Central government accounts

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Overview

Structure of entries and sources

- Budgetary sources
- Non-budgetary sources
- Social security funds

Accounting principles in primary "government" accounts



Central government

Data source:

Central government account and budgets

Electronic transfer from Ministry of Finance/Agency for the Modernisation of Public Administration.

Complete accounts on the most detailed level available, which make the calculation of the working balance possible.

xxyzwqrrddgg (12digits)

```
xxy=main area
xxyz=activity area
xxyzwq=main account
xxyzwqrr=sub account
dd=standard account (e.g.: 18=wages,....,
22=intermediate consumption, 26=interest, 51=acquisition of fixed capital, .....)
ddgg= detailed account (e.g.: 1831=overtime payment)
```



§ 1-45 (Central government accounts):

§ 1	The Queen	§ 20	Ministry of Education
§ 2	Members of the Royal House	§ 21	Ministry of Culture
§ 3	The Parliament	§ 22	Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs
§ 5	The Prime Minister's Office	§ 23	Ministry of the Environment
§ 6	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	§ 24	Ministry of Food, Agriculture
§ 7	Finance Ministry	· ·	and Fisheries
§ 8	Ministry of Economy and	§ 28	Ministry of Transport and
· ·	Business Affairs	•	Energy
§ 9	Ministry of Taxation	§ 34	Labour Market Fund
§ 11	Ministry of Justice	§ 35	General reserves
§ 12	Ministry of Defence	§ 36	Pensions
§ 15	Ministry of Social Affairs	§ 37	Interest
§ 16	Ministry of the Interior and Health	§ 38	Taxes
§ 17	Ministry of Employment	§ 40	Re-loans etc.
§ 18	Ministry of Refugee, Immigration	§ 41	Changes in volumes
	and Integration affairs	§ 42	Repayments of central
§ 19	Ministry of Science, Technology	3 -	government debt
	and Innovation		-



Extra budgetary central government institutions

- Data sources: "Business like" accounts on paper and electronic transfers from the Ministry of Education
- Very important "subsector" in Denmark
- Includes all universities and secondary schools



Social security funds:

Data sources: "business like" accounts on paper



Central government transactions:
xyzwqrrddgg[amount] [transaction code SNA/ESA] [COFOG code] [industry code]
5.000 entries
Social security funds:
xyyyyyvvzzz[amount] [transaction code SNA/ESA] [COFOG code] [industry code]
50 entries
extra budgettary central government institutions:
xyyyyyyvvzzzzz[amount] [transaction code SNA/ESA] [COFOG code] [industry code]



4.000 entries

- Micro accounting on a accrual or commitment basis
- Commitment basis used as a proxy for accrual basis
- Accounting principles very close to the IPSAS standard developed by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.



Full cost approach

- Income and expenditure attributed to the period accrued: <u>Accrual principle</u>
- Accounts show the use of resources including depreciation rather than the period's income and expenses.
- Consumption of fixed capital but still possible to extract gross fixed capital formation
- The major difference between now and before is found in investments

 Cost approach in accounts and budgets (Appropriations Acts)



Exceptions from accrual accounting

- Taxes revenue not on an accrual basis time adjustments needed
- Time adjustments made by use of data from the Tax authorities.
- Capital spending on infrastructure, military assets, national heritage are not included in the reform and remain on a commitment base.



- Investments are financed within the government's liquidity scheme ("loan financed").
- This means that investments can be started before the funds have been saved for it.
- This gives institutions an incentive to optimize their investment decisions.

