

## Short-term indicators of taxes and duties

| 0 Administrative Information about the Statistical Product  | Latest update   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>0.1 Name</b><br/>Short-term indicators of taxes and duties</p> <p><b>0.2 Subject Area</b><br/>Public Finance</p> <p><b>0.3 Responsible Authority, Office, Person, etc.</b><br/><i>Public Finance</i><br/>Per Svensson, phone +45 39 17 34 53, e-mail: psv@dst.dk</p> <p><b>0.4 Purpose and History</b><br/>The purpose of <i>Short-term indicators of taxes and duties</i> is to analyse trends in public finances, including public surplus or deficit. The statistics also indicate short-term trends. <i>Short-term indicators of taxes and duties</i> are one of the first steps towards compiling quarterly statistics on the public sector's revenue and expenditure.</p> | <p>June 21 2006</p> <p><b>Table of contents</b><br/> <a href="#">0 Administrative Information about the Statistical Product</a><br/> <a href="#">1 Contents</a><br/> <a href="#">2 Time</a><br/> <a href="#">3 Accuracy</a><br/> <a href="#">4 Comparability</a><br/> <a href="#">5 Accessibility</a> </p> <p><b>Contact info</b><br/> <i>Public Finance</i><br/>           Per Svensson<br/>           ☎ +45 39 17 34 53<br/>           ✉ <a href="mailto:psv@dst.dk">psv@dst.dk</a> </p> <p><b>Shortcut to this page</b><br/> <a href="http://www.dst.dk/declarations/76932">www.dst.dk/declarations/76932</a> </p> |
| <p><i>Short-term indicators of taxes and duties</i> no longer exist as a separate publication. From the third quarter of 2002 the statistics is part of <i>Quarterly Public Finances</i>.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>0.5 Users and Application</b><br/>           Users:<br/>           EU's statistical office Eurostat, government departments, NGO's, private firms and private persons.</p> <p>Application:<br/>           The statistics on the various Danish taxes and duties are compiled in accordance with the principles applied in the national accounts.</p>  |   |
| <p><b>0.6 Sources</b><br/>           The calculations for compiling the statistics on taxes and duties to the general government sector are conducted on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting data on a monthly basis from The Agency for Governmental Management and The Central Customs and Tax Administration.</li> <li>Accounting figures from the ATP (The Labour Market Supplementary Pension Fund).</li> <li>Budgets prepared by The Directorate of the Unemployment Insurance System.</li> <li>Tax estimates prepared by ministries and statements from finance acts and the Ministry of Economic Affairs.</li> </ul>                          |   |
| <p><b>0.7 Legal Authority to Collect Data</b><br/>           The legal authority to collect data is provided by section 6 of the Act on Statistics Denmark as subsequently amended by Act no. 15 of 12th January 1972, by Act no. 386 of 13th June 1990, by Act no. 1025 of 19th December 1992 and most recently by Act no. 295 of 2nd May 2000. EU Regulation on <i>short-term indicators of the general government sector</i>. The Regulation was adopted in February 2000.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>0.8 Response burden</b><br/>           There is no response burden as the data are collected via registers.</p>   |   |
| <p><b>0.9 EU Regulation</b><br/>           The statistics are compiled in accordance with the EU Regulation on <i>short-term indicators of the general government sector</i> (Kf 264/2000). The Regulation was</p>  |   |

adopted in February 2000 and encompasses taxes, contributions to social schemes and social benefits. The statistics on social benefits were published in December 2000. Taxes and duties are incorporated into the statistics in connection with the present release of statistics at the end of June 2001. Statistics on total revenue and expenditure of the general government sector were published at the end of June 2002.

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## 1 Contents

### 1.1 Description of Contents

The statistics provide a quarterly overview of the tax revenues and developments in Danish taxes and duties.

### 1.2 Statistical Concepts

The statistics are compiled in accordance with the guidelines of *the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995)*, thus ensuring international data comparability and consistent time series over time. To comply with the ESA 95 guidelines, taxes and duties are recorded according to the accrual principle, which is also used in compiling the present statistics. This implies that tax receipts are recorded at the time when the economic values are created, transformed or wound up. It thus follows that there are discrepancies between taxes calculated according to the accrual principle or the cash principle.

The statistics cover taxes and duties paid by the households and enterprises to the general government sector, which comprises units engaged in producing non-market services intended for both individual consumption and collective consumption and which are primarily financed via taxes and duties.

The European System of Accounts (ESA95) divides taxes and duties to the general government sector into four groups:

- Taxes on production and imports (D.2)
- Current taxes on income and wealth (D.5)
- Compulsory contributions to social security schemes (D.611)
- Capital taxes (D.91)

The method of calculating the short-term indicators is consistent with the annual national accounts data for the general government sector. The calculations are mainly conducted on the basis of data from the DIOR database. This implies that the level of detail of the data on taxes and duties is higher than shown in ESA95.

