

Denmark (DNK)

SDDS - DQAF View

Category: Other financial corporations survey

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H.Header data

H.0.7 Data category notes

[Data category notes]

Other financial corporations survey:
Quarterly Financial Accounts

0. Prerequisites

0.1 Legal environment

0.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics

[Laws and administrative arrangements specifying the responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating statistics]

The National Bank of Denmark Act No. 116 of 7th April 1936 as amended by Act No. 166 of 13th April 1938, Act No. 88 of 15th March 1939, Act No. 67 of 15th March 1967, Act No. 174 of 30th April 1969 and Act No. 579 of 1st June 2010. No consolidated act has been made by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and information below is from an unofficial compilation prepared by Danmarks Nationalbank. Danmarks Nationalbank provides general guidelines regarding the central bank's role in data production.

0.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

[Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies are adequate.]

The data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies is decided in the "Framework agreement between Danmarks Nationalbank and Statistics Denmark". The framework agreement states that Statistics Denmark is responsible for the Annually financial accounts and the non-financial sector accounts. Whereas Danmarks Nationalbank (the Danish Central Bank) is responsible for the Quarterly Financial Accounts from which the data on OFCs are derived.

0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

[Measures ensuring individual reporters' data are kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only.]

Quarterly Financial Accounts do not use individual reporting data and only aggregates. Though the legal framework is settled The National Bank of Denmark § 14 a*

The Bank collects, compiles and disseminates statistical information within its competence and is allowed to use this information when necessary in order for the Bank's fulfilment of its tasks, cf. § 1.

(2) The Bank can request that the following legal persons and individuals pass on information they possess to the Bank within a certain period, if it is necessary for the Bank to receive the information for the fulfilment of its tasks mentioned in subsection 1:

a) Legal persons and individuals domiciled in Denmark who conduct financial business subject to the Financial Business Act or other financial legislation.

b) Legal persons and individuals domiciled in Denmark who have outstanding debts and/or assets abroad.

c) Legal persons and individuals domiciled in Denmark who have either issued or own securities, or carry out trading or clearing and settlement of financial products.

d) Branches etc. situated in Denmark that are not legal persons or individuals, but apart from that fall within the definitions in paragraphs a-c.

(3) The persons mentioned in subsection 2 will be fined if they fail to pass on the information requested by the Bank in due time, or if they intentionally or with gross negligence pass on false information. Companies etc. (legal persons) can be held criminally liable according to part 5 of the Danish Criminal Code.

(4) The Bank is allowed to pass on confidential statistical information to the extent and with the amount of detail that is deemed necessary in order to fulfil its tasks in relation to: a) The European System of Central banks (ESCB), b) The European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) * The provision takes effect as from 1 July 2010 and will not be applicable to the Faroe Islands or Greenland for the time being.

(5) Information that can be passed on according to subsection 4 consists of information which is not in summary or collective form and which makes it possible either directly or indirectly to identify the persons mentioned in subsection 4.

0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting

[Legal mandates and/or measures to require or encourage statistical reporting.]

Since the statistics are not primary statistics the reporting requirements are not relevant.

Regarding regulation accounting for primary sources. See section 0.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters data.

0.2 Resources

0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing

[Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing for statistical programs currently available as well as what would be required for programmed statistical outputs.]

Statistics department employ approximately 40 full-time personnel split into a division for Money, Banking and National Account statistics and a division for Securities and Balance of Payments statistics. Both divisions collect, process and disseminate data with support from the IT division.

Resources and funds are aligned with tasks and projects on an annual basis but can be re-evaluated during a year if needed.

IT hardware and software are available to all employees to a relevant extent and enable collection, processing, analyzing and dissemination of statistical data.

0.2.2 Ensuring efficient use of resources

[Measures implemented to ensure efficient use of resources.]

Regular processes are in place on both manager and staff level to ensure that resources are deployed most efficiently. Also one full-time position is assigned to make sure that all processes involved in the statistical work are as efficient and standardized as possible.

As a tool to ensure most efficient use of resources, standard procedures are developed and documented, so frequent tasks are well described and easy to conduct. This also facilitates members of the staff to cover fields of work outside their primary field. Statistics department aims at covering all working areas with detailed knowledge from more members of the staff to avoid inefficient periods due to absence.

