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| Annual National Accounts  |  |  |  |

**Lower Level Coordinate Bookmarks:**

  [AUS........GG](#AUS........GG)
  [AUT........GG](#AUT........GG)
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|  | **Country: Australia** (AUS........GG)Direct source [GENERAL INFORMATION](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#GI) * [Monetary unit](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#sources)
* [Responsibilities](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#COMP) * [Major units covered](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#periphunits)
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* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#genremaccadj)
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[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#govliabilities) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](http://metastore.oecd.org/?mode=add&ds=2&co=AUS........GG#othertreatment) This questionnaire refers to tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector) and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework. Additionally some questions refer to financial accounts submitted in table 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets). GENERAL INFORMATION **Monetary unit:** Australian dollar (millions) **Fiscal year period:** Financial year (1 July to 30 June) **Main statistical sources:** General remark: Central Government: The original primary source is a series administrative byproduct data files from Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA), containing unit record data extracted from DoFA's accounting database. These files are received by the Public Finance section, which processes, edits and aggregates the data for GFS purposes. These statistics are then onpassed to National Accounts for further processing, editing, and inclusion in the Australian National Accounts. State Government: Administrative byproduct data from each State and Territory Treasury. Internal processing and editing is as described for Central Government. Local Government: Administrative byproduct data are collected from each State's Department of Local Government, covering all local government units. This is supported by a quarterly sample-based survey of selected local government units. Internal processing and editing is as described for Central Government. Social Security Funds: Nil in Australia. N/A  **Responsibilities:** General responsibility for National Accounts: National Accounts Branch of Australian Bureau of Statistics Calculation of General Government Accounts: National Accounts Branch of Australian Bureau of Statistics (note: Public Finance Section of Australian Bureau of Statistics is responsible for publication of general government data on a GFSM2001 basis). Conceptual framework & classification issues: SNA93, GFSM2001 Dissemination: National Accounts Branch of Australian Bureau of Statistics  **Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):** **(**time of the first account available, times of revision, dissemination date of final data, quarterly accounts)**:**   First publication: Annual data are published four months after the close of the financial year. Under normal circumstances these data are subject to revision for four years. Annual revisions are based on detailed supply-use analysis. Annual data are also published on a GFSM2001 basis nine months after the close of the financial year. Publication of revisions: Dissemination of final data: Availability of quarterly accounts: A quarterly general government income account is published on the first Wednesday two months after the close of the quarter (ABS cat no 5206.0). Series are available in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms. General government capital and financial accounts are published three weeks later (ABS cat no 5232.0). Quarterly general government transactions data, excluding financing transactions, are also published on a GFSM2001 basis one day prior to the release of the quarterly National Accounts (ABS cat no 5519.0.55.001), in original terms only. Seasonally adjusted and trend data are open to revision in all quarters. Original data are generally subject to revision in September quarter releases as it is impacted by the annual revisions process. Generally September quarterly data are open for 5 quarters' revision; December quarterly data are open for 6 quarters' revision; March quarterly data are open for 7 quarters' revision; and June quarterly data are open for 8 quarters' revision. Original data for earlier quarters are not generally open for revision as they are subject to annual supply-use benchmarks. No stock data are currently available on a quarterly basis. A detailed revisions policy document is currently being drafted. **Transmission-schedule for tables 0200,  0900, and 1100 to the OECD:** Table 200 is sent to the OECD in November each year, following the compilation and release of the annual Australian National Accounts (Australia is on a financial year basis). Data to populate Tables 900 and 1100 on an SNA93 basis does not exist. **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):** Significant breaks exist in the GFS timeseries in financial year 1998/99 largely resulting from the introduction of accrual accounting by Australian governments and the corresponding implementation of GFSM2001 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These breaks have been quarantined from the National Accounts dataset. **Consolidation of  items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:** These items (property income receivable/payable, other current transfers receivable/payable and capital transfers receivable/payables) are reported gross. **Missing series in the submitted tables 0200, 0900, and 1100 and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**  THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR **Major units covered:** Central Government: Central government comprises the Australian (Commonwealth) government, which includes the executive, the judiciary, and departments of state. The core functions of central government departments of state include defence, national security, immigration, foreign affairs, social security, air transport, and communications. It also includes a variety of statutory authorities and the Future Fund Management Agency. Public universities are also included in central government statistics, as well as the Snowy Hydro Corporation, a unit which is jointly owned by the central government and two State governments. State Government: The six States and two self-governing Territories comprise this level of government. Each State/Territory has its own executive, judiciary, departments of state, and statutory authorities. The core functions of State governments are education, health, policing, fire protection, housing, land transport, welfare services, and recreation. Local Government: There are approximately 600 in-scope local government units. These are predominantly cities, towns and shires. While they differ in size, they each have approximately the same functions and responsibilities, which include land zoning, approval of buildings, waste processing and recycling, environmental protection, and parks and gardens. Social Security Funds: Nil in Australia. **Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**  **Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 or S.1311)**? S121. The Reserve Bank of Australia is a public financial corporation, controlled by the central level of government. **Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations)(if any):** The annual National Accounts release disaggregates the non-financial corporations sector into its public and private components. The financial corporations sector is not similarly disaggregated. No complete income account tables are available on a quarterly basis for corporations.  **Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:** While there are some market producer activities within general government, there are not many and they are statistically insignificant overall. An example is the operation of a commercial bus network by the Brisbane City Council. This is a trading activity but this activity is allocated to general government because it is operated by a general government unit which doesn't publish a separate set of accounts for the trading activity in question. Stringent financial reporting requirements imposed on Australian governments generally means that general government market activity is minimal. In cases where a complete set of financial statements for a particular market activity can be identified, a separate market unit outside of general government would be created. **Classification of public hospitals and universities:** Public hospitals are not directly covered. They are covered indirectly through data collected from the Departments of Health operating in each State. These Departments are classified to the general government sector in the State in which they operate. Public universities are directly covered, and are classified to the general government sector. For National Accounts purposes public universities are classified to central government. **Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**  ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT **General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information** **Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:** Taxes on production and imports: Goods and Service Tax (GST) data provided by DoFA are compiled on a Tax Liability Method (TLM) basis. National Accounts remove the lag between the time a transaction takes place rise to a tax ‘claim' by the central government and the central government's actual recognition of that ‘claim' by generating in-house GST estimates modelled on household final consumption expenditure data. Taxes on income and wealth: Cash data are used as the primary source for income taxes on individuals as the accrual-based information provided by DoFA is collected on the TLM basis. Social Security Contributions: **Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:** Interest: GFS expense data are reported on an accruals basis, therefore no timing adjustments are required. Compensation of Employees: Social benefits in cash: Social benefits in kind: Other current transfers: Gross capital formation:  INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:** Capital grants receivable and payable, and assets acquired and donated below fair value. **Items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):** Yes. There are cases where governments direct some public corporations to dispose of their output at lower prices to selected classes of individuals. In such cases, revenue forgone by public corporations is reimbursed by government. These expenses form part of government final consumption expenditure. Most of these arrangements are in the transport and electricity industries, and are mostly at the State level of government.  **Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):** Tax "credits" are treated in accordance with GFSM2001. That is, where government ends up making a net payment to an individual, that amount is reflected as an expense of government, and not as an offset to taxes elsewhere collected. Payments made through the taxation system (e.g. payments relating to the Family Tax Benefit scheme) are treated as expenses.  SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS **Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** "Exceptional" transfers from the central bank would be treated as financing transactions, as they are essentially a return of equity as opposed to a distribution of profit; however this situation has never occurred in Australia. **Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**  **Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts)**:** 2006: Full privatisation of Telstra (following earlier partial privatisations in 1997 and 1999) 2006: Establishment of Future Fund  GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES **Method applied for the valuation of government liabilities in the National Accounts:** In accordance with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS), government liabilities are recorded at market values. Where market values are not directly observable, liabilities are recorded at ‘fair' value, which is intended to be the closest possible approximation to a true market value in the absence of directly observed values. The largest liability currently reflected on Australian government balance sheets is unfunded superannuation obligations. Governments report actuarial valuations for this item on their published balance sheets. These values currently flow through to Australian GFS balance sheets but not the Australian National Accounts; however work is underway to bring the two measures into closer alignment.  OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93   |
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|   | **Country: Austria** (AUT........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
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[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro**Fiscal year period:** Calendar Year**Main statistical sources:**General remark:According to an Austrian Regulation ("Gebarungsstatistik-Verordnung") all units of ESA95-sector general government are obliged to transmit data on monetary flows and stocks and on employment to Statistics Austria. Central Government:Central government comprises one main unit (federal government - "Bund") and numerous extrabudgetary units. a) For the "Bund" administrative data - i.e. the closed accounts which are structured according to the criteria laid down in the "Bundeshaushaltsgesetz" (Federal Budgeting Law) and which are approved by the Federal Court of Auditors and agreed upon by Parliament - are available on a very detailed level - online - for Statistics Austria. These basic data are transformed into ESA95 categories and have to be supplemented by additional information like "consumption of fixed capital" and "imputed social contributions".b) For the extrabudgetary units financial statements, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets in rather heterogenous formats are transmitted to Statistics Austria. This information is compressed into a common financial statistics ("Gebarungsstatistik") sheet which is the basis for the further National Accounts compilation procedures.State Government:State government comprises eight main units (all "Länder" except Vienna capital which is classified as local government unit) and numerous extrabudgetary units. a) For the "Länder" administrative data - i.e. the closed accounts which are structured according to the criteria laid down in the "Voranschlags- und Rechnungsabschluss-Verordnung" (Budget and Closed Accounts Regulation) and which are agreed upon by the State Parliaments - are available on a very detailed level and electronically for Statistics Austria. These basic data are transformed into ESA95 categories and have to be supplemented by additional information like "consumption of fixed capital" and "imputed social contributions".b) For the extrabudgetary units see the remarks under "Central Government".Local Government:Local government comprises 2358 municipalities (including Vienna capital) - as of 1st January 2006 - and numerous extrabudgetary units. a) For the municipalities administrative data - i.e. the closed accounts which are structured according to the criteria laid down in the "Voranschlags- und Rechnungsabschluss-Verordnung" (Budget and Closed Accounts Regulation) and which are agreed upon by the Local Parliaments - are available on a very detailed level and electronically for Statistics Austria. These basic data are transformed into ESA95 categories and have to be supplemented by additional information like "consumption of fixed capital" and "imputed social contributions".b) For the extrabudgetary units see the remarks under "Central Government".Social Security Funds: Social security funds are obliged to report directly to Statistics Austria. Coverage and data format has been fixed by the Federal Ministry for Social Affairs.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics AustriaCalculation of General Government Accounts:Nonfinancial Accounts: Statistics Austria, Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets: Oesterreichische Nationalbank ("Maastricht" government debt: Statistics Austria)Conceptual framework & classification issues:In general Statistics Austria (concerning Financial Accounts in coordination with the Oesterreichische Nationalbank)Dissemination:Nonfinancial Accounts: Statistics Austria, Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets: Oesterreichische Nationalbank**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:T+3 months, on <http://www.statistik.at/>Publication of revisions:T+9 months, on <http://www.statistik.at/> ;Dissemination of final data:The publication "Gebarungen und Sektor Staat" contains the final results and is published in t+12 months. An annual article in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Austria (t+12) analyses the final results and sometimes discusses conceptual and methodological questions.Availability of quarterly accounts:T+3 months, on www.statistik.at, reconciliation with annual accounts in March and September**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200,  0900, and 1100 to the OECD:**The transmission schedule to the OECD is the same as to Eurostat: a) Table 0200: End of March and end of August (till 2005; from 2006 onwards probably end of September depending on the amendment of the ESA95-Regulation-Transmission programme),b) Table 0900: End of September (still on a voluntary basis),c) Table 1100: End of December.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**The most important breaks in the time-series can be observed for 1996/97 and 2000/01.a) Main reasons for 1996/97: aa) Reclassification of the "Autobahnen- und Schnellstraßen Finanzierungs AG" (ASFINAG; Highway financing corporation) from sector general government to sector nonfinancial corporations following a reorganisation of ASFINAG (fulfilling from 1997 onwards the ESA95 criteria for an institutional unit).ab) Reclassification of municipalities' establishments in the field of water supply/refuse collection/sewage disposal from sector general government to sector nonfinancial corporations following from a reorganization of these establishments (fulfilling from 1997 onwards the ESA95 criteria for a quasi-corporation).ac) Public hospitals became market producers as a consequence of a substantial change in hospital financing. Hospitals in some state governments which have been organized in (quasi-)corporation have been reclassified from sector general government to sector nonfinancial corporations.b) Main reasons for 2000/01:ba) Substantial tax reform leading to an increase in the tax revenue quota of about 2 percentage points of GDP.bb) Hospitals in the remaining state governments have been organized in (quasi-)corporation which has led to a further reclassifcation from sector general government to sector nonfinancial corporations.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**On the level of sector general government items D.4, D.7 and D.9 and their sub-items are consolidated. On the level of subsectors these transactions are still shown unconsolidated (i.e. for instance including transfers between different units of central government).**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200, 0900, and 1100 and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**There are no series missing.THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:**Central Government: Federal government ("Bund")State Government:8 state governments ("Länder" (all except Vienna capital))Local Government:2358 municipalities (including Vienna capital)Social Security Funds:Pension, health and accident insurance funds **Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**ESA95 rules for institutional units ("decision-making autonomy in respect of its principal function and keeping a complete set of accounts") and market/nonmarket distinction ("a 50% criterion should be applied: ....if more than 50% of the production costs are covered by sales, the institutional unit is a market producer and classified to the non-financial and financial corporations sectors...") are applied.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 or S.1311)**?ESA95-The central bank (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations)(if any):**A list of units of the whole public sector so far identified is published on <http://www.statistik.at/> (see also Annex); numerical information about the public corporation sub-sector, however, is not yet available in the Austrian National Accounts.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**The most important units are nursing homes on the state and local government level and hospitals of social security funds being no institutional units. Revenues of these market producers inside general government reach about 3 per cent of total government revenue.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals are classified in the sector non-financial corporations, universities are classified in central government.**Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**These units are classified in the sector non-financial corporations.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information****Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time Adjusted CashTime adjustments are made for the Value Added Tax (two months) based on the monthly accounts of federal government.Taxes on income and wealth: Time Adjusted CashTime adjustments are made for the Wage Tax (one month) based on the monthly accounts of federal government.Social Security Contributions: Basic data provided by the social security funds are already accrual. An adjustment is made for amounts unlikely to be collected (ESA95-Code D.995)**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Full Accrual (Calculation made and description provided by the Austrian Federal Financing Agency)The Republic of Austria calculates interest on an accrual basis according to the "debtor approach". The debtor approach records the accrual of interest from the perspective of the issuer and on the basis of conditions determined at the time of issue of a debt. In general, the Republic of Austria records the accrual of interest on securities on a single transaction basis. Securities denominated in foreign currency will be expressed in Euro on the basis of the ECB Reference rate of the reporting date.* Interest on deposits and loans: The interest receivable and payable on these financial assets and liabilities is determined by applying the relevant rate of interest to the principal outstanding at each point of time throughout the accounting period.
* Interest on bills: The difference between the face value and the price paid at the time of issue (i.e. the discount) measures the interest payable over the life of the bill.
* Interest on bonds and swaps: Interest on bonds and swaps consists of coupon payments and the difference between face value or redemption price on the one hand, and issue price on the other.

Compensation of Employees: There are no adjustments made.Social benefits in cash: Basic data provided by the social security funds are already accrual.Social benefits in kind: Basic data provided by the social security funds are already accrual.Other current transfers: Accrual adjustment for transfer to EU-Budget (GNI-own resources)Gross capital formation:AccrualAccrual adjustments are compiled for gross fixed capital formation of federal government.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Investment grants.**Items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**If so, what major items are captured by this category?Payments for medical treatment (stationary, ambulatory), medicines, medical appliances and equipment, reductions on transport and school books prices.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are both payable and non-payable tax credits in Austria. For their treatment in the Austrian National Accounts we distinguish between a) tax credits linked to an individual tax liability which are treated as a reduction of government tax revenue (irrelevant whether payable or non-payable) and b) tax credits as a pure substitution for a social expenditure not depending on the existence of an individual tax liability which are treated as government expenditure.For the purposes of the OECD Revenue Statistics payable tax credits of category a) are split into a revenue and an expenditure component.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Payments from the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB) to the federal government ("dividends") are based on the profits of OeNB. According to a special section in the Eurostat-ESA95 manual on government deficit and debt (MDD) only parts of these payments may be classified as ESA95-Property income - the other parts as financial transactions. In the case of Austria the OeNB-profits are annually analysed in this respect and the "dividends" are split as requested by the MDD into Property Income (ESA95-D.4) and Sales of shares and other equity.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**In general we follow the principles of the Eurostat decisions and MDD-sections for classifying capital injections. Main indicators for us are the regularity of the payments and whether there has been a major reorganization of the corporation concerned.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):a) Capital injection of 1.4 bio of € as part of the reorganization package for the "Österreichische Bundesbahnen" (Federal Railways) in 2004 classified as financial transaction (ESA95-F.5),b) Sale of "Bundeswohnbaugesellschaften" (Federal Flat Corporation), about 0.5 bio of €, 2004, classified as financial transaction (ESA95-F.5),c) Sale of UMTS-licenses (2000:  813 mio of €, classified as ESA95-K.222 Sale of intangible non-produced assets) and Sale and lease back of buildings ("Bundesimmobiliengesellschaft (BIG)") (2001 and 2002 0.8 bio of €, respectively, 2003 0.4 bio of €, classified as ESA95-K.12 Change in classification and structure).  GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES Short-/long-term-securities other than shares: Market valuation (including accrued interest)Loans: Nominal ValueOTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 No other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Belgium** (BEL........GG)Direct sourceDetailed metadata are available in french only. |

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|   | **Country: Canada** (CAN........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
* [Classification of the Central Bank](#centralbank)
* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Canadian Dollars (millions)**Fiscal year period:** Federal and Provincial / Territorial Governments April 1 through March 30; Local Governments, calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government: National Income and Expenditure Accounts with detail from Canada's Input-Output AccountsState Government:National Income and Expenditure Accounts with detail from Canada's Input-Output AccountsLocal Government:National Income and Expenditure Accounts with detail from Canada's Input-Output AccountsSocial Security Funds:National Income and Expenditure Accounts**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics Canada, System of National AccountsCalculation of General Government Accounts:For purposes of OECD tables 0200, 0900 and 1100: Statistics Canada, System of National Accounts, Income and Expenditure Accounts DivisionConceptual framework & classification issues:Statistics Canada, System of National AccountsDissemination:Statistics Canada**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:  Quarterly Canadian Economic Accounts, including estimates for government sub-sectors, are released 60 days after the end of the reference quarter. A set of preliminary annual estimates is released with the fourth quarter estimates at the end of February following the reference year.Publication of revisions:   Revised quarterly and annual estimates are published at the end of May - with the first quarter release - and cover the preceding four years.Dissemination of final data:  Final estimates for each government sub-sector - and the entire structure of economic accounts - are published three years and five months after the end of the reference period, e.g. final estimates for 2002 were published at the end of May 2006.Availability of quarterly accounts:   Quarterly Canadian Economic Accounts, including estimates for government sub-sectors, are released 60 days after the end of the reference quarter.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**These tables are transmitted after the corresponding Canadian data are published at the end of May every year.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**No.**Consolidation of  items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**D4 (Interest payable) is not consolidated, i.e. intergovernmental interest flows have NOT been removed.For D7 (other current transfers receivable; payable) and D9 (capital transfers receivable; payable) our submission for "General Government" is on a consolidated basis, i.e. intergovernmental transfers have been REMOVED. For each sub-sector we INCLUDE intergovernmental transfers received from or paid to other sub-sectors although transfers within the sub-sectors, i.e. from one component of the sub-sector to another, have been EXCLUDED.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Table 1100 was provided for the first time in August, 2006 and included only the following series:  total expenditures, gross fixed capital formation and labour compensation for total government; total expenditures for each subsector (central, state, local and social security funds). For Table 0900 blank cells indicate that the tax is not levied by that sub-sector of government.With respect to the 600 and 700 tables Canada submits only non-consolidated data, in line with the data that are released to the general public.Canada does submit the core tables 620 (Financial accounts by sector (transactions), non-consolidated) and 720 (Balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities (stocks), non-consolidated).  In terms of instruments, however, the detail is based on the demand for such detail and the statistical survey system that supplies most of the underlying information.  While there is a wealth of information in the Canadian accounts, the published detail differs substantially from that of the OECD questionnaires.  In particular, the following detail is not and cannot provided to the OECD:-  The long-term versus short term split under all instruments (not considered relevant in the Canadian context);-  The requested sub-components of AF2 (Canada has different detail);-  The details under AF.5 (although there are plans to make this available in the not to distant future).Other missing series are:1) Cell TRP11+TRP12 for SES1314, Market output and output for own use is left blank. We define government market output as goods and services produced by government that is sold to institutional entities outside of government - Canadian social security funds do not make any such sales in Canada.2) TRP131 for all government sub-sectors is left blank as we put all purchases of goods and services consumed as inputs to the production of government goods & services in TRP132. If governments in Canada make payments to non-government institutional units for the production of government goods and services we do not maintain such a category as a separate aggregate.3) TRK1 is left blank for SES1314 because social security funds in Canada are administered by the federal and Quebec governments and all capital used in that administration is the property of those government sub-sectors and relevant CCA is included in those cells.4) TRD1PAY for SES1314 is left blank for the same reason as TRK1, all the employees of social security funds are included in the federal or provincial (state) government sub-sectors who administer the funds.5) TRD29PAY is similarly left blank for SES1314.6) TRD39REC is left blank for all sub-sectors as our understanding of subsidies (un-requited transfers to business from government related to current production) is a complete non-sequitor as a government receipt.7) SES1314, social security funds in Canada neither receive taxes on production and imports nor pay subsidies - TRD2REC and TRD3PAY.8) SES1314, social security funds do not incur debt and therefore do not pay interest in Canada (TRD41PAY).9) TRD41PAY\_TRD45PAY is left blank for all government sub-sectors because any payments made by governments in Canada for economic rent, other than interest, e.g. use of patents, etc. is included in TRP132.10) TRD5REC is left blank for SES1313 and SES1314 in Canada as neither local governments nor social security funds levy direct taxes here.11) For TRD61REC Canada does not impute social contributions so all such contributions received are reported. Further, local governments do not levy social insurance contributions in Canada.12) TRD7REC: Not levied by Canadian social security funds in Canada.13) TRD5PAY, no succession duties or estate taxes levied, currently, in Canada.14) TRD6311PAY+TRD63121PAY+TRD63131PAY: No in-kind transfers made in Canada or shown as TRP132, e.g. fee-for-service payments to doctors.15) TRP31 and TRP32: the split between individually consumed and collectively consumed government goods & services is done for the Purchasing Power Parities for the overall government sector but it is not available for each individual sub-sector.16) TRD8: In Canada the only "Adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserve" is handled as a capital transfer from the personal sector to the federal government sub-sector.17) TRD91REC: Cannot be separated from current taxes.18) TRP51, TRK2: social security funds do not have capital assets, they are owned by the federal and provincial governments who administer the funds.19) TRP52+TRP53: Statistics Canada only has data on inventories of industrial milk powders owned by a unit of the federal government; there is no data in Canada on inventories of other commodities, supplies, etc.20) TRD995: The CSNA has not adapted that method of accounting for taxes, we only count as income taxes received. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government:  Government of Canada, its departments, agencies and funds including crown corporations who receive more than 50% of their funding from the parent government.State Government:  Governments of the ten provinces and three territories, their departments, agencies and funds including crown corporations who receive more than 50% of their funding from the parent government.Local Government: Municipal government, local school boards and other local government entities created by municipal or provincial governments with a strictly local focus and representation; their departments, agencies and funds including crown corporations who receive more than 50% of their funding from the parent government.Social Security Funds: Canada and Quebec Pension Plans**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**To be classified to the General Government Sector a Canadian institutional unit must be controlled by government (established using a variety of criteria) and be a non-market producer (deemed to be receiving more than 50% of revenue through transfers from government).**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:Business sector, financial corporations.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**No**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**Some institutional units contain sub-divisions could be classified as market producers if it was possible to treat them as separately identifiable institutional units.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals and universities are considered part of the Provincial/territorial sub-sector of government.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.):**Local sub-sector of government.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**While most Canadian governments have moved to accrual accounting there are significant differences between GAAP and public sector accrual accounting and the accrual concept in SNA. Accordingly, all accrual adjustments applied to earlier cash-basis accounting statements remain in force.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Canadian Goods & Services Tax (our VAT) projected quarterly using tax imbedded in accrual measures of taxable GDP-component expenditures. For some other indirect taxes - customs duties, etc. - we use a time-adjustment method to put collections in reference month. Property taxes paid on an annual basis are allocated evenly to quarters to reflect accrual delivery of services by real-property. Others on a cash basis.Taxes on income and wealth: Personal taxes on a cash basis; corporate tax liabilities calculated in conjunction with accrual-basis profits.Social Security Contributions:  Cash basis.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest: None. Federal government interest reported on accrual basis, quarterly and annually. Provincial government interest on accrual basis annually.Compensation of Employees:Data gathered on accrual basis.Social benefits in cash:   Cash basis.Social benefits in kind:   None.Gross capital formation:  Capital investment and stock estimates are compiled from a survey of public and private entities reporting on an accrual basis. These estimates are independent of any cash- or accrual-basis estimates of capital formation published in budgetary accounts.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Loan forgiveness, debt write-offs, assumption of actuarial surplus of public service pension plan by employing government.**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**No**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):** Both kind of tax credits exist in Canada. In the CSNA our policy is to add back to both income and outlay only payable tax credits. There are instances, however, of tax credits for which no detail of payable and non-payable is available and we "add-back"  the total tax credit in such cases.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Revaluations are reflected in the change in balance sheet levels.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:** Issuance of shares. A transfer of economic asset (cash or other asset) if not accompanied by an issuance of shares would be classified as a subsidy if it was related to current operations or to capital transfers if not.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years**Forgiveness of debt of government owned ferry corporation and ship building company by the government of the province of British Columbia. Transfer to owners of grain-farming land to compensate them for loss of value of their farm land upon cancellation of a rail subsidy for movement of grain.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSLiabilities are valued on a book value basis (value at issue) and marketable securities are available on a market value basis.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Switzerland** (CHE........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
* [Classification of the Central Bank](#centralbank)
* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

