

Date of Fund Membership:

March 30, 1946

Standard Sources:

European Central Bank

National Bank of Denmark

Statistical Office

Eurostat

Exchange Rates:

Market Rate (End of Period and Period Average):

Midpoint rate in the Copenhagen market fixed at 11:50 a.m. by the National Bank of Denmark each business day in a meeting attended by authorized foreign exchange dealers.

International Liquidity:

Gold (National Valuation) (line 1and) is valued according to the gold fixing price in London on the last banking day of each month. † prior to June 2005, *Gold (National Valuation)* was obtained by converting the value in national currency terms, as reported in the country's standard sources, using the prevailing exchange rate, as given in *line ae* or *we*. Prior to 2005, valuation of gold holdings took place only at the end of each calendar year.

Foreign Exchange (line 1d.d) is based on market value. † Prior to June 2005, these data were adjusted to market value only at year end.

Monetary Authorities: Other Liabilities (line 4..d) is based on market value. † Prior to June 2005, these data were adjusted to market value only at year end.

Central Bank:

Consists of the National Bank of Denmark only. The classifications of economic sectors and financial instruments used in the accounts are based on the European System of national and regional Accounts ("ESA 2010"). As Denmark is not a member of the euro area, the European Central Bank (ECB) reporting framework for monetary financial institutions (MFIs) balance sheet statistics (Regulation ECB/2013/33 concerning the balance sheet of the MFIs sector) is not directly applicable to domestic depository corporations. However, Denmark transmits data to the ECB according to the requirements of Guideline ECB/2014/15 on a best effort basis, in accordance with Article 5 of the Statute of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) and ECB as specified in the Treaty of European Union (EU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of EU.

Data are based on a standardized report form (SRF) for central banks, which accords with the concepts and definitions of the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*, 2000. Departures from the *MFSM* methodology are explained below.

Claims in the form of deposits are included in loans. Liabilities in the form of loans are included in deposits.

Coin issue of central governments is conventionally included in currency in circulation, with contra-entry recorded in *Other Items (Net)*.

Trade credit/advances and settlement accounts are included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than as claims on and liabilities to the corresponding economic sectors.

Further details on methodology are available on the ECB website and in the ECB publication "Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics."

For selected data that are only available on a quarterly basis, monthly data are IMF estimates using linear extrapolation.

Other Depository Corporations:

Comprises the aggregated accounts of all resident units part of the other MFIs (oMFIs) sector, defined in article 1(a) of ECB Regulation (ECB/2013/33) on the balance sheet of the MFIs sector. The oMFIs sector includes deposit-taking corporations and money market funds. Deposit-taking corporations include credit institutions as defined by EU law, electronic money institutions that are principally engaged in financial intermediation in the form of issuing electronic money, and other financial institutions which are principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units, not only from MFIs (the degree of substitutability between the instruments issued by other MFIs and the deposits placed with credit institutions shall determine their classification as MFIs); and for their own account, at least in economic terms, to grant loans and/or make investments in securities. The classifications of economic sectors and financial instruments used in the accounts are based on the ESA 2010. As Denmark is not a member of the euro area, the ECB reporting framework for MFI balance sheet statistics (Regulation ECB/2013/33 concerning the balance sheet of the MFIs sector) is not directly applicable to domestic depository corporations. However, Denmark transmits data to the ECB according to the requirements of Guideline ECB/2014/15 on a best effort basis, in accordance with Article 5 of the Statute of the ESCB and ECB as specified in the Treaty of EU and the Treaty on the Functioning of EU.

Data are based on a standardized report form (SRF) for other depository corporations, which accords with the concepts and definitions of the IMF's *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)*. For other depository corporations in Denmark, departures from the *MFSM* methodology are explained below.

Claims on non-MFIs in the form deposits are included in loans. Liabilities to both MFIs and non-MFIs in the form of loans received are included in deposits.

Claims on and liabilities to public nonfinancial corporations are included in claims on and liabilities to other nonfinancial corporations.

Debt securities issued and held by a resident non-MFI counterpart are assumed to be held by other financial corporations.

Money market fund shares issued by oMFIs and held by money holding sectors have been classified as held by other resident sectors due to the lack of economic sectorization.

Accrued interest on loans and deposits is included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than under the underlying financial instrument.

Loans are not always recorded gross of provisions, but rather depend on the accounting rules underpinning the statistical compilation.

Holdings of securities are not always recorded at market price or fair value, but rather depend on the accounting rules underpinning the statistical compilation. In general, valuation at amortized cost is prevalent for securities held to maturity.

Trade credit/advances and settlement accounts are included in *Other Items (Net)* rather than as claims on and liabilities to the corresponding economic sectors.

Further details on methodology are available on the ECB website and in the ECB publication "Manual on MFI balance sheet statistics".

For selected data that are only available on a quarterly basis, monthly data are IMF estimates using linear extrapolation.

Depository Corporations:

See notes on central bank and other depository corporations.

Monetary Aggregates:

Broad Money:

Broad Money calculated from the liability data in the sections for the central bank and other depository corporations accords with the concepts and definitions of the *MFSM* and is consistent with M3 described below. M3 additionally includes monetary liabilities of Post Office and Giro Institutions (POGIs).

Money (National Definitions):

M1 comprises currency in circulation and overnight deposits.

M2 comprises *M1* and deposits with agreed maturity up to two years and deposits redeemable at notice up to three months.

M3 comprises *M2* and repurchase agreements, money market fund shares (held by domestic non-MFIs), and debt securities (held by domestic non-MFIs) issued with an original maturity of up to two years.