Danmarks Nationalbank seek a continuous development of members of the statistical staff. The development is supported by regular individual meetings where actual achievements are assessed against previously formulated objectives. On this basis a plan for the future development and tools/arrangements to achieve the objectives is made.

0.3 Relevance

0.3.1 Monitoring user requirements

[How the relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are monitored.]

Danmarks Nationalbank has frequently contact with external as well as internal users of the statistics and hereby obtains knowledge of user satisfaction and requirements.

Other channels of monitoring user relevance:

- User statistics on the web portal [Statbank](#)
- Use of our statistical subscription service
- Media Coverage

Danmarks Nationalbank participates in a variety of statistical meetings and seminars organized by international organizations (ECB, BIS, IMF etc.). New and emerging data requirements are identified and discussed.

The Bank is also receptive to remarks and requests from the users of its statistics.

0.4 Quality management

0.4.1 Quality policy

[Processes in place to focus on quality.]

Danmarks Nationalbank attaches great importance to the quality of its statistics. The statistics follow international standards and best practices from the ECB, Eurostat and the IMF. This means that developments in Denmark are comparable with developments in other countries.

Also collaboration projects with e.g. Statistics Denmark (DSt) assures focus on quality and methodology across statistical institutions.

0.4.2 Quality monitoring

[Processes in place to monitor the quality of the statistical program.]

1. Integrity

1.1 Professionalism

1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics

[Measures to promote impartiality in production of statistics.]

Danmarks Nationalbank has a long tradition as an independent self-governing institution. Thus, the production of Quarterly Financial Statistics is kept confidential until publication. That means only statistical compilers and no government officials have access to data.

1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination

[Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination.]

The selection of sources are based on quality and credibility.

1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics

[Entitlement to, opportunity for, and historical frequency of, comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics by the appropriate statistical entity.]

Metadata are represented along the data as a tool of information in order to prevent misinterpretations of the statistics. Danmarks Nationalbank has no history of misinterpretation or misuse of the financial accounts.

1.2 Transparency

1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination

[Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination.]

The National Bank of Denmark Act can be obtained here:

http://www.nationalbanken.dk/en/about_danmarks_nationalbank/Legal_basis/Documents/The%20National%20bank%20of%20Denmark%20Act.pdf

1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release

[Disclosure of Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release.]

Only Danmarks Nationalbank has access to the data before publication.

1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products

[Identification of statistical agencies/units producing disseminated statistics.]

Data is free for use if the source is mentioned.

1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.

[Advance notice of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.]

1.3 Ethical standards

1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behavior

[Measures implementing and enforcing guidelines for staff behavior.]

2. Methodology

2.1 Concepts and definitions

2.1.1 Concepts and definitions

[Degree to which the overall structure of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The data are derived from The Quarterly Financial Account Statistics which include public statistics from many kinds of financial statistics sources. Moreover the accounts are part of the national accounts and comply with the guidelines in Eurostat's manual The European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA2010).

The reporting requirements of European System of Accounts 2010 is put into regulation by the following guidelines:

- Guideline of the ECB of 25 July 2013 on the statistical reporting requirements of the ECB in the field of quarterly financial accounts (recast) (ECB/2013/24), OJ L 2, 7.1.2014, p. 34.

Guideline of the ECB of 26 November 2015 amending Guideline ECB/2013/24 on the statistical reporting requirements of the ECB in the field of quarterly financial accounts (ECB/2015/40), 26.11.2015.

2.2 Scope

2.2.1 Scope

2.2.1.1 Scope of the data

[Scope of the data.]

The statistics include the financial sector accounts: balance sheets, transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume, i.e. statistics of developments in financial assets and liabilities for the whole economy divided into main sectors and corresponding counterpart sectors.

The balance sheets show each sector's holding of financial assets and liabilities at end-quarter. The transactions account shows buying and selling of financial instruments during the quarter. The revaluations account shows changes in value due to changes in the market value of an instrument, e.g. price changes in a share. The account of other changes in volume describes changes in the value of a financial asset or liability that is not a financial transaction or revaluation. Examples are losses on debtors or relocations of units between sectors.

The financial net worth of each sector is defined as financial assets minus financial liabilities.

The net lending/net borrowing for each sector is calculated as the transactions in assets less the transactions in liabilities. The net lending/net borrowing is an expression for the financial net saving and the link between the non-financial and the financial national accounts.