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* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
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[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)  General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Swiss Franc CHF**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Public finance Statistics (Domaine18), "Finances publiques en Suisse". Additional source is the "Staatsrechnung".State Government:Public finance Statistics (Domaine 18), "Finances publiques en Suisse". Additional source is „Detail-auswertung Kantone Insgesamt" Local Government:Public finance Statistics (Domaine 18), "Finances publiques en Suisse". Additional source is „Detail-auswertung Gemeinden Insgesamt"Social Security Funds: The Swiss social security funds (S1314) is made up of four elements: The old age pension and surviving dependants, invalidity and allowance for loss of earnings insurance (AVS/AI APG); the unemployment insurance (AC); Maternity Insurance of Canton Geneva and Family allowances in the agricultural sector. These Institutions provide accounting documents which are the sources for our calculations. Pension Funds are in the Institutional sector S125.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Swiss Federal Statistical OfficeCalculation of General Government Accounts:Non-financial accounts: Swiss Federal Statistical OfficeFinancial Accounts: Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Swiss Federal Statistical OfficeConceptual framework & classification issues:Non-financial accounts: Swiss Federal Statistical OfficeFinancial Accounts: Swiss National Bank in collaboration with Swiss Federal Statistical OfficeDissemination:Non-financial accounts: Swiss Federal Statistical OfficeFinancial Accounts: Swiss National Bank **Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (non financial accounts):**First publication:The first publication of a set of general government accounts of year t occurs in September t+1Publication of revisions:It will be revised a year later as definitive version.Dissemination of final data:See aboveAvailability of quarterly accounts:**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:****Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**Full consolidation according to requirements for items D7 and D9. The consolidation for item D4 is not yet possible in Switzerland due to a lack of data.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Tables 1100 and 0600 are not filled due to a lack of data. We foresee to transmit table 0600 from year 2007 onwards.Switzerland has transmitted in 2005 for the first time a series from 1999 onwards of the table 0700. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: Federal government including the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, and the Swiss Alcohol Board (SAB).State Government:26 Cantons including Universities and excluding the hospitals.Local Government:2763 Municipal units in Year 2005.Social Security Funds:The old age pension and surviving dependants, invalidity and allowance for loss of earnings insurance (AVS/AI APG); the unemployment insurance (AC); Maternity Insurance of Canton Geneva and the Family allowances in the agricultural sector.**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**A unit is classified under S.13 if it is controlled by the government and is not a market producer unit. To determine if is a market producer or not, the 50 % rule should be satisfied over several years. This classification follows the Eurostat manual ESA 1995.Basically the ESA 1995 (§3.17-18) takes over the same basic definition of market output as in SNA and specifies in addition that "output is sold at economically significant prices when more than 50% of the production costs is covered by sales (§3.19). Sales and production costs are defined in §3.33, which, in addition, states also that "the 50% criterion should be applied by looking over a range of years: only if the criterion holds for several years or holds for the present year and is expected to hold for the near future, it should be applied strictly".**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**There are no information on public corporations sub-sector in the Swiss National Accounts.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:****Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Universities are part of the sector S1312. The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology of Zürich is in S1311 included. Regarding the public hospitals, according to the 50 % rules they are not part of S13. They are classified in the sector of the non-financial corporations S.11.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**In case they meet the institutional unit requirements, they are classified in the sector of non-financial corporations.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:****Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: "Cash" method is applied because of the sources. No time adjustment.Taxes on income and wealth: Federal income Tax "Cash", State and Local income and wealth tax accrual. No special adjustment.Social Security Contributions:Social Security contributions are recorded on accrual basis. No special adjustment.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:On the central government level are registered in cash terms, whereas at state and local government level in accrual terms. There is no adjustment.Compensation of Employees: On the central government level are registered in cash terms, whereas at state and local government level in accrual terms. There is no adjustment.Social benefits in cash: There is no adjustment.Social benefits in kind: There is no adjustment.Gross capital formation:There is no adjustment.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:*** Investment aids for companies
* Other transfers (transfers to funds in exceptional circumstances; cancellation of debts)

**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Investment aids for Organizations aiding the disabled represents the half of this category, the rest is mainly composed of health care and housing benefits for disabled.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are no tax credits.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** These exceptional transfers have been faced recently in Switzerland. Indeed, the Swiss central bank, following a strategic change in the monetary policy, decided to sell a part of the gold reserve. These sales of the gold generated a high benefit, due to the holding gains, which was transferred to the government. In the national accounts it has been recorded as a financial transaction. This operation does not have any impact on the net lending/net borrowing.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:****Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):* 1998 Privatization of Swisscom, nevertheless in 2005 the general government still own about 65 % of the shares
* 1998 Injection in Publica, the Swiss civil servants pension fund
* 2001-2002 One-off payment of 1.2 billions of Swiss francs to Swissair in order to restart the flight operations after the grounding.
* 2001-2002 capital injections of about 600 millions of Swiss francs in the new Swiss International Air Lines

VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSEquities and long-term bonds are valued at market-price. Short term bonds are recorded at nominal value. Loans are also recorded at nominal value. Other accounts payable are valued at the amount the debtors are contractually obliged to pay when the obligation is extinguished.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Czech Republic** (CZE........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
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* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

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[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
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* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million CZK**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources: Annual**Central Government:Aggregated Financial statements (revenue and expenditure, profit and loss statement and balance sheet) for groups organizations, i.e. for budgetary and semi-budgetary organizations (from the Ministry of Finance)Individual Financial statements for extra-budgetary funds and other government units (including annual reports), -Aggregated Financial statements (Profit and Loss Statements and Balance sheet for Universities from the Ministry of EducationFinal State Account (Budget)- annualAnnual statistical statement (VI 1-01) for all central government units (as supplementary source) + Supplement data have been used in balancing process - for instance from the CNB information on local government deposits or from the MOF information on state securities kept by local government unitsQuarterly statistical questionnaire for selected central government units (e.g. Public universities, which do not provide quarter financial statementsLocal Government:Aggregated Financial Statements (revenue and expenditure, profit and loss statement and balance sheet) of regions, municipalities and Voluntary Association of Municipalities, Annual Profit and Loss Statements and Balance Sheet of semi-budgetary statements, Final State Account (Budget) - the part concerning of public budgets of local government units, Annual statistical questionnaire for all local government units (as supplementary source), Supplement data have been used in balancing process - for instance from the CNB information on local government deposits or from the MOF information on state securities kept by local government unitsSocial Security Funds: * Statistical questionnaires - quarterly ZDP 3-04, annual ZDP 5-01
* Administrative sources: accounting balance sheets and selected indicators on non-financial transactions as supplement source

**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Czech Statistical OfficeCalculation of General Government Accounts:Czech Statistical OfficeConceptual framework & classification issues:Czech Statistical OfficeDissemination:Czech Statistical Office**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:Table 2: t+3, t+9 (part of the EDP Notification), t+9 part of the non-financial accounts of institutional sectors; Table 9: t+9Table 11   t+12 Tables 6 and 7: t+6, t+18  (as part of the annual national accounts)Publication of revisions:Regularly annual -i.e. annual government accounts semi-definitive and definitive versions of the sector national accounts and other tables are revised in compliance with themDissemination of final data:Annual non-financial and financial government accounts as part of the national accounts system t+18Availability of quarterly accounts:Revision is carried out regularly and then in compliance with annual accountsPublications: Table 25 t+3 (and t+95 days - selected data Table 25 on web-sides of CZSO)Table 27: the first transmission was made in 2005 (December), data have been provided in the whole time series and are gradually improved (incl. counterpart information). t+3 (and cca t+95 days - selected data Table 27 on web-sides of CZSO)**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**The tables should be taken via Eurostat**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**No important breaks are in time-series. The important methodological adjustment have been carried out in revision of the complete time-series of the national accounts from 1995 to 2000 and a new revision  (from 1995 to 2001) was published  in June 2006 - for instance allocation FISIM, state guarantees e.t.c**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**The items and their sub-items are consolidated on the sub-sector and also on the sector level.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**The following tables are missing:- Consolidated financial accounts (tables 600 and 700) - Table 1100-COFOG: time series have not been compiled from 1995 to 2001 (time-series on the first level were compiled and provided in 2006) THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: o Central budgetary organizations, (e.g. ministries, central offices - approx. 350 units)o Semi-budgetary organizations (approx. 280 units)o Extra-budgetary funds - i.e. state funds (the State Environmental Fund, the State Fund for Support and Development of Czech Cinematography, the State Culture Fund, the State Soil Reclamation Fund, the State Transport Infrastructure Fund, the State Housing Development Fund, the State Agricultural Intervention Fund) and the National Property Fund (till 2005), the Land Fund, the Support Guarantee Forestry and Agricultural Fund, Wine-grower Fundo Czech Consolidation Agency (till 2007) and 3 subsidiaries (KONPO and Czech Financial Ltd. till 2006, PRISKO)o Czech Collection Companyo Railway Infrastructure Administrationo Public Universities (25)o PPP Centero Public research institutes (since 2007 in S.13)Local Government:Local budgetary organizations (Regional Offices, Municipalities and Voluntary Associations of Municipalities - about 6000 units) and Local semi-budgetary units (about 15 000) unitsSocial Security Funds:Health insurance companies (administrate compulsory health insurance contributions  (9 units)Association of health insurance companies (since 2007 in S.13)Center of interstate settlements (since 2007 in S.13; non-profit institution serving to health insurance companies)**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**For the ESA purposes semi-budgetary organizations are sorted out in accordance with the 50% criterion (i.e. units, whose costs are covered predominantly from public accounts (more than 50%) are classified into S.13; other semi-budgetary units are classified into S.11001. The Ministry of Finance made the second test according to 50% criterion on real figures for 2002 - 2003. The new (up-dated) classification of semi-budgetary organizations has been used since the 2004.Results of the first test (dividing of the semi-budgetary organizations) have been used in the time-series from 1995 to 2003.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Czech National Bank is classified in S.121 (Financial Corporations Sector)**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**a) The Czech NAs contain information on public non-financial corporations (S.11001); compiled and published is complete set of the accounts (non-financial and financial including balance sheet). S.11 is published split by sub-sector;b) National accounts are compiled and published also for the Czech National Bank (S.121)c) National accounts for other public financial corporation sub-sectors are compiled only as "0" version, based on data sources. Methodological adjustments are carried out only for financial sub-sector as a whole (e.g. S.122 or S.123)**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**No market producers are classified in the Government Sector, but market output is calculated  - for instance linked with renting of dwellings and other real estate, or with privatization process (service charges related to tender).**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Hospitals are legal persons and as join stock companies and other limited companies are classified as market producers in S.11; as semi-budgetary organizations are classified (in compliance with 50% criterion) in S.11001Universities: Public universities (25) are classified in S.1311 (in compliance with 50% criterion). Universities as limited companies are classified in S.11002 and two universities (Generally welfare companies) are classified in S.15.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**The units are preliminary private organizations classified in S.11. Government units (preliminary local government units) rent the real estate (ducts and sewerages) or pay for provided services. Some municipalities carry out activities linked with waste disposal, but the activities are not important - are not classified as market output. ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Budgetary organizations provide information on revenue and expenditure on cash basis. Other government units (semi-budgetary organizations, extra-budgetary funds, public universities etc.) use accrual accounting rules.Information on taxes and social contributions is time-adjusted.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time adjusted cashThe Ministry of Finance provides (in detail) data as time adjusted. VAT revenue is divided into three parts: 1) payments collected by the tax administration (TA one month), 2) tax refunds paid by the tax administration (TA 2 months), 3) payments collected by the customs administration (TA 2 weeks).Taxes on income and wealth: - in line with the regulation 2516/2000, paragraph 3bTime adjusted cashThe Ministry of Finance provides (in detail) data as time adjusted.o Corporate income tax revenue is based on cash data, adjusted for past experience on cash as an indicator for accrual liabilities. Withholding corporate income tax on interest is due by the end of the month following after the month when interest or dividends were accrued. There is a lag of one month. The cash revenue is adjusted by the January collection.o Wage tax of current year is adjusted by the January collections (one month lag) and the settlement related to the previous year. Withholding personal income tax on interest and dividends is calculated in the same way as withholding corporate income tax. o Property taxes: Regarding the average time lag between a transaction and a tax assessment and collection, revenue on accrual basis is equal to the revenue on cash basis of the next year.o Real estate tax: The tax is paid in four installments within the year; therefore revenue on accrual basis is equal to the revenue on cash basis.o For all other taxes cash revenue is deemed equal to accrual revenueo Time series incl. adjustments started to be provided since 1995Social Security Contributions:Time adjusted cashThe Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provides information on social contributions (paid into pensions, sickness and unemployment funds) on accrual and also cash basis - regularly monthly. The cash is attributed into a month when the work took place; delay is one month. For instance - contributions paid in February are recorded as accrued in January (1. quarter = February + March + April). The Ministry of Health provides data on health insurance contributions on cash basis - regularly monthly and the information is time adjusted (1. quarter = February + March + April). Information on accrual basis is also available (from the Ministry of Finance and from the statistical questionnaire).o Time series incl. adjustments started to be provided since 1995**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Full accrualCompilation of accrued interest is based on methodology of ESA 95. All items of state debt have been included and all the operations realized both on primary and secondary market were taken into account (Treasury bills, medium-term and long-term Treasury bonds, received loans, Eurobonds, Yen bond and swap operations). The difference between nominal value and issue value is treated as interest that is accrued over the life of the instrument. A simple interest method was used. The calculation of aliquot part of interest for T-bonds and Yen bond is based on the principles of a 30-day month (30E/360,30/360).  For other debt instruments, the principle of actual number of days of a specific month is used. The current exchange rate for foreign loans was used for each day.Semi-Budgetary Organizations on local level already report interest on an accrual base. No adjustment was yet made for budgetary units due to insufficient data sources. With respect to low amount of local government debt the difference between interests paid and accrued is however assumed to be negligible.Compensation of Employees: Time adjusted cashThe budgetary organizations record compensation of employees into month when the work took place, i.e. the amount is on accrual basis and not on cash basis.Social benefits in cash: AccrualPensions, sickness and unemployment benefits paid regularly monthly by the Czech Social Security Administration (S.1311) are supposed to be accrual. Health benefits data are on accrual basis.Social benefits in kind: AccrualSocial benefits as a whole - payments for providing of health services for households - are included as social benefits in kind (D.6312). They are on accrual basis.Gross capital formation:AccrualThe first information from budgetary organizations is on cash basis. However the information is adjusted on accrual basis according to statistical questionnaire; the final amount includes e.g. transfers between central and local government without money (buildings etc.). Information from other government units is on accrual basis (based on balance sheet) and it is also adjusted according to the statistical questionnaire, which includes detail information.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**As capital transfers are recorded especially restitutions and state guarantees; or capital transfers due to floods in 2002; debt cancellation by agreement against foreign country in 2005; capital transfers to financial corporations due to purchases bad claims (a difference between cost and market value of bad claim in the Czech Consolidation Agency or difference between selling and market price of privatized flats are recorded as capital transfer).**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**The social benefits in kind (D.631) are recorded via market producers - government units (central and local units and health insurance companies) purchase goods and services from market producers (notably health care provided to households).**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**At present tax credits are not applicable.Total amount is calculated as revenue from taxpayers (on accrual basis) according to tax declaration.Each of the payers calculates corresponding amount including tax relief; the tax relief is not calculated.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** The Czech National Bank has transferred no money to the government; only losses are reported by the CNB. The government (the State budget or the National Property Fund or Czech Consolidation Agency etc.) does not provide any transfers to the CNB.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**All investment grants and subsidies paid to the corporations have been insignificant. Therefore no capital injection as financial transaction was recorded as financial transaction. **Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):As super-dividends have been identified dividends only from the two public corporations in 2003-2005 (total 1671 mil. CZK in 2005) - The super-dividends have been recorded as financial transaction. In 2005 a forgiveness of Syria debt (cca 18 billions CZK) was recorded as financial transaction as well.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSAll government liabilities -in the national accounts- are recorded in bookkeeping value and the government debt includes non-paid (accrued) interest.The government debt in the notification tables is at nominal value - in compliance with the Maastricht rules - i.e. notification rules.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 The Czech Republic compiles national accounts according to ESA95 standard.Deviation from ESA95 - i.e. tables 6 and 7 relates to consolidated accounts and accounts according to counterparts. At present - consolidate data has been published as part of EDP notifications - not as complete national sector accounts. |

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|   | **Country: Germany** (DEU........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
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* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
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In case of Financial Accounts coordination with the Deutsche Bank takes place.Dissemination: Non-financial Accounts: Statistisches Bundesamt, Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets: Deutsche Bundesbank**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts (non-financial accounts)**First publication:Under the NA initial results for the previous year are published already in mid-January, and are revised for the first time already in February. Publication of revisions:A second revision of the NA results for the previous year is undertaken in May. A third revision of the NA results for the previous four years is carried out in May and in August of that year. Further revisions of the previous years are then undertaken at annual intervals in August, until the final results are available for the respective sub-sector. Dissemination of final data:According to our revision policy the published data for t-4 are regarded as final. Availability of quarterly accounts: Quarterly National Accounts are currently published 55 days following the end of the respective quarter. They contain the main aggregates for the six economic sectors and additionally some more detailed information. The revision process of the quarterly economic accounts is fully integrated into the revision process of the annual accounts. Revenues, expenditures and net lending/net borrowing of general government for each of the four quarters of the previous year (t-1) are published 3 months following the end of that year. These data are available on the Eurostat website. **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**Data beginning with the year 1991 cover Germany after the reunion, data before 1991 cover only the former Federal Republic of Germany (without the former "German democratic republic").**Consolidation of items D4, D7, D9 and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**Full consolidation is done according to the ESA requirements.**Missing series in the submitted tables 200, 900, and 1100 and in financial accounts (as well as tables 600 and 700):**In table 900 there is no breakdown into the letter-positions. In table 1100 there are no data for 1990 because of the reunion of Germany and there is no breakdown into COFOG second level.THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government:The Central Government comprises the Federal Government Units (Parliament and the federal council, Judiciary, Chancellorship, Ministries, Presidency) and the following special funds: Equalisation of Burdens Fund (closed 1 January 2005), European Recovery Program (ERP), "German Unity" Fund (from 1990, as from 1 January 2005 the debts of the fund have been taken over by the central government), German Railway capital (from 1994), Inheritance Burden Sinking Fund (from 1995, and prior to that Loan Liquidation Fund), Compensation Fund (from 1995), Regulatory Fund "to support the use of coal in the coal-fired electricity industry" (from 1980), Wall Property Fund (Fonds nach § 5 Mauergrundstücksgesetz), Compensation Fund for Handicapped Persons (Ausgleichsfonds nach dem Schwerbehindertengesetz), Supply reserves, Flood Victim Compensation Fund as well as the Pension Fund for Public Officials of the Postal ServicesState Government:16 state governments (including three city-states), Public Universities with own account are not included in the state budgets. In addition a couple of road traffic establishments as well as some regional statistical offices are also not included in the state budgets (own accounts). When calculating the national accounts, the revenues and expenditures of these units are supplemented from the economic plans of such establishments, since as non-market producers they should be included in the general government sector in accordance with the provisions of ESA 1995 (point 2.68).Local Government:13439   municipal units (communes and joined communes)3256     municipal special-purpose associations and non-profit organizationsSocial Security Funds:The German social security sector covers health, accidents, pensions, unemployment and long term care. There is no stock-in-transit insurance which covers all aspects of social security in Germany. The different insurance aspects (respectively risks) are covered from different classes of insurance. These comprise:* Compulsory Health Insurance (375 units, including 304 company-sickness funds),
* Compulsory Accident Insurance (57 units),
* Pension schemes: The tasks of the legal pension scheme which have signed under the common name Deutsche Rentenversicherung since October 1st , 2005 are perceived by federal and regional funds. The federal funds are the German Pension Insurance - Federal Institution and the German Pension Insurance - Mining, Railway, Marine. The names of the regional funds (15 units) consists of the name "German pension scheme" and an addition for their respective regional competence. For farmers exists with the "Alterssicherung der Landwirte" a special insurance scheme,
* Federal Employment Agency (Unemployment Insurance),
* Long-term care insurance.

**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**The definition and scope of the units covered are determined by the legal basis and reporting population of the public finance statistics' accounting statistics relating to expenditure and revenue of the overall general government budget. In principle these delineation corresponds to the ESA95 rules for the delineation of the sector. Special-purpose associations which carry out the tasks of economic undertakings and applying commercial accounting principles are excluded from the public finance statistics (this corresponds to the ESA95-rules). In contrast to the public finance statistics, universities, road traffic establishments and some regional statistical offices are supplemented (see also above) to the state governments. Public hospitals are treated as quasi-corporations according to the ESA95.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 or S.1311)**The Central Bank is classified in Financial Corporations (S.121)**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations) (if any):**There is no information on public corporations sub-sector.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**The General Government Sector comprises market producers (especially in the branches forestry, agriculture, water supply and waste disposal).**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public universities are classified under S.1312. Public Hospitals are classified in the non-financial corporations sector (quasi-corporations as well as corporations).**Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.):**Public producers organised as public corporations or, by virtue of special legislation, recognized as independent legal entities or quasi-corporations, are not included in the general government sector if they are market producers. These units are assigned to the corporations sector (S.11).ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:*** The Public Accounting documents ("Öffentliche Finanzstatistik") record income and expenses on a cash basis.
* The accounting frameworks prescribed for the individual social security sectors provide sufficient detail in the individual income and expenditure terms. Therefore it is for the most part possible to attribute them to the corresponding revenue and expenditure items in line with NA concepts. Only expenditure for social services must be divided between expenditure on staff and intermediate consumption with no effect on the net lending/net borrowing.

**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: * Time adjustment one month for the following tax items: Value Added Tax; Excise duty on tobacco; Insurance tax; Excise duty on beer; Customs duties; Excise duty on energy, coffee (from 2007 onwards).
* Time adjustment two months: Excise duties on sparkling wine, coffee (by the end of 2006), spirits, and on mineral oil.

Taxes on income and wealth:The following taxes are time adjusted (one month):* Income tax including solidarity surcharge
* Capital gains tax including solidarity surcharge
* Advance levy on income derived from securities including solidarity surcharge

Social Security Contributions:* Social Security Contributions are on a time-adjusted cash basis.
* In addition to the cash receipts from social contributions for the pension insurance workers which are booked under public finance statistics as revenue, the Deutsche Rentenversicherung also delivers so-called "planned contributions," which are booked as contribution revenue in the NA. In the case of such planned contributions, the contribution revenue is already attributed to the periods in which the income on which the contributions are levied is generated. The planned contributions thus conform to the accrual principle.
* Contributions to unemployment insurance are booked with a time lag of one month. In contrast to the public finance statistics, instead of the cash values for the January of the reporting year, the January values of the subsequent year are booked.

