QUALITY DECLARATION
Balance of payments and international investment position

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Quality of statistics

1 Relevance

1.1 Purpose and information needs

1.1.1 Purpose of statistics

The purpose of the balance of payments and international investment position is to compile a country's real and financial transactions with and position values against the rest of the world. The balance of payments and international investment position are used as a basis for analysis of the economy in the short and long term.

The balance of payments is divided into:

- The current account, which shows trade in goods and services, primary income, which mainly consists of wages and returns on financial assets and liabilities, and secondary income such as EU grants and international cooperation.
- The capital balance, which includes EU grants and other grants for real investments, as well as purchases and sales of non-produced non-financial assets.
- The financial balance, which is divided into direct investments, portfolio investments, financial derivatives, other investments and the foreign exchange reserve . The financial balance shows transactions in financial assets and liabilities towards the outside world. Asset transactions include, among other things, trading in foreign securities and Swedish loan claims against foreign countries. Liabilities include, for example, trading in securities with a Swedish issuer and loans abroad with a Swedish borrower.

For information on how the statistics are produced, refer to the documentation Production of Statistics at scb.se/FM0001 .

The Riksbank is responsible for the Swedish balance of payments statistics and the data is collected, processed and published by Statistics Sweden. The international investment position is compiled in parallel with the balance of payments. The international investment position shows a country's total net debt/net assets vis-à-vis the rest of the world and is reported in the form of position values across all domestic sectors' assets and liabilities. The net of assets and liabilities is thus a measure of a country's wealth vis-à-vis the rest of the world. The international investment position is divided, just like the financial balance, into direct investments, portfolio investments, financial derivatives, other investments and the foreign exchange reserve and is reported with direct investments at both book value and market value.

When the sources and methods of the balance of payments are described below, the international investment position is also included, although this is not always explicitly stated.

1.1.2 Information needs of statistical users

The balance of payments, the international investment position and its account items are used as a basis for analyzing the economy in the short and long term. For example:

- as a basis for the external part of the national accounts
- as a basis for structural statistics and to shed light on issues surrounding foreign ownership of domestic companies (direct investment)
- as a basis for analysis of savings and investments
- as a basis for analyzing the financing and external debts of various sectors
- as a basis for analysis of trading partners and connections and dependencies to other countries
- as a basis for exchange rate analysis

Users include the Riksbank, the Ministry of Finance, the National Institute of Economic Research, the National Accounts, the Swedish Board of Trade, economists, researchers and the media.

Eurostat, the European Central Bank, the OECD and other international bodies use the statistics for analysis and further dissemination of international statistics.

1.2 Content of the statistics

Statistical variable of interest is the market value of Sweden's real and financial transactions with the rest of the world that took place during the current quarter. For the international investment position, it corresponds to Sweden's assets and liabilities at the end of the period. In practice, variable of interest and target variable differ, mainly in that not all real and financial transactions can be collected due to the burden on respondents. Target variable is Sweden's real and financial transactions with the rest of the world that can be collected.

1.2.1 Object and population

The population of interest is Sweden's economic activity in the form of economic transactions with the rest of the world during a certain period or the value of various holdings at the end of a period for the international investment position, as well as their returns. Among the items in the balance of payments there is no complete list of all transactions that take place between Sweden and the rest of the world, but data on transactions, returns and position values are collected from companies.

The Riksbank Act means that all Swedes (private individuals, companies and organisations) who carry out transactions with foreign countries can be covered by statistical reporting. In practice, for the collection of data for the financial balance, companies that are large players in each sector are covered, taking into account the burden on the data provider. The target population corresponds to the population of interest with the exception of certain parts of the balance of payments where the target population is somewhat limited because data is deliberately not collected from small players and thus does not reach all transactions (see also 2.2.1 Selection).

The observation objects correspond to the target and interest objects and are economic transactions or foreign position values for a certain period.
Certain account items are model-assessed, for example financial services, see further
2.2.6 Model assumptions. Other services that are model estimated are transport services, insurance services and diplomatic services, this is done within the framework of *the Foreign Trade in Services* (UHT) survey.

1.2.2 Variables

Variables of interest are the characteristics of a transaction in the balance of payments and of the position values in the international investment position. Target variables correspond to variables of interest and may differ depending on which account item the transaction/position value refers to, but may, for example, be:

Sector

Currency

Term

Country

Export

Import

Assets

Liabilities

Observation variables usually correspond to target variables, but an exception is the country distribution in direct investments which is model-distributed , see 2.2.6 Model assumptions.

1.2.3 Statistical measures

The statistical measure used is sum. Values are given in billions of SEK.