Under ESA2010 the whole economy is divided into a number of domestic sectors and the rest of the world where the latter is included as a separate sector. The domestic sectors are broken down by economic activity and are generally divided into households, non-profit institutions serving households, financial corporations, non-financial corporations and general government. The statistics comprise a division into 12 sectors in total, cf. below, as financial corporations are subdivided into the sectors Danmarks Nationalbank, deposit-taking corporations and money market funds, investment funds excl. money market funds, other financial intermediaries and captive financial institutions and money lenders, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds. The financial corporation sectors differ by the type of financial intermediation, where financial intermediation generally covers channeling financial assets from persons or enterprises with savings surpluses to persons or enterprises with savings deficits.

According to the SDDS Plus requirements, Other financial corporations include insurance corporations and pensions funds, other financial intermediaries (other than insurance corporations and pension funds) and financial auxiliaries. However, it is assessed that in order to give the best representation of financial corporations investment funds are also included in the

data.

2.2.1.2 Exceptions to coverage

[Exceptions to coverage.]

Balance sheets of the statistics were published for the first time in January 2004 with data back to 4th quarter 1998. The accounts have since then been extended to include transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume back to 1st quarter 1999. Starting with the publication of 2nd quarter 2014 the accounts include information about counterpart sector, at present back to 4th quarter 2012.

2.2.1.3 Unrecorded activity

[Unrecorded activity.]

2.3 Classification/sectorization

2.3.1 Classification/sectorization

[Broad consistency of classification/sectorization systems used with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

The sectors are as follows (with the equivalent ESA2010 codes in brackets):

- *Non-financial corporations (S.11)* consist of institutional units which are independent legal entities and market producers, and whose principal activity is the production of goods and non-financial services.
- *Danmarks Nationalbank (S.121)* is listed as a separate sector.
- *Deposit-taking corporations (S.122)* consists of corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes from other institutional units than the sector as such and to divert these in the form of loans and/or investments in securities for own account. The sector is published together with S. 123.
- *Money market funds (S.123)* consists of all financial intermediaries – except those classified in S.121 and S.122 – which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment fund shares in units which are close substitutes for deposits, from institutional units, and, for their own account, to make investments primarily in money market fund shares/units, short-term debt securities, and/or deposits. The sector is published together with S.122.
- *Investment funds excl. money market funds (S.124)* consists of all collective investment schemes – except those classified in S.123 – which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment funds shares in units which are not close substitutes for deposits, from institutional units, and, on their own account, to make investments primarily in financial assets other than short-term financial assets and in non-financial assets (usually real estate).

- *Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds* (S.125) consists of all financial corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits or investment fund shares, or in relation to insurance, pension and standardized guarantee schemes from institutional units. E.g. the sector consists of Lønmodtagernes Dyrtidsfond (LD). The sector also consists of trusts, venture and leasing corporations and other credit corporations (e.g. debit card companies). The sector is published together with S.127.
- *Financial auxiliaries* (S.126) consists of all financial corporations which are principally engaged in activities closely related to financial intermediation but which are not financial intermediaries themselves. The sector comprises e.g. NETS and VP Securities.
- *Captive financial institutions and money lenders* (S.127) consists of all financial and non-financial holding companies (e.g. A.P. Møller og Hustrus fond til almene formål, Carlsbergfonden, Novo A/S og Kirkbi A/S) The sector comprises all financial corporations which are neither engaged in financial intermediation nor in providing financial auxiliary services, and where most of either their assets or their liabilities are not transacted on open markets. The sector is published together with S.125.
- *Insurance corporations* (S.128) consists of all financial corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of risks, mainly in the form of direct insurance or reinsurance. The sector comprises life and non-life insurance corporations.
- *Pension funds* (S.129) consists of all financial corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of social risks and needs of the insured persons (social insurance). Pension funds as social insurance schemes provide income in retirement, and often benefits for death and disability. E.g. the sector comprises ATP (The Danish Labour Market Supplementary Pension).
- *General government* (S.13) consists of institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual or collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth. In Denmark, this sector can be divided into three subsectors: central government, local government, and social security funds.
- *Households* (S.14) consists of sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships and employees, etc. Thus the sector comprises individuals or groups of individuals both as consumers and as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial services (market producers) provided that the production of goods and services is not by separate entities treated as quasi-corporations. The sector also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use.
- *Non-profit institutions serving households* (S.15) consists of non-profit institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by general government and from property income. E.g. trade unions and charities.
- *Rest of the world* (S.2) is a grouping of units without any characteristic functions and resources. The sector consists of non-resident units insofar as they are engaged in transactions with resident institutional units, or have economic links with resident units. Its accounts provide an overall view of the economic relationships linking the national economy with the rest of the world. The institutions of the EU and international organisations are included.