**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Studies have shown that in Germany the financial assets/liabilities of general government are mainly long term and that the interest is paid once a year retroactively. Interest payments during the period and interest payments for a period longer than one year play only an insignificant role. In view of this fact interest is recorded according to the accrual principle in line with the provision of ESA 1995 (point 4.5) on the basis of a model. The quarterly cash figures on interest received and or paid for a given quarter are attributed to the current and the three previous quarters in equal shares.Compensation of Employees:There are no time adjustments for annual dataSocial benefits in cash:Normally no time adjustment for annual data, but sometimes there are time adjustments necessary because of changes in the legislation.Social benefits in kind:There are no time adjustments for annual dataGross capital formation: To be able to depict investments by state of construction progress, the figures of the construction account in the NA are used for the item investment in construction. Accordingly, to establish government construction measures, the figures on output statistics in the construction sector are used rather than the cash expenditure.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**The main items are investment grants, debt cancellations  **Items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121, D.63131) (if any):**There is no breakdown of D.6312 into the categories D.63121 and D.63122Social Transfers in kind are mainly health services like hospital treatment, medical treatment, pharmaceuticals et cetera. **Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are no tax credits.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** For the establishment of property income (D.4), in addition to the Ministry of Finance reports, the notes to the financial statements in the Deutsche Bundesbank's annual report are used to eliminate financial transactions such as realised capital gains and release of reserves from Deutsche Bundesbank profits transferred to the Federal Government, in accordance with the rules of the ESA 95 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**Mainly basic information from the finance statistics is used.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):1995: Assumption of debt of the Treuhandanstalt (€ 105 billion) and public building companies of the former GDR (€ 16 billion)1997: Assumption of debt of former GDR societies (€ 4,3 billion)1998: Partial Privatisation of Deutsche Telekom AG (€ 1.7 billion), Privatisation of Deutsche Postbank (€ 0.8 billion)1999: Partial Privatisation of Deutsche Post AG (€ 1 billion)2000: UMTS-license sales receipts (€ 50,8 billion)2001: Capital injection to the "Bankgesellschaft Berlin" of the state of Berlin (€ 1.8 billion) recorded as other capital transfer. Privatisation of DEG (€ 1.2 billion)2004: Debt cancellation of Irak (€ 0.4 billion)2005: Interest revenues in connection with the dept repayment agreement of Poland (€ 0.7 billion)2005: Interest revenues in connection with debt repayment agreement of Russia (€ 1.1 billion)2005: Debt cancellation of Nigeria (€ 0.8 billion)2006: Debt cancellation of Nigeria (€ 0.5 billion)2006: Interest revenues in connection with the debt cancellation agreement of Nigeria (€ 0.8 billion)2006: Interest revenues in connection with the debt cancellation agreement of Russia (€ 0.4 billion)VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSOTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Denmark** (DNK........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
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* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
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* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million DKK**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:The data source for the half-finalized data and the finalized data (the Public accounts) is Økonomistyrelsen, which is the agency responsible for the central government book-keeping.Local Government:The local governments report to Statistics Denmark on a quarterly basis and on a final annual basis.Social Security Funds:The final annual and quarterly data is based on the official accounts which Statistics Denmark receives directly from the funds. **Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics DenmarkCalculation of General Government Accounts:Statistics DenmarkConceptual framework & classification issues:Statistics DenmarkDissemination:Statistics Denmark**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:End of  March t+1Publication of revisions:June  t+1,  November t+1, November t+2,  November t+3Dissemination of final data:November t+3Availability of quarterly accounts:t+3 months, 1 quarter 1999 - 3 quarter 2005**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Tables 0200, 0900 and 1100 are transmitted to EUROSTAT the day new figures are published nationally. Tables are not transmitted directly to OECD.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**D7 and D9 and sub-items are consolidated, but not D4**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**The series are marked "not available" in submitted tablesTHE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: Ministries, agencies, non-integrated institutions etc.Local Government:Municipalities, counties and non-integrated institutionsSocial Security Funds:LG (the Employees' Guarantee Fund) and unemployment insurance funds**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**50 percent rule and General Government control. **Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in Financial corporation sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**National accounts contain information on public corporations sub-sector which are published in a separate publication.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**All market producers are classified in S.11.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**They are classified in General Government Sector.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**They are classified in the public corporation sector, s11001.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Local Government: All expenditures are initially on accrual basis - no general adjustments are made. Taxes are adjusted using supplementary information from the ministry of taxation.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Supplementary information on an accrual basis is used to correct the account information Taxes on income and wealth: Supplementary information on an accrual basis is used to correct the account informationSocial Security Contributions:Figures are initially on accrual basis**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Figures are initially on accrual basis (special calculations are made for interest on deep discounted bond)Compensation of Employees: Figures are initially on accrual basisSocial benefits in cash: Figures are initially on accrual basisSocial benefits in kind: Figures are initially on accrual basisGross capital formation:Figures are initially on accrual basisINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:****Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Medicine, services by general practitioners and dentists etc.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are no tax credits.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Withdrawals of equity are recorded as exceptional transfers from the central bank.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**Transfers to finance fixed capital formation are classified as financial transactions. Transfers that cover accumulated loses are classified as capital transfers.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):Sale of majority shares in the national telephone company and in the electricity company, NESA.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSThe valuation in the financial accounts follow the ESA95 principles of valuation.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Spain** (ESP........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

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* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
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[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:General Accounts of the Spanish State produced by the "Intervención General de la Administración del Estado (IGAE)",. "Estadística de ejecución presupuestaria", annual accounts of the Foundations and Public corporations, additional information supplied by various Management CentresState Government:"Intervención General de la Administración del Estado (IGAE)"  based upon General Accounts of Communidades, the business accounting of the public corporations, balance sheets and other subsystems of accounting.Local Government:"Intervención General de la Administración del Estado (IGAE)" based on information provided directly by the local units, annual accounts of extra-budgetary unitsSocial Security Funds:"Intervención General de la Administración del Estado (IGAE)" based upon information of the « Sistema de Información Contable de la Seguridad Social (SICOSS)"**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts: INE (only for non financial accounts)General responsibility for Financial Accounts: Banco de EspañaCalculation of General Government Accounts: IGAEConceptual framework & classification issues: INE - IGAE - Banco de EspañaDissemination:IGAE: Cuentas de las Administraciones Públicas (www.igae.meh.es)INE: Contabilidad Nacional de España (www.ine.es)Banco de España: Cuentas Financieras de la Economía Española (<http://www.bde.es/>)**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication: March year t+1Publication of revisions: September year t+1Dissemination of final data: September year t+2Availability of quarterly accounts: 90 days after the end of the quarter**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**The same day that these tables are transmitted to EUROSTAT**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):** There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**Both set of data are transmitted (consolidated and non-consolidated).**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**In table 1100: Consumption of fixed capital by function (and therefore the final consumption expenditure)In table 700: Financial derivatives (only stocks) THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: The state, 59 units subject to the general accounting scheme, 72 units subject to private accounting schemes.State Government:17 Comunidades autónomas, the (Organismos Autónomos y los Entes y empresas públicas) Independent Legal Entities (Autonomous Bodies Agencies), Entities and non-market public corporations controlled by the above mentioned units are also includedLocal Government:More than 8000 units comprising Diputaciones de régimen foral ; Diputaciones de régimen común ; Cabildos insulares ; Consejos insulares ; Ayuntamientos Mancomunidades, consorcios y otras entidades locales. Within each one of these categories, apart from their administrative departments, the (Organismos Autónomos y los Entes y empresas públicas) Independent Legal Entities (Autonomous Bodies Agencies), Entities and non-market public corporations controlled by the above mentioned units are also included.Social Security Funds:Entidades Gestoras and Servicios Comunes de la Seguridad Social that include the following entities:* Instituto Nacional de la Seguridad Social.
* Instituto Nacional de Gestión Sanitaria.
* Instituto de Migraciones y Servicios Sociales.
* Instituto Social de la Marina.
* Mutuas de Accidentes de Trabajo y Enfermedades Profesionales
* Servicio de Empleo Publico Estatal (SEPE)

Fondo de Garantía Salarial (FOGASA)**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**The delimitation of the general government sector and of each one of its subsectors is undertaken by the working group formed by representatives of the three national institutions responsible for national accounting issues: the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), the Banco de España and the Intervención General de la Administración del Estado (IGAE). In this working group, the IGAE presents, for analysis, the different units that are created as well as those already existing that have modified their social objective or their financing.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in Financial corporation sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**Cuentas de las Empresas Públicas, IGAE**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**General Government sector does not comprise market producers.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Most public universities and all public hospitals are part of state government (S.1312).**Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**Some cases are classified in S.1313 and others in S.11.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**In general, the criterion for recording non financial transactions is for all levels of government that of the accrual basis. Expenditure and revenue transactions are recorded when the rights and obligations that they originate arise. However, the assignment of the rights and obligations to the corresponding budget will require that, previously, the administrative procedures be completed for acknowledging the right or obligation derived from the economic fact. The recording criteria do therefore not fully coincide with the principle of the accrual basis. This is true for interest payments that are incorporated into the budget at the time of their maturity, which is when the administrative procedures are completed for acknowledging the right or obligation, although according to the General Plan of Public Accounting the amount accrued is recorded at the end of the financial year.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Accrual + adjustment for amounts unlikely to be collectedRevenues are adjusted for amounts unlikely to be collected. An econometric model developed by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística\* (INE) with the aim of determining the amounts of uncertain collection, is applied to the quantities thereby obtained. This model is based on a system of accumulated averages. A corresponding capital transfer is recorded.Taxes on income and wealth: Accrual + adjustment for amounts unlikely to be collectedSocial Security Contributions:Accrual + adjustment for amounts unlikely to be collected**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:AccrualAccrued interest is calculated by the Dirección General del Tesoro y Política Financiera of the Ministry of Finance, entrusted with the management of the Public Debt.The valuation of interest in National Accounting is also undertaken by the Dirección General del Tesoro y Política Financiera, which from the interest accrued calculates the differences in valuation that could exist as a consequence of repurchasing transactions, exchange of bonds and early redemptions made in the financial markets as well as the exchange rate differences of the debt in foreign currency.Compensation of EmployeesSource data provide estimations in accrual basisSocial benefits in cash: Accrual adjustmentAn accrual item reflecting the automatically adjustment of social benefits to the CPI is included.Social benefits in kind: Source data provide estimations in accrual basisGross capital formation:Accrual AdjustmentConstruction works that are paid at completion are adjusted according to estimations of the work progress.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Capital transfers from Central Government to State (Regional) GovernmentInvestment grants from the State to corporations (both into General Government and outsaid)**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) :**Pharmaceutical products (outside hospitals)**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits :**They are recorded as a minor receiptSPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** They are recorded as a change in F.5.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**The Working Group (IGAE-INE-Banco de España) analyses every individual case, in order to apply the rules of the ESA95 Manual of deficit and debt**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):Assumption of the RENFE (railways operator) debt by the State in 2004VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSWith regard to transactions, the accrual principle is applied under the ESA 95. The recording of interest in financial transactions accounts on an accrual basis affects financial transactions accounts since it means that the interest accrued must be incorporated into the financial transaction up to the time of payment. This incorporation into the financial account has been done in the instrument generating the interest. Regarding the financial balance sheets, the outstanding stock of the different items has been recorded at market prices, with accrued interest being precisely one of the market price components.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Finland** (FIN........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
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* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
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* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

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* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) * [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
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* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
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[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
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[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework. GENERAL INFORMATION **Monetary unit:** Million Euro **Fiscal year period:** Calendar year  **Main statistical sources:** Central Government:State book-keeping accounts, which contain data both for the budgetary units and for the extra-budgetary funds classified inside S.1311.. Local Government:The Statistics of Activities and Finances of Municipalities and Joint Municipalities produced by Statistics Finland.Some units classified in S.1313 are not included in the statistics of municipalities and they have to be added: Province of Åland, Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities and the Commission of Local Authority Employers. The source data for these units are the financial statement of the Government of Åland, (Bokslut för landskapet Åland), the annual report of the Government of Åland's pension fund (Landskapet Ålands pensionsfond, verksamhetsberättelse) and annual reports of the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities. Social Security Funds:o Employment Pension Schemes (sub-sector S.13141): Insurance Supervisory Authority's (VVV) publication "Vakuutusyhtiöt - The Insurance Companies" includes financial statement data for pension insurance companies. VVV also collects financial statement data for pension funds and foundations. For other pension insurance institutions the data source is annual reports. The Finnish pension alliance's (TELA) "Quarterly investment survey of pension institutions" is used in the estimation of gross fixed capital formation on buildings.o Other social security funds (sub-sector S.13149): Annual reports of the funds.  **Responsibilities:** General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics Finland Calculation of General Government Accounts:Statistics Finland Conceptual framework & classification issues:Statistics Finland Dissemination:Statistics Finland  **Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):** First publication:t+60 days Publication of revisions:t+7 months, t+13 months, t+19 months Dissemination of final data:National Accounts become final in January t+3. Availability of quarterly accounts:Quarterly national accounts are available within 70 days after the end of the quarter. Quarterly data on general government expenditure and revenue are available within 90 days after the end of the quarter.  **Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Via Eurostat: table 0200: t+2 months, t+7 moths, t+13 months. Table 0900> t+7 months. Table 1100> t+12 months (via Eurostat)  **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**In financial accounts, voluntary employment pension schemes are classified in S.1314 until 1999. As of 2000, they are classified in S.125.  **Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**These items are consolidated. **Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**There are no series missing.   THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR **Major units covered:** Central Government: In 2005:117 accounting offices and 11 extra-budgetary funds (Development Fund of Agriculture and Forestry, Oil Pollution Compensation Fund, National Nuclear Waste Management Fund, National Housing Fund, National Pensions Fund, State Guarantee Fund, National Emergency Supply Fund, Intervention Fund of Agriculture, Government Guarantee Fund, ,Fire Protection Fund, Radio and Television Fund (for its administrative part)) Local Government:In 2005:432 municipalities and 231 joint municipalities, Government of Åland, Pension fund of the government of Åland, Association of Finnish municipalities and Local Authority Employers Finland Social Security Funds:In 2005:o Employment Pension Schemes (Employment pension corporations (7), Obligatory employment pension foundations (30) and pension funds (11), other obligatory employment pension institutions (5))o The Social Insurance Institutiono The Unemployment Insurance Fundo The Education Fundo The Unemployment Funds (41 funds)o Employee Sickness Funds (153 funds)o Funeral and Redundancy Relief Funds (6 funds)o The Association of Insurance Funds **Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**These include: the criteria of 50% of sales over costs, the control exercised by the government, the amount of sales outside the government sector.  **Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121. **Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**The National Accounts do not contain information of these sub-sectors. **Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**The General Government Sector contains market producers. For example, some of the municipal departmental enterprises  - units in real estate services, internal services and business promotion are market producers that are classified inside the general government sector because they only serve government sector. There are also market producers not treated as statistical units inside S.1311 but their revenue is rather insignificant. **Classification of public hospitals and universities:**They are classified inside S.13. **Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**Depending on their nature (see the answer for the question concerning classification of units inside/outside S.13). For example, municipal departmental enterprises in water supply, energy supply and waste management are treated as quasi-corporations in national accounts.  ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT **General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**  **Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:** Taxes on production and imports: Time adjusted cashAll significant taxes on products are time-adjusted based on the monthly state bookkeeping data. Value added type taxes are time-adjusted with 2 months and other taxes on products with one month. Taxes on income and wealth: Time adjusted cashThe most significant taxes of income and other current taxes are time-adjusted (one month) in national accounts on the basis of the provisions of the Finnish tax legislation concerning the collection of taxes. Social Security Contributions:Accrual /time-adjusted casho The data of the Employment pension funds are accrual data minus amounts not received.o The data of the Unemployment Insurance Fund are accrual less amounts not received, i.e. no adjustment is needed.o The data of the Social Insurance Institution are on time-adjusted cash basis.o The data of other social security funds which are of minor importance, (Unemployment funds, Sickness funds etc.) are accrual data based on profit and loss accounts.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:** Interest:On an accrual  basis in the source data. Compensation of Employees: On an accrual  basis in the source data. Social benefits in cash: On an accrual  basis in the source data. Social benefits in kind: On an accrual  basis in the source data. Gross capital formation:On an accrual  basis in the source data.   INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS  **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**The item consists mainly of investment grants to S.11, S.14, S.15. **Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**D.631 is not used as a distinct transaction. D631 contains several social benefits in kind distributed via market producers, notably refunds of medical costs. **Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are non-payable tax credits in Finland. They are recorded as reducing tax revenues.   SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS **Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** They are recorded as financial transactions or as other changes in financial assets. **Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**The criteria set down in the ESA95 manual on government deficit and debt. **Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):There are instances (in 2004, 2005) where public corporations, in the context of listing parts of them or their subsidiaries, have transferred shares of the new listed companies to their owners (incl. central government) as dividends. These dividends have been recorded in the National Accounts as financial transactions in equity, not as revenue. Also, there have been distributions of extra dividends (in 2005) which originate from asset sales. These have also been recorded as financial transactions in equity.There have been considerable privatization receipts in recent years. Privatizations have concerned e.g. public corporations in telecommunications, energy, and financial sectors.  VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSAs a main rule, market valuation is applied and accrued interest is included in interest-bearing liabilities. However, is some cases where market values are not known, nominal values are used instead. This concerns especially local government debt.  OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments.    |

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|   | **Country: France** (FRA........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
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* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
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[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)  General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro**Fiscal year period:** Calendar Year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Since 2006, the principal reference is the «Compte général de l'Etat», which takes place of the Compte Général de l'administration des finances (CGAF), with the introduction of the LOLF (loi organique des lois finances) which covers the general budgetary operations and the "comptes spéciaux" and also the "comptes de commerce" and the "budget annexes" (. These accounts contained in the "Compte général de l'Etat" are now certificated by the Auditing Court. These sources are established on an accrual basis for most of the transactions. But, for some necessary adjustments, additional information is used from the "direction générale des impôts" (for accrual adjustments of tax-records and certain transfers to social security organizations),  from the Agence France Tresor (for the adjustment of interests).There is no (consolidated) account for the extra-budgetary units (ODAC, see below) of the central government. The national account figures (financial and non-financial) are based on individual accounts ("balances de comptes détaillées") of these 700-800 units which are standardized according to nomenclature M9-1 (for units of administrative character), nomenclature M9-3 (for units of scientific, cultural and professional nature) and nomenclature M9-5 (for public units with industrial and commercial background). Other ODAC propose a resumed statement.Local Government:The principal reference for the local authorities are the administrative accounts ("compte de gestion"). They rely on special rules (M71 for the "regions"/M52 for the "départements", M14 for communes) and are accrual based. They can be used to generate financial as well as non-financial accounts. The (financial and non-financial) information on ODAL (see below) is based on individual statements ("documents comptables résumés"), which are non-homogenous, due to very different legal status. There is no centralized document on ODAL.Social Security Funds: The social security funds provide accounting documents on an accrual base relying on a harmonized accounting scheme ("Plan comptable unifié des organismes de sécurité sociale" (PCUOSS)). The public hospitals disclose accrual data according to nomenclature M21 of the public accounting scheme. Additionally monthly data of the "caisse nationale des allocations familiales (CNAF)" and the "agence centrale des organismes de sécurité sociale" (ACOSS) and of the unemployment fund (UNEDIC) are used.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:National Statistical Institute (INSEE)Calculation of General Government Accounts:National Statistical Institute (INSEE) with Ministry of Finance accounting directorate ; with participation of Bank of France for Financial Accounts, especially according to valuation of securities and shares stocks and currency liabilitiesConceptual framework and classification issues:National Statistical Institute (INSEE); for Financial Accounts Bank of France in coordination with INSEEDissemination:National Statistical Institute (INSEE); for Financial Accounts Bank of France**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication: The first publication of a full set of general government accounts for year t occurs in mid May of t+1 ("comptes provisoires"). This is based on nearly complete and final data for the "Compte général de l'État" (main part of central government) which is generally available in february of year t+1. At this stage, data for ODAC are in a large part estimates, based on budgeted amounts. The transactions of social security schemes are not completely known at this stage with budget documents, it remains provisional. The accounts for local governments are at this stage estimated, based on a large sample of local units.Publication of revisions:The second revised publication of a full set of general government accounts for year t is in May of year t +2 ("comptes semi-définitifs"). At this stage data for ODAC are final. In t+2, the administrative accounts of local authorities ("compte de gestions") are available on a (nearly) exhaustive base. Data for ODAL are final in t+2. Some data on social security funds which were preliminary in year t+1 may be corrected with final data. Dissemination of final data:There is a third publication of revised accounts for year t in May t+3 "comptes définitifs"). In principle this version only marginally modifies the previous publication.Availability of quarterly accounts:France publishes a complete set of quarterly general government accounts for full years but does not publish yet a complete set for incurring years.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Tables 200 and 900 are transmitted in May or june and table 1100 in september.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks in the submitted series.**Consolidation of  items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**They are fully consolidated , according to recommendations.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**There are no series missing. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:**Central Government: S1311 regroups the central public administration (labeled "Etat"), (Presidency, government and ministries, parliament and tribunals) which is the bulk of the accounts. This sector includes also some 700 -800 « organismes divers d'administration centrale »  (regoupred in a small subsector called ODAC). The ODAC cover mainly the functions of education, research, culture, social and economic policy, environment, national meteorology, administration of public debt and non-performing loans of public enterprises, and guaranteeing of certain financial risks through taxes. They comprise a variety of units:o National public establishments (Mainly of administrative kind (EPA), scientific  cultural or professional (EPSCP), scientific and technical (EPST) or industrial or commercial organisationset (EPIC), although the majority of the latter are classified in the non-financial corporations sectoro Public service units with individual accounts (such as the Financial market authority (AMF), the economic intervention funds (FIDOM, FIDES), the guarantee fund for tax risk, not controlled by the Insurance Control Commission (FGA, FGTI , FNGCA etc.) o Private institutions predominantly financed by public means (predominantly associations of the "Loi 1901"), mainly responsible for higher education and recreative, cultural and sportive  activities (most important: the AFPA)o Anonymous societies charged with the administration of non-performing loans of public corporations such as the CDR, SGGP o Various organizations with a special status, such as the Institut français du pétrole (french petrol institute).Local Government:S.1313 comprises the local authorities (in 2004, 36679 communes, 104 départements, 23 régions, communal associations, 17828 communal or intercommunal unions) and the "organismes divers d'administration locale" (ODAL)The ODAL comprise :* o Non-market units attached to the communes and departments: "centres communaux d'action sociale" (previously: "bureaux d'aide sociale"), school funds, departmental fire-protection services
* o Locally financed land planning units
* o Consular organizations: Chambers of commerce and industry, chambers of professions, agricultural chambers

Locally financed cultural associations(communal theatres, cultural houses etc.)Social Security Funds:The social security administration comprises the social security regimes and its dependent administrative units (f.i. public hospitals). In particular: o Régime Général de Sécurité Sociale including the familiy benefit scheme(Caisse Nationale d'Allocations Familiales [CNAF]), the health care scheme for employees (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés [CNAMTS]), the pension fund for employees Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Vieillesse des Travailleurs Salariés [CNAVTS]), the central social security agency ( Agence Centrale des Organismes de Sécurité Socialelo [ACOSS]), and 6 other unitso 10 special fundso 32 other regimes (salary based and non-salary based)o Unemployment-scheme (Union Nationale interprofessionnelle pour l'Emploi Dans l'Industrie et le Commerce [UNEDIC] incl. ASSEDIC and other complementary agencies)o Complementary insurances for old age of salaries (ARRCO, AGIRC,...)The depending units (ODASS) mainly comprise public hospitals and private hospitals participating at the public hospital service.**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**In general a unit is classified under S.13 if it is controlled by an administrative unit (that determines the general policy of the unit) and is no market-producer (sales cover less than 50% of the production costs). The classification follows the "Eurostat manual on deficit and debt" in the definition of statistical units, the public/private-delineation and the delineation between market and non-market-producers (the application of the concept of economically significant prices).**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central bank is classified into the Financial Corporations (S.121)**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations)(if any):**There are none.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:****Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public universities are classified under the central government (ODAC). Public hospitals (including private hospitals taking part in the public health care) are classified in the social security sector (ODASS).**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:*** o The detailed budgetary documents of the central government (on revenue and expenses) are on a cash basis and have to be time-adjusted. The general accounting document (balance générale des comptes) and the general financial accounts (compte général de l'administration des finances) contain in an increasing amount accrual items. The individual documents for the ODAC are on an accrual base.
* o The sources used for the local government (authorities as well as ODAL) are accrual based.

The accounting documents of the social security funds provide accrual based information.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: * o VAT (classified under D211): we record the collected amounts, but shift the payment to time when the relevant economic event occurred (the month of the deal or the placing on the market). Typically the deferral is one month.

