

Quality Report, Denmark 2017

National Accounts

Baggrund

I følge Article 4 i ESA 2010 forordningen skal medlemslandene udarbejde en kvalitetsrapport, der redegør for kvaliteten af al data, som er omfattet af ESA 2010 transmissionsprogrammet. Kvalitetsrapporten skal indeholde information dækkende alle kvalitetskriterier som er omfattet af ESS-lovens Article 12, og er opbygget efter følgende struktur:

- 2 – Relevance (Relevans)
- 3 – Accuracy and reliability (Nøjagtighed og troværdighed)
- 4 – Timeliness and punctuality (Aktualitet og punktlighed)
- 5 – Coherence and comparability (Tilgængelighed og forståelighed)
- 6 – Accessibility and clarity (Sammenlignelighed og kohærens)

Samlet årlig kvalitetsrapport for EU-landene

ESA 2010 forordningen tilsiger at Eurostat skal bedømme kvaliteten af data indberettet ifølge ESA transmissionsprogrammet. Det gøres med udgangspunkt i landenes kvalitetsrapporter, disse offentliggøres ikke selvstændigt af Eurostat. Rapporten udarbejdes årligt.

Senest den 1. juli 2018 og hvert femte år derefter forelægger Eurostat en rapport for Europa-Parlamentet og Rådet om anvendelsen af ESA 2010 forordningen. I rapporten indgår en evaluering af kvaliteten af data om national- og regionalregnskaber.

DK – Eurostat's overall assessment

2 Relevance	
2.1 Completeness 2.1.1 Data completeness rate	<p>In 2016, the overall completeness of Danish National Accounts data as required by the ESA2010 Transmission Programme was one of the highest in the European Union.</p> <p>In terms of mandatory data as required in the ESA2010TP, Denmark provided complete datasets for nearly all tables. The only exception was table 8 annual, for which Denmark indicated its plans for achieving full completeness in 2017.</p>
3 Accuracy and reliability	
3.1 Data revision - policy	<p>Denmark provided the requested information regarding revision policy for National Accounts.</p> <p>Denmark also informed Eurostat about benchmark and routine revisions applied in 2016.</p> <p>In terms of harmonised European revision policy implementation as defined by the CMFB, the Danish national revision policy is currently under development. Eurostat is expecting feedback on the intended improvements within the next quality exercise.</p>
4 Timeliness and punctuality	
4.1 Punctuality 4.1.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication	<p>In 2016, Denmark has successfully transmitted all required data in a timely manner.</p>
5 Coherence and comparability	
5.1 Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics	<p>The coherence between the assessed annual and quarterly statistics submitted by Denmark was very high.</p>
5.2 Coherence - internal	<p>The internal coherence of the assessed Danish data was very high.</p> <p>Danish data were also coherent in terms of additivity.</p>
6 Accessibility and clarity	
6.1 Documentation on methodology	<p>Denmark provided the information on the availability of detailed documentation on methodology which is accessible from Statistics Denmark website in both languages Danish and English.</p> <p>Eurostat acknowledges the effort on producing numerous and comprehensive reports on a voluntary basis, e.g. QNA inventories and MIP level 3 self-assessment report on quality of financial accounts statistics.</p> <p>Eurostat also welcomes the work on the intermediate report "Recalculation of the rest of the world account for 1995-2004".</p> <p>As regards Government Finance Statistics, the compilation methods are documented, inter alia for COFOG and quarterly accounts in the context of manuals.</p>

	<p>In the GNI context, Denmark provided to Eurostat the ESA 2010 GNI Inventory and the Process Tables in March 2016. This Inventory is available on the restricted Eurostat CIRCABC site "Monitoring GNI for own resource purposes". Chapter 1 of the GNI Inventory is publicly available on the CIRCABC site "Monitoring GNI for own resource purposes".</p>
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Overall assessment	
	<p>In 2016, the completeness, punctuality and coherence of Danish National accounts data were one of the highest in the European Union.</p> <p>Also in terms of accuracy and reliability as well as accessibility and clarity, Denmark provided on its website a comprehensive set of methodological documentation, including documentation on revision policy.</p> <p>In terms of methodological documentation provided to Eurostat on voluntary basis, Denmark submitted QNA inventory, however did not yet submit ASA and QSA inventories under ESA2010. Although the drafting of these inventories is voluntary, their availability is necessary to inform the users and allow assessing the quality of the accounts.</p> <p>Regarding the revision policy implementation, the Danish national revision policy is currently under development.</p> <p>In 2016 one non-compliance letter was sent to Denmark regarding quality of Non-Financial Sector Accounts. The majority of the issues have been resolved. However, some issues are still pending, namely horizontal imbalances in D92 D in Annual sector accounts, and some horizontal imbalances in Quarterly sector accounts (Sum of sectors not equal to S1 for D92D and sum of sub-transactions not equal to the total for D9ND).</p> <p>In the framework of the GNI verification, the general risk level for Denmark was set at low.</p> <p>As of 15 June 2017, no transaction specific or transversal GNI reservations are currently in place. The verification work done so far led to a number of advance questions, mainly regarding transversal issues. These have been sent to Denmark in view of the planned information visit. This first GNI information visit will take place in 27 November - 1 December 2017.</p>

Recommendations	
	<p>Denmark is encouraged to resolve remaining issues subject of the non-compliance letter sent out on 22 July 2016 and discussed at the videoconference in October 2016.</p> <p>Even though the internal coherence of financial accounts is not the subject of this year's exercise, Eurostat based on the experience with regular data validation, encourages Denmark to make additional efforts to ensure a full consistency of annual and quarterly financial accounts.</p>

	<p>In terms of accuracy and reliability, Eurostat recommends that Denmark foster efforts towards implementation of the harmonised European revision policy agreed by the CMFB.</p> <p>As regards accessibility and clarity, Denmark is recommended to produce, on a voluntary basis, ASA and QSA inventories under ESA 2010.</p> <p>With respect to the use of confidentiality flags, Eurostat would like to emphasise that the ESA Transmission Programme was agreed to satisfy user needs. Denmark should therefore limit the use of C flag to cases of statistical confidentiality in the strict sense. Nonetheless, we encourage the transmission of lower quality or provisional data, which you may wish to consider for publication along with the appropriate flags.</p> <p>As regards GFS, based on the aspects covered in this years' quality report, there are no further issues to be raised. Please refer additionally to issues raised (if any) in GFS and COFOG progress reports as well as regular transmission reports.</p>
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