The financial assets and liabilities are divided into a number of different instruments. The instrument groups are identical for assets and liabilities. ESA2010 comprises 8 principal instruments that again are divided into a number of sub instruments (a total of 24 at the most detailed levels). The statistics comprise the 8 principal instruments and 22 sub instruments at the most detailed level. The available data sources do not directly provide for a complete degree of detail.

The principal instruments and corresponding sub instruments are as follows (with the equivalent ESA2010 codes in brackets).

- *Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDR) (AF.1)* are only relevant for Denmark's Nationalbank and comprise the foreign-exchange-reserve assets monetary gold (AF.11) and special drawing rights (SDR) (AF.12) (special drawing rights are international reserve assets created by the IMF and allocated to its members as a supplement to the existing reserve assets). The two instruments are stated as one instrument.
- *Currency and deposits (AF.2)* comprise banknotes and coins in circulation (AF.21), transferable deposits (AF.22), i.e. typically sight deposits, and other types of deposits (AF.29). The latter includes time deposits and deposits at notice.
- *Securities other than shares (AF.3)* comprise negotiable securities which do not give the holder ownership rights in relation to the issuer. The instrument is divided into short-term securities (AF.331) and long-term securities (AF.332). The classification as long- or short-term securities, respectively, refers to whether the original maturity (i.e. the term to maturity at issue) was more or less than 1 year. Short-term securities include e.g. Treasury bills and certificates of deposit, while long-term securities include e.g. government and mortgage bonds.
- *Loans (AF.4)* are the financial assets which a creditor either directly or through brokers lend to debtors, maybe evidenced by non-negotiable documents. Loans are divided into short-term loans (AF.41), i.e. loans with an original maturity of 1 year or less, and long-term loans (AF.42) with an original maturity of more than 1 year. In general, loans are stated at nominal value, except mortgage loans which are stated at market value.
- *Shares and other equity (AF.5)* are the financial assets which represent property rights on corporations. These financial assets generally entitle the holders to a share in the profits of the corporations and to a share in their net assets in the event of liquidation. The sector comprises quoted shares (AF.511), unquoted shares (AF.512) and other equity (AF.519), comprising e.g. ownership interests in cooperative societies, limited partnerships, etc. Money market fund shares (AF.521) and investment fund shares excl. money market funds (AF.522) are also included. The present data sources of unquoted and other equity do not allow a complete coverage of the two instruments. In addition the valuation of the two instruments is set to market value where data are available. The instruments AF.512 and AF.521 are published together.
- *Insurance technical reserves (AF.6)* comprise insurance corporations' and pension funds' provisions to cover obligations vis-à-vis policyholders and beneficiaries. The instrument can be subdivided into 6 sub-instruments. Non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61), life insurance and annuity entitlements (AF.62), pension entitlements (AF.63), claims of pensions funds on pensions managers (AF.64), entitlements to non-pension benefits (AF.65) and provision for calls under standardised guarantees (AF.66). The instruments AF.61 and AF.66 are published together, and the same applies to the instruments AF.63, AF.64 and AF.65.
- *Financial derivatives and employee stock options (AF.7)* comprise financial derivatives (AF.71) and employee stock options (AF.72). The principal instrument is not subdivided in the statistics.
- *Other accounts receivable/payable (AF.8)* comprise trade credits and advances (AF.81) as well as other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits and advances (AF.89). The latter include e.g. tax payable and social benefits receivable.

In SDDS+ The component *other items*, including financial derivatives and other accounts receivable, is derived as a net aggregate.

2.4 Basis for recording

2.4.1 Valuation

[Types of prices (market, historical, administrative, basic, purchasers', producer, etc.) used to value flows and stocks.]

In Quarterly Financial accounts the valuation principle depends on the instrument/category which is displayed. For quoted shares the best valuation will be market value as for many other instruments.