The petrol tax  ("taxe intérieure sur les produits pétroliers", TIPP): we record the collected amounts at the time, when the product was placed on the market.Taxes on income and wealth: * o "Role" taxes (classified as D2 or D5): We record the amounts due (net of reliefs) when the "role" is released
* o Other taxes (including income taxes of corporations) are recorded on a cash basis
* o General social security contribution (Contribution sociale généralisée (CSG)) and contribution of the repayment of social debt of employees (contribution au remboursement de la dette sociale des slariés (CRDS)): Cashed amounts

A correction is applied for amounts unlikely to be collected (D.995)Social Security Contributions:* o Social contributions of employees or employers (D.61): We record the amounts due, time-adjusted to the month were the associated work was done
* o General social security contribution (Contribution sociale généralisée (CSG)) and contribution of the repayment of social debt of employees (contribution au remboursement de la dette sociale des slariés (CRDS)): Cashed amounts

Correction applied for amounts unlikely to be collected (D.995)**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:The public accounting documents record the interest paid at the time of maturity. In contrast the National Accounts record the interest "accrued". For a certain period the interest accrued but not actually paid is therefore recorded as if it was paid or added to the principal.Compensation of Employees: No adjustmentSocial benefits in cash: Social benefits are predominantly registered in accrual terms.Social benefits in kind: Social benefits are predominantly registered in accrual terms.Gross capital formation:No adjustmentINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**o Investment aids (investment aids for companies, saving-benefits for private housing)o Other transfers (transfers to funds in exceptional circumstances; cancellation of debts)o Adjustment for non-recoverable taxes**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Mainly health care benefits, housing benefits.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**Non-payable tax credits are recorded as negative tax income. Payable tax-credits are recorded as expense, except from the part of the credit which was previously a tax-liability on an individual basis. This amount is recorded as negative tax income and thus reduces the tax revenue. The main payable tax credit is the "Prime pour l'emploi".SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** In the public accounts payments from the central bank are registered as monetary transactions and therefore recorded as financial transactions. They do therefore not influence the Net-Lending/Net Borrowing item.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**Eurostat's decision 98/2003 is applied so that case by case, analysing the profit and losses accounts of recent years of the unit, decision is taken in order to state whether the transaction should be recorded as financial net acquisit of shares (F5) or a captial transfer (D9).**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):o 2001, 2002: UMTS license receipts (20 billion €) recorded as income (sale of non-financial asset), paid by installments (for later payments a credit and imputed interest payments were recorded)o 2002 : Capital Injection into Réseau de Ferré de France (1.36 billion €) and EPFR (1.8 billion €), Sales of shares of Crédit Lyonais (2.2 billion €) and of Renault (1.6 billion €), Privatisation of ASF (1.8 billion €)o 2003 : Capital Injection into Charbonnages de France (1.4 billion €), Sales of shares of Renault (1.2 billion €) and Thomson SA (0.95 billion €)o 2004 : Capital Injection into ERAP (5 billion €), Sales of shares of France Télecom (1.9 billion €), SNECMA (1.45 billion €) and Thomson TSA (1  billion €)o 2005: Payment of EDF for the overtaking of pensions liabilities (3.9 billion € paied in 2005, 4.6 billion € will be paied afterwords)o 2006 : sales of share of the Sociétés d'autoroute (ASF, ADF, APRR, SANEF) : 13.1 billion €, ALSTOM (2.0 billion €), other privatizations : 1.4 billion €, paiement of La Poste for the overtaking of pensions liabilities (2 billion €)VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSWhile the Insee is responsible for French national accounts as a whole, compiling annual financial institutions' financial and non-financial accounts is a  responsibility of the Banque de France (Monetary Research and Statistics Directorate - Statistics and Financial Transactions Department). The methodology is a shared responsibility between the Department and Insee's National Accounts Division. Data are provided by the Public Accounts Directorate of the Ministry for Economic Affairs in nominal value. Calculation follows the ESA95 rules, that is valuation at market-prices where applicable. This is applied for equity and long-term bonds ("Obligations Assimilables du Trésor"). Short and medium term bonds ("bons du trésor négociables") are recorded at nominal value. Loans are recorded at nominal value even in cases where the loan was traded at a discount or premium. Other accounts payable  are valued for both, creditors and debtors at the amount the debtors are contractually obliged to pay when the obligation is extinguished.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 No other special treatments.  |

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|   | **Country: United Kingdom** (GBR........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
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[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
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* [Classification of the Central Bank](#centralbank)
* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
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* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million GBP**Fiscal year period:**In statistics this is normally approximated by the period 1 April to 31 March so that the financial year is the sum of four calendar quarters. (Calendar year data is also available for most tables as full quarterly accounts are available in most cases.)**Main statistical sources:**Central Government: Data for Central Government comes from government administrative sources, mainly involving information available from departmental accounting systems. HM Treasury (the UK's Ministry of Finance) collects data via an integrated financial information gathering database, on an accruals basis. The administrative reporting systems have been designed to produce data on a National Accounts basis. The UK's Central Bank (the Bank of England) also supplies some  financial  data for CG and LG.Expenditure on social security is monitored by the Department for Work and Pensions, and the national accounts figures derive from that source.Local Government:Data for LG bodies in England comes from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), which performs quarterly and monthly surveys. Detailed annual returns of expenditure and income are compiled by local authorities and collected by the ODPM, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly and the Northern Ireland departments.Social Security Funds: Not applicable**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts: Office for National Statistics - National Accounts GroupCalculation of General Government Accounts: Office for National Statistics - National Accounts GroupConceptual framework & classification issues: Office for National Statistics - National Accounts GroupDissemination: Office for National Statistics - National Accounts Group**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:Publication of revisions:The national accounts revisions policy is available at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/revisions_policies/downloads/NA_Revisions_Policy.pdf>In summary this provides for:* Revisions to quarters of the current and previous years to be published when the full quarterly national accounts are published.
* Once a year, usually at the end of June but sometimes at the end of September, revisions are made to the previous three years
* At the same time longer term revisions may be made if necessary.

The public sector statistics revisions policy is available at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/Methodology_by_theme/revisions_policies/downloads/Public_Sector_Statistics_Revisions_Statement.pdf>In summary this provides for revisions to be published as soon as possible for all time periods.In both cases, in the event of problems or errors, revisions are made at the first available opportunity.Dissemination of final data:Data is available on the ONS website when published.  Formal submission of returns to Eurostat and other international bodies are made as soon as possible after publication, usually on the same day.Availability of quarterly accounts:About twelve weeks after the end of the quarter.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Tables are submitted in line with the schedule in the ESA transmission regulation currently:* Table 0200 at t+3 and 8 months
* Table 0900 at t+9 months
* Table 1100 at t+12 months

**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks. Priority is given to ensuring continuity and significant breaks in time-series are avoided as far as possible.**Consolidation of  items D4, D7, D9 and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**These items and sub-items are consolidated where required.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**All applicable series are reported in tables 0200, 0900 and 1100.  No state government (S1312) or social security funds (S1314) accounts are prepared in the UK.  In addition there are a number of transactions which are zero or not applicable in table 0900.Within tables 0600 and 0700 only tables 0620 (financial accounts by sector (transactions), non-consolidated) and 0720 (balance sheets by sector for financial assets and liabilities (stocks), non-consolidated) are supplied.  Within these tables, sectors S1312 and S1314 and voluntary items are not provided. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government:* Departments and agencies which are answerable to a minister of the Crown or other responsible person, who is in turn answerable to Parliament.
* The National Assemblies for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are currently included within Central Government
* Bodies not administered as government departments but subject to ministerial or departmental control. Non-departmental public bodies that are not public corporations or quasi public corporations are included.
* All of the main components of the National Health Service, although excluding most general practitioners and dentists who work under contract to the NHS on a self employed basis.
* The Consolidated Fund and the National Loans Fund, the two main accounts of central government at the Bank of England.
* Extra-budgetary non-trading funds and accounts controlled by departments, such as the National Insurance Fund, the Exchange Equalisation Account and the Contingencies Fund.

It should be noted that, unlike in some other countries, the National Insurance Funds are classified to this sector and not to the Social Security sector (S.1314).  Local Government:Local authorities (LAs) are public authorities of limited geographical scope having power to raise funds through local taxation. They are required to make annual returns of their income and expenditure to central government. They comprise county, district, regional, unitary and borough councils; services run by joint authorities such as police, fire, civil defence and waste regulation; most public sector schools; residuary bodies, magistrates courts, probation committees, drainage boards, market and national park authorities. Public corporations and quasi public corporations controlled by local government are market bodies and are excluded.Social Security Funds:Not applicable**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**Public producers are those controlled by the government, in the sense that the government determines the corporate policy or program, e.g. by appointing directors or owning more than half the shares. Such producers are classified as corporations if more than 50 per cent of their production costs are covered by sales, and otherwise to the general government sector.  When there no separate legal units, quasi public corporations are created when the conditions are met so that government remains as non-market as possible.The ONS National Accounts Classification Committee monitors the classification of bodies and its key decisions are available on the National Statistics website.  A full list of the classification of bodies is maintained at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/MA23.xls>**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:It's classified in the Financial Corporations - S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**National accounts contain information on public corporations sub-sector, although all are currently included as non-financial corporations.  Quasi public corporations are included.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**General Gvernment sector does not comprise  market producers. Market producers within general government are treated as quasi public corporations whenever the conditions are met.  Market sales remaining in general government are small scale and incidental to their other non-market activities.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Universities are classified in the NPISH sector. Hospitals are in Central Government.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.):**Most local public bodies that trade to make profit are treated as public corporations and are not included in the local authority income and expenditure statistics (even if they are controlled and partly financed by local authorities). A few local authority trading bodies that do not meet the conditions to be treated as quasi public corporations are included indistinguishably in the local government sector.  The water industry in England and Wales is privatized; in Scotland the water company is a public corporation.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:****Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports:Time-adjusted cashTaxes on production are recorded on an accruals basis. Cash receipts are lagged by average delays in receiving the tax or duty. The difference between accrued taxes and cash receipts represents a financial asset of general government and is recorded under accounts receivable (F.79).Taxes on income and wealth: Time-adjusted cash/cashMost personal income tax is recorded on an accruals basis. Income tax deducted by building societies under section^343 of the ICTA, and on local authorities' interest under section 53 of the ICTA, is recorded on a similar accruals basis. The difference between these accruals series and the actual cash received by the tax authorities is shown in ‘accounts receivable' in the financial transactions table. All other taxes on income are currently recorded on a cash basis, but accrual adjustments are being developed.Social Security Contributions:Accrual EstimatesAccruals of National Insurance Contributions are estimated by HM Revenue and Customs. Other items are derived from the government accounts. The difference between accrued contributions and cash receipts represents government assets in the form of accounts receivable.Imputed Contributions: These contributions, which relate to unfunded and notionally funded pension schemes, are mostly estimated as being equal to the benefits payable.  (The Civil Service and HM Forces pension schemes, and unfunded schemes for the police and fire services are covered in this way.)**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:AccrualInterest is measured on an accruals basis. Interest on gilts, paid out six monthly, is spread over the quarters in which it accrues. For index-linked bonds and National Savings Certificates, the increase in principal outstandingis recorded as interest, as well as any index-linked increase in the coupon. For bonds the difference between the redemption price and the issue price is recorded as interest spread over the life of the bond in equal amounts. The discount on Treasury bills at issue is distributed over its life as interest. Since these are short-term instruments in practice this means the interest is recorded at issue. The excess of interest accrued over that paid out is treated as being re-invested in the same instrument.Compensation of Employees: There are noneOccasional one off adjustments are made if there are large arrears of pay following a delayed pay settlement.Social benefits in cash: There are noneSocial benefits in kind: There are noneGross capital formation:There are noneVery large payments are checked and occasionally adjusted.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Investment grants (including grants to public corporations, housing associations and universities), Debt cancellation grants.**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Not applicable.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**Tax allowances and tax credits are treated as negative taxation if they meet all of the following criteria:* the benefit to individual taxpayers does not exceed the amount of tax paid by them;
* it is made as a matter of economic policy; and
* the allowance is an integral part of the tax system.

In the case of payable tax credits which meet the above criteria the amount paid out to taxpayers or non tax payers is recorded as a public expenditure.  When there are arrangements called tax credits which do not meet the above criteria then the whole amount is considered to be a public expenditure.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Not applicable**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**They are recorded in line with the requirements of the European Debt and Deficit manual.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):Receipt of payments of £22.5 billion in 2000 for the use of the spectrum by mobile telephone companies - treated as a pre-payment of rent of about £1 billion per annum.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSMarket valuations are applied to gilts and Treasury Bills.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Greece** (GRC........GG)Contact person/organisation* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
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* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro (Eurofix)**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government: Government Financial Statements of the General State Accounts Office; The data for the legal persons governed by public law are obtained from primary sources and include the financial statements of those bodies.State Government:Not applicableLocal Government:Annual survey of local authorities. The survey encompasses all municipalities and communes and is therefore comprehensive.Social Security Funds:The annual census conducted by the NSSG / National Accounts Division which refers to the Social Security Funds and the public hospitals. This census originated in the year 2002 and onwards until today  ( year 2007); the regular national budget, the Bank of Greece, the General Accounting  Office / Ministry of Economy and Finance  and the financial statements of the Funds.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:   Tables 0200, 0900 and 1100General responsibility for Financial Accounts:Calculation of General Government Accounts:Department of General Government Accounts- National Accounts Division Conceptual framework & classification issues:Department of General Government Accounts- National Accounts Division Dissemination:Statistical Information and Publications Division**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:For Table 0200 data for the year 2007 will be compiled in April 2008. For Tables 0900 (1100) data for the year 2006 will be compiled in September 2007 (December 2007)Publication of revisions:For Tables 0200, 0900, 1100  the same time framework applies Dissemination of final data:National Accounts Division Availability of quarterly accounts:Greece does not yet publish a complete set of General Government accounts **Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Immediately after the transmission to Eurostat  **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**No**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**full consolidation according to recommendations  **Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Data for Table 0200 are available since 1995. For Tables 0900, 1100 data are available since 1995 THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: Includes the Ministries, Parliament and a sample of 400 public legal entities Local Government:Includes 1033 units Social Security Funds:Includes all social security funds and public hospitals **Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**The National Statistical Service of Greece (National Accounts Division) is responsible for the institutional classification of units. ESA95 rules and the "Manual on Government Deficit and Debt" are both adhered to.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in Financial corporation sector (S.121).Sector S.121**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**No public corporations sub-sector in the National accounts**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**The General Government Sector comprise market producers.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals are classified in the social security sub-sector and public universities in the sub-sector of central government.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**The most of them (except water suppliers) are classified within the general government sector.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**The primary data given in the budget report and state budget are cash-based. For transactions where the cash basis does not tally with the fiscal basis, the necessary adjustments are made.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: **Time-adjusted-cash**For taxes on production we use the bi-monthly extensions to calculate the taxes on a fiscal basis. That is to say, we add the first one-month period of year (t+1) to the cash result of year (t) and subtract the first one month of year (t). This result also constitutes an estimation of the above taxes on a fiscal basis.Taxes on income and wealth: **Time-adjusted-cash**For income taxes and capital taxes we use the bi-monthly extensions to calculate the taxes on a fiscal basis. That is to say, we add the first two-month period of year (t+1) to the cash result of year (t) and subtract the first two months of year (t). This result also constitutes an estimation of the above taxes on a fiscal basis.Social Security Contributions:**Estimated Accruals**For social security contributions  we use the bi-monthly extensions to calculate the social security contributions on a fiscal basis. That is to say, we add the first two-month period of year (t+1) to the cash result of year (t) and subtract the first two months of year (t).**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Full Accrual/Cash (for social security funds)The accrual method is appliedSocial benefits in cash: No adjustmentSocial benefits in kind: No adjustmentGross capital formation:No adjustmentINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Investment grants and debt assumptions  **Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):****Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**Tax credits are recorded as negative tax incomeSPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** No such case exists**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**the rules set by EUROSTAT**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):Various privatizations sales (e.g. Agriculture Bank of Greece etc. )  VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSMarket valuation principle is used.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Hungary** (HUN........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
* [Classification of the Central Bank](#centralbank)
* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million HUF**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government: During the year: Since the Central Budget, extra-budgetary funds and central budgetary institutions are obliged to arrange all their budget execution transaction with the Treasury, treasury banking and transaction accounts are the basic data sources. For the budgetary institutions information on the counterpart sector/subsector is available in the case of interest payments, current and capital transfers payable and receivable by the budgetary institutions. Final data: main source is the Final Account of the Central Budget (incl. data on Extrabudgetary Funds), corporation tax database for the corporations classified in Central Government and statistical survey for the nonprofit bodies classified as Central Government units.In case of financial transactions mainly statistical survey data and not the government unit own balance sheet data are used. In financial accounts in major part counterpart information is used instead of direct government sources. This creates consistencywith accounts of other sectors. The use of partner sectors statistical surveys results in more precise market valuation, accrual accounting and partner sector breakdown. Government data are basically only used for cross-checking purposes.Local Government: The Treasury aggregates the annual reports of local budgetary institutions (municipalities and their institutions) and compiles from them the" public account" of the local government.In case of financial transactions mainly statistical survey data and not the government unit own balance sheet data are used. In financial accounts in major part counterpart information is used instead of direct government sources. This creates consistencywith accounts of other sectors. The use of partner sectors statistical surveys results in more precise market valuation, accrual accounting and partner sector breakdown. Government data is basically only used for cross-checking purposes.Social Security Funds:The Ministry of Finance aggregates the annual reports of Social Security funds and compile from them the" public account" of the sub-sector.In case of financial transactions mainly statistical survey data and not the government unit own balance sheet data are used. In financial accounts in major part counterpart information is used instead of direct government sources. This creates consistencywith accounts of other sectors. The use of partner sectors statistical surveys results in more precise market valuation, accrual accounting and partner sector breakdown. Government data is basically only used for cross-checking purposes.With the transition period expired the Private Pension Funds are not part of General Government from 1 April 2007 onwards.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (non-financial accounts); Hungarian National Bank (financial accounts)Calculation of General Government Accounts: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) ); Hungarian National Bank (HNB), Ministry of Finance for the planned dataConceptual framework & classification issues: : Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) and ); Hungarian National Bank (HNB), Ministry of Finance (MoF) representatives make common decisionDissemination: Hungarian Central Statistical Office (non-financial accounts); Hungarian National Bank (financial accounts)**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts (non-financial accounts):**First publication: The first preliminary version of non-financial General Government accounts is compiled by 31 March t+1. The Excessive Deficit Procedure net lending/net borrowing and the sector account are made public on the same day when Eurostat press release on government deficit and debt is published.Publication of revisions:The second version of non-financial General Government accounts is compiled by 30 September t+1. The Excessive Deficit Procedure net lending/net borrowing and the sector account are published on the day when Eurostat releases its report on government deficit and debt. Dissemination of final data:The final version of General Government sector accounts is compiled by 31 March t+2. The full set of accounts is published in May t+2.Availability of quarterly accounts:Quarterly figures for most of the transaction types are forwarded to Eurostat with 3 months' time lag. They are not published yet in Hungary.Financial accounts are published on a quarterly basis. The first preliminary version is made public within t+45 days; the final version is published within t+90days. **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**No**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**For sub-sector data, consolidation is made within each sub-sector but not between sub-sectors. For S.13 data consolidation is made between sub-sectors.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Table 200: As of 31 March 2007 data for the years 1995 are missing.Table 1100: Years 2001-2005 are transmitted.  THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: * State and Jurisdictional Organs
* Government Organs
* Autonomous Organs: Economic Competition Office, Central Statistical Office, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budget Accounts of the State Debt Service Management (Technical chapter, managed by the Minister of Finance)
* 6 Extra-budgetary Funds: Labor Market Fund, Central Nuclear Financial Fund, Research and Technological Innovation Fund, Flood and Groundwater Protection Indemnity Fund, Native Land Fund,
* Other units classified to S.1311: State Privatization Co. (APV), National Infrastructure Co., State Debt Management Co., State Treasury Management Co. from 2002 until the end of June 2003, after this date, State Treasury
* Hungarian Tourism Co., Hungarian News Agency, Hungarian Television Co., Duna Television Co., Hungarian Radio Co., National Media Board
* 4 units mostly involved in government infrastructure capital formation/operation: Rendezvénycsarnok Ingatlanfejlesztő és -Kezelő Co., Hagyományok Háza Ingatlanfejlesztő Ltd., Nemzeti Filharmónia Ingatlanfejlesztő Ltd., Duna Múzeum Ingatlanfejlesztő Ltd.
* 167 non-profit units reclassified as government units by the Hungarian Statistical Office based on statistical survey (2005).

Local Government:19 counties, 23 cities with county-rights, 233 cities, 2889 municipalities. A total of 7521 autonomous and 7558 non-autonomous budgetary institutions (as of December 2003).Social Security Funds:* Health Care Fund, Pension Fund and their supplementary administrative units

**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**Representatives of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) and NBH and Ministry of Finance (MoF) make common decision year by year to identify those public corporations, which have to be classified as government units. The decision is made on the basis of the 50% criterion. Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) collects statistical survey from non-profit institutions and identifies the government units. All units of the legal government sector meet the criteria of being government units.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in Financial corporation sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**"Public" subsector accounts are compiled and published both in .S.11 (Non-financial corporations sector) and in S.12 (Financial corporations sector).**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**Market producers appear as secondary local KAUs of other non-market producers. The amount of market output does not exceed the 0,06% of GDP in 2005.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**They are classified in General Government sector.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**If these services are provided by a unit with legal entity they are classified in the Non-financial corporations sector. Should a local "management" unit provide its service as a budgetary institution, it is classified in General Government sector.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Central Government: Budget Reporting is on cash basis. Profit and loss accounts are also on cash basis. However the double entry bookkeeping system of the budgetary institutions is on mixed basis, as it records assets and liabilities related to receivables and payables and integrates them into the balance sheet. Data for public corporations classified in the central government is on accrual basis.Local Government: Profit and loss accounts are on cash basis. However the double entry bookkeeping system is on mixed basis, as it records assets and liabilities related to receivables and payables and integrates them into the balance sheet.Social Security Funds:Budget Reporting is on cash basis. Profit and loss accounts are also on cash basis. However the double entry bookkeeping system is on mixed basis, as it records assets and liabilities related to receivables and payables and integrates them into the balance sheet.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: VAT expenditure is recorded according to amounts evidenced by declarations.Time adjusted cash* VAT: revenue is time adjusted with one month. Simplified entrepreneurial tax is time-adjusted with two months.
* Excise duties, car registration fee, environment protection fees, cultural contribution, gambling tax, innovation contribution and contribution to tourism are time adjusted with one month.
* Import duties, alcohol production duty, duty on acquisition of property, contribution to forest maintenance, contribution to Nuclear Fund, environment protection fee, luxury tax and environment pollution fee are recorded on cash basis in our accounts.
* Other taxes on production: Training contribution and rehabilitation contributions are time adjusted with one month. Land protection levy, concession fees on gambling are recorded on cash basis.

Taxes on income and wealth: Time adjusted cash* Personal income tax advances are time adjusted with one month, while the final tax liability is recorded on due for payment base (in March of year t+1),
* Corporate income tax advances are recorded on cash basis with respect to system of monthly advance-payment and fill-up obligation by the end of the tax-year. The final tax liability is recorded on due for payment base (in May of year t+1),
* Stamp duties are recorded on cash basis.

Social Security Contributions:Time adjusted cashSocial security contributions paid in the Labor Market fund (classified into the central government): one month time adjustment.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:AccrualBasically, the interest of a debt instrument on accrual base for a given time period is the net interest on cash base (in case of discount Treasury bills, the discount is considered as interest) plus the difference between the accrued interest at the end and at the beginning of the time period. The accrued interest at the beginning of the examined time period concerns the time before, while the accrued interest at the end of the period concerns this time period.In the case of government bonds this amount is modified, because the issue price is different from the sum of the face value and the accrued interest at the time of the issuance (this latter is not necessarily zero, because bond series are reopened). This discount or premium, which is considered interest cost or revenue, is broken down evenly throughout the whole life of the instrument, and the part that falls on the examined time period is added to the interest of the instrument on accrual basis.Compensation of Employees: Time adjusted cashOne month time adjustment. Data source: supplementary information available in the annual report of the budgetary institutions and treasury data.Social benefits in cash: CashAs these data are not time adjusted in the Hungarian sector accounts for households, we do not apply time adjustment in GENERAL GOVERNMENT accounts.Social benefits in kind: Mostly accrual estimates. As these data are partly time adjusted in the Hungarian sector accounts for households, we also apply time adjustment in GENERAL GOVERNMENT accounts.Gross capital formation:Accrual EstimatesCash data from the public account are changed for accrual data derived from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office Gross Fixed Capital Formation Survey.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**From central budget: capital transfers to Non-financial corporations (0,4% of GDP) and 3 large transactions to be consolidated: earmarked capital transfers to Local Government (0,7% of GDP), transfers to National Motorway Co. (1,2% of GDP) and claim cancellation against Social Security Funds (1,9% of GDP). From Local Government only 0,4% of GDP (consolidated between subsectors). All data refer to the year 2005.**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Central Budget: subsidizing the energy consumption of certain households, medicineLocal Government: medicineSocial Security Funds: subsidy on certain medicines, therapeutic aid, spa subsidy**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are non-payable tax credits and they are recorded on the revenue side.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** From the passing of the Law on the Hungarian National Bank (in 2001) only transaction in equity have been recorded when State reinforces the reserves of the Central Bank. When dividend is paid by the National Bank it is recorded as withdrawal of equity.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**The criteria are applied as stated in Chapter II.3 of the Manual on Deficit and Debt issued by Eurostat.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):In 2005 and 2006 capital injections in Volán társaságok (regional public transport, for renewal of buses) with an amount of 9000 and 5000 million HUF (0,04% and 0,02% of GDP).In 2006 privatization of MOL (part) national oil and gas company 277 167 million HUF (1,2% of GDP), in 2005 privatization of the Budapest Airport Co. 460 600 million HUF (2,1% of GDP), privatization of Antenna Hungária (telecom infrastructure) 45 956 million HUF (0,2% of GDP).VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSIn the financial accounts all financial assets and liabilities are valued at market value, including accrued interest. Namely: Currency and Deposits (F.2): treasury  accounts at nominal valueSecurities other than shares (F.3): gross market valueLoans (F.4): nominal value+accrued interestOthers accounts receivable (F.7): nominal value.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Ireland** (IRL........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
* [Classification of the Central Bank](#centralbank)
* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govlia) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:* The Exchequer: Fully audited details of the Exchequer receipts and expenditure outturn are given in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.
* Non-Commercial Semi-State Bodies : Audited accounts are available for each semi-state body
* Extra-Budgetary Funds: Budgetary data in respect of these funds are given in either the Appropriation Accounts, the audited accounts of the fund in question or the NTMA Annual Report and Accounts (for years before 2003, the NTMA Annual Report and Financial Statements).

