Office (RGK) is obtained directly from this source. The interest from S.2 is received from BoP.</p> <p>Nevertheless, households can and do receive interest from other subsectors, usually from subsectors in S.12. We do not have any quarterly source for example for deposit taking companies in S.12 outside MFI. But annually we have data from income and tax statements from the Swedish Tax Agency and a total for D.41g. We use the level from this total as a benchmark and then apply the changes in quarterly data with it. In this way D.41g to S.12 is implicitly included. It can be noted that the difference between the annual total from the Tax Agency and the quarterly estimate before the benchmark is made is quite low, about 1 percent.</p>
<b>D.41f</b>	<p>FISIM adjustment</p> <p>See section 1.3 for S.12.</p>	<p>FISIM adjustment</p> <p>See section 1.3 for S.12.</p>	<p>FISIM adjustment</p> <p>See section 1.3 for S.12.</p>
<b>D.421</b>	<p>Statistics Sweden: Securities database, dividends. Statistics Sweden: Shareholders statistics: Data on the owners of shares with data every half-</p>	-	<p>The D.421 dividends of D.42 distributed income of corporations is calculated quarterly based on the total distributed income from listed Swedish companies and the latest known holdings of households in listed shares according to shareholders statistics. The estimate</p>

	year. Statistics Sweden: Data from the income and tax register (annually). BoP.		of the dividends from listed shares is added to a benchmark of the dividends from unlisted shares from the annual calculations. The dividends from listed and unlisted shares together with dividends from S.2 according to BoP summarizes to total D.421.
<b>D.422</b>	BoP.	-	D.422 Withdrawals from the income of quasi-corporations of D.42 distributed income of corporations comes from counter sector data from S.2 according to the Balance of Payments (BoP).
<b>D.43</b>	BoP.	D.43 Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment come from counter sector data from S.2 according to the Balance of Payments (BoP). This value is zero for S.14 households.	D.43 Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment come from counter sector data from S.2 according to the Balance of Payments (BoP). This value is zero for S.14 households.
<b>D.44</b>	Counter sector data from S.12, S.13 and S.2.	-	D.44 Other investment income is calculated for D.441, D.442 and D.443. All values are counter sector data from S.12, S.13 and S.2. D.4432 Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders is calculated in S.123+S.124, see section S.12.
<b>D.45</b>	Counter sector data from S.13.	Counter sector data from S.13.	Counter sector data from S.13.
<b>D.5</b>	Counter sector data from S.13 and S.2.	Counter sector data from S.13 and S.2.	-
<b>D.61</b>	Counter sector data from S.11, S.12, S.13 and S.2.	Counter sector data from S.11, S.12, S.13 and S.2.	-
<b>D.62</b>	Counter sector data from S.11, S.12, S.13 and S.2. For D.621: The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Board (IAF): Data on payments to households for unemployment. Quarterly.	-	For D.62 other than D.621: Counter sector data from S.11, S.12, S.13 and S.2. For D.621 payments to households for unemployment is recorded as payments from S.15 NPISH to S.14 households according to The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Board (IAF).
<b>D.71</b>	Counter sector data from S.12: insurance calculations.	Counter sector data from S.12: insurance calculations.	-
<b>D.72</b>	Counter sector data	-	Counter sector data from S.12:

	from S.12: insurance calculations.		insurance calculations.
<b>D.75</b>	<p>Statistics Sweden: Data from the national accounts system, product accounts.</p> <p>Statistics Sweden: Revenues and expenditure survey for multi-dwelling buildings (data on fees and costs for heating).</p>	-	<p>For D.75 Miscellaneous current transfers there is a calculation of household income from living in tenant-owned housing. The income addition corresponds to the difference between the prevailing market rent (i.e. the value of the consumption) and what the households actually pay to the tenant-owners' association. This calculation is done annually and is distributed equally over the quarters.</p> <p>This item is calculated because tenant-owned housing is treated in the same way as rental apartments in household consumption expenditure, and given the same rent as these, even though the actual fee to the tenant-owners' association is lower. In order for savings not to be affected by the calculations for technical reasons there is an income supplement for S.14 from S.11 equal to the difference in the fees between rental apartments and tenant-owned housing.</p>
<b>D.75</b>	Counter sector data from S.13, S.15 and S.2.	-	Counter sector data from S.13, S.15 and S.2.
<b>D.75</b>	<p>Statistics Sweden: Data from the national accounts system. Counter sector data from S.12, S.13, S.15 and S.2. For S.15 the data comes from Statistics Sweden: The civil society: report with data for NPISH. Annually.</p>	<p>D.75 from S.14 to S.13 consists mainly of fines and penal charges and is collected by the Swedish National Financial Management Authority. Transfers to S.11 consist of standing electricity or heating network charges fees in the form of relatively large one-time initial payments for access to the electricity-grid and heating system. In QSA they are annual data used with equal monthly distribution and updated only when the annual calculations are ready.</p> <p>There are also church fees and burial charges to S.15 NPISH who are the</p>	-

		<p>principals of local funeral activities and church activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, there are different transactions from S.14 to S.15 and they consist of membership fees to NPISH, grants and gifts to NPISH. This data is annual from the “civil society report” and the annual benchmark is estimated quarterly with the inflation according to consumer price index.</p>	
<b>D.8</b>	Counter sector data from S.11, S.12 and S.13.SCB (partly indirectly ESV).	-	Social contributions and benefits etc. are compiled by SCB but include figures from ESV. The overall calculation of D.8 is carried out by Financial accounts at SCB. Refer to the traditional premium pension scheme. For D.8 see section S.1281+S.1291 calculations.
<b>D.9</b>	Counter sector data from S.13.	Counter sector data from S.13.	Counter sector data from S.13: For S.1311 loan cancellation for student loans is recorded here. For S.13131 customer losses, losses on short term credit and other risk costs are recorded. For S.13132 customer losses and losses on short term credit are recorded.
<b>NP</b>	Statistics Sweden: Data from the national accounts system, product accounts, gross fixed capital formation (investments) for dwellings.	NP.1: In the quarterly calculation, the assumption is made that 20 percent of households’ new investments in single-family houses and holiday homes consist of land acquisitions.	-

### **2.3.7.2 S.1411 Employers and own account workers within non-financial industries**

	<b>Sources</b>	<b>Methods: Uses</b>	<b>Methods: Resources</b>
<b>P.1</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive annual data is combined with data from the quarterly	-	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.1 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations for separate industries in the other organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR. The changes in GDP in the quarterly calculations determine the change

	GDP-calculations.		in P.1 in the QSA.
<b>P.2</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive annual data is combined with data from the quarterly GDP-calculations.	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.2 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations for separate industries in the other organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR. The changes in GDP in the quarterly calculations determine the change in P.2 in the QSA. Thus, the share of input to output (P.2/P.1) is the same as in the latest definitive annual accounts.	-
<b>P.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	The quarterly background data to the household sector's gross fixed capital formation, P.51g, are mostly derived from NA's product accounts. The household sector calculations are distributed quarterly with data from the Structural Business Statistics survey for the latest definitive annual calculation on the lowest detailed level broken down into household sector/profit and non-profit institutions. This breakdown actually only exists for annual data that are meant to annually differentiate non-profit institutions and households per industry for machines and buildings and housing linked to multi-unit dwellings. In the absence of better background documentation and better data, these annual data have been applied equally (known as "keys") to quarterly data for enterprises and households for all quarters in the year.	-
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated	-

		investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	
<b>P.52</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.11</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS). Quarterly.	The level from the annual accounts is multiplied with the change in the quarterly source (LAPS). Unregistered D.1 is included in the annual value and hence implicitly in the level of the quarterly estimate. The main part of annual data is compiled from income statements (KU) into sectors and divided into industries.	-
<b>D.12</b>	The Swedish Tax Agency and Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS).	This transaction consists of employers' social contributions and is calculated with legal rates together with data from LAPS.	-
<b>D.2</b>	The Swedish Tax Agency, Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS) and ESV.	This transaction consists of taxes on the total wage bill and payroll taxes. Taxes on the total wage bill and payroll taxes are calculated on the wages paid with the use of legal rates together with data from LAPS and ESV, for both the self-employed and their employees.	-
<b>D.3</b>	ESV	-	Calculated based on data from ESV. Contains subsidies paid by EU for agriculture.