1.2.4 Accounting groups

Accounting groups are the account items in the balance of payments (the international investment position). The account items describe the type of transaction referred to, for example portfolio investments, wages, EU grants or trade in services. For the current account, in addition to account items, trade within/outside the EU and imports and exports are also reported. In the capital account, the account items are reported divided into imports and exports. The financial balance reports account items by type of investment (in Sweden or abroad).

The international investment position has the accounting groups assets, liabilities, currency, domestic sector and maturity. The account items here are the same as in the financial balance sheet.

For portfolio investments, transactions are reported by type of instrument, issue currency, maturity, country and issuer sector . For the direct investment account item, net transactions are broken down by industry, country and investment item.

1.2.5 Reference times

For the balance of payments, the reference period is month, quarter and year. For the international investment position, which refers to position values, the reference period is the end of the quarter, half-year or year.

2 Reliability

2.1 Overall reliability

The collection for the balance of payments is done through several different surveys with varying sampling methods; total survey, cut -off survey, sample surveys and assessment samples are used. In most cases, companies are the data providers. The data for the financial balance (direct investments, portfolio investments, financial derivatives and other investments) and return items that go to the current account are collected within the framework of the own survey. In addition, statistics from other surveys are used, these are explained below.

Sources for the current account are mainly the surveys *Foreign Trade in Services* (UHT) and *Foreign Trade in Goods* (UHV). UHT is also the main source for the capital account. The collection for UHV and UHV is done through a total survey (via register) and a cut -off survey and a sample survey with a cut -off, respectively. For more information about the sources for the current account, see the documentation Production of Statistics at scb.se/FM0001 .

The financial balance (and international investment position) is collected via several different surveys.

In 2021, the collection changed to portfolio investments. The majority is now produced using VINN (the securities holding database) and SVDB (the Swedish securities database) as sources. A supplementary survey is carried out on the balance of payments with supplementary sources and information collected via assessment sampling. This means that using different types of information, for example via external monitoring, other surveys or previous reporting to the balance of payments, an attempt is made to determine which companies are relevant for the supplementary reporting in order to provide as much value coverage as possible while at the same time ensuring the burden on respondents.

The annual survey of direct investments is a sample survey with a stratified sample. Reaching the transactions made with the outside world means that one needs to reach the companies that have transactions with the outside world. For various types of financial transactions, this is in principle impossible. Additional collection for the financial balance is done via *Financial Market Statistics* (FMR) and *Balance Statistics against Foreign Countries* (BB-

BAST) as well as *Companies' Foreign Trade Credits* (HKU). For more information about the sources of the financial balance, see the documentation Production of Statistics at scb.se/FM0001 . See also the documentation for the respective survey for more information.

The balance of payments is based on a number of different surveys that are supplemented by a number of primary sources and calculation models. Reliability depends largely on the quality of the different sources and the model assumptions that are necessary to produce the balance of payments target variables, which may differ from the primary sources' target variables. Model assumptions and framework coverage are considered to be the most contributing sources of uncertainty. It is not possible to achieve a comprehensive measure of reliability because the balance of payments is based on a number of different sources and model assumptions.

The quality of the main aggregates in the current account can be considered good. However, in the financial balance there are account items that are extensive in terms of volume while also showing high volatility, mainly portfolio investments. In 2021, VINN and SVDB were implemented as sources for portfolio investments, which has led to better coverage and increased quality.

Historically, there have been significant revisions to this data from time to time. Reliability decreases as more detailed breakdowns are made.

2.2 Sources of uncertainty

Below is an overall assessment of the contribution of individual sources of uncertainty to overall reliability based on collections for *Direct Investments* (DI) and
Portfolio investment (PI) and the primary sources UHV, UHT, FMR (MFI and RUTS sub-surveys), SVDB, HKU and BB-BAST. The primary statistics are assessed from the perspective of the balance of payments. This means that a source of uncertainty for the primary statistics is not necessarily valued in the same way for the balance of payments. Model assumptions and framework coverage are the sources that are considered to contribute most to uncertainty in the estimates.

2.2.1 Selection

Direct investments abroad and in Sweden are collected via an annual sample survey with stratified sampling. The sample is largely based on a group register, where foreign subsidiaries and parent companies are reported for all Swedish groups. The register is based on the companies' annual reports. The coverage is expected to be good, with the proviso that the register is based on the most recently declared annual report (one year's delay compared to the reference period to which the statistics refer). Clusters of legal entities (companies) are used as the sample object. In most cases, clusters are defined as groups, in other cases clusters are associated companies that only consist of one legal entity. The sampling frame is stratified with respect to the type of group, e.g. large players including banks and insurance companies that are monthly reporters to Statistics Sweden for balance of payments statistics, and

size. The size measures used are primarily reported direct investment assets the year before the reference year, secondarily equity and thirdly share capital. The largest groups according to size are surveyed in total and random samples are selected from the rest. The legal entity is used as the object of observation. Within the groups, one or more legal entities are observed depending on the ownership structure within the group.