Local Government:Accounts are compiled from detailed information provided by the three government departments that supervise the Local Authorities, Health Boards and VECs respectively.  From 1st January 2005 the Health Boards were replaced by a single agency (the Health Service Executive) which will in future be classified as part of Central Government.  Accounts for this new agency will be available on the same basis as for existing Central Government departments.Social Security Funds: Preliminary details of the previous year's outturn and the forecast for the current year of the receipts and expenditures of the SIF are published each year in the Revised Estimates for the Public Services under the Vote for the DSFA. Audited accounts of the SIF are subsequently prepared by the DSFA.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:The Central Statistics Office (CSO)Calculation of General Government Accounts:The Central Statistics Office (CSO). The Dept. of Finance provides the Excessive Deficit return (EDP return) to the European Commission, This is compiled by the Dept. of Finance in co-operation with the CSO.Conceptual framework & classification issues:ESA95Dissemination:The NIE Annual publication and the CSO website.Eurostat tables and websiteDept. of Finance websiteQuarterly accounts are not yet published**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts:**First publication:T0200, March including data up to yr n-1, T0900, Sept. including data up to yr n-1, T1100, Dec. including data up to yr n-1Publication of revisions:Each time the tables are compiled results for previous years are revised if necessary.Dissemination of final data:Generally results for central government are finalised within two years.  Delays in data availability for local government means that results could be revised for up to four years.Availability of quarterly accounts:T+90 days**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Ireland does not have a separate transmission schedule to the OECD. Tables are provided via Eurostat.  If necessary tables can be e-mailed directly to the OECD.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**The annual ESA series starts in year 1990.  The Quarterly ESA series starts in year 1999.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**D4, D7 & D9 are consolidated for sector S13 but not for the sub-sectors.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**In T0200 - TRP11+TRP12, TRP29pay, TRP39rec, and TRD995 are missingIn T0900  - TRD995 is missingIn T1100 - the environment category is missingT0700 has been compiled and transmitted to Eurostat for the first time in 2005 (for years 2001 to 2004). THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: The three main classes of Central Government entity are* Government Departments (Ministries), funded by the Exchequer;
* Non-market grant-aided bodies. These are controlled and funded almost entirely from the Exchequer and may be regarded as extensions of Government departments; and
* Various extra-budgetary funds for which separate accounts are maintained and which are directly administered by Departments (or in some cases by the National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA), for example the National Pensions Reserve Fund (NPRF).

Local Government:The Local Government sub-sector consists of all bodies established for the purpose of local administration: Local Authorities, Health Boards and Vocational Education Committees (VECs). The sub-sector is funded primarily by grants from Central Government.  From 1st January 2005 the Health Boards were replaced by a single agency (the Health Service Executive) which will in future be classified as part of Central Government.Social Security Funds:The Social Security Funds sub-sector in Ireland consists solely of the Social Insurance Fund (SIF). The Social Insurance element of Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) contributions by employees, employers and self-employed persons is paid into the SIF and does not form part of the revenues paid into the Central Fund (Exchequer). The SIF is administered by the Department of Social and Family Affairs (DSFA).**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**The ESA95 rules.  Units must be both financed and controlled by Government **Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The central bank is classified in S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**Comprehensive separate information on public corporations is not compiled.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**Market output is not separately identified in Table 0200.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals owned and run by Health Boards are classified to local government, sector S1313. (From 1st January 2005 these will transfer to the HSE and to sector S1311, as described earlier). There are a significant number of voluntary hospitals that are financed by the state but which are owned and run principally by religious orders.  These are deemed as not controlled by Government and are therefore classified outside the General Government sector.  Universities although mainly financed by the State are also considered as not controlled by Government and are therefore classified outside General Government (in sector S.15).**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.):**They are classified in sector S1313.  The income of these units from services they provide is less than 50% of costs, so they are considered as non-market and classified within General GovernmentACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**In general, apart from certain semi-state bodies, the basic information available in public accounts is on a cash basis.  Interest payments and some types of taxes are adjusted to an accruals basis. The audited accounts of semi-state bodies presented in their annual reports record revenue and expenditure on an accruals basis.  The audited public services Appropriation Accounts of Central Government Departments now also provide details of closing accruals.  These accounts are used by the CSO in the compilation of National Income and Expenditure and are reflected in the data underlying the EDP return.  As a longer-term objective, the Irish statistical authorities plan to move to the reporting of all taxes on a time-adjusted cash basis as required by EU Council Regulation 2516/2000.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time-adjusted cash* VAT is time-adjusted by two months
* The time adjustment involved for excise duties depends on the type of goods involved, reflecting differences in the grace period for payment of the duty: For cigarettes, the accrual period is two months except for December payments; For Vehicle Registration Tax (VRT), a one-month accrual period applies; Hydrocarbon oils have no time lag as all excise duties must be paid in the month in which they are incurred.; For other excise, a one-month accrual period has applied since December 2001. Until then, slightly different rules applied to end of year returns for alcohol.

Taxes on income and wealth: Time-adjusted cashPay as you earn (PAYE) employees income taxes are now accrued using a simple time adjustment of one month.  All other taxes on income and wealth are recorded on a cash basisSocial Security Contributions: Time-adjusted cashSocial Contributions paid by and on behalf of employees are accrued, again using a simple time adjustment of one month.  Social contributions paid by self employed persons continue to be recorded on a cash basis.  **Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:AccrualInterest on the national debt is calculated on an accrual basis by adjusting the value of cash payments of interest by the change in the value of the stock of accrued but unpaid interest recorded at the start and end of each year. The NTMA provides this information each year.Compensation of Employees: Social benefits in cash: CashSocial benefits in kind: CashGross capital formation: CashINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Large grants are payable by central government (S1311) to local government units (S1313) but these are consolidated in the overall account for General Government.  Capital transfers recorded for General Government mostly relate to grants payable to non-market units classified outside the General Government sector, e.g. capital grants to voluntary hospitals, to voluntary secondary schools and to various sporting/recreational organisations.  Capital grants are also payable for the provision/improvement of housing.**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**This category is not separately identified in our accounts.However certain social transfers in kind would be classified in this heading.  These would include:* Payment for free/subsidised drugs supplied by pharmacists.
* Free travel, electricity, and phone for the elderly.
* Subsidies on local authority house rentals. The house rental activity of local authorities is considered a market service. ( Rents payable for social housing are valued at full market value and the difference between this market value and the reduced rents actually paid is considered a social transfer in kind.)

**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**Tax relief on health insurance premiums and mortgage interest payments is now granted via tax credits (non-wasteable).  The full value of credits are netted from tax receipts because it is not possible to distinguish the wasteable and non-wasteable elements of the credits.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** In accordance with a Eurostat decision (Eurostat news release number 88/2002 of 22 July 2002), neither Central Bank profits arising from the write-off of its Irish note issuance liability nor Central Government profits from seigniorage on legacy Irish coins are treated as income in compiling Ireland's GGB. Transfers to the Exchequer of proceeds from these transactions are classified as financial transactions.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**The economic reality of the capital injection (as per section II.3.1 of the ESA95 manual on government deficit and debt).**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):* 2001: assumption by the Minister for Finance in 2001 of the debt of Nitrigin Éireann Teoranta (NÉT) reduced the GGB (and increased the General Government Debt) by €241m
* 2002 ff.: The full net present value (NPV) of the three UMTS licenses sold in 2002 was included as revenue in the calculation of the GGB for that year even though some of the payments were deferred for a number of years.
* 2005: following a decision of the Irish Supreme Court in February 2005, the Government has to repay charges which for several years had been imposed by Health Boards on certain residents of nursing homes. The total amount due to be repaid was estimated as 1,000m euro. This amount has been recorded as Government outlays in 2005, thereby reducing the GGB in that year even though the actual repayments will take a number of years to complete.

VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSThe market value as per ESA95.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Iceland** (ISL........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
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* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
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[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
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[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govlia) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Icelandic Kronur (ISK)**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:The data sources for the central government are detailed accounts provided by the Financial Management Authority.Local Government:The information on the sub sector local government is primarily derived from the local governments accounts gathered in cooperation of Statistics Iceland and The Association of Local Authorities in Iceland.Social Security Funds:The data on the sub sector social security system is based on accounting information from the State Social Security Institute. **Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics IcelandCalculation of General Government Accounts:Statistics IcelandConceptual framework & classification issues:During the last few months a Working Group represented by Statistics Iceland, Ministry of Finance, Financial Management Authority (i.e. book-keeping agancy of the Central Government) and the Icelandic National Audit Office has been working on the harmonisation of the classification in government account from the national accounts points of view.Dissemination:Statistics Iceland**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:First preliminary annual estimates are available 75 days after the end of the reference year for the main items of revenue, outlays and surplus/deficit. Data are indicated as preliminary in the initial release and include some estimates.Publication of revisions:The figures are revised 255 days after the end of the reference year, i.e. in the middle of September and the final data are published in the 15. month after the end of the reference year. A description of revisions is also provided simultaneously.Dissemination of final data:Availability of quarterly accounts:Quarterly data on non-financial government account are published 90 days after the reference quarter.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Tables are transmitted at the end of March and September.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**Full consolidation according to requirements.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**In table 2 these series are missing: TRP11+TRP12, TRP13, TRP131 , TRP132, TRD29PAY, TRD39REC, sub-sector of TRD4PAY, TRD42PAY\_TRD45PAY, sub-sector of TRD7PAY, TRD8, TRD91REC, TRD92REC+TRD99REC, sub-sector of TRD9PAY, TRP52+TRP53, TRK2, TRD995In table 9 these series are missing for both general, central and local government: TRD212, TRD2122, TRD2122A, TRD2122B, TRD2122D, TRD2122F, TRD214, TRD214A, TRD214B, TRD214D, TRD214E, TRD214F, TRD214G, TRD214H, TRD214I, TRD214L, TRD29A-H, TRD51C1, TRD51C2, TRD51C3, TRD51D, TRD51E, TRD59A-E, TRD91, TRD91A-C, TRD6111, TRD61111, TRD61112, TRD6112, TRD61121, TRD61122, TRD6113, TRD61131, TRD61132, TRD612, TRD995, TRD99521, TRD99529, TRD99551, TRD99559, TRD9956111, TRD9956112, TRD9956113, TRD99591In table 11 only total data are available for the central and local government and the social security funds. For the general government data are also missing for TRP2, TRD29+TRD5+TRD8, TRD7 and TRK2Tables 600 and 700 on financial accounts are not submitted but most of the data series are already available.THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: The sub sector Central government in the national accounts is mainly based on accounting information from the Central government account which gives relatively detailed data on overall incomes and expenditures as well as key figures for every institution included in the account. In the A-part of the account, data is available on both public and quasi-public institutions such as schools and hospitals, etc. In the B-part of the account, data appears on the public non-financial and financial institutions which are defined as market activity and therefore outside the government activity.The distinction between A and B-part of the Central government accounts is similar to the borderline followed in making a distinction between government activity and market activity in the national accounts system.The CG includes following units; Judiciary, legislature, ministries, presidency, departments, government agencies, public colleges and universities, and health service units.Local Government:The information on the sub sector local government is primarily derived from the local governments accounts gathered in cooperation of Statistics Iceland and the Association of Local Authorities in Iceland covering practically all municipalities.  All of these municipalities are well recorded in the statistics. The accounting procedures among municipalities are standardized, so there is no need for adjustments because of discrepancies between them. Additionally a use is made of detailed information and of total coverage from the Association of Local Authorities on both municipal income tax and on real estate tax as well as on local government expenditures. Finally it should be mentioned that the Communal Equalization Fund is considered to be a part of the local government sector. Its main purpose is to equalize the local governments' different economic conditions.The LG includes all the 98 municipalities, including nursery and primary schools and old pensions' residential institutions. It also includes the Communal Equalization Fund as previously mentioned.Social Security Funds:The data on the sub sector social security system is based on accounting information from the State Social Security Institute. This information covers health insurance, pension and disability benefits, accident insurance benefits and unemployment insurance benefits.**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**In classifying units within or outside the General Government sector the recommendations given in the "Eurostat manual on deficit and debt" are followed as far as possible. In a few cases these guidelines mean that units are classified differently from what exists in the A-part of the Central Government accounts.   **Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**The construction of Institutional Sector accounts in Iceland is still on the development stage, only the Government sector and the Rest of the world sector exist. In the development work the non-financial and financial corporation sectors are not subclassified.    **Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**All market producers are excluded from the general government sector.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Both public hospitals and public universities are classified within the General Government sector and they are mostly financed from the Budget accounts.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**Such units are classified within the sector of  non-financial corporations provided that they are legal entities and have a separate set of accounts (If the question refers to those units engaged in control and setting the standards for providing the services such units are part of the government sector).ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**The annual data are on accrual basis and are compiled and classified according to GFSM 2001, which is consistent with the 1995 edition of the European System of National Accounts (ESA). Quarterly accrual figures showing the main aggregates of the non-financial accounts of general, central and local governments are produced and disseminated.Only preliminary annual central government estimates, which are provided to Statistics Iceland on a modified cash basis 75 days after the end of the reference year, needs to be adjusted to an accrual basis by Statistics Iceland. **Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: No adjustmentsTaxes on income and wealth: No adjustmentsSocial Security Contributions:No adjustments**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:No adjustmentsCompensation of Employees: The so-called A-pension Fund is fully funded government employees pension fund, but the so-called B-pension Fund (also for government employees) is on the contrary continuously underfunded. Statistics Iceland needs to estimate the pension liabilities for this Fund and to adjust the recorded figures for the purpose of full accrual accounting.Social benefits in cash: No adjustmentsSocial benefits in kind: No adjustmentsGross capital formation:No adjustmentsINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**- Icelandic student loan fund (for the purpose of keeping the net worth of the Fund unchanged)- Regional Institute of Iceland (for the purpose of keeping the lending capacity of the Fund similar)- Icelandic Civil Aviation Administration (for the purpose of investment in non-financial assets)- The Elderly´s Construction Fund (for the purpose of investment in non-financial assets)**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**There are no items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**The most important item of tax credits is the VAT-refund to non-market units like the government. According to Eurostat recommendations this refunding is recorded gross.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** There are no exceptional transfers from the central bank but regular transfers are recorded as dividends from financial corporations.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**All such capital injections are classified as financial transaction. These kinds of transactions are considered as acquisition of equities (shares) in the public corporations.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):All the transactions below were classified as financial transactions with no impact on net lending/ net borrowing.  * 1998 Privatization of bank and other companies (2144 millions ISK.kronur)
* 1998 Reimbursement of research regarding hydropower development by Landsvirkjun (339 million ISK.kronur)
* 1999 Privatization of banks and other companies (10459 millions ISK.kronur)
* 1999 Re-estimation of Landsíma Íslands (National Telephone Company) (4938 millions ISK,kronur)
* 2000 Special re-estimation of the value of government enterprises (3167 millions ISK.kronur)
* 2002 Privatization of Landsbanki Íslands and other companies (10545 millions ISK.kronur)
* 2003 Privatization of Búnaðarbanki Íslands and other companies (11073 millions ISK.kronur)

VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSThe outstanding government debt is recorded at face value. Domestic government debt is recorded at face value with accrued interest and indexation, but foreign government debt is revalued for exchange rate changes... Regarding foreign currency assets/liabilities of the central and local governments, the mid-point exchange rates in the market, at the end of each period, are used to convert these liabilities/assets to local currency.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Italy** (ITA........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
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[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
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[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:* " State Budget Reporting " (Rendiconto Generale dello Stato),
* State Sector Compilation Table and Public Sector Compilation Table;
* Since 1999, the RGS has also produced a "simplified expenditure account" (Conto semplificato delle uscite) listing expenditure commitments and payments in the state budget. In order to allow the national accountants to compile tax revenue on an economic accrual basis, the Ministry of Economic and Finance provides a tax revenue breakdown by type (as shown in the corresponding chapters of the state budget).
* Detailed information supplied by the departments of certain ministries on the management of funds for off-budget financing of economic policy
* Budget reporting of the other central government institutional units

Local Government:* Regions: Until the regions adopt a common classification scheme for revenue and expenditure, the figures are obtained from statements which these authorities supply directly to ISTAT with the expenditure chapters also classified by policy area that broadly corresponds to a functional classification schemes in accordance with a standard classification agreed between ISTAT and the regions and adopted as from 1975.
* Provinces and municipalities: The source is the ISTAT survey of the final accounts certificates which the authorities are required to submit to the Ministry of the Interior. These are compiled by the authorities in accordance with a model laid down by Act 97/96. Until the 2006 version of Government accounts, used also for the EDP notification, ISTAT has organized a direct sample survey of final accounts certificates for the Municipalities because there was a relevant delay for having the census of Municipalities. Starting from the current year government figures have been compiled by using again the exhaustive survey on the Municipalities final account certificates, conducted by the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with the prefectures offices. In fact during 2006, thanks to the above mentioned cooperation, the exhaustive survey related the Municipalities final accounts certificates for 2005 started again to be fully operational.

For the provinces the exhaustive survey is used, as it happened in the past.* Ministry of Health Survey of the income and expenditure statements of the Local Health Agencies and Hospital Agencies. Scientific Institutes for Research, hospitalisation and Health Care (IRCCSs) and University Polyclinics (POLs).
* Other Accounting Statements of individual units/Surveys

Social Security Funds:ISTAT survey of the final accounts statements of the social security funds, with a standard questionnaire designed to elicit the greatest possible degree of detail, especially as regards social benefits in cash, for use in compiling the social protection satellite account in accordance with the ESSPROS Manual (European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics). In order to obtain a finer level of detail, the main social security funds (INPS, INAIL, INPDAP) are asked directly for their final statements and non-accounting data on detailed analyses not reflected in the public accounting documents, in addition to the data obtained by the annual survey.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:National Statistical Institute (ISTAT);Calculation of General Government Accounts:National Statistical Institute (ISTAT); for Financial Accounts Bank of Italy (except for item F79-Other accounts receivable and payable- which is under the responsibility of ISTAT)   Conceptual framework & classification issues:National Statistical Institute (ISTAT); for Financial Accounts Bank of Italy (except for item F79-Other accounts receivable and payable- which is under the responsibility of ISTAT)  Dissemination: National Statistical Institute (ISTAT); for Financial Accounts Bank of Italy**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:The complete set of accounts ( table 0200 ) for year t  is transmitted to Eurostat and to OECD as well by the end of march of year t+1. Concerning table 0900 and table 1100 the fixed deadlines, according to the ESA 95 transmission program are respected  (that is to say the end of September of year t+1 for table 0900 and the end of December of year t+1 for table 1100).Publication of revisions:Each year, together with the dissemination of the data of year t,  the revised data concerning year t-1; t-2; t-3  are published.Dissemination of final data:Final data are then disseminated after three years. Anyway data released after 1 year can be considered half -finalized Availability of quarterly accounts:Quarterly accounts of General Government are available in t+90 days (Dissemination is made at t+95 for  non financial accounts and at t+130 for  financial accounts)**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**The Schedule is the same of the Eurostat transmission.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks. Whenever there is a major revision, as it happens in correspondence with a national accounts benchmark, the whole time series affected by changes are revised.**Consolidation of  items D4, D7, D9 and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**For items D4, D7 and D9 (and their sub-items), consolidation is made within each sub-sector but not between sub-sectors. At the level of S13 consolidation is made between sub-sectors. The consolidation rules are defined according to ESA95 requirements.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**There are no missing data on the table 0200,0900,1100; in the Financial Accounts tables 0600 and 0700 data for the sub-instruments are missing (valued with L or M, according to the Eurostat recommendation) with the exception of F61 and F62 items.    THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: State Ministries and other Central government bodies (Cassa Depositi e Prestiti- until 2003- Anas -the national roads company- and others). Units of the State with budgetary autonomy: the Office of the President of the Republic,  the Lower House of Parliament,  the Upper House of Parliament,  the Prime Minister's Office,  the National Council for Economics and Labour - CNEL,  the Constitutional Court,  the Court of Auditors,  the administrative courts and Council ofState,  the tax agencies, bodies and institutions engaging in research (CNR, ENEA, INFN,ISTAT), and others;Local Government:* 20 regions, comprising 15 normal-statute regions and five special-statute regions (Val d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Sicily and Sardinia) and the two autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano.
* Provinces and municipalities
* Local Health Agencies and Hospital Agencies (ASLs and AOs)
* Scientific Institutes for Research, Hospitalisation and Health Care and university polyclinics (IRCCSs and POLs)

Social Security Funds:The social security funds sub-sector comprises 27 institutional units. The most important are:* INPS (National Institute of Social Insurance)
* INAIL (National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work)
* INPDAP (National Insurance Institute for Employees of the General Government)
* various bodies for the liberal professions (one for each professional register)
* particular vocational categories such as journalists (INPGI - National Welfare Institution for Italian Journalists)and entertainment workers (ENPALS - National Welfare and Assistance Office for Workers in the Entertainment Business)

**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**The general government list is regularly  updated, by the end of July each year, and since 2005 it is published on the Official Journal of the Italian Republic. The update aims at  inserting newly-formed institutions,  taking account of changes and checking the conformity to the ESA95 definitions of the institutions already included. In order to carry out this updating, a fully fledged inquiry is carried out by the National Accounts Directorate jointly with the two other Istat Directorates engaged in the managing of the archives and in the production of the basic surveys for public and private institutions. This comprises two phases:* The first seeks to determine whether in legal terms each unit satisfies the formal requirements for classification as an institutional unit with public legal personality, noting any institutions which are changed, come into being or become defunct. The checks carried out are as follows: existence of the body on a statutory basis; public or private nature of the body as evidenced from statutory sources; creation of new bodies on a statutory basis; in order to provide insights into the legal profile of the institutional units studied, inquiries are also made into bodies' internal structure, functions performed, accounting practice followed and asset characteristics (as described in the statutes), forms of control and supervision and staff's terms of service.
* The second phase consists in checking the economic/accounting criteria determining which institutional units belong to sector S.13 in the reference year for ESA95 purposes. In particular, this involves: checking whether the various "institutional units" are government-controlled (ESA95, 2.26:"... government secures control over a corporation as a result of special legislation decree or regulation which empowers the government to determine corporate policy or to appoint the directors") and mainly financed by general government (i.e. most of their income comes from public sources); checking whether the units are "non-market" (i.e. if they produce non-market services the proceeds from which do not exceed 50% of costs).