2.4.2 Recording basis

[Degree to which recording meets requirements for accrual accounting.]

2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures

[Broad consistency of grossing/netting procedures with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.]

Quarterly Financial accounts meet the requirements for grossing/netting procedure. Grossing is a key concept within the Quarterly Financial Accounts.

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Source data

3.1.1 Source data collection programs

[Comprehensiveness of source data from administrative and survey data collection programs, and appropriateness of the collection modality for country-specific conditions.]

Overall Accuracy

Because of the number of consistency checks, data confrontations and comparisons with the non-financial accounts facilitated by the system of accounts, the overall accuracy is considered to be relatively high.

Sources of Inaccuracy

The statistics cover the whole economy and are mainly based on a number of primary sources that may be influenced by a certain degree of inaccuracy, which may again affect the statistics. Sometimes the coverage is based on accounts data being grossed up, which causes some inaccuracy in the compilation. Because of the consistency checks and the data confrontations carried out, the influence of the inaccuracy of the sources is, however, reduced on publication.

Measures on Accuracy

In principle, it is not possible to measure the level of inaccuracy, since data stems from many different sources. The quarterly financial accounts are reconciled to ensure consistency between the non-financial and the financial part of the national accounts. The extent of this reconciliation can be

considered as an expression of the total inaccuracy in the system of quarterly sector accounts. This is due to the fact that net lending/net borrowing of each institutional sector, compiled in the financial and non-financial (on an annual basis) part of the national accounts respectively, already before the reconciliation in principal ought to be alike.

3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording

[Degree to which source data approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required (as described in 2.1.1-2.4.3).]

The statistics include the financial sector accounts: balance sheets, transactions, revaluations and
The main sources are

- Danmarks Nationalbank's Statistics on balance sheets of banks and mortgage banks
- Danmarks Nationalbank's statistics Denmark's international investment position
- Danmarks Nationalbank's statistics Investment funds
- Statistics Denmark's non-profit institutions serving households
- Accounting data for other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and captive financial institutions and money lenders
- Reports from life insurance corporations and pension funds
- Accounting data for non-life insurance corporations from the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
- Statistics Denmark's quarterly financial accounts for general government
- Danmarks Nationalbank's Securities statistics
- External balance sheet data

3.1.3 Source data timeliness

[Source data timeliness relative to what is required for producing statistical outputs whose timeliness meets applicable data standard (SDDS requirements or GDDS recommendations).]

The internal compilation process is strategically placed based on the publication and use of the different sources. A normal production period requires two weeks of work.

3.2 Assessment of source data

3.2.1 Source data assessment

[Routine assessment of source data—including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records (e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and nonsampling error); whether assessment results are monitored; how results are used to guide statistical processes.]

3.3 Statistical techniques

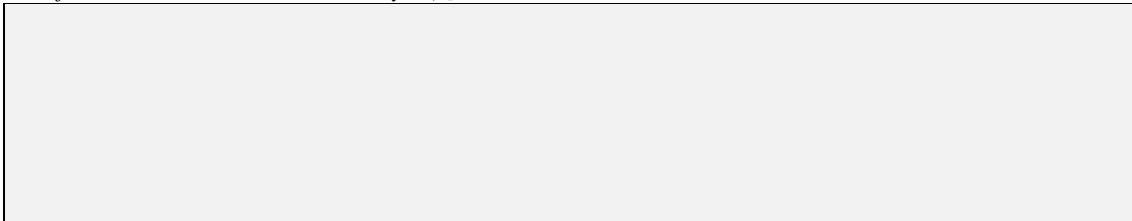
3.3.1 Source data statistical techniques

[Statistical techniques in data compilation to deal with data sources (e.g., to align them with target concepts from 2.1.1).]



3.3.2 Other statistical procedures

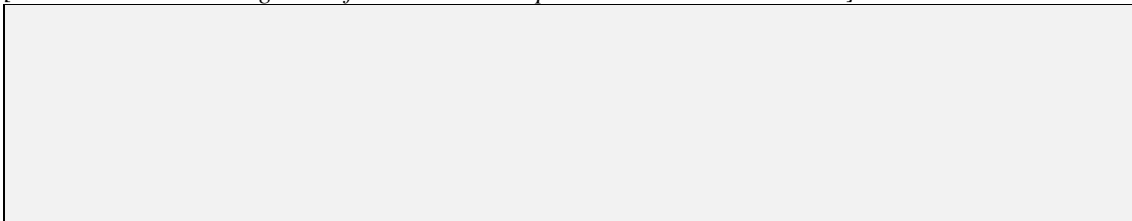
[Statistical techniques employed in other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis).]