The use of UHT in the current account and HKU and BB-BAST in the financial account also gives rise to sampling uncertainty because these are sample surveys. For BB-BAST, the random uncertainty in the estimation of the population parameters is large. No other sources of the balance of payments give rise to sampling uncertainty. The assessment is that sampling uncertainty is not one of the most contributing sources of uncertainty for the balance of payments. At present, there is no quantified information on the contribution of the source of uncertainty to the reported statistics or whether the problem is systematic or random.

For more information about the selection procedure, see the documentation Production of Statistics at scb.se/FM0001 .

2.2.2 Frame coverage

Since the balance of payments is composed of a variety of surveys, the risk of problems with under- or over-coverage increases. The framework coverage can also vary because the framework in some parts of the balance of payments is more difficult to construct than in others. An example of under-coverage is a Swedish company that has acquired a subsidiary abroad before or during the reference year and has not reported this to Statistics Sweden. An example of over-coverage is a company that has gone bankrupt or been liquidated.

The frame population for DI regarding Swedish assets abroad is all companies that have made a direct investment abroad. The frame population for foreign assets in Sweden is all companies in Sweden that are, in whole or in part, owned from abroad. The group register is used in the frame production and among the groups included in the survey, certain coverage gaps have been identified. This means that groups that should be included are missing (undercoverage) and groups that should not be included are included (overcoverage). Reporters and values can be included retrospectively if it is discovered that there are actors who should have reported. Overcoverage is handled to the extent of time and resources. At present, there is no quantified information on the contribution of under- or overcoverage to the reported statistics.

Portfolio *investments* (PI) include acquisitions and disposals of shares/units and interest-bearing debt securities. PI is collected monthly, quarterly and semi-annually. The supplementary collection of portfolio investments held in foreign custody is collected semi-annually and the data sources consist of approximately 50 actors, mainly non-financial companies. The framework for the survey is actors who in previous collections indicated that they have foreign or Swedish securities held in foreign custody. The collection on a

monthly and quarterly basis consists of data from VINN and SVDB (quarterly only). Description of the framework population, etc. for these is described in Statistics Sweden's Balance of Payments Report scb.se/FM0001 and at scb.se/fm9998 .

In HKU there is a known undercoverage that is due to the framework procedure; the framework population is determined using data from UHV. This means that companies with only foreign trade in services are not covered by the statistics. For the BB-BAST survey, the uncertainty regarding framework coverage is relatively extensive. For UHT, a framework is constructed based on Statistics Sweden's business register together with data from other sources. The construction is difficult and the risk of over- and undercoverage is significant.

Difficulties in constructing a framework population are considered to contribute to significant uncertainty in the reliability of the balance of payments. It is difficult to assess whether the coverage problem is over- or under-coverage . The source of uncertainty, framework coverage, leads to significant uncertainty for the balance of payments and can give rise to systematic problems.

For more information about the framework procedure, see the documentation Production of Statistics at scb.se/FM0001 .

2.2.3 Measurement

For those reporting to the balance of payments, data is collected using an electronic questionnaire. As in all surveys using questionnaires, measurement errors can occur due to a question being misunderstood and thus answered incorrectly. However, machine validation checks make certain types of misreporting impossible. For some items, the data can also be checked against the companies' annual accounts. Since the implementation in 2021 of VINN and SVDB as sources for portfolio investments, data comes largely from register information.

A special form of measurement error that can arise when the collection comes from different sources is that only one side of a transaction is measured. The balance of payments is based on the principle of double entry. Specifically, a transaction in the current account must be matched by a transaction in the financial account. Transactions in the financial account may also have an opposite transaction in another item in the financial account. In the case where only one side of the transaction is observed, this gives rise to the so-called residual item in the balance of payments.

An example is if a company's exports are collected in the current account while the payment for the goods sold is collected in the financial account. If the same company is a reporter in both parts, we observe both sides of the transaction. If not, a discrepancy is created that contributes to the residual item.

Measurement errors are stated as the most significant source of uncertainty in FMR's statistics, which are the basis for other investments, loans and deposits. For UHV and UHT, measurement errors are also considered to be the largest sources of uncertainty, partly because there are many commodity codes for data providers to choose from. However, it is stated to have a greater impact on breakdowns than totals, and is therefore not seen as making a significant contribution to measurement uncertainty for the balance of payments, given that totals are used, no breakdowns by country or commodity group are reported.