**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121 as of ESA95 requirements**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**No separate accounts for public corporations are compiled.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**All government units are mainly non market services producers but, in some cases, they are also producers of market services, as a secondary activity.. The main institutions and their produced market services are listed below:- State (the revenues produced by the management of  Lottery games );- Municipalities (revenues of waste management);- Social Security Funds (revenues from rentals of buildings ).**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals and universities are classified in Local Governments Sector (S.1313)**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**In the Non financial corporations sector (S.11) since they are market units according to the aforesaid procedureACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**In the state accounts and other public accounts, revenue and expenditure are recorded in two ways: on a legal accrual basis (assessments and commitments) and a cash basis (receipts and payments). Alongside the "accruals" statement, there is thus also a cash statement. However, "accrual" in thefinancial statement is of a legal nature, i.e. each entry is made on the basis of legal obligations defined by the statutory framework and within the timeframe laid down by these obligations, whereas "cash" refers to the quantification of total payments, irrespective of the accounting period in which they accrued. The use that can be made of the information for the national accounts is thus limited in two ways: firstly, accrual cannot be used in cases in which a legal obligation exists but there is no corresponding "creation, extinction or transformation of economic value"; secondly, the cash account for a financial year concerns the settlement of debts and claims which arose in various financial years and it is often not possible to trace them back to the time at which they were generated.Only in certain specific cases and for certain government bodies accounting records are available which comply with the principles of private accounting. The most important examples are the local health or hospital agencies and the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, that was part of General government until the end of 2003.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time-adjusted cash/Accrual* VAT : declaration and subsequent payment of the tax take place with different time lags for monthly, quarterly and annual payers. Until 1997 time-adjusted coefficients were estimated on daily data. From 1998 on, the time adjustment directly relates directly to the payment modus.
* For taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT (D.212) and other taxes on products (D.214), the assessment date recorded in the public accounts is coherent with the NA definitions in that the tax obligation arises at the time of manufacture, consumption and importation of the product

Taxes on income and wealth: AccrualAs regards direct taxes, the ESA states that the time of accrual is that in which the tax is due by law, i.e. the last date on which it can be paid without incurring a penalty. No adjustments are therefore made to direct taxes to take account of installments, balances, etc., except for payments on account by the withholding agent in the case of income tax which are referred to the year of accrual.Social Security Contributions:Accrual + correction for amounts unlikely to be collectedEmployers' actual social contributions and employees' social contributions are recorded at the time when the work that gives rise to the liability to pay the contributions is carried out. Essentially, contributions arising from employed work follow the time of recording of remuneration, so that it is necessary to shift the amounts to adjust for any time lags between the pay period and the period in which the contributions due to the social insurance funds are paid.Adjustments for the entire difference between accumulated contribution claims and claims actually recoverable has been entered, in the general government income and expenditure account, as a deduction from social contributions computed on an economic accrual basis.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Full accrualFor all financial instruments making up the government debt, interest is recorded in accordance with a "full accrual" criterion, from the "debtor's" point of view, on the basis of the rate, maturity and characteristics of each security considered individually.Compensation of Employees: Accrual (budgetary commitment)Expenditure is recorded at the time of budgetary commitment, eliminating any arrears and adjusting for any time lags.Social benefits in cash: Accrual (budgetary commitment)NA estimates are based on budgetary commitments without any particular problems. It may simply be necessary to make some adjustments for any time slippages in internal components of the flows (for example, tax withholdings, which are included in the gross amount of benefits but are paid to the exchequer in the month following that in which the net pensions are paid).Social benefits in kind: AccrualSocial benefits in kind are recorded at the time the services are provided, or at the time the changes of ownership of goods provided directly to households by non-market producers take place.Gross capital formation:CashFollowing a comparative analysis of the main types of accounting data available, it was decided to base the estimates of public capital formation on actual cash movements, since these had proved more representative of the capital stock increase in the accounting period.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Beside the ordinary investment grants recorded as D.92PAY, the main items recorded as other capital transfers (D99PAY) are capital injection to loss-making public companies (recorded according to ESA rules) and cancellation of LDC debt .**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**The main benefits under this item are: pharmaceutical goods and health services (provided according to conventions between the National Health Service and the accredited private health producers), accommodation services and reduction of transport rates. **Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**In public accounting, taxes are recorded gross, disregarding any refunds of tax credits. In the national accounts, on the other hand, the amounts corresponding to tax credits must be deducted from gross taxes. In Italy, a considerable amount of credits is refunded in each accounting period. The refunds on an accrual basis in the national accounts are provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which records the refunds it captures from tax returnsSPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** No exceptional transfers from the central bank to the GG occurred in recent years.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**An in-depth analysis of the balance sheet of the public corporations which receive the most relevant capital injection is carried out. The accumulated profits or losses are analysed  and if necessary a reclassification of the figures included in the financial statement  is made (this namely happened for  2001-2004 accounts in the case of Italian Railway company). This level of  analysis is currently applied for state-owned companies and is being extended to the other public corporation. **Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):The main one-off transactions (other than the above mentioned capital injections and debt cancellations ) that have occurred in recent years are the following: 1. Privatizations of ENI, ENEL, ETI, POSTE ITALIANE which were recorded as financial transactions2. Dividends deriving from the privatization of TERNA  which were recorded as financial transactions3. Securitisation of credits and real estate assets which  were recorded either as sales of assets or as Government borrowing  according to ESA rules4. Sale and rent-back of public-owned buildings to a private real estate fund which  was recorded as sale of assets and then  a rent-back  of the buildings at market prices 5. Fiscal amnesty which was recorded as capital taxes6. Ruling of the European Court of Justice on VAT deduction for company cars.7. Government debt assumption related to the construction of the high-speed railway linksVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSBanca d'Italia compiles data on General Government debt that are published on a monthly basis. Data are also provided in the framework of EDP notifications.General Government consolidated gross debt comprises: a) currency and deposits; b) short, medium and long term securities; and c) short and long term loans.  The main sources for the compilation of the data are Banca d'Italia Monetary Policy and Foreign Exchange Rate Department, banks reports to Banca d'Italia Supervision Department and Ufficio Italiano Cambi (UIC).Liabilities are valued at nominal (face) value and General Government gross debt is consolidated across and within sub-sectors. More detailed information can be found in the Notes to the statistical tables of the Economic Bulletin published twice a year, in the Methodological Appendix of the Public Finances Supplements to the Statistical Bulletin (both available on Banca d'Italia website) and in the Inventory of Sources and methods for the EDP notification.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Japan** (JPN........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
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[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
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* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab)[OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Billion Yen**Fiscal year period:** From April 1 to March 31 of the next year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Financial settlements of the government and financial statements of the relevant agencies, etc.Local Government:The Statistical Annual Report on Local Finance, etc.Social Security Funds:Financial statements of social security funds**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Cabinet OfficeCalculation of General Government Accounts:Cabinet OfficeConceptual framework & classification issues:Cabinet OfficeDissemination:Cabinet Office**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:The initial results of general government accounts for year t are compiled in December of year t+1.Publication of revisions:The second (revised) results for year t are released in December of year t+2.Dissemination of final data:Except for benchmark revisions and major changes in methodology or concepts, the annual data are final with the second results.Availability of quarterly accounts:On a quarterly basis, a complete set of general government accounts is not available.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Tables are usually transmitted in April.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of  items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**They are in full consolidation according to requirements.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Tables 0200:a) Breakdown of Output : TRP11+TRP12"Market output and output for own final use", TRP13"Other non-market output", and TRP131" Payments for other non-market output".Table 0900: a)TRD2121" Import duties"b)TRD2122"Taxes on imports, excluding VAT and import duties" and  its breakdown: from TRD2122A to TRD2122Fc)Breakdown of TRD214" Taxes on products, except VAT and import and exports taxes": from TRD214A to TRD214Ld)Breakdown of TRD29" Other taxes on production": from TRD29A to TRD29He)Breakdown of TRD51" Taxes on income ": from TRD51A+TRD51C1 to TRD51Ef)Breakdown of TRD59" Other current taxes": from TRD59A to TRD59Fg)Breakdown of TRD91" Capital Taxes": from TRD91A to TRD91Ch)Breakdown of TRD611" Actual social contributions": TRD6113 and its componentsi) TRD995" Capital transfers from general government to relevant sectors representing taxes and social contributions assessed but unlikely to be collected" and its breakdown: from TRD995,TRD9952121 to TRD99591Tables 1100:a)General government;TRD4:"property income" and its breakdown: from TRD4\_SES1311 to TRD4\_SES1314Breakdown of TRD7"Other current transfers": from TRD7\_SES1311 to TRD7\_SES1314Breakdown of TRD9"Capital transfers": from TRD9\_SES1311 to TRD9\_SES1314TRK2:"Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets"b)Sub-sectors of the general government THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: Central government covers general account and part of special accounts of the state, and part of government affiliated corporations, government-authorized corporations and independent administrative institutions.Local Government:Local government covers ordinary accounts of local authorities (47 prefectures and about 2000 municipalities) and part of business accounts of local governments, etc.Social Security Funds:Social security fund covers part of special insurance accounts of the state( public pension, employment insurance, etc);medical benefits and long-term care service accounts of health insurance societies; public employee mutual aid associations, etc.**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**In general a unit is classified within the General Government sector if it is a unit in the public sector (those units that meet the following two standards) and is a non-market producer:a) The government holds more than half of shares of the unit, and holds the power to decide management policy and to appoint and approve executives of the unit.b) The unit acts as an agency of the government (institutions set up by the person designated by the government or the voluntary institutions whose establishment was proposed by the authorities concerned).                                                                                                                                                                     With regard to the public sector, the following units are classified as market producers:a) Financial institutions whose financial assets exceed 90 % of their total assets, orb) Non-financial institutions that meet more than two of the following three standards:1) There are similar kinds of activities in the private sector.2) Price/fees are in proportion to the volume/quality supplied.3) Purchases are made of one's own will.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**Accounts for both financial and non-financial corporations as well as public corporations in total are presented annually.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**The General Government Sector does not comprise market producers.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals are classified as public non-financial corporations.Public universities are included in the general government sector.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.):**In general, those local units that are recognized as market producers (see the above column on rules applied to classify government units within or outside the general government sector) are included in the corporations sector.For example, local government accounts for water supply enterprises and for industrial water supply projects are classified as public corporations; and those for waste disposal services and for sewage enterprises services are included in the general government sector,ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**As a rule transactions are recorded on an accrual basis in Japan's national accounts. Most of fiscal source data are, however, on a cash basis, so that some items in national accounts are measured on a cash basis.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: It is not adjusted.Taxes on income and wealth: It is not adjusted.Social Security Contributions:The source of Social Security Contributions is recorded on an accrual basis.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:It is not adjusted.Compensation of Employees: It is not adjusted.Social benefits in cash: It is not adjusted.Social benefits in kind: Time-adjustment using monthly indicators is applied to obtain accrual estimates. Gross capital formation:Quarterly distributions are estimated using source data ("Comprehensive Construction Survey", Ministry of Land, Infrastructures and Transport) that is calculated on a progress basis.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:*** Investment aids (mainly within the general government, such as from central government to local governments),
* Other economic flows (transfers in exceptional occasions, such as cancellation of debts), among others.

**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Mainly health care services and long-term care services.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**Tax credits are recorded as negative taxes in source data, which reduce tax revenue. SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Only tax on profit is recorded as a transfer from the central bank to the central government (source data is financial statement of the bank).**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**Capital injections as one-way transfer payments, such as debt cancellation or debt assumptions, can be regarded as non-financial transaction (i.e. capital transfer). **Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):* Capital transfer from central government to the former National Railway Company (debt cancellation and debt assumption); FY1998, 24.2 trillion yen,
* Capital transfer from central government to Deposit Insurance Corporation (private sector); FY1998 and onward, in total 10.4 trillion yen,
* Capital transfer from central government to HONSHU-SHIKOKU Public Road Construction Company (debt cancellation and debts assumption); FY2003, 1.3 trillion yen,
* Capital transfer from private pension funds to social security funds (the so-called DAIKO-HENJO); FY2003, 3.5 trillion yen, among others.

The Purchase of land from the four former public corporations related to highways (classified as non-financial public corporations) to central government; FY2005, 8trillion yen.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSData for "Securities other than shares" and "Other external claims and debts" are based on the "Flow of funds" statistics (Bank of Japan). Other items are calculated by ESRI mainly from financial statements of government, financial statements of the relevant agencies, and the Statistical Annual Report in local Finance. While "Securities other than share"s are recorded at market-prices, other are at nominal value.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Korea** (KOR........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
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* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
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[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Billion Won**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Financial statements of central government (Ministry of Finance and Economy) and financial statements of non-profit institutionsLocal Government:Financial yearbook of local governments (Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs)Social Security Funds:The Bank of Korea uses financial statements of social security scheme (excluding funds) and the report of the settlement fund account (published by Ministry of Finance and Economy) of social security funds.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Bank of KoreaCalculation of General Government Accounts:Bank of KoreaConceptual framework & classification issues:Bank of KoreaDissemination:Bank of Korea**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:The first Quarterly National Accounts are published within 28 days after the end of quarter and revised within 70 days after the end of quarter. At this stage, only the production account is released.Publication of revisions:The second revised publication including the income account of general government is in March of one year following.Dissemination of final data:In March of the second year following, the final publication of a full set of general government accounts is released.Availability of quarterly accounts:See above**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Tables 0200, 0900 and 1100 are transmitted in May of the second year following.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**They are fully consolidated according to requirements.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**There are no missing series in the submitted tables 0200 and 1100. Some series of detailed taxes, however, are missed in the 0900. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: The central government comprises the central public administration units (presidency, government and ministries, parliament and tribunals). It can be subdivided into the general account, special accounts and fund accounts of the central administrative department.But there are some public units which are classified into corporation sector.- Government's enterprise special accounts (such as the communication business, procurement and grain management special accounts) are treated as quasi-corporations and classified into non-financial corporation sector.- Government financial funds (such as the Korea credit guarantee fund, military pension fund, government employee pension fund and so on) are classified into financial corporation sector.Local Government:Local government is subclassified into the general accounts of local administrative departments (cities, counties, and city wards), other special accounts and special accounts, for education of the local offices of education.But some local government's enterprise special accounts (such as the water supply and sewerage businesses of local governments' special accounts) are treated as quasi-corporations and classified into non-financial corporation sector.Social Security Funds:4 fund accounts (National pension fund, employment insurance fund, industrial worker's accident compensation insurance and prevention fund, Wage claim guarantee fund) and 4 agencies (National pension corporation, National health insurance corporation, Health insurance review agency, Korea labor welfare corporation)**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**If an institutional unit is controlled by government, we classify it into public sector. If a public unit is a non-market producer, we classify it into general government sector. In this process we apply ESA95 50% rule.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in financial corporation sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**National Accounts don't contain any information on public corporations sub-sector.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**There are no market producers in the general government sector. We classify market producers as public corporations which fall in the non-financial corporation sector.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public universities are classified under S.1311, 1312.Public hospitals are classified into non- financial corporation sector or general government sector according to its marketability. - Some public hospitals (such as university hospitals) are classified into non-financial corporation sector and other public hospitals (which are managed by government ministry and provide health service in economically insignificant prices) are classified into general government sector.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.):**Local management unit (such as the water supply and sewerage businesses of local governments' special accounts) is classified into non-financial corporation sector if it is a market-producer. ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Revenue items are adjusted and recorded on a cash basis to accrual base accounts. The collected amounts (cash basis) plus the amounts receivable minus revenues belonging to the preceding year are recorded.But, expenditure items are not adjusted. Korean government has a plan to record finance statements on an accrual basis from 2008.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: The collected amounts (cash basis) plus the amounts receivable minus revenues belonging to the preceding yearTaxes on income and wealth: The collected amounts (cash basis) plus the amounts receivable minus revenues belonging to the preceding yearSocial Security Contributions:There is no adjustment**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:There is no adjustmentCompensation of Employees: There is no adjustmentSocial benefits in cash: There is no adjustmentSocial benefits in kind: There is no adjustmentGross capital formation:There is no adjustmentINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**- Transfers to aid some or all of the costs of gross fixed capital formation- Transfers to cover large operating deficits accumulated over two or more year**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Mainly health care benefits **Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are non-payable tax credits. They are recorded as reducing tax revenues. SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** The surplus of central bank which is transferred to government should be recorded as property income (dividends) in accordance with the rule of GFS 5.86, MDDⅡ.5.1.2(the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt) and 1993 SNA 7.114.But, up to now it is recorded as other current transfers (D7) intend to record it as property income (dividends) afterward. **Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**- When government, acting for public policy purposes, provides funds to a corporation without receiving financial assets and without expecting property income, the capital injection is to be recorded as a capital transfer.(the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt, MDDⅡ.3.1.2)- When government, acting as a shareholder, provides funds receiving financial assets and expecting dividends in return, the capital injection is to be recorded as a financial transaction in shares and other equity.(MDDⅡ.3.1.2).**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):* 1997: capital injection to the 30 banks (4.37 trillion won)
* 1998: capital injection to the Korea Development Bank (3.37 trillion won)
* 1999: capital injection to the Korea investment Trust Management (0.6 trillion won)
* 2003: cancellation of debt by Fiscal financing special account.

VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSValuation of government liabilities follows 1993 SNA rules, that is valuation at market price where applicable. Short and long term bonds are recorded at market prices and loans are recorded at nominal value. OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments.  |

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|   | **Country: Luxembourg** (LUX........GG)Direct sourceDetailed metadata are available in French only.  |

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|   | **Country: Mexico** (MEX........GG)Contact person/organisation  [GENERAL INFORMATION](#GI)* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
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* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Thousand of Pesos**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:The Central Government is composed by three parts: Federal Government, Federal District Government and a group of Decentralized Organisms.  Federal Government:  Annual budget operation statement, detailed transfer report, federal budget outcome, federal public account, federal government detailed income report and cash flows by entities. Financial statements, detailed expenditures and fixed asset variation statement are presented for some entities called organs, funds and trusts.Federal District Government: Public Account of the Federal District Government, budget outcome, financial regulation, public finance advance report and income detailed report.Decentralized organisms:  Financial statements, detailed expenditures  and fixed asset variation statementState Government:Local Government:Executed budget by entity, locals government public accounts, budget outcome, detailed income statement, basic statistics of the national education system published by the department of public education, annual administrative statistics of federal transfers to local public universities, education expenditure report published by department of public education, public finance statistics for local governments.Social Security Funds:Budget situation by economic issue, programmatic budget by item, closing budget, statistic yearbook and financial statements.**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:The accounts for the General Government are presented annually in the publication "Accounts by institutional sectors", this document is published after may of t+2.Publication of revisions:The accounts are usually checked once after their first version and are published in six years series. This process incorporates the new year and eliminates the oldest; the previous year to the last one published is checked.Dissemination of final data:The final data of the Accounts by Institutional Sectors is presented in the year t+3Availability of quarterly accounts:There are not quarterly accounts.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**D4, D7, D9 and sub-items are consolidated.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Table 0200: Market output and output for own final use, payments for other non market output, social transfers payable in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market producers, capital taxes.Table 0900: Only the borders are presented, there is not detail.Table 1100: The General government expenditure by function is only presented for the final consumption expenditure and the compensation of employees paid by government. Table 0600:  Financial derivatives, other equity, mutual funds sharesTable 0700: Balance sheet for financial assets and liabilities are not presented for the Mexican case. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: Central Government is composed by Federal Government, Federal District Government and decentralized organisms-those produce services similar to the Federal Government. Meanwhile, Federal Government is conformed by three centralized organs, which are: executive, in charge of president of the republic and state departments; legislative and justice department. Federal Government is also conformed by non-concentrated organs (14)[1], which are economic entities with specific faculties for solving central organ competence issues. Funds and Trusts dedicated to social and communitarian services (8) and created by the Federal Government with the objective of encourage the economical and social development.Federal District is the capital city authority integrated by 16 political entities. Decentralized organisms (89) are economic entities with independent legal status and own capital. Their purpose is the administration of assets and resources owned by nation; technological and scientific research, and getting and application of resources for social purposes.State Government: 31 Federative Entities, called "States", conformed by authorities, departments and organs dedicated to social and communitarian services.Local Government:2,431 municipal governments integrated by departments, offices and dependencies dedicated to social and communitarian services.Social Security Funds:Three national social security institutions**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**Public corporations are societies where more than 50% social capital is owned by national and local governments, in this kind of corporations are included decentralized organisms and corporations where majority stocks of shares belongs to the government, in other words, where the national government chooses the majority members of the administration committee, board of directors or government's organ. Public corporations consider also entities with different administrative-legal guidance; these entities are analyzed according to their production activity. Reference in paragraph 4.72 of the SNA 93.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in Financial corporation sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**The National Accounts do not contain the non-financial public corporations sub-sector.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**No.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals and universities are classified under the Central Government.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**Local "management" units are classified as public corporations in the case of water supply. By contrary, waste management is a no-charge municipal public service and it is not an independent economic unit.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Federal Government incomes are presented in a document denominated "Detailed Income report" in which, incomes are divided according to their source: Tax and no Tax, and is reported for annual periods.Local Government information is received in a questionnaire that includes the main Incomes resources.Information is presented according to Government accounting system (cash basis) and is recorded with the same valuation under the National Accounts.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Taxes on income and wealth: Social Security Contributions:**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Social benefits in cash: Social benefits in kind: Gross capital formation:INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Transfers for educational support programs **Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):****Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** They are recorded under the withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:****Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, super dividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):1995-1998 Bank recovering plan (1995: 15 000, 1996: 21 062, 1997: 39 786, 1998: 10 107, amounts in millions of pesos)2001 Sell of one of the main Mexican banks, Banamex, (114 136 millions of pesos).1999-2003 Mexican oil industry investment financed by private sector (1999: 33 049, 2000: 47 604, 2001: 51, 521, 2002: 56 312 and 2003: 82 543, amounts in millions of pesos).VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSOTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments.[1] In 2003 |

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|   | **Country: Netherlands** (NLD........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
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* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
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[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:With respect to the (cash-based) information from the State, different types of data become available during a year. The final realization of the state budget is published in the so-called ‘Slotwet' (Definitive Accounts). Information on the non-budget part of central government is derived from accrual-based sources:* financial information on universities from the ministry of Education;
* an analysis of financial and non-financial transactions for other national non-profit institutions, based on published annual reports.

Local Government:All reporting local government units use accrual-based accounting rules for their financial administration: * quarterly and annual reports on financial and non-financial accounts for municipalities, provinces, communal arrangements and public water boards;
* financial information on schools from the ministry of Education;
* an analysis of financial and non-financial transactions for other local non-profit institutions, based on published annual reports.

The financial information of municipalities and provinces is based on legal accounting regulations (since 2004 ‘Besluit begroten en verantwoorden gemeenten en provinces' (BBV) which also regulates new quarterly and yearly data transmissions to Statistics Netherlands, the so-called 'Iv3').Social Security Funds: Monthly and quarterly data, and annual reports of the social security agencies**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics Netherlands  Calculation of General Government Accounts:SNA93 / ESA95Conceptual framework & classification issues:Statistics Netherlands  Dissemination:Statistics Netherlands  **Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:First estimate of NA on government deficit and debt in March t+1Second publication:Second estimate of NA in July t+1Third publication:Third estimate of NA in July t+2Dissemination of final data:Final estimate of NA in July t+3Availability of quarterly accounts:Quarterly government accounts are published, every 3 months after a quarter.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**Statistiscs Netherlands sends the tables indirectly through Eurostat to OECD. Table 0200 is sent every year in March (based on quartely sector accounts) and August. Table 0900 in August. Table 1100 in August / September. **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**No breaks.**Consolidation of  items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**Consolidation is applied between the sub-sectors of general government.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Table 1100 does not contain data before 1995. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: * The State, i.e. ministries, including 7 budget funds (e.g. the Municipal Budget Fund and the Infrastructure Fund) and about 40 state agencies (e.g. the prison system, state building system, central police services)
* 14 Universities
* 25 Public corporate organizations
* Private non-profit institutions and national organizations which are controlled and financed by (other) central government units and have a national function (f.i. research institutions linked to universities, National Investment Bank for Developing Countries and Prorail)

Local Government:* Municipalities, excluding the ‘quasi-corporations' (e.g. public transport, energy supply)
* Provinces
* Communal Arrangements (mostly corporations between municipalities for joint provision of public services)
* Public Water Boards
* Special Education (schools financed by the State, not part of and supervised by municipalities)
* Private non-profit institutions, which are controlled and financed by (other) government units and have a local function.

Social Security Funds:* executive bodies: Health Care Insurance Board (CVZ), Executive body Employment Insurance (UWV), Social Insurance Bank (SVB) and Central Administration Office Special Medical cost (CAK)
* social security schemes:

- disablement schemes (Disablement Insurance Act for the Self Employed (WAZ), from 2005 on incorporated in WIA; Disablement Insurance Fund (AOK);  Disablement Insurance Act (WAO/WIA))- unemployment schemes: (Unemployment Insurance Act (WW); Executing Agency for Public Servants (UFO))- General Old Age Pensions Act (AOW)- General Surviving Relatives Act (ANW)- health costs schemes: (Compulsory Health Insurance Act (ZFW/ZVW); Exceptional medical Expenses Act (AWBZ); Practitioners Goodwill Fund (Goodwillfonds) until 2003)- other social provision schemes like the Supplementary Payments Act (TW), General Family/Child Allowances Act (AKW), Reintegration Fund (REA), Act for Young Disabled Persons (WAJONG),  Scheme for the support of home-living disabled children (TOG), Scheme for the support of asbestos victims (TAS))**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**In a regular publication, the Ministry of Finance presents a reference list of public and private non-profit organisations with a ‘public task', the so-called ‘Rechtspersonen met een wettelijke taak (RWT's)' and ‘Zelfstandige bestuursorganen (ZBO's)'. In preparation of these publications, Statistics Netherlands is asked to determine the relevant sector of each individual organization according to ESA95. The latest publication is about 4 years old, but plans are to make an update in the future. In the Netherlands, the sector classification of units is decided upon by Statistics Netherlands. If available, information provided by the State is used and completed with additional, external information, such as annual reports, other (specific) information provided by the units, information from experts in the branch of the unit, legal documents, newspapers, official journals (e.g. Staatscourant), etc.). The Ministry of Finance and the Central Planning Agency are informed about decisions of Statistics Netherlands.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**National Accounts in Netherlands contains one table with a few aggregates on public corporations sub-sector.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**The General Government Sector does not comprise market producers.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Universities (financed by government) are classified in the central government. Public hospitals do not exist in the Netherlands. All hospitals are classified in the sector non-financial corporations.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**It depends whether their output is to be classified as market or non-market. SNA93 and ESA95 rules are applied.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**The 'State':  the cash based data are translated into accrual data for some specific transactions (taxes, military expenditure, income transfers to the EU, social assistance benefits etc.) and for specific events (based on an analysis of official government reports). **Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time-adjusted cash: one month time-adjustment  (some minor taxes are not adjusted due to the lack of monthly data).Taxes on income and wealth: Time-adjusted cash/cash:* In general one month time-adjustment (some minor taxes are not adjusted due to the lack of monthly data)
* For corporation tax, income tax, and dividend tax a time adjustment of cash receipts does not better approximate an accrual recording in the Netherlands. Hence they are recorded on a cash basis.