Annual Growth Rates: The annual growth rates are calculated by the ECB on the basis of twelve-month cumulated transactions rather than on the basis of percentage changes in end-of-period levels. Transactions for the current period are calculated by adjusting the difference in end-of-period levels for effects that do not arise from transactions, such as statistical reclassifications, foreign exchange revaluations, and other revaluations.

Interest Rates:

Central Bank Policy Rate (End of Period):

Rate signals the overall level of the National Bank of Denmark's interest rates. Changes in the discount rate normally lead the banks to carry out an equivalent general adjustment of the interest rates for deposits from and lending to customers.

Money Market Rate:

Average overnight interbank rate. † Beginning in January 1982, weighted average of three-month interbank rates. † Beginning in January 1993, average of offered interbank rates. † Beginning in January 2007, average of bidded interbank rates. † Beginning in January 2011, rate for uncollateralized money-market lending calculated as a turnover-weighted average of the rates of 12 reporters.

Deposit Rate:

Calculated from interest accrued on krone-denominated deposit accounts (excluding deposits under capital pension schemes) divided by average deposit balance in the quarter. † Prior to 2002, other depository corporations' deposit rates were based on information collected by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Since then, the National Bank of Denmark has been responsible for collecting these data and a number of methodological changes were introduced. These include a reduction in the number of reporters from 98 to 23 other depository corporations, and a refocusing of the data on other depository corporations' domestic deposit taking operations. † Prior to second quarter of 1993, calculated from interest accrued on both krone- and foreign currency-denominated deposit accounts (including deposits under capital pension schemes) divided by average deposit balance in the quarter. † Prior to 1990, weighted average of rates on time deposits for one to less than twelve months.

Lending Rate:

Calculated from interest accrued on krone-denominated loan accounts divided by average loan balance in the quarter. † Prior to 2002, other depository corporations' lending rates were based on information collected by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority. Since then, the National Bank of Denmark has been responsible for collecting these data and a number of methodological changes were introduced. These include a reduction in the number of reporters from 98 to 23 other depository corporations, and a refocusing of the data on other depository corporations' domestic lending operations. † Prior to second quarter of 1993, calculated from interest accrued on both krone- and foreign currency-denominated loan accounts divided by average loan balance (including nonperforming loans from 1991) in the quarter. † Prior to 1990, weighted average rates on overdrafts.

Government Bond Yield:

Yield on five-year government bonds. † Beginning June 1983, refers to secondary market yields of government bonds with a ten-year maturity. This rate is used to measure long-term interest rates for assessing convergence among the European Union member states.

Mortgage Bond Yield:

Yield on 20-year mortgage credit bonds.

Prices, Production, Labor:

Share Prices (Period Average and End of Month):

Market capitalization weighted index of all stocks traded on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange, base December 31, 1995.

Industrial and Shipping Share Prices (End of Month):

Data are represented by a Laspeyres-type index, base 1935. The index covers a sample of shares on the Copenhagen exchange, refers to end-of-month quotations and covers a sample of shares on the Copenhagen exchange. † Beginning in January 1957, share price index, base 1958. † Beginning in January 1964, share price index, base 1960. † Beginning in January 1965, share price index, base 1971. † Beginning in January 1970, share price index, base January 1, 1983.

Prices, Home and Import Goods:

Source: Statistical Office. Weights reference period: 2005; Sectoral Coverage: the sum of the import and production values for the home market excluding VAT and excise duties; Number of Items in Basket: about 800 enterprises; Basis for calculation: weights are based on the supply and use tables from national accounts.

Consumer Prices:

Source: Statistical Office. Weights Reference Period: weights are updated every four to five years; Geographical Coverage: whole

country; Number of Items in Basket: 25,000 prices; Basis for Calculation: weights are based on a Household Budget Survey combined with the weights of the consumer groups in the national accounts.

Wages: Hourly Earnings:

Source: Statistical Office. Data are in kroner and represent mainly male workers in manufacturing industries, excluding agriculture and fishing, employing 10 or more persons. † Prior to 1988, enterprises employing six or more persons were sampled. Annual data are calculated independently and are not an average of quarterly data.

Unemployment:

Source: Statistical Office. The statistics on the registered number of unemployed persons are, to the greatest possible extent, compiled in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the ILO. According to these guidelines a person has to meet 3 requirements to be defined as unemployed: 1) out of work, 2) available for work and 3) actively in search of work. The data cover include those between the ages of 16-66.

Industrial Production:

Data are sourced from the OECD database, weights reference period: 2010. The sample is stratified by activity (approximately 50). Enterprises employing at least 200 persons in industry activities are surveyed. A sample is drawn for units employing between 20 and 199 persons. 1200 enterprises are surveyed, which represents a universe of 3000 enterprises with at least 20 persons employed. The sample covers about 85 percent of the turnover in this universe.

Agricultural Production:

The series is from the Statistical Office, weights reference period: 1985.

International Transactions:

Value of Exports and Imports:

Source: Statistical Office. Trade data before 1988 does not include ships etc.

Trade data are all published in the *Monthly Bulletin of External Trade*.

Trade indices:

Source: Statistical Office. Fisher indices, weights reference period: 1995.

Import Prices:

Statistical Office, weights reference period: 1995. The series is a component of the *Home and Import Goods* producer price index.

Government Finance:

Accrual data on general government are compiled by Eurostat. The fiscal year ends December 31.

National Accounts:

Source: Eurostat. † Beginning in 1988, data have been revised significantly following the implementation of the *ESA 2010* as indicated by the country. Beginning in 1999, euro data are sourced from the Eurostat database. Eurostat introduced chain-linked GDP volume measures to both annual and quarterly data with the release of the third quarter 2005 on November 30, 2005. Chain-linked GDP volume measures are expressed in the prices of the previous year and re-referenced to 2010.