This type of measurement error is believed to contribute to relatively large uncertainty in the estimates, although it is difficult to assess. It is also difficult to assess the likely consequences of the measurement errors and whether the problem is random or systematic.

For more information about the collection procedure, see the documentation on the production of statistics at scb.se/FM0001 .

2.2.4 Lapses

The response rate varies between the surveys conducted for different parts of the balance of payments. For UHV, for example, the loss compensation in 2017 amounted to approximately three percent of the total export value and approximately five percent of the total import value, calculated at the first publication date, for intra-EU trade. The dropout rate usually decreases at revision times as data continues to arrive even after the first publication.

For UHT, the response rate is usually between 80 and 85 percent when the survey is first compiled. The response rate in the annual survey on direct investment remains around 90 percent. The response rate in the semi-annual survey on portfolio investment is usually high with a small dropout rate.

The choice of method for imputation in the event of non-response depends on the impact of the respondent on the statistics. Usually, the previous period's value is imputed , but this also varies between the different parts of the balance of payments. No non-response study has been conducted and it is not known whether there is systematicity in the non-response. Non-response is assumed to contribute moderately to uncertainty in the statistics.

For more information about dropout follow-up, see the documentation on the production of statistics at scb.se/FM0001 .

2.2.5 Processing

Several surveys are used to collect data for the different parts of the balance of payments. The processing of the different parts differs. All companies provide information about their transactions with foreign countries and assets/liabilities to foreign countries broken down by country and in several cases also by sector and currency. Collected data is checked by Statistics Sweden and corrected if necessary. Some data providers are contacted for

checking/supplementing/changing unclear data. Additional validity checks are then carried out automatically and manually. There are no known shortcomings in terms of merging data. Processing errors are not considered to significantly affect reliability.

2.2.6 Model assumptions

A number of model estimates are made for different parts of the balance of payments and the international investment position. The reason why some parts are estimated instead of collected is partly to reduce the burden on respondents or because collected data needs to be processed, and partly because some data are not observable. Because many parts of the balance of payments are based on model calculations, model assumptions are considered to be the most significant source of uncertainty in the statistics. It is difficult to assess what consequences model assumptions have on the statistics.

A detailed description of the model assumptions made in the production of the statistics is described in the document Production of Statistics. See the documentation at scb.se/FM0001 .

2.3 Preliminary statistics compared with final ones

The balance of payments revision policy is as follows:

When publishing quarter 1, the immediately preceding 16 quarters are revised.
When publishing quarter 2, the previous 9 quarters are revised.
When publishing quarter 3, the previous 14 quarters are revised.
When publishing quarter 4, the previous 15 quarters are revised.
Exceptionally, additional periods may be revised if there have been changes in methodology or new data has been added that provide a significantly changed picture of the balance of payments. The statistics are final upon publication but are revised if established data is received. Revisions vary in size and in which items are revised. The size and direction of the revisions are followed up.

The balance of payments and international investment position items that consist of forecast values are replaced with outcomes when the annual survey for direct investment and the semi-annual survey for portfolio investment are completed. This occurs when publishing quarter 3 and quarters 2 and 4, respectively.

3 Timeliness and punctuality

3.1 Production time

The balance of payments is collected, compiled and delivered to various stakeholders monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually. The data must be received by Statistics Sweden no later than the 15th of the month after the end of the reference period. In some sub-surveys, longer response times occur.

The production time for the balance of payments published quarterly is approximately 60 days. For some parts of the balance of payments, this time can vary between 2 and 5 months. For those parts that are not completed at the time of the first publication of the statistics, a number of estimates are made.

3.2 Frequency

The reference period for statistics that are collected, produced and reported is monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually. National publication takes place quarterly, semi-annually and annually.

3.3 Punctuality

Deliveries and publication follow an agreed schedule.

4 Accessibility and clarity

4.1 Access to statistics

Statistics Sweden has been producing and publishing Sweden's balance of payments and international investment position on behalf of Sveriges Riksbank since September 2007. Statistics on the balance of payments are available on the Statistics Sweden website scb.se. All parts of the balance of payments and international investment position are available in the Statistics Database. For further breakdowns within the financial balance, portfolio and direct investments are reported specifically. For more breakdowns within goods and services, see the surveys
Foreign trade in goods and Foreign trade in services on Statistics Sweden's website.

Older time series are published in Excel.
In addition, statistical deliveries are sent to:
- European Central Bank (ECB)
- Eurostat
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) which publishes so-called SDDS statistics
(Special Data Dissemination