3.4 Data validation

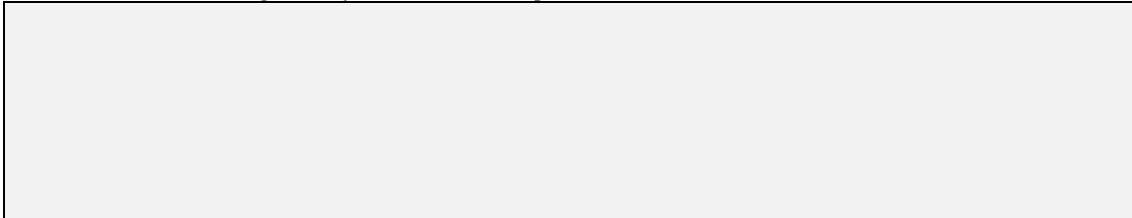
3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]



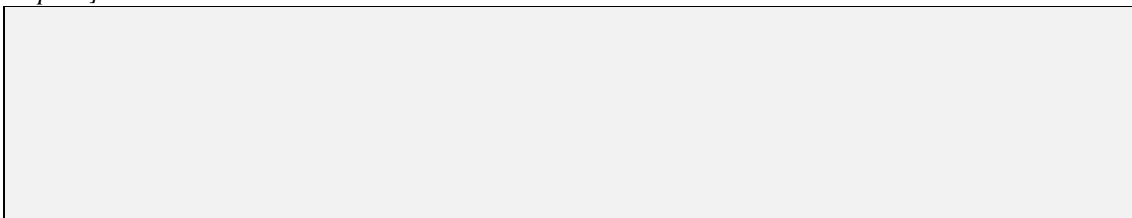
3.4.2 Assessment of intermediate data

[Assessment and investigation of statistical discrepancies in intermediate data.]



3.4.3 Assessment of discrepancies and other problems in statistical outputs

[Investigation of statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs.]



3.5 Revision studies

3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses

[Periodicity with which studies and analyses of revisions are carried out; whether and how they are used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3).]

4. Serviceability

4.1 Periodicity and timeliness

4.1.1 Periodicity

[Periodicity of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

The statistics are published on a quarterly basis.

4.1.2 Timeliness

[Timeliness of statistical outputs relative to applicable dissemination standard (SDDS requirement or GDDS recommendation).]

Closing balance sheets are stock data for end of quarter. The flow accounts transactions, revaluations and other changes in volume refer to intervening period. The statistics are published on the last banking day in March, June, September and December. The statistics are normally published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

4.2 Consistency

4.2.1 Internal consistency

[Consistency of statistics within the dataset.]

The sector definition in the statistics follows ESA2010. This enables comparisons to be made over time with national accounts both for Denmark and abroad. The statistics can be compared to the annual financial accounts published by Statistics Denmark. The two statistics are basically alike except for a few differences in the choice of sources and methodologies. Statistics Denmark and Danmarks Nationalbank are working together to ensure that discrepancies between the two statistics are considered on an ongoing basis.

4.2.2 Temporal consistency

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics over a reasonable period of time.]

One of the fundamental goals when compiling national accounts statistics is to achieve a high degree of comparability over time. Therefore, the statistical sources are adapted in order to be consistent with the concepts of the national accounts and corrected to eliminate the consequences of changes in coverage, classifications, etc.

4.2.3 Intersectoral and cross-domain consistency

[Consistency or reconcilability of statistics with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical frameworks.]

4.3 Revision

4.3.1 Revision schedule

[Transparency and regularity of revision schedule.]

Revisions are commented upon in the issue of the news release containing the revised data.

4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised data

[Identification of preliminary and/or revised data.]

4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses

[Dissemination of revision studies and analyses (see also 3.5.1).]

5. Accessibility

5.1 Data

5.1.1 Statistical presentation

[Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts).]