Social Security Contributions:Time-adjusted cash/cash:* One-month time adjustment is used for Exceptional Medical Health Act (AWBZ), General Disablements Benefits ACT (AAW), General Old Age Pensions Act (AOW) and the Surviving Relatives Act (ANW).
* No time-adjustments are made for the social contributions for the Disablement Insurance Act for self-employed (WAZ) (of minor relevance).
* For the Health Insurance Act (ZVW), the Disablement Insurance Act (WAO/WIA), the Disablement Insurance Fund (AOK) and the Unemployment Insurance Act (WW) and Executing Agency for Public Servants (UFO)) amounts based on assessments and declarations are used.

**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Accrual:Interest is registered in the State Budget on an accrual basis since 2002. Before the year 2002, interest was registered on a cash basis. For those years, Statistics Netherlands made an explicit correction on cash based interest payments to transform them in accrual based. The necessary information was supplied by the ministry of Finance to Statistics Netherlands. The accrual registration in the budget and the previous method are fully based on the ESA rules.Compensation of Employees: No adjustmentsSocial benefits in cash: Adjustments are based on the reports of the executing social security bodies and the ministry of Finance.Social benefits in kind: Adjustments are based on the reports of the executing social security bodies and the ministry of Finance.Gross capital formation:No adjustmentsINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Investment grants of the State to other general government institutions for infrastructure projects (D92), payments of the State to households for remissions of study loans, and payments of the State as part of foreign development aid (D99).  **Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Social benefits related to the health insurance schemes AWBZ and ZVW.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**Tax credits are registered on a gross basis.   SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Other volume changes in financial assets and net liabilities and/or financial transactions. **Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**The guidelines from SNA93, ESA95 and the Manual on government deficit and debt are used.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):2000: State auction of the UMTS-frequencies (2.7 billion euro) is registered as disposals of intangible non-produced non-financial assets (K.22).2001: State purchase of assets KPN (1.7 billion euro) and Tennet (0.8 billion euro), sales of assets TPG (0.9 billion euro), State redemption of profit claims DSM (1.2 billion euro) is registered as other capital transfers.2003: State sales of assets KPN (2.0 billion euro).2004: State sales of assets TPG (1.3 billion euro).2005: State sales of assets KPN (2.5 billion euro) and TNT (0.9 billion euro), restructuring "Gasunie" into a transport company and a trading company of natural gas. The State purchased from the private partner 50% of the shares of the transport company in order to become the sole owner (100%). This resulted in a 2.8 billion euro acquisition of shares by the State from private companies.  2006: introduction of the new Health Insurance Act (ZVW) leading to higher social contributions and benefits in kind (about 9 billions euros) - before 2006, the Health Act only provided public health insurance to people below a specific salary level. In the new act, a basic health insurance established and regulated by government is obliged for all citizens -, introduction of a new social assistance benefit scheme ('zorgtoeslag'') to cover health care expenses (2.5 billion euro), State sales of assets KPN (1.6 billion euro) and TNT (1.5 billion euro).VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSLiabilities are registered at market value. Also information is available on liabilities at nominal value based on the reports to the European Commission under the regulations of the excessive deficit procedure (EDP).OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 Not applicable. |

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|   | **Country: Norway** (NOR........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
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* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
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[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million NOK**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Budgetary Accounts & Extra  Budgetary AccountsLocal Government:Local government Accounts**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics NorwayCalculation of General Government Accounts:Statistics Norway and Bank of NorwayConceptual framework & classification issues:Statistics NorwayDissemination:Statistics Norway and Bank of Norway**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:MarchPublication of revisions:June and DecemberDissemination of final data:Availability of quarterly accounts:**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**These tables are reported to Eurostat within the requirements of Eurostats transmission schedule. **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**Due to a major revision in 2001 we have a break in 1990. Social contributions for civil servants was recorded as a current transfer from budgetary accounts to the pension scheme in extra budgetary accounts. Since this is just a re-routing transfer, this was changed. It is now recorded as a part of the wages (D.12) in the BA-accounts, and D.61 in extra budgetary accounts. Another adjustment was a change from social transfers in cash to households to social transfers in kind (D62 to D6311). We also had a change in the recording of own capital formation. **Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**No consolidation of D4.  D7 are consolidated, no recording of D9 between levels of government. The lack of recording on D9 between levels of government is a weakness.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**No recording on D612, P52 and P53.THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government:      - Budgetary central government            Auditor general's office, cabinet, legislature, ministries, monarchy, and supreme court            National Insurance Scheme     - Extrabudgetary units/entities            Extrabudgetary funds (includes advance and deposit accounts, special accounts of the central government, and other guarantee funds)            Public Hospitals            Public Universities and Public Colleges            Government funds            Government Petroleum Fund            Government Petroleum Insurance Fund            Norwegian Research Council and Norwegian Trade Council            Price regulation funds            National Insurance Fund            Public Service Pension Fund            Seamen's Pension Insurance Fund            War Pension Scheme for the MilitaryLocal Government:18 counties and 433 municipalitiesSocial Security Funds:**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**Institutional sector classification given in the SNA/ESA.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**NA contains information on Public Non-Financial Corporations, but Public Financial Corporations are not distinguished from Private Financial Corporations.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**Water supply and sewage services are according to ESA/SNA market producers (Payments should cover all the costs).  However, since these services are embedded within the Local Government accounts we have  practical problems to separate these services from the accounts. Waste management can be both in the Local Government and Public and Private  Non-Financial Corp. depending on organizational arrangements.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**In the Extrabudgetary Accounts (Central Govt.)**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**See Major units covered.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:****Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time shift adjustment method. Methods based on production and  sales in the period combined with rates for VAT.Taxes on income and wealth: Use of an econometric modelSocial Security Contributions:There are no social security contributions**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:There is no adjustmentCompensation of Employees: There is no adjustmentSocial benefits in cash: There is no adjustmentSocial benefits in kind: There is no adjustmentGross capital formation:There is no adjustmentINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Capital transfers to agriculture, fisheries, public sector banks,  developing/aid banks, and tax assessments  not collected**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Health and housing benefits**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**Corporations may apply to deduct expenditure on R&D projects from the tax assessments. The deduction could be both less or larger than the tax claim. If the deduction is larger this will lead to a payment transfer from the govt. If the deduction is less this will lead to a reduction in the tax claim. At the present  this is not dealt with in a proper way (split or gross recording), but by a net recording.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Recording of transfers between the central bank and the government follows the ESA 95 and EDP manual.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**If the government sector expect to receive dividends based on the capital injection into public corporation the transaction is classified as a financial transaction. If not, the transaction is classified as non-financial.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSThe general government liability items are recorded at nominal value.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: New Zealand** (NZL........GG)Contact person/organisation* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
* [Classification of the Central Bank](#centralbank)
* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million New Zealand dollar ($NZmillion)**Fiscal year period:** Year beginning 1 April**Main statistical sources:**Central Government: New Zealand TreasuryState Government: Not applicableLocal Government:Annual and quarterly surveys of local government units. Additional data is obtained from annual report and annual plan documents produced by each local government unit. Social Security Funds:New Zealand Treasury**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:General responsibility for Financial Accounts:Calculation of General Government Accounts:Conceptual framework & classification issues:Dissemination:**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts (no financial accounts):**The schedule is: * November (t) - summary provisional accounts for central government (year = t-1), and local government (year t-2)
* May (t+ 1) - full provisional accounts for central government (year = t-2), and local government (year = t-3)
* May (t + 2) - full accounts for central government (year = t-3), and local government (year = t-4)

**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**  May**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):****Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**D4, D7 and D9 do not eliminate inter-government flows between these category items.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**200 - complete (except for series D611REC, D612PAY, D8, D995)900 - not complete1100 - completed for central government only 600 -  not complete700 - not complete THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: Units classified to S.1311 (or the New Zealand Institutional Sector Classification - NZISC equivalent - 3111).This includes * Government Departments - units responsible to a minister of the crown, and with a funding vote. This includes the Treasury, Ministry of Health, etc.
* Offices of Parliament - units that provide constitutional safeguards. This includes Audit Office, Office of the Ombudsmen etc.
* Crown Entities - units that are managed on behalf of central government by nominated or independent persons. Funding comes predominantly from central government.  For example universities, hospitals etc.Local Government:87 local councils, including city, district, regional and unitary councils.Social Security Funds:Two social security funds/funders are covered - NZ Superannuation Fund and Accident Compensation Corporation

**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**Ownership and control is assessed, noting that control usually reflects ownership. Each enterprise is separately classified and the % of government ownership determined. If there is government ownership (in total or in part) the extent of government control is then investigated. We have found that almost all cases are quite clear cut: government has 100% ownership and / or exercises effective control of the enterprise. Evidence of Government control includes factors such as appointment of board members (all or a majority), a requirement to report to a Government minister, Government approval of the enterprise's statement of intent, Government having the power to initiate liquidation, tabling an annual report to Parliament, establishment under public statute etc. Government ownership of less than 50% of the equity may be an indication that government may not control the enterprise: however, the control criteria would still be the major criteria. In practice, there are no public enterprises with less than 50% government ownership. Note also that not all public enterprises will be established under NZ company law. Some - indeed many - will be established under specific legislation which stipulates their purpose and government ownership status. Example: Air New Zealand. Air New Zealand, a privately owned company, faced financial difficulties in late 2001 that culminated in the New Zealand Government stepping in and taking over ownership. As part of a capital restructure, the Government purchased additional shares for $885 million, giving it an 82% holding in Air NZ. In addition, the Air NZ constitution was changed including assigning the Government a "Kiwi Share" which gives it control over many of the governance and financial / structural issues concerning the company. Under these changes, the Government effectively appoints the majority of directors, including approving the chair. The changes also imposed other controls on board membership, on the extent of foreign ownership of the remaining equity, on purchases of related businesses and on the location of Air New Zealand activities.  In these circumstances, on both ownership and control grounds, Air New Zealand was reclassified as a public enterprise from December 2001.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in financial corporation sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**National accounts do not contain information on public corporations sub-sector except for equity accounting, i.e. dividend flows.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**While Government Sector includes non market institutional units, there are a small number of market producer units included in both central and local government. An example is property rental units owned by local government. A number of city councils in New Zealand provide housing services. They own dwellings which are rented at market prices. They maintain this activity as a separate function in their accounts which enables us to obtain revenue, expenditure and fixed investment data. However, the rental activities are not operated independently of other council activities, and it is not possible to produce a full balance sheet. Any borrowing to fund additional dwelling investment will be merged with the overall borrowing requirements of the councils, which are classified to the general government sector.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Hospitals and universities are classified as central government**Classification of "management" units (water supply, waste management etc.)**Local government planning, regulation and administrative activity are classified as local government non-market. Local government activity classified as market includes water supply, commercial and residential property, and car parking facilities activity. These activities, like property rental mentioned above, are not operating independently of other council activities, and therefore are included in the local government sector.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Data is supplied on an accrual basis.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: No adjustment madeTaxes on income and wealth: No adjustment madeSocial Security Contributions: No adjustment made**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest: No adjustment madeSocial benefits in cash: No adjustment madeSocial benefits in kind: No adjustment madeGross capital formation: No adjustment madeINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:** The majority of capital transfers paid come from central government and other non-government enterprises (funding to state-owned enterprises). The main capital transfers paid by central government are varied and diverse. They include a diverse range such as payments to education for school furniture, and transport infrastructure grants to the rail industry. These are only a few of the main items.**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121; D.63131) (if any):**No major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (following revaluations of reserves):** **Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:****Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, super dividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSOTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Poland** (POL........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
* [Classification of the Central Bank](#centralbank)
* [Information on public corporations sub-sector](#publiccorpsubsector)
* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows)* [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Programme for the sale of non-financial assets](#programsalenonfinassets)
* [Programme for the sale of financial assets, receipts recorded as a non-financial transaction](#programsalefinassets)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab)[OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million PLN**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Budgetary reporting is covered by different types of reports. Some of these included data on accrual basis, others on cash basis. CSO receives data:  for budgetary entities and for agencies from Ministry of Finance (budgetary reporting) and directly from agencies (profit and loss accounts, balance sheets), for central health care from Ministry of Health, for Polish Academy of Science data comes directly from this institution; CSO collects data for public universities and institutions of culture.Local Government:Budgetary reporting is covered different types of reports. Some of these included data on accrual basis, others on cash basis. CSO collects data for institutions of culture. CSO receives data:  for local budgetary entities from Ministry of Finance (budgetary reporting)  and for local health care from Ministry of Health.Social Security Funds:CSO receives data for:- Board of Social Insurance for Farmers and its managed funds, funds managed by Social Insurance Institution, Labour Fund - from Ministry of Finance,- Open Pension Funds - from Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Commission,- Social Insurance Institution - directly from Social Insurance Institution,- National Health Fund - directly from National Health Fund.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Central Statistical Office (CSO)Calculation of General Government Accounts:CSOConceptual framework & classification issues:CSO but methodological issues are discussed during the works of the Working Group on General Government Statistics. Its members are representatives of the Central Statistical Office, the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of Poland.Dissemination:CSO**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:t+3 monthsPublication of revisions:t+8 monthsDissemination of final data:t+18 monthsAvailability of quarterly accounts:CSO will start to publish quarterly non-financial accounts on the website quite soon.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**For table 200 - t+3 and t+8, for table 900 - t+9. The first official transmission of table 1100 will be in 2006.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**Comparable time-series concern data for 1995-2004.**Consolidation of  items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**These items are consolidated.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**No missing series for tables 200 and 900 for period 1995-2004. The first official transmission of table 1100 will be in 2006. For financial accounts no missing series (tables 600 and 700) from 1998. For years 1995-1997 financial accounts are partially consolidated. Full consolidated financial accounts are currently under preparation.  THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: * State budget
* Extrabudgetary units (Budgetary establishments, Auxiliary units, Special units until the end of 2004)
* Public universities
* Central institutions of culture
* Polish Academy of Science and its dependant units
* Central health care institutions
* 8 Special purpose funds
* 11 Agencies

Local Government:* Budget of local government entities
* Extra-budgetary units (Budgetary establishments, Auxiliary units, Special units)
* Primary, lower secondary and secondary schools
* Local institutions of culture
* Local health care institutions
* Special purpose funds (Local Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, Local Fund for Protection of Agricultural Land, Local Fund for Geodetic and Cartographic Resource Management)

Social Security Funds:* Social Insurance Institution and its managed funds (Demographic Reserve Fund, Social Insurance Fund)
* Board of Social Insurance for Farmers and its managed funds (Pension and Disability Fund, Administrative Fund, Prevention and Rehabilitation Fund, Contribution Fund, Motivation Fund, Reserve Fund,
* Labour Fund
* National Health Fund
* Open Pension Funds Labour

**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**ESA'95 rules are applied.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**Public corporations are included in National Accounts in non-financial corporations sector (S.11) and in financial corporations sector (S.12). However, only for S.11 public corporations sub-sector is separated shown. No public corporations are included in S.13. **Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**No market producers are comprised in the General Government sector.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals are classified in central and local government sub-sectors. Universities are classified in central government sub-sector.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**In local government sub-sector.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Accrual adjustments are made using data on claims and liabilities of the given year. For calculation of taxes, two methods are used. In the case of indirect taxes (VAT, customs duties, excise) the time adjustment method is applied, while direct taxes (income taxes) and social contributions are recorded on accrual basis and then adjusted by a coefficient reflecting amounts unlikely to be collected.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: For calculation of indirect taxes (VAT, customs duties and excise) the time adjustment method is applied. For calculation of other taxes on production and imports we use data on claims of the given year.Taxes on income and wealth: Direct taxes (income taxes) are recorded on accrual basis and then adjusted by a coefficient reflecting amounts unlikely to be collected. For calculation of other current taxes we use data on claims of the given year.Social Security Contributions:Accrual + Adjustment for amounts unlikely to be collectedSocial security contributions are recorded on accrual basis and then adjusted by a coefficient reflecting amounts unlikely to be collected.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:AccrualInterest is registered in the State Budget on the cash basis. We receive data concerning difference between interest paid (+) and interest accrued (-)(EDP D.41) from the Ministry of Finance, precisely from the Financial Assets and Liabilities and the Foreign Policy Departments. Calculation of servicing costs of Treasure securities is based on security-by-security database. Using this information we make accrual adjustment.Compensation of Employees: Accrual adjustments are made using data on liabilities of the given year.Social benefits in cash: AccrualAll data are on accrual basis so there is no need of accrual adjustments in Social Security Funds sub-sector.Social benefits in kind: AccrualAll data are on accrual basis so there is no need of accrual adjustments in Social Security Funds sub-sector.Gross capital formation:AccrualAll data are on accrual basis so there is no need of accrual adjustments.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Tax and social security contributions law cancellations, investment grants.   **Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**For example: medical care, medicines.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are only non-payable tax credits. The amounts of these tax credits reduce tax revenues.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Transfers between government and the National Bank of Poland are recorded in non-financial accounts in item D.4 with the exception of financial transactions, which are included in financial accounts.  **Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**Classification of capital injections is based on Eurostat's recommendations in II.3 chapter of ESA'95. Manual on government deficit and debt. Capital injections are examined case by case.**Programme for the sale of non-financial assets (if any):**The Privatization Programme.**Programme for the sale of financial assets (if any), receipts recorded as a non-financial transaction:**There is no important programme for the sale of financial assets.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):Capital injection in amount - 3 812 809 700 PLN for state-owned company BOT Górnictwo i Energetyka in 2004.Privatizations receipts:Telekomunikacja Polska S.A. - 3 555 313 692 PLN in 2001,Zakład Energetyczny STOEN S.A. Warszawa - 1 506 551 350 PLN in 2002,Telekomunikacja Polska S.A., Warszawa - 1 632 119 746 PLN in 2003,Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności Bank Polski S.A., Warszawa - 7 600 778 753 PLN in 2004.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSAccording to ESA'95 rules we apply market valuation.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Portugal** (PRT........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
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* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
* [Classification of public hospitals and universities:](#hospuniv)
* [Classification of "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)](#managunits)

[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)   General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million Euro**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Non financial accountsCentral Government:General Account of the Nation (CGE), the sources of the semi-definitive data for the departments with financial autonomy (SFAs) are the administrative/accounting records of the Ministry of Finance (MdF) for the accumulated implementation of the 4th quarter - of year n - and the estimate of the Financial Situation of the National Health Service (SNS) compiled by the Ministry of Health.Local Government:For local government the only reference is to the "Management Accounts" of the 308 municipalities. Regional government also provides almost definitive data based on the final accounts approved by the regional governments.Social Security Funds:Social Security Financial Management Institute (IGFSS) and the projected or final profit and loss accounts of the General Retirement Fund.Financial accounts:The main sources are: money and banking statistics, balance of payments statistics and securities statistics, which are all compiled by Banco de Portugal.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:National Statistic Institute for non-financial accounts and Central Bank for financial accountsCalculation of General Government Accounts:National Statistic Institute in close cooperation with the Central Bank and the Ministry of FinanceConceptual framework & classification issues:National Statistic Institute in close cooperation with the Central Bank and the Ministry of FinanceDissemination:National Statistic Institute for non-financial accounts and Central Bank for financial accounts**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts:**First publication:March of n publication of data of n-1 (Non-financial accounts)April of n publication of data of n-1 (Financial accounts)Publication of revisions:September of n revision of data of n-2 (Non-financial accounts)September of n revision of data of n-1 (Non-financial accounts)October of n revision of data of n-1 (Financial accounts)Dissemination of final data:December of n final data of n-2 (Non-financial accounts)Availability of quarterly accounts:Quarterly non-financial accounts are transmitted to EUROSTAT (90 days after the quarter). Quarterly financial accounts are transmitted to Eurostat and ECB with the same time lag.**General Remarks on sector- accounts:**Central Government: In public finance accounts, the semi-definitive data for year n-1 are made available in January of year n, in the Boletim Informativo (Bulletin) of the MdF's Budget Directorate-General. The definitive data for year n-1 are made available in June of year n, in the General Account of the Nation (CGE), which is presented to Parliament and the Court of Auditors. The definitive data on the autonomous departments and funds (SFAs') budget implementation are prepared 6 months after the end of the period they concern - year n-1 - and are made available in the General Account of the Nation in June of year n.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**The transmission is directly to Eurostat according to the transmission-schedule defined in the Regulation.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**At present the time-series transmitted to Eurostat have a break in 1999:- time series of 1977 to 1998 is according with  the 1995 base year of national accounts;- time series of 1999 onwards is according with  the 2000 base year of national accounts.**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**These items are consolidated.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**There is no missing. THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: * The State
* Autonomous Departments and Funds, excluding market units and financial supervisory units.
* Non profit institutions financed and controlled by the CG and non financial public corporations which are non-market units.

Local Government:Regional and local government, excluding market units and including non profit institutions financed and controlled by the LG and non-financial public corporations which are non-market units.Social Security Funds: * Social Security - General Scheme, which corresponds to the units within the general account of social security compiled by the Social Security Financial Management Institute
* General Retirement Fund (civil servants social security scheme).

