

# Quality Report, Denmark 2018

## 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 quality assessment and recommendations for national and regional accounts

Please find below Eurostat's finalised overall assessment from the 2018 exercise of quality reporting on data submissions in 2017.

The overall assessment from the 2017 exercise of quality reporting is provided only for information.

	2017	2018
<b>2 Relevance</b>		
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>	<p>In 2017, overall completeness rate of the Danish National Accounts data, as required by ESA 2010 Transmission Programme, was very high. All tables were complete, with the exception of Tables 8 and 27. In addition, the transmission of voluntary Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables (SUIOT) data was highly appreciated. Table 26 was provided with missing data by the transmission deadline and retransmitted complete after two months. Eurostat takes note that issues have been resolved in 2018.</p>
<b>3 Accuracy and reliability</b>		
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>Denmark provided the requested information regarding the revision policy for National Accounts and informed Eurostat that no major routine revisions took place in 2017.</p> <p>The revision policy for the Danish National Accounts is presented in Section 2 of the report Danish GDP and GNI,</p>

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
	In terms of harmonised European revision policy implementation as defined by the CMFB, the Danish national revision policy was currently under development. Eurostat was expecting feedback on the intended improvements within the next quality exercise.	sources and methods. Information on revision of Danish quarterly accounts available in Danish only, on the website of Statistics Denmark. Denmark provided information on the revision policy also for Financial Accounts, which is accessible on-line as well.  The Danish national revision policy is under development. Therefore, the assessment of its alignment with the harmonised European revision policy endorsed by the CMFB will be conducted when the update is available, hopefully during the next quality exercise.
<b>4 Timeliness and punctuality</b>		
4.1 Punctuality 4.1.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication	In 2016, Denmark had successfully transmitted all required data in a timely manner.	In 2017, overall punctuality of Danish National Accounts data was very high, with Denmark transmitting most of the tables on time, or ahead of time and retransmitting them with short delays when necessary.
<b>5 Coherence and comparability</b>		
5.1 Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics	The coherence between the assessed annual and quarterly statistics submitted by Denmark was very high.	The coherence between the assessed annual and quarterly statistics submitted by Denmark was very high.  Eurostat takes note that consistency between the quarterly and

	2017	2018
		annual financial accounts has been the overall objective for cooperation between Statistics Denmark and the Danish Central Bank in recent years. Denmark reports that good progress has been made in understanding the causes of inconsistencies between the quarterly and the annual Financial Accounts, and that in coming years they will continue this work, which will eventually lead to consistency.
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>	<p>The internal coherence of the assessed Danish data was high. A few cases of (minor) incoherence were detected, which Denmark has explained are minor differences due to rounding, in line with the data structure definition (DSD) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for imports between T102A and T0121A;</li> <li>- for employment, between the total NACE and the sum of A10 breakdown.</li> </ul> <p>Coherence issues of NFSA were addressed appropriately during data validation.</p>
<b>6 Accessibility and clarity</b>		
6.1 Documentation on methodology	Denmark provided the information on the availability of detailed documentation on methodology which is	Denmark provided information about the new and updated methodological documentation published recently by Statistics

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<p>accessible from Statistics Denmark website in both languages Danish and English.</p> <p>Eurostat acknowledged 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 welcomed 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 were 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</p>	<p>Denmark. Methodological documentation available on-line is comprehensive. Statistics Denmark is providing to Eurostat all input required on a mandatory or a voluntary basis, including a QNA inventory done in 2017. Furthermore, the MIP level 3 self-assessment on Financial Accounts is also available.</p> <p>Regarding the mandatory inventories, Denmark provided to Eurostat the ESA 2010 Gross National Income (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", and publicly available on the website of Statistics Denmark. Chapter 1 of the GNI Inventory is publicly available on the CIRCABC site "Monitoring GNI for own resource purposes".</p>

	2017	2018
	resource purposes".	
<b>Overall assessment</b>		
	<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 had not yet submitted 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 was at the time under</p>	<p>In 2017, Denmark submitted data with a very high level of completeness and punctuality. Also the internal coherence of the assessed Danish data was very high.</p> <p>Denmark publishes a comprehensive set of methodological documentation and other information on its website, including information on the revision policy and practice. Eurostat is aware that Denmark is reviewing its revision policy. Therefore, the assessment of its alignment to the harmonised European revision policy is forthcoming.</p> <p>As of 7 May 2018, process-specific GNI reservations were in place for the years 2010–2013, pending the finalisation of the verification of the 2016 GNI Inventory. However, no transaction-specific or transversal GNI reservations were in place. The first GNI information visit to Denmark took place in November-December 2017, and seven action points "A" were placed in the following areas:</p>

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<p>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 had been resolved. However, some issues were 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 15 June 2017, no transaction specific or transversal GNI reservations were currently in place. The verification work done so far had led to a number of advance questions, mainly regarding transversal issues. These had been sent to Denmark in view of the planned information visit. This first GNI information visit took place in 27 November - 1 December 2017.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A1: Use of tax audit information in the exhaustiveness work</li> <li>- A2: Underground activities – outdated benchmark</li> <li>- A3: Dwellings furniture element</li> <li>- A4: Dwellings adjustment factor farm houses and detached houses - outdated benchmark</li> <li>- A5: Dwellings output garages</li> <li>- A6: Dwellings empty dwellings</li> <li>- A7: Changes in inventories - valuation of work in progress</li> </ul> <p>In addition 10 action points "B" were placed regarding additional information relating to different areas to be included in the GNI inventory and also corrections in the Process Tables.</p> <p>The exchange regarding parts of the GNI inventory is still ongoing between Eurostat and Denmark.</p>

	2017	2018
<b>Recommendations</b>		
	<p>Denmark was 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 was not the subject of this year's exercise, Eurostat based on the experience with regular data validation, encouraged 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 recommended that Denmark foster efforts towards implementation of the harmonised European revision policy agreed by the CMFB.</p> <p>As regards accessibility and clarity, Denmark was 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 emphasised that the ESA Transmission Programme was</p>	<p>The quality of Danish data was satisfactory, while some small outstanding completeness issues for Tables 8 and 27 observed in 2017 have, according to Statistics Denmark, been addressed with transmissions in 2018.</p> <p>Further efforts to ensure the consistency of annual and quarterly Financial Accounts data are also encouraged. Eurostat also invites Denmark to transmit explanatory metadata on major events, major revisions, and series breaks, along with the data on annual Financial Accounts.</p> <p>It is appropriate to follow-up issues raised in the GFS and COFOG progress reports, as well as regular transmission reports, when applicable.</p> <p>With respect to the Danish GNI data, Eurostat recommended to continue to improve the quality of national accounts data and implement the identified improvement actions.</p>



	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<p>agreed to satisfy user needs. Denmark should therefore limit the use of C flag to cases of statistical confidentiality in the strict sense. Nonetheless, Eurostat encouraged the transmission of lower quality or provisional data, which could be considered for publication along with the appropriate flags.</p> <p>As regards GFS, based on the aspects covered in this years' quality report, there were no further issues to be raised. One could refer additionally to issues raised (if any) in GFS and COFOG progress reports as well as regular transmission reports.</p>	