### 2.3.7.3 S.1416 Employers and own-account workers within financial industries

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive	-	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.1 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations for separate industries in the other

	annual data is combined with data from the quarterly GDP-calculations.		organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR. The changes in GDP in the quarterly calculations determine the change in P.1 in the QSA.
<b>P.2</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive annual data is combined with data from the quarterly GDP-calculations.	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.2 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations for separate industries in the other organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR. The changes in GDP in the quarterly calculations determine the change in P.2 in the QSA. Thus, the share of input to output (P.2/P.1) is the same as in the latest definitive annual accounts.	-
<b>P.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	The quarterly background data to the household sector's gross fixed capital formation, P.51g, are mostly derived from NA's product accounts. The household sector calculations are distributed quarterly with data from the Structural Business Statistics survey for the latest definitive annual calculation on the lowest detailed level broken down into household sector/profit and non-profit institutions. This breakdown actually only exists for annual data that are meant to annually differentiate non-profit institutions and households per industry for machines and buildings and housing linked to multi-unit dwellings. In the absence of better background documentation and better data, these annual data have been applied equally (known as "keys") to quarterly data for enterprises and households for all quarters in the year.	-
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden,	Calculated based on the	-

	national accounts system.	capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	
<b>P.52</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.11</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS). Quarterly.	The level from the annual accounts is multiplied with the change in the quarterly source (LAPS). Unregistered D.1 is included in the annual value and hence implicitly in the level of the quarterly estimate. The main part of annual data is compiled from income statements (KU) into sectors and divided into industries.	-
<b>D.12</b>	The Swedish Tax Agency and Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS).	This transaction consists of employers' social contributions and is calculated with legal rates together with data from LAPS.	-
<b>D.2</b>	The Swedish Tax Agency, Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS) and ESV.	This transaction consists of taxes on the total wage bill and payroll taxes. Taxes on the total wage bill and payroll taxes are calculated on the wages paid with the use of legal rates together with data from LAPS and ESV, for both the self-employed and their employees.	-
<b>NP</b>	-	-	-

#### 2.3.7.4 S.146 Households as owners of one-and two family houses and holiday homes

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	Data from the national accounts system, quarterly product accounts	-	Production, intermediate consumption and operating surplus stems from the calculations of the owner occupied dwellings industry.



	(GDP-calculations).		Of the industry's total gross value added, 93% is attributed to households, which corresponds to the households' share. This refers to privately owned owner-occupied housing and holiday homes. From the value added for this housing, calculated within the framework of NA's calculations of quarterly product accounts, property tax is subtracted and the value of other subsidies is added in accordance with data from ESV.
<b>P.2</b>	Data from the national accounts system, quarterly product accounts (GDP-calculations).	Intermediate consumption stems from the calculations of the owner occupied dwellings industry. Of the industry's total P.2, 93% is attributed to households, which corresponds to the households' share. This refers to privately owned owner-occupied housing and holiday homes.	-
<b>P.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51g</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	-
<b>D.1</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.2</b>	ESV.	For S.146, this item is the same as property taxation. ESV makes full-year forecasts for the total property tax on single-family houses. This full-year forecast is distributed by quarter.  As it is a question of forecasts, revisions are made when the final calculations are ready. No major deviations occur between the forecasts and the outcomes.	-

<b>D.3</b>	ESV.	-	<p>For S.146, this item is the same as property subsidies. ESV makes full-year forecasts. This full-year forecast is distributed by quarter.</p> <p>As it is a question of forecasts, revisions are made when the final calculations are ready. No major deviations occur between the forecasts and the outcomes. For the period 2012-2015 this value is zero.</p>
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### 2.3.7.5 S.151 Non- profit institutions serving households excluding registered religious societies

