

Quality Report, Denmark 2020

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:

- 3 – Relevance (Relevans)
- 4 – Accuracy and reliability (Nøjagtighed og troværdighed)
- 5 – Timeliness and punctuality (Aktualitet og punktlighed)
- 6 – Coherence and comparability (Tilgængelighed og forståelighed)
- 7 – 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

3 Relevance	
3.1 Completeness 3.1.1 Data completeness rate	In 2020, the overall completeness rate of the Danish National Accounts data, as required by ESA 2010 Transmission Programme, was very high. Most tables were complete, with the exception of Table T0302, T2000 and T2600. with only minor data gaps in NFSA and ESA 2010 tables 20, 22, 26 and 29, while minor data are noted in non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts tables, as well as GFS Table 9.
4 Accuracy and reliability	
4.1 Data revision - policy	<p>Denmark provides the information regarding the revision policy for National Accounts. Eurostat is also aware that the national revision policy for national accounts has been updated and aligned to HERP.</p> <p>While Chapter 2 of the report “Danish GDP and GNI, sources and methods” contains information on routine revision policy and historical information on benchmark revisions, this is insufficient to present the Danish revision policy of data under ESA 2010 as GNI for own resource purpose has a very limited scope. Following bilateral exchanges with Eurostat in May-June 2020, Statistics Denmark published a comprehensive national revision policy on its website in Danish and English. Eurostat appreciates the efforts even though unlimited revisions in the third quarter in order to ensure consistency across the domains covered by HERP is an outstanding issue towards the full implementation of HERP by Statistics Denmark.</p> <p>According to the results of the CMFB stocktaking exercise that became available in January 2020, Denmark adheres to the maximum revision depth recommended by HERP.</p> <p>Denmark is invited to consult the first outcomes of the follow up survey on HERP provided to the CMFB Plenary in January 2020 and the observations and conclusions contained therein.</p>
5 Timeliness and punctuality	
5.1 Punctuality 5.1.1 Punctuality – delivery and publication	In 2020, overall punctuality of Danish National Accounts data was very high, with Denmark transmitting all but one of the tables on time, or ahead of time.
6 Coherence and comparability	
6.1 Comparability - over time	Denmark transmits complete and comparable time series with no breaks, as required by the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme for almost all domains.
6.2 Coherence - cross domain	<p>Denmark ensures high alignment between the national accounts domains of main aggregates, non-financial sector accounts, regional accounts, supply and use tables and government finance statistics.</p> <p>Vertical discrepancies between financial and non-financial accounts across all sectors are zero. The balancing procedures should be checked regularly to ensure that the various adjustments made are justified in terms of improving quality of results.</p>
6.3. Coherence -	The coherence between the assessed annual and quarterly statistics submitted by

sub annual and annual statistics	Denmark was very high. The internal coherence of the assessed Danish data was very high. Danish data were also coherent in terms of the additivity of series.
7 Accessibility and clarity	
7.1 Documentation on methodology	<p>Denmark provides information about methodological documentation published by Statistics 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. Furthermore, the MIP level 3 self-assessment on Financial Accounts is also available.</p> <p>Statistics Denmark provided in August 2016 the full document of the ESA 2010 Gross National Income (GNI) Inventory and the Process Tables. The GNI Inventory is publicly available on the CIRCABC site "Monitoring GNI for own resource purposes". In November 2019, Denmark provided the updated GNI Inventory.</p>

Overall assessment	
	<p>In 2020, 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 revision practices and history.</p> <p>Denmark invested in aligning its national revision policy to HERP and published it mid2020, even though not all elements are fully aligned with HERP.</p> <p>As regards GNI, Statistics Denmark did not implement any revisions due to reservations in 2020.</p>

Recommendations	
These are preliminary recommendations which can be reviewed during the elaboration of the Eurostat's summary report	<p>Eurostat encourages Denmark to continue its efforts to maintain the very high overall completeness rate and punctuality of the Danish National Accounts data. The few data gaps in data completeness should be resolved in order that Denmark attains the highest completeness level.</p> <p>While appreciating recent work and publication of a comprehensive revision policy comprehensively covering all domains of national accounts under ESA 2010, Eurostat recommend to fully align with HERP regarding the depth of revisions and cross-domain consistency, which would benefit users.</p> <p>Denmark is encouraged to start early preparatory activities for the next coordinated benchmark revision in 2024 and ensure participation in the coordinated effort in national accounts across the European Statistical System.</p> <p>Balancing procedures ensure a zero vertical discrepancy at the level of total economy; Denmark is nonetheless encouraged to monitor closely the</p>

	<p>procedures, to assess if they are the most appropriate.</p> <p>Eurostat and the ECB are working on a report with recommendations for vertical reconciliation of financial and non-financial accounts whose final version will be circulated within 2021. Denmark is invited to start implementing the recommendations aiming at finalisation by the next coordinate benchmark revision in 2024.</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 recommends to continue to improve the quality of national accounts data and implement the improvement actions related to the reservations.</p>
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