Taxes on production and imports (ESA code D.2) are imposed on products and on production, etc. The following definition is given in ESA95:

*Taxes on production and imports (D.2) are compulsory unrequited payments in cash or in kind charged by the general government sector or the European Union's institutions on production and imports of goods and services, employment of manpower and right of ownership or the right to the use of land, buildings or other assets used in production.*

Taxes on production and imports are divided into product taxes D.21 (including VAT and excise duties) and other taxes on production D.29 (including property taxes and excise duties on vehicles used in production).

Since 1997 current taxes on income and wealth (ESA code D.5) in Denmark have exclusively consisted of various types of personal income taxes as property taxes have been abolished. The following definition is given in ESA95:

*Current taxes on income and wealth, etc. (D.5) are all compulsory unrequited monetary payments or payments in kind imposed by the general government or originate from income and wealth of institutional sectors abroad, and periodic*

*duties which are neither levied on income nor wealth.*

Current taxes on income and wealth comprise, e.g. personal income tax, corporate tax, real interest tax, labour market contributions, property value tax and household excise duty.

Compulsory contributions to social security schemes (D.611). *The social security funds are a special category of public institutions. The reason why they are incorporated into the general government sector is that their task and purpose is to manage public social security schemes. They are compulsory schemes taken to mean that they are designed and effectively controlled by the public sector while at the same time the schemes are managed without any individual regard for insurance. Consequently, contributions to the schemes (e.g. by members or employers) are included in the broad description of taxation and constitute a borderline case (see the classification of taxes and duties). The compulsory contributions to the social schemes (ESA code D.611) comprise contributions to unemployment insurance funds, to the ATP (The Labour Market Supplementary Pension Fund), to the Special Pension Savings (1999-2001), and to the Employees Guarantee Fund.*

Capital taxes (ESA code D.91) are levied on inheritance and gifts. The following definition is given in ESA95:

*Capital taxes (D.91) are taxes imposed at irregular intervals on institutional units' activities or net wealth or on assets, which are transferred between institutional units in connection with inheritance, gifts or other transfers.*

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## 2 Time

### 2.1 Reference Period

The reference period is the end of each quarter.

### 2.2 Date of Publication

The statistics are compiled quarterly and published quarterly before the end of the following quarter.

### 2.3 Punctuality

The statistics are usually published without delay in relation to the scheduled date.

### 2.4 Frequency

The statistics are published quarterly.

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## 3 Accuracy

### 3.1 Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy is considered to be very high.

When the data are received by Statistics Denmark, they are subjected to checks of probability.

### 3.2 Sources of inaccuracy

Collections:

Statistics Denmark collects data from a number of sources as mentioned in section 0.6.

Refinement:

The data are subject to error detection before they are published.

### 3.3 Measures on accuracy

The statistical uncertainty is not calculated.

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## 4 Comparability

### 4.1 Comparability over Time

There is comparability over time. But the figures are calculated at current prices and are not seasonally adjusted. In addition to the trends in the short-term indicators, the development in taxes and duties can both embrace seasonal fluctuations as well as changes in rates of tax and tax legislation.

### 4.2 Comparability with other Statistics

Comparable statistics are not available.

### 4.3 Coherence between provisional and final statistics

Taxes and duties are calculated in accordance with the principles of the national accounts, and the methods are consistent with the calculation of annual taxes and duties to the general government sector, which are available from the present publication. It should be noted that there are greater data and periodization problems in connection with compiling quarterly statistics than annual statistics.

*The sources* of calculating short-term indicators on taxes and duties and the sources of compiling annual statistics frequently differ, and the consistency is ensured by continuously verifying the short-term indicators with the annual and final versions of taxes and duties. Cp. the declaration *General government finances* (information about revision methods). Furthermore the quarterly statistics are revised independently of the annual revisions. When the annual statistics are declared for final approximately three years after the end of a financial year, the equivalent quarterly versions are considered final as well.

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## 5 Accessibility

### 5.1 Forms of dissemination

The statistics are published in *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik* (News from Statistics Denmark) and in *Offentlige finanser* (Public finance), which appears in the series *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Statistical News).

'Information is also available from Statbank Denmark at [www.statistikbanken.dk](http://www.statistikbanken.dk) in tables: *OFF11* and *OFF12*.

### 5.2 Basic material: Storage and usability

Statistics Denmark stores the data files (prints) in digital data. The data are available for special purposes.

### 5.3 Documentation

Documentation of the statistics is published in *Offentlige Finanser* (Public finance) appearing in the series *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Statistical News) and in the yearly publication *Skatter og Afgifter*.

### 5.4 Other Information

The former publication of *Short-term indicators of taxes and duties* has from the end of 2002 been replaced by *Quarterly Public Finances*. This publication in stead gives a wider picture of public income and expenditure.

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