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive annual data is combined with data from the quarterly GDP-calculations.	-	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.1 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations in the other organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR.
<b>P.2</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive annual data is combined with data from the quarterly GDP-calculations.	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.2 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations in the other organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR.	-
<b>P.3</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts) and FISIM-calculations.	Individual consumption expenditure of NPISH is calculated within the framework of the normal quarterly product accounts. The calculation of the individual consumption expenditure of NPISH is largely based on the projection of values in current prices from the corresponding quarter last year with rates of change taken from a number of different statistical sources.	-
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	The quarterly background data to the NPISH sector's gross fixed capital formation, P.51g, are mostly derived from NA's product accounts. The NPISH sector calculations are distributed	-

		quarterly with data from the Structural Business Statistics survey for the latest definitive annual calculation on the lowest detailed level broken down into household sector/profit and non-profit institutions. This breakdown actually only exists for annual data that are meant to annually differentiate non-profit institutions and households per industry for machines and buildings and housing linked to multi-unit dwellings. In the absence of better background documentation and better data, these annual data have been applied equally (known as "keys") to quarterly data.	
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	-
<b>P.52</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.53</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.1</b>	Statistics Sweden: Aggregate gross pay, payroll taxes and prel. tax statistics from employers' monthly tax returns (LAPS). Quarterly.	Data from the national accounts system where the source is LAPS.	-
<b>D.2</b>	The Swedish Tax Agency, LAPS and ESV.	This transaction consists of taxes on the total wage bill and payroll taxes.	-
<b>D.3</b>	ESV.	-	Calculated based on data from ESV.
<b>D.41g</b>	Statistics Sweden: Financial Markets Statistics. Statistics Sweden: The civil society: report with	NPISH interest expenditure is calculated using the monthly MFI statistics as a source. The source reports loan stocks and interest rates	NPISH interest income is calculated in the same way as interest expenditure using mainly the monthly MFI statistics as a source. The source reports deposit

	data for NPISH. Annually.	broken down by sector. Using this information, NPISH interest expenditure to the monetary finance institutes (MFI) is then calculated.	stocks and interest rates broken down by sector. Using this information, NPISH interest income from the monetary finance institutes (MFI) is then calculated. There is also interest income from other sectors than MFI according to the survey The civil society: report with data for NPISH. Annually. This data is an annual benchmark that is estimated quarterly by assuming the same quarterly change as the MFI-estimate.
<b>D.41f</b>	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12.	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12.	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12.
<b>D.421</b>	Statistics Sweden: Securities database, dividends. Statistics Sweden: Shareholders statistics: Data on the owners of shares with data every half-year. BoP.	-	The D.421 dividends of D.42 distributed income of corporations is calculated quarterly based on the total distributed income from listed Swedish companies and the latest known holdings of NPISH in listed shares according to shareholders statistics. This together with dividends from S.2 according to BoP summarizes to total D.421.
<b>D.44</b>	Counter sector data from S.12 and S.2.	-	D.44 Other investment income is calculated for D.4432. All values are counter sector data from S.12 and S.2. D.4432 Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders is calculated in S.123+S.124, see section S.12.
<b>D.45</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.5</b>	Statistics Sweden: The civil society: report with data for NPISH. Annually.	Taxes on profits of corporations are recorded for NPISH to S.13. An annual benchmark from The civil society report is used and then the tax is estimated quarterly with the inflation according to consumer price index.	-
<b>D.61</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.62</b>	For D.621: The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Board (IAF): Data on payments to households for unemployment.	For D.621 payments to households for unemployment is recorded as payments from S.15 NPISH to S.14 households according to The Swedish Unemployment Insurance Board (IAF).	-

	Quarterly.		
<b>D.71</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.72</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.75</b>	Statistics Sweden: Data from the national accounts system: Counter sector data from S.13 and S.2. For S.15 the data also comes from Statistics Sweden: The civil society: report with data for NPISH. Annually.	There are different transactions from S.15, for example income support to S.14. This data is annual from the “civil society report” and the annual benchmark is estimated quarterly with the inflation according to consumer price index. Also, counter sector data from S.13 and S.2 are recorded.	There are different transactions from S.14 to S.15 and they consist of membership fees to NPISH, grants and gifts to NPISH. This data is annual from the “civil society report” and the annual benchmark is estimated quarterly with the inflation according to consumer price index. Also, counter sector data from S.13 and S.2 are recorded.
<b>D.8</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.9</b>	Counter sector data from S.13 and S.2.	Counter sector data from S.13.	Counter sector data from S.13 and S.2.
<b>NP</b>	-	-	-