**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**The general government sector (S.13) includes all resident institutional units which are "other non-market producers" and whose activity consists of producing other non-market goods and services for individual and collective consumption and/or redistributing national income and wealth. The units which make up this sector are mainly financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors. The institutional units included in sector S.13 are defined according to paragraph 2.69 of ESA 95.The sectoral classification of a public producer implies analyzing the kind of producer with a view to establishing whether it is a market or a non-market producer according to the ESA95-rules (esp. 50% rule).**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in the Financial corporations sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**There is no information on public corporations sub-sector in the Portuguese National Accounts. The compilation and dissemination is at the level of S.11 and S.12**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**The General Government Sector does not comprise important  market producers**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public universities are classified in the Central Government sector. Public hospitals are classified in CG or LG if they are non-market producers. Hospitals which are considered market producers are classified in the Non financial corporations sector.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**Applying the 50% rule for the classification of market or non-market producers. The majority is classified in the quasi-corporations sub-sector (S.11).ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**No general remarks.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time-adjusted cashValue Added Tax (VAT) is adjusted from cash to "cash-adjusted" values. The method used for the cash/cash-adjusted conversion consists of deducting ¾ of the revenue for January and February of year n from the revenue (cash basis) for January to December of that year and adding ¾ of the revenue for the months of January and February of year n+1.Other taxes on consumption (oil, tobacco, alcoholic beverages) are also cash adjusted.Taxes on income and wealth: It is recorded in cash.Social Security Contributions:It is recorded in time-adjusted cash.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Accrual/Cash (for sectors other than the State)In calculating interest on an accrual basis the Public Debt Management Institute (IGCP), the body responsible for managing the State's direct debt, makes the necessary corrections to this heading for the component relating to the State sub-sector. The methodology used by the IGCP for converting interest from cash to an accrual basis is entirely based on the rules of the ESA 95. Thus, for any kind of loan, including the associated financial derivatives, the interest paid in year n is reduced by the interest arising in year n-1 and paid in year n and increased by that incurred in year n but payable in year n+1. Discounts/premiums received or paid (capital gains or losses) in debt issues are not accounted.   Accordingly, a linear process is projected over the maturity period of the loans and partly allocated to subsequent years until the loan is repaid.Interest for subsectors other than the State is recorded on a cash basis, and no accrual adjustments are made at present.Compensation of Employees: AccrualThe accounting data for expenditure on a cash basis are corrected so as to approximate an accrualbasis. The information for this correction is obtained from the administrative/accounting records of the MdF for all economic categories of expenditure. The method of switching from cash to accrual consists of deducting the expenditure arrears paid from the expenditure paid on a cash basis in year n and adding the expenditure of year n carried over as debt into year n+1.Social benefits in cash: CashSocial benefits are recorded on a cash basis, and no accrual adjustment is made.Social benefits in kind: CashSocial benefits are recorded on a cash basis, and no accrual adjustment is made.Gross capital formation:See Compensation of EmployeesINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Investment grants and capital injections in public corporations.**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**There are no major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are no tax credits.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** There are no exceptional transfers from the central bank to the General Government Accounts.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**Capital injections are classified according the rules of the ESA95 Manual on deficit and debt. Está vago, não se pode/quer dizer mais, business plans, análises de sensibilidade da performance das empresas à alteração de determinados pressupostos, abordagem da prudência ?**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):See tables sent to Eurostat with EDP data for detailed information on these items.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSGovernment liabilities are valued in the financial accounts using market prices.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Slovak Republic** (SVK........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

[THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR](#COMP) * [Major units covered](#coverage)
* [Classification of peripheral (non-core) units](#periphunits)
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* [Market producers comprised in the General Government Sector](#marketproducers)
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[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
* [Revenue items](#adjrevenue)
* [Expenditure items](#adjexp)

[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
* [Social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131)](#socbenvmarkprod)
* [Payable and/or non-payable tax credits](#taxcredits)

[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment)General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million SKK**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Accounting and Financial Statements for general government sector. Supplementary sources are obtained from The Ministry of Finance of SR, Tax Directorate, Customs Directorate (accrual recording of taxes).Local Government:Accounting and Financial Statements for general government sector. Supplementary sources are obtained from The Ministry of Finance of SR.Social Security Funds:Accounting and Financial Statements for Social Insurance Agency a Health Insurance Companies and information from exhaustive statistical surveys. The data needed for accrual recording of social contributions are obtained from particular social security funds.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR)Calculation of General Government Accounts:Statistical Office of the Slovak RepublicConceptual framework & classification issues:Statistical Office of the Slovak RepublicDissemination:Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:In accordance with ESA95 transmission programmePublication of revisions:Sector accounts are adjusted until end of year (T+12) and are consistent with Annual Integrated Accounts (version T+9) or with version of semi-definitive annual data.Compilation of the estimated and semi-definitive versions is necessary since results of annual data processing (statistical surveys and administrative sources) cannot be delivered by the end of august but by the end of November or even later.The revision cycle ends by the compilation of the definitive version at T+36Dissemination of final data:In accordance with ESA95 transmission programmeAvailability of quarterly accounts:Quarterly national accounts for general government are compiled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government (i.e. table T2501 and T2502 according ESA 95 Transmission Programme). Data are available by 90 days after reference quarter. Quarterly accounts data for SR are available by 70 days after the reference quarter and are revised after the annual account is finished. Data are partly published (selected items) in our publication Macro-economic Indicators of Quarterly National Accounts and Value Added as well as on our website www.statistics.sk (database SLOVSTAT, public database (VBD)). We publish flash estimates of GDP and Employment by 45 day after the reference quarter.  We are working on compilation of quarterly accounts by institutional sectors within the Eurostat Grants 2004 and 2005 on Quarterly National Accounts by Institutional Sectors and Flash Estimates. Available data are sent to Eurostat and OECD in line with ESA 95 Transmission Programme  - table T0119 in Gesmes files**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**In line with ESA95 transmission programme of Eurostat.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**Major part of the health care services providers were excluded from the general government sector as of 1 January 2005**Consolidation of items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**Presently items D.4, D.7 and D.9 are consolidated as well as their sub-items.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**The table 1100 is available only for 2003 - 2004 periodTHE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: Budgetary organization of the state, subsidized organization of the state, state funds, National Property Fund, Slovak Land Fund, Slovak Consolidation, Veritel a.s., public universities, Slovenská Inkasná s.r.o., Nation´s Memory Institute, Slovak national centre for human rights, Úrad pre dohľad nad zdravotnou starostlivosťouLocal Government:Municipalities, budgetary organisations of municipalities, subsidised organisations of municipalities, budgetary organisations of Higher territorial units, subsidised organisations of higher territorial unitsSocial Security Funds:The Social Insurance Agency, health insurance companies**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**Institutional units are classified into the general government sector in accordance with ESA 95 rules. In case of subsidized organizations the 50% rule is used.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector (S.121).**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**National Accounts contain information on public corporations sub-sector.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**General Government sector does not comprise market producers, not treated as a statistical unit.**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**They are classified in sectors S.1311, S.1313.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.):**S.1313 (If above-mentioned units fulfill rules for the classification in general government sector)ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Information on accrual adjustments of taxes, social contributions and interest is delivered by the MoFSR**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Assessment and declarations related to year t + penaltiesAmounts unlikely to be paid are recorded as capital transfer.Taxes on income and wealth: Assessment and declarations related to year t + penaltiesAmounts unlikely to be paid are recorded as capital transfer.Social Security Contributions:Assessment and declarations related to year t + penaltiesAmounts unlikely to be paid are recorded as capital transfer.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:AccrualCalculation of accrual interests is based on redistributing of the amount of interests over the appropriate accounting periods during the life of the government securities. Calculation of accrued interest is applied to interest payments from central government treasury bills (with maturity up to one year) and central government bonds (with maturity more than one year) mainly. Accrual interests are compared with actual corresponding interest payments, which were included into expenditure of the State Budget for the relevant years.Compensation of Employees: Data on compensation of employees are adjusted using the information from balance sheets Social benefits in cash: There is no adjustmentSocial benefits in kind: There is no adjustmentGross capital formation:Prepayments are not included into gross capital formation.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Capital transfers from general government to relevant sectors representing social contributions and taxes assessed but unlikely to be collected (8,67 bill SKK in 2004)Equity injection to Slovenska konsolidacna, a.s. (SKA)  from the State Budget reclassified as the capital transfer (10,6 bill SKK in 2003; 8,3 bill SKK in 2004)Capital transfer from Veritel, a.s. to health insurance company due to debt unlikely to be paid (0,7 bill SKK in 2003)Capital transfer from Veritel, a.s. to the health services providers (central government) due to debt unlikely to be paid (4,7 bill SKK in 2004)Capital transfer from Veritel, a.s. to the health services providers (local government) due to debt unlikely to be paid (6 bill SKK in 2004)Capital transfer from the State budget to local government, loan for Å½ilina reclassified as the capital transfer (0,8 bill SKK)Equity injection to Veriteľ, a.s. from the National Property Fund reclassified as the capital transfer (3,4 bill SKK in 2003)Loan from the State budget to Veriteľ, reclassified as the capital transfer (5,2 bill SKK in 2003)Loan from Veriteľ to the health insurance companies, reclassified as the capital transfer (4,6 bill SKK in 2003)**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**Some items are recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers. The main part is represented by payments paid by S.1314 to non-government units providing health care services**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There exists tax credits.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** There has not been this kind of transfers from the Central Bank for the recent years. However we are aware that this kind of transaction should be recorded as financial transaction.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**In case the government grants funds to public corporation without receiving any adequate compensation, then capital injection is recorded as capital transfer.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):Privatization receiptsSlovenské telekomunikácie (25 bill SKK in 2000; 0,447 bill SKK in 2001)Slovenská Sporiteľňa (14,826 bill SKK in 2001; 2,669 bill SKK in 2002; 2,886 bill SKK in 2004)VÅ¡eobecná úverová banka (16,975 bill SKK in 2001; 4,062 bill SKK in 2002)Slovenský plynárenský priemysel (120,963 bill SKK in 2002; 2,57 bill SKK in 2003)OtherEquity injection to joint-stock company Slovak Consolidation (10,6 billion SKK; 8,3 bill SKK in 2004) treated as the capital transferVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSMarket valuation principle is applied with exception of currency and deposits, which are in nominal value.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: Sweden** (SWE........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
* [Main statistical sources](#sources)
* [Responsibilities](#resp)
* [Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts](#pubschedule)
* [Transmission-schedule to the OECD](#transmschedu)
* [Breaks in the submitted series](#breaks)
* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
* [Missing series](#missseries)

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[ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT](#Accrualadj) * [General remarks](#genrem)
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[INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS](#specialtransact) * [Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY)](#captransf)
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* [Classification of capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction](#classifcapitalinject)
* [Programme for the sale of non-financial assets](#programsalenonfinassets)
* [Programme for the sale of financial assets, receipts recorded as a non-financial transaction](#programsalefinassets)
* [Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years](#exoneofftransact)

[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab)[OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATION**Monetary unit:** Million SEK**Fiscal year period:** Calendar year**Main statistical sources:**Central Government:For central government there are two sets of public accounts: * Financial statements of central government agencies, which are the primary source for national accounts. The National Financial Management Authority compiles the data according to the definitions of the National Accounts.
* The central government budget where the budget balance includes all items with effect on the borrowing requirement.

Local Government:The most important sources are the Statement of accounts for Primary Municipalities, the Statement of accounts for Municipal Associations and the Statement of accounts for County Councils. In addition we also use information from the annual reports of the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and the Federation of County Councils.Social Security Funds:Data source for the Pension Fund consists of a sum of Income and Expenditure data for the different Pension Funds. The National Insurance Board does the adding up and the basis is the annual accounting of the funds. The data are accounting data, and the accrual principle is applied.From the PPM we get data classified into different codes identical to those all central government authorities report to the National Financial Managing Authority. The codes comprise non-financial as well as financial items.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Statistics Sweden/National AccountsCalculation of General Government Accounts:Sweden, National Accounts and Public FinancesConceptual framework & classification issues:Statistics Sweden/National AccountsDissemination:Statistics Sweden/National Accounts**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts  (nonfinancial accounts):**First publication:Q + 70 days. Q1 2005 was released 8 of June.Q2 was released 21 of September. For the second quarter National Accounts release a "Quick version" for q2 3 of August. Q3 was released 6 of December. Q4 is planned to be released 7 of Mars 2006.Publication of revisions:In the current year, when a new quarter is being calculated, revisions is made  for earlier quarters the same year, if there is new relevant informationDissemination of final data:Dissemination takes place the same dates as the accounts are being published. This also applies to the quarterly information the National Accounts transmit to Eurostat, with a delay for compiling the material.Availability of quarterly accounts:The information on quarterly accounts is published at Statistic Sweden's website the date for publishing.General Remarks on sector accounts:Non-financial sector accounts for the general government sector are calculated each quarter. The first annual calculation for the year n is in March year n+1, and the second in November year n+1.  In December n+1 the final taxation result is available for year n. The third revision of the current year n is made at the time of the calculations of the fourth quarter in February year n+2. The fourth revision of the current year n is made in November year n+2.For local Government second revision of the year n is performed in the yearly calculations in the autumn (November) of year n+1. The third revision of the current year n is made at the time of the calculations of the fourth quarter in February year n+2. Social Security Funds: In April/May the forecast for the Pension Fund is replaced by outcome by the National Insurance Board. It affects mainly the items interest and dividends. When the first quarter of year n is calculated in May/June n+1 a revised sum is obtained from the National Insurance Board. The accounts from the Pension Funds are also available at this time.**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**31 of December. If NA revises the accounts new tables are transmitted. **Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of  items Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9) and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**D7 and D9 are consolidated. D4 is not yet consolidated.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**Consolidated D4 is missing as for now. Concerning tables 600 and 700 the series for F.62 (Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims) is missing.THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government:231 Government Agencies, 11 extra-budgetary entitiesLocal Government:The local government sector consists of two sub sectors in Sweden:* Municipalities (290), municipal associations 92) and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)
* County councils (21) and the Federation of County Councils

Additional there are NPI serving the local governmentSocial Security Funds:* Pension Fund
* Premium Pension Scheme

**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**Into central government are classified units not included in the budget balance whose costs to less than 50 % are covered by sales and where financing and control is exercised by central government.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The Central Bank is classified in sector S.121  (Financial Corporations)**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**They are not separated from central government agencies.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**Central government does not include market producers, but in certain bodies there is some market production. The Swedish Road Administration and the Swedish Rail Administration have market production. The Swedish Export Credits Guarantee Board also has a small amount of market production. Totally this market production counts for about 10 percent of central government production.Within municipalities part of local government) there are still some management units f.i. water supply, waste management sewage plants etc. Their productions are classified as market production as a result of that more than 50% of their costs are covered by sales. They are not statistical units due to the fact that their bookkeeping is integrated with the municipalities. The market production within the local government sector counts for about 3 percent of local government production**Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Almost every hospital in Sweden is classified within the local government sector Still there are a few hospitals which are enterprises and classified as market producers. Some of them are private own and some public own.    Universities are classified as Central Government although there are exceptions. Four universities are classified as Non-profit institutions serving households. Some are classified in the non-financial corporations sector. The universities classified outside central government counts only for a very small part of University production.**Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**Within municipalities there are still some management units f.i. water supply, waste management sewage plants etc. Their production  are classified as market production as a result of that more than 50% of their costs are covered by sales. They are not statistical units due to the fact that their bookkeeping are integrated with the municipalities. At present there is a trend to transform this management units to corporations ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**Central Government: Budget data is on a cash basis. However, starting from September 2005 taxes will be directly recorded on an accrual baseLocal Government: Primary municipalities, county councils and municipal associations all practice accounting on an accrual basis, so the figures in the statements of accounts are all periodized. Therefore we take the figures directly from the main sources and do no adjustments. One exception is made for income taxes**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports: Time adjusted cash 1 MonthFrom 2005 on real accrual basis. For quarterly accounts time adjusted cash is still being used.Taxes on income and wealth: Time adjusted cash 1 Month for preliminary debited income taxesFrom 2005 on real accrual basis. For quarterly accounts time adjusted cash is still being used.Social Security Contributions:Accrual**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:AccrualThe reported data are on an accrual basis and calculated according to ESA-95. The interest on bonds includes the difference between the redemption price and the issue price. The difference is distributed over the life of the bond.Compensation of Employees: Cash (no adjustment)Social benefits in cash: Cash (no adjustment)Social benefits in kind: Cash (no adjustment)Gross capital formation:AccrualINFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**Except from investment grants within general government; D992 to the rest of the world account and D992 to households (remission of loans).**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**There are items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers, e.g.. vocational advancement, legal aid.**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are non-payable tax credits and the transactions are generally recorded as transfers.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** They are recorded as financial transactions.**Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**For example NA uses debt cancellation, when the parts involved agree to cancel the debts or forgive part or all of a liability outstanding. In this case the transaction is recorded as a capital transfer and so is non-financial. Another example is dividends which also are recorded as capital transfers if they hold within the public enterprise's profit.**Programme for the sale of non-financial assets (if any):**There is no important programme for central government.**Programme for the sale of financial assets (if any), receipts recorded as a non-financial transaction:**There is no important programme for central government.**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):In 2003 the central government pays loss grants to SJ (railroad travel company owned by the government) and  to Teracom. These are to be viewed as capital injections and were recorded as capital transfers.2000 and onwards (mainly 2002) there is debt cancellation recorded as capital transfers from central government.In the beginning of the nineties large amounts were paid to the bank sector as capital transfers.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSMarket value is used in the financial accountsOTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93There are no other special treatments. |

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|   | **Country: United States** (USA........GG)Direct source* [Monetary unit](#monetaryunit)
* [Fiscal year period](#fiscyearperiod)
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* [Responsibilities](#resp)
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* [Consolidation of transactions Property income (D4), Other current transfers (D7), Capital transfers (D9)](#consD4D7D9)
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[SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS](#specialflows) * [Exceptional transfers from the central bank](#excptransfcentralbank)
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[VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS](#govliab) [OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93](#othertreatment) General Government Accounts are compiled from tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), 1100 (expenditure of general government by function), 0600 (consolidated financial accounts) and 0700 (consolidated financial balance sheets) of the harmonized OECD/Eurostat transmission framework.GENERAL INFORMATIONThe Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA] published the United States National Income and Product Accounts [NIPA], tables of which are available on BEA website at this address:  <http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/SelectTable.asp?Selected=N>                                                                                      BEA sends OECD adjusted national accounts data for international comparisons.  In reporting to OECD, BEA adjusts their national accounts data to meet definitional requirements in the System of National Accounts 1993 [SNA93].  Adjustments are made to general government sector data and affect the net lending/net borrowing series.  The two main definitional adjustments are:1.) BEA reclassifies defense weapon purchases from investment to consumption.2.) BEA reclassifies certain government enterprises from the government sector to corporations sector [reclassified public enterprises].These table shows how BEA adjusts NIPA net lending/net borrowing to get the SNA93-based net lending/net borrowing series.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |   | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| 1 | SNA central government net lending / borrowing | OECD, "Net Borrowing" |
| 53.9 | 108.0 | 194.6 | 49.5 | -265.7 | -415.9 | -425.7 | -355.0 |
| 2 | SNA sub-national government net lending / borrowing | OECD, "Net Borrowing", consolidated for States & Local Governments |
| -8.5 | -20.5 | -28.2 | -77.3 | -119.3 | -103.1 | -93.6 | -81.4 |
| 3 | SNA government net lending / borrowing | 1+2 |
| 45.4 | 87.5 | 166.4 | -27.8 | -385.0 | -519.0 | -519.3 | -436.4 |
|   |
| 4 | NIPA government net lending / borrowing | NIPA table 3.1, line 39 |
| 38.0 | 78.9 | 159.2 | -39.3 | -396.9 | -529.7 | -533.2 | -456.2 |
| 5 | [less] current surplus of reclassified public enterprises | 12.3 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 7.7 | 2.1 |
| 6 | [plus] net interest of reclassified public enterprises | 12.2 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| 7 | [plus]  net investment of reclassified public enterprises | 20.1 | 22.6 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 24.1 | 27.6 | 26.4 | 28.9 |
| 8 | [less] CFC of reclassified public enterprises | 12.5 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.7 | 18.0 |
| 9 | [less] Government WALD | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 | SNA government net lending / borrowing | 10=4-5+6+7-8-9 |
| 45.5 | 87.4 | 166.5 | -27.7 | -385.2 | -519.0 | -519.4 | -436.4 |

**Monetary unit:** Billion US Dollar**Fiscal year period:**The Federal (central) government fiscal year ends September 30..  Forty-six state governments have fiscal years ending June 30; the remaining four states have different fiscal year ending dates.  Local governments have fiscal years ending on various dates during the year.  **Main statistical sources:**Central Government:Federal Reserve System; Office of Management and Budget;  U.S. Departments of Air Force, Army, Navy;  Department of Defense; General Services Administration; Executive Office of the President; Office of Personnel Management; National Science Foundation; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Pension Benefit Guarantee Program; Social Security Administration; Tennessee Valley Authority; Thrift Savings Oversight Board; U.S. Postal Service; Railroad Retirement Board; and U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Human Services, Labor, Treasury, Veterans' Affairs.State Government:Census Bureau's Census of Governments, Government Finances, Quarterly Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenue, State Government Tax Collections Survey, Construction Statistics; Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Federal Reserve Board's Flow of Funds; the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government's State Revenue Report.Local Government:From the sources cited for state governments.Social Security Funds: Social Security Administration, Department of Labor, Railroad Retirement Board, etc.**Responsibilities:**General responsibility for National Accounts:Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)Calculation of General Government Accounts: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), except for financial accounts: Federal Reserve Board (Fed)Conceptual framework and classification issues:Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); except for financial accounts: Federal Reserve Board (Fed)Dissemination: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); except for financial accounts: Federal Reserve Board (Fed)**Publication schedule and revision process for National Accounts (nonfinancial accounts):**Calendar year estimates are transmitted annually to OECD; these estimates are modifications of the "National Income and Product Account" (NIPA) estimates regularly published by the United States.  First publication:"Advance" NIPA estimates for the most recent calendar quarter are released about 30 days after the quarter concludes.Publication of revisions:A first revision or "Preliminary" estimate is released about 60 days after the conclusion of the quarter. Estimates for the most recent three calendar years and quarters are revised and released during annual revisions, which are published at the end of July of non-comprehensive revision years. Comprehensive revisions are conducted every fourth or fifth year and provide revised estimates (as necessary) for the entire history of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs); i.e., back to 1929.Dissemination of final data:A second revision or "Final" estimate is released about 90 days after the quarter concludes.  Availability of quarterly accounts:See above**Transmission-schedule for tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) to the OECD:**The current transmission schedule is August 2006 for Table 0200, September 2006 for Table 0900, and October 2006 for Table 1100.**Important breaks in the submitted time-series (major changes of accounting/classification rules) (if any):**There are no important breaks.**Consolidation of  items D4, D7, D9 and their sub-items in the transmitted accounts:**Items D7 and D9 are consolidated between:   1) Central sector and 2) State and Local government sector.**Missing series in the submitted tables 0200 (main aggregates of general government), 0900 (detailed tax and social contribution receipts by receiving subsector), and 1100 (expenditure of general government by function) and in financial accounts (as well as tables 0600 and 0700):**State and local estimates are combined, and complete, separate information is not presently available for the Social Security sector.   THE COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR**Major units covered:** Central Government: U. S. Federal government, including all cabinet- level  and independent agenciesState Government:50 state governments, including all departments, other state-controlled agencies, state universities, etc.Local Government:All cities, counties, townships,  school districts (where separate from local governments), "special districts," such as inter-state agencies, airport authorities, port authorities, water conservation districts, etc..Social Security Funds:Not shown separately in  the National Accounts tables (included within Central, and State and Local government subsectors).**Rules to apply to classify peripheral (non-core) units within or outside the General Government sector:**General government consists of those publicly owned and controlled entities which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services for the public and redistribute income and wealth.**Classification of the Central Bank (S.121 (The Central Bank) or S.1311 (Central Government))**:The central banking system is classified in the Financial Corporations sector (S.121).  The earnings of the central banking system that are remitted to the Federal Government are classified as Corporate Profits Tax revenue in the National Accounts.**Information on public corporations sub-sector contained in the National accounts (financial or non-financial corporations):**The National Accounts corporate sector includes Federal public corporations and state and local gas, electric, water, and sewer utilities.  The public corporations subsector is not shown separately.**Market producers (not treated as institutional unit) comprised in the General Government Sector (if any): important units and importance of their revenue:**Certain state and local government market producers are included in the general government sector because source data are insufficient to construct a complete set of accounts.  These producers are public transit, public housing, airports, water ports, parking authorities, toll highways, liquor stores, lotteries, off-track betting, and miscellaneous commercial activities.  Together, these entities account for about 6% of state and local government revenue.  **Classification of public hospitals and universities:**Public hospitals and universities are classified within general government.  **Classification of  "management" units (f.i. water supply, waste management etc.)**Local water supply, gas supply, sewerage, and electric utilities are classified as public corporations.  Waste management is classified within general government.ACCRUAL ADJUSTMENT**General remarks on necessary adjustments of accounting documents to accrual information:**The National Accounts tables use the existing NIPA accrual- and cash-basis classification.  In general, business transactions are on an accrual basis, and certain personal transactions are on a cash basis.**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following revenue items:**Taxes on production and imports:  AccrualTaxes on income and wealth: Mixed accrual and cashSocial Security Contributions: Mixed accrual and cash**Adjustment method (time and amount) applied for the recording of the following expenditure items:**Interest:Mixed accrual and cashCompensation of Employees:AccrualSocial benefits in cash:Mixed accrual and cashSocial benefits in kind:Mixed accrual and cashGross capital formation:Approximates an accrual basis.  Equipment and software are recorded on a delivery basis;  structures are recorded on a put-in-place basis.INFORMATION ON SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS **Main items recorded as capital transfer (D9PAY) in the general government account:**The largest item is (by Central Government):   Federal Investment Grants to State and Local Governments (for highways, transit, air and water transportation, and water treatment plants.**Major items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers (D.63121;D.63131) (if any):**There are no items recorded as social benefits in kind via market producers.  (Several items should be classified as social benefits in kind via market producers; this omission will be corrected in future data submissions.)**Record of payable and/or non-payable tax credits (if any):**There are tax credits. The largest is the Federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).  The refundable portion of the EITC is treated as a Social Benefit payment in the National Accounts.SPECIAL FLOWS/LARGE ONE-OFF TRANSACTIONS**Record of exceptional transfers from the central bank (f.i. following revaluations of reserves):** Not applicable.  **Indicators to apply to classify capital injections into public corporations as non-financial or financial transaction:**Accounting for public corporations in the U.S. National Accounts reflects period-to-period recognition of entrepreneurial income or losses by general government within current account transactions.  The accounts do not permit conditions to occur that precipitate the need for "capital injections" (persistent unrecognized losses over extended periods).**Examples for major one-off transactions in recent years** (capital injections, privatizations receipts, superdividends, defeasance of bad assets, assumption and cancellation of debt, exceptional sales of assets, other one-off receipts):There are no such occurrences in the U.S. National Accounts over the past five years.VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES IN THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTSFinancial liabilities are not presently estimated in the NIPAs; financial accounts, including estimates of government liabilities, are prepared by the Federal Reserve Board as part of the flow of funds accounts.OTHER SPECIAL TREATMENTS OF BORDERLINE CASES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE SNA93 There are no other special treatments. |