The data is published via the following websites:

www.nationalbanken.dk

<http://nationalbanken.statistikbank.dk>

www.statistikbanken.dk

The publication is supplemented by a short description of the data, mainly on the household financial assets and liability and non-financial corporations. – only available in Danish

5.1.2 Dissemination media and format

5.1.2.1 Hard copy - New release

[Hard copy - New release.]

Danmarks Nationalbank releases statistics by electronic publication only.

5.1.2.2 Hard copy - Weekly bulletin

[Hard copy - Weekly bulletin.]

5.1.2.3 Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin

[Hard copy - Monthly Bulletin.]

5.1.2.4 Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin

[Hard copy - Quarterly bulletin.]

5.1.2.5 Hard copy - Other

[Hard copy - Other.]



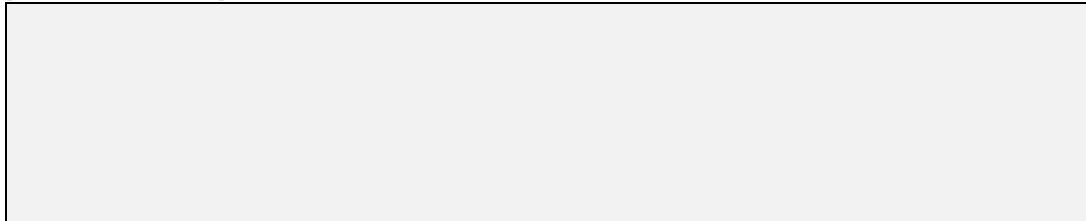
5.1.2.6 Electronic - On-line bulletin or data

[Electronic - On-line bulletin or data.]



5.1.2.7 Electronic - Other

[Electronic - Other.]

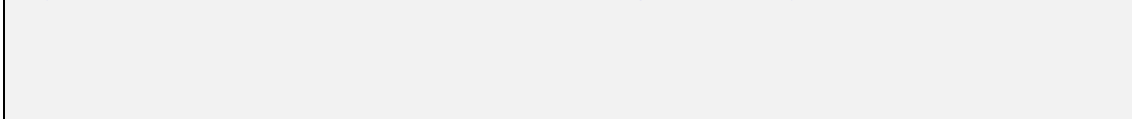


5.1.3 Advance release calendar

[Pre-announcement of the release schedule for statistics.]

An advance release calendar that gives one-quarter-ahead notice of the precise release dates is published on Danmarks Nationalbank's website

<http://www.nationalbanken.dk/en/statistics/calendar/Pages/default.aspx>



5.1.3.1 ARC Note

[ARC Note.]



5.1.4 Simultaneous release

[Degree to which statistics are made available to all users at the same time, and modalities used to achieve this.]

The data are released on the homepage of Danmarks Nationalbank on the last banking day in March, June, September and December at 9 a.m.

5.1.5 Dissemination on request

[Dissemination on request of unpublished but non-confidential statistics.]

5.2 Metadata

5.2.1 Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques

[Dissemination of documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques, including annotation of differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines.]

A thorough description of financial accounts definitions etc. is available in:
European System of Accounts ESA 2010

5.2.2 Disseminated level of detail

[Customization of detail and format of tables for the target groups of users.]

5.3 Assistance to users

5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points

[Dissemination of information on contact points for each subject field.]

5.3.2 Availability of documents and services catalogs

[Dissemination of catalogs of publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges.]

9. Plans

9.1 Transition Plans

9.1.1 Plans to meet requirements

[Plans to meet requirements]

Contact Person(s):

[Please provide information below as relevant]

Contact 1

Applies To: Base page Summary Page Dissemination Page

Prefix/First Name/Last Name:

Title:

Division:

Department:

Agency: Danmarks Nationalbank

Address1: Havnegade 5

Address2:

City/State: Copenhagen K

Postal Code:

Phone: Country Code/ Number

Fax: Country Code/ Number

Email:

Contact 2

Applies To: Base page Summary Page Dissemination Page

Prefix/First Name/Last Name:

Title:

Division:

Department:
 Agency:
 Address1:
 Address2:
 City/State:
 Postal Code:
 Phone: Country Code/ Number
 Fax: Country Code/ Number
 Email:

Contact 3

Applies To: Base page Summary Page Dissemination Page

Prefix/First Name/Last Name:
 Title:
 Division:
 Department:
 Agency:
 Address1:
 Address2:
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