### 2.3.7.6 S.1521 Church of Sweden

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.1</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive annual data is combined with data from the quarterly GDP-calculations.	-	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.1 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations in the other organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR.
<b>P.2</b>	Data from the national accounts system: the structure and level of the definitive annual data is combined with data from the quarterly GDP-calculations.	Calculated based on the structure and level of P.2 in the definitive annual accounts and then combined with the quarterly GDP calculations in the other organizational unit at National accounts called NR/PRR.	-
<b>P.3</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts) and FISIM-calculations.	Individual consumption expenditure of churches in NPISH is calculated within the framework of the normal quarterly product accounts. The calculation of the individual consumption expenditure of churches in NPISH is largely based on the projection of values in current prices from the	-

		corresponding quarter last year with rates of change taken from a number of different statistical sources.	
<b>P.51g</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system (product accounts).	The quarterly background data to the churches in NPISH sector's gross fixed capital formation, P.51g, are mostly derived from NA's product accounts. The churches in NPISH sector calculations are distributed quarterly with data from the Structural Business Statistics survey for the latest definitive annual calculation on the lowest detailed level broken down into household sector/profit and non-profit institutions. This breakdown actually only exists for annual data that are meant to annually differentiate non-profit institutions and households per industry for machines and buildings and housing linked to multi-unit dwellings. In the absence of better background documentation and better data, these annual data have been applied equally (known as "keys") to quarterly data.	-
<b>P.51c</b>	Statistics Sweden, national accounts system.	Calculated based on the capital stocks and different depreciation rates and service lives. Stocks are calculated with sector-allocated investments (gross fixed capital formation). Calculations are done with a model-based method (Perpetual inventory method) assuming geometric depreciation functions.	-
<b>P.52</b>	-	-	-
<b>P.53</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.1</b>	Statistics Sweden: Survey of wages and salaries, employer contributions and preliminary income tax (LAPS).	Data from the national accounts system where the source is LAPS.	-

	Quarterly.		
<b>D.2</b>	The Swedish Tax Agency, LAPS and ESV.	This transaction consists of taxes on the total wage bill and payroll taxes.	-
<b>D.3</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.41g</b>	Statistics Sweden: Financial Markets Statistics. Statistics Sweden: Statistics Sweden together with the Swedish church: Economic statement. Annually.	Churches in NPISH interest expenditure is calculated using the monthly MFI statistics as a source. The source reports loan stocks and interest rates broken down by sector. Using this information, total S.15 NPISH interest expenditure to the monetary finance institutes (MFI) is then calculated and the change in the quarterly estimate for total S.15 is used together with the annual benchmark for S.1521 from the survey Swedish church: Economic statement.	Churches in NPISH interest income is calculated in the same way as interest expenditure using the monthly MFI statistics as a source. The source reports deposit stocks and interest rates broken down by sector. Using this information, total S.15 NPISH interest income from the monetary finance institutes (MFI) is then calculated and the change in the quarterly estimate for total S.15 is used together with the annual benchmark for S.1521 from the survey Swedish church: Economic statement.
<b>D.41f</b>	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12.	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12.	FISIM adjustment See section 1.3 for S.12.
<b>D.421</b>	Statistics Sweden together with the Swedish church: Economic statement. Annually.  Statistics Sweden: Securities database, dividends. Statistics Sweden: Shareholders statistics: Data on the owners of shares with data every half-year.	-	The D.421 dividends of D.42 distributed income is calculated quarterly based on the total distributed income from listed Swedish companies and the latest known holdings of NPISH in listed shares according to shareholders statistics. The quarterly change in this estimate is applied to an annual benchmark from the Swedish church: Economic statement.
<b>D.44</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.45</b>	Statistics Sweden: Statistics Sweden together with the Swedish church: Economic statement. Annually.	This is a very small amount in S.1521. An annual benchmark from the Swedish church: Economic statement is used. The annual value is distributed with equal proportions between the quarters and the provisional values for the quarters are the same as for the definitive	-

		annual/quarterly values.	
<b>D.72</b>	-	-	-
<b>D.75</b>	Statistics Sweden: Data from the national accounts system: Originally from ESV.  Counter sector data from S.2.	Counter sector data from S.2.	Church fees and burial charges to S.1521 NPISH from S.14. S.1521 is the principals of local funeral activities and church activities. Data according to ESV.
<b>NP</b>	Statistics Sweden: Statistics Sweden together with the Swedish church: Economic statement. Annually.	NP.1: An annual benchmark from the Swedish church: Economic statement is used. The annual value is distributed with equal proportions between the quarters and the provisional values for the quarters are the same as for the definitive annual/quarterly values.  In the calculation, the assumption is made that 20 percent of S.1521 new investments in buildings and land (properties) consist of land acquisitions.	-

### 2.3.8 S.2 Rest of the world

	Sources	Methods: Uses	Methods: Resources
<b>P.6/P.7</b>	Directly taken from quarterly QNA Based on the monthly Foreign trade in goods statistics (Extrastat and Intrastat) and the quarterly Foreign trade in services statistics.	In the Swedish NA both imports and exports of goods are valued at invoice values. For detailed information please 1.4.4, GNI-inventory 2016 Chapter 5:13-5:16.  See also FISIM description 1.3.2.	In the Swedish NA both imports and exports of goods are valued at invoice values. This approach also affects the calculation of trade in freight services. For detailed information see GNI-inventory 2016 Chapter 5:13-5:16. See also FISIM description
<b>D.1</b>	Directly taken from QNA and quarterly BoP.  The method is elaborated in cooperation BoP /Trade of Service and Statistics on Income Statements.	Data collected from ES / FRS is based on statements of income for wages abroad.  This statistics is also used for quarterly distribution and extrapolation.	Data collected from the Nordic commuting map based on the monitoring function registers and cooperation between Sweden (ES / FRS), Norway and Denmark. For the rest of the EU the mirror statistics is used



	The estimates are mainly based on detailed information from income statements for individuals.		In addition, a supplement of 5 per cent for the rest of the world is done. Extrapolation is done using data from the Labour Force Survey, the number of hours worked abroad.
<b>D.21</b>	Data directly taken from quarterly general government S.13, Swedish Financial Management Authority (ESV), only affects the <b>outflow</b> side.		Calculation based on data from ESV which consists of customs duties, agricultural levies and sugar levies. No adjustments are made compared to the data source.
<b>D.3</b>	Data directly taken from quarterly general government S.13  (The data on subsidies apply to both subsidies on products and other subsidies on production from the EU and therefore only affect the <b>inflow</b> side. It is mainly a question of subsidies for agriculture)	Few items are recorded as subsidies on production in the data source but are instead current transfers based on ESA 2010 definitions and is reclassified as D.7. As a result of lack of reliable quarterly accrual information for some other items, redistribution between quarters is made.	
<b>D.41g</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	D.41g consists of: Interest on FDI loans, debt securities and other interest.  Direct BoP data as input on total level. Based on QFA stocks sector breakdown is done for debt securities except for S.121 (direct report) and for interest on loans for sector S.122 which is broken down into subsectors. Subsectors add to the totals reported from BoP  See also GNI inventory 8.4.1	D.41g consists of: Interest on FDI loans, debt securities and other interest.  Direct BoP data as input on total level. Based on QFA stocks subsector breakdown is done for interest on loans for sector S.122.  See also GNI inventory 8.4.1
<b>D.41f</b>	Statistics Sweden	FISIM adjustment	FISIM adjustment

	(SCB)	See section 1.3.2 GNI 2016 3.17.1.1	See section 1.3.2 GNI 2016 3.17.1.1
<b>D.421</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	D.421 consists of FDI Dividends to Swedish owners and dividends on foreign shares. Sector breakdown is done for shares based on QFA stocks	D.421 consists of FDI Dividends to foreign owners and dividends on Swedish shares. Sector breakdown is done for shares based on QFA stocks
<b>D.422</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	Calculated by multiplying the holidays home stock value ( $S_t$ ) by the rate of return ( $r_t$ ) and by an occupancy rate ( $O_t$ ): $I_t = S_t * r_t * O_t$ rate of return=2,5% occupancy rate 25%	Calculated by multiplying the holidays home stock value ( $S_t$ ) by the rate of return ( $r_t$ ) and by an occupancy rate ( $O_t$ ): $I_t = S_t * r_t * O_t$ rate of return=2,5% occupancy rate,15%
<b>D.43</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment BoP conducts Annual FDI survey measuring earnings according to the Current Operating Performance Concept (COPC) and dividends  Monthly survey: Interest on debt instruments and dividends	Main variables collected to calculate COPC earnings: Profit/loss after financial items, write-downs, reversals of write-downs, capital gains, capital losses, dividends and tax.	Main variables collected to calculate COPC earnings: Profit/loss after financial items, write-downs, reversals of write-downs, capital gains, capital losses, dividends and tax
<b>D.4432</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	BoP only calculates D.4432 which add to D.443.	Taken from S.123+S.124 (see 2.3.5.3) and S.2.
<b>D.45</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	-	-
<b>D.5</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	Calculation methods, but also on monthly reports  -the tax on share dividends is calculated by taking 15% of the dividend on both Import and Export	Calculation methods, but also on monthly reports  -the tax on share dividends is calculated by taking 15% of the dividend on both Import and Export
<b>D.61</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP and	From D.1 estimates detailed information	From D.1 estimates detailed information

	quarterly general government	Only D.6111C is calculated	Only D.6111C is calculated
<b>D.62</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP , monthly reporting PM and general government	-	-
<b>D.71</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	See additional information	See additional information
<b>D.72</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	See additional information	See additional information
<b>D.7N</b>	Directly taken from quarterly general government and BoP	Sum of D.74, D.75and D.76	Sum of D.74, D.75and D.76
<b>D.74</b>	Directly from quarterly general government accounts		
<b>D.75</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	Trade in services and transfers survey	Trade in services and transfers survey
<b>D.76</b>	Directly from quarterly general government accounts		
<b>D.8</b>	- SCB (partly indirectly ESV)	-	Social contributions and benefits etc. are compiled by SCB but include figures from ESV. The overall calculation of D.8 is carried out by Financial accounts at SCB. Refer to the traditional premium pension scheme-
<b>D.91</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	Zero in Sweden	Zero in Sweden
<b>D.9N</b>	Sum of D.92 and.D.99. Directly taken from quarterly general government S.13 and BoP	- Trade in services and transfers survey	Trade in services and transfers survey)
<b>NP.2</b>	Directly taken from quarterly BoP without adjustment	Net recording according ESA2010 with minus sign	-S.11 with opposite sign

### 2.3.9 Additional information on sources and methods

Detailed description of the sources and methods of primary income (D.4) transactions are available in GNI inventory, March 2016, chapter 8.4.

<http://www.scb.se/en /Finding-statistics/Statistics-by-subject-area/National-Accounts/National-Accounts/National-Accounts-quarterly-and-annual-estimates/Produktrelaterat-standard/Documentation-of-GDP-and-GNI-compilations-at-current-prices/>

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#### 2.3.9.1 S.2 Compensation of employees (D.1)

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The estimates for compensation of employees exchanged with the rest of the world are mainly based on detailed information from income statements for individuals. This method was introduced in connection with the ESA 2010 introduction and was elaborated in close cooperation with the Trade of Service statistics, BoP and the statistics on Income Statements Sources.

##### Uses

Data is collected from the Nordic commuting map based on the income statements registers and cooperation between Sweden (ES / FRS), Norway and Denmark. By using tax data, income statements for individuals, combined with population registers it has been possible to compile micro data on cross-border commuting as well as the flows of wages and salaries earned by non-residents. Updated estimates in National Accounts on Swedish residents working abroad are based on available tax data for the period of 1997-2012 for Denmark and 2001-2012 for Norway that are interpolated back to 1993. Denmark and Norway cover approximately 90 per cent of the total wages and salaries earned by Swedish residents working abroad. This information was collected from the Eurostat database on information on cross-border flows on compensations of employees. For other EU-countries than Denmark data from the Eurostat database on cross-border payments has been used. For non-EU countries a supplement has been made of 5 per cent to the estimate for the total on EU-countries (including Denmark) and Norway. For residents working in foreign embassies a fixed relation to the opposite flow has been used according to the BoP data.

##### Resources

The same basic method has also been used to cover all payments to non-residents working in Sweden, i.e. also to other countries than Denmark and Norway. This has been done by matching procedures, selecting all payments from Swedish units that go to non-residents.

Data on tax rates in different countries has been used for the calculations of social contributions (D.12). Due to the specific rules that exist on where income taxes and social contributions should be paid when working in another Nordic country the actual out-flows and in-flows of income taxes and social contributions have been estimated to half of the flows according to the existing tax rates in each country. Total D.11 is not affected by these estimates on income taxes since the source data used covers D.11, but the division between D.11 and income taxes (D.5) is affected by this estimation. In the new estimates social contributions D.12 (and D.6111) have also been separated in the cross-border transactions.

When it comes to non-residents working in Swedish embassies, data have been made available from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs covering both D.11 and D.12. For residents working in foreign embassies a fixed relation to the opposite flow has been used according to BoP data.

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#### 2.3.9.2 S.2 Current taxes on income (D.5)

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FDI dividends- Sweden count only tax on dividends to / from extra EU28. Currently, the percentage is set at 5% on both inward and outward dividends. Withholding taxes on distributed earnings are viewed as being levied on the recipient of the distributed earnings to which the taxes are applied, and thus as

being paid across borders even though, as an administrative convenience, the tax payments are actually made by the firm whose disbursement gave rise to them.

Thus, foreign withholding taxes on distributed earnings received by a resident direct investor are recorded as if they were paid by the direct investor, not by the direct investment enterprise. Similarly, the resident economy's withholding taxes of the reporting country on interest payments by resident direct investors or resident direct investment enterprises are recorded as if they were paid by the non-resident, not by the resident.

Equities - Tax on foreign equity and Swedish equity dividends is set to 15%.

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### **2.3.9.3 S.2 Net non-life insurance premiums (D.71) and Non-life insurance claims (D.72)**

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Source: Data is taken directly from BoP.

Methods: Data is collected through Annual Business Survey for trade in services, salaries and transfers. One industry adapted form are answered by insurance companies where the selection of the company is updated annually using the Financial Supervisory Authority register. Some data from the non-insurance companies is divided between premiums and benefits by modelling.

For non-insurance companies' the costs are estimated as premiums and benefits as insurance compensations. For the different kinds of insurance the redistribution is done then where all amount of compensation become the transfers. Premiums are divided into transfers and services according to the following key distribution

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### **2.3.9.4 S.2 Household personal transfers (D.75)**

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Methods: Method for S.14: Household personal transfers consist of remittances (transfer of income from work between households) and other transfers. The information relating to remittances is collected from the MTO's (Money Transfer Operators) as part of the annual survey of trade in services, salaries and transfers. The MTO data includes more than remittances, although most likely involve the transfer between households. As the survey does not cover all channels of payment intermediaries (banks and informal channels) the inflows and outflows are currently underestimated. Before a longer term model can be developed, a rough estimate is used.

Uses: The inflow is estimated as the outflow plus 20 percent.

The sample is updated annually by the Financial Supervisory list of permission to conduct money transfer operations.

Resources: The entire outflow from the MTO Olympics is assumed to be remittances (no compensation is done for loss). An addition is also done for other personal transfers based on an assumption that these representing 25 per cent of remittances or 20 percent of total personal transfers.

Households other transfers are estimated using data from the same quarter last year excluding the personal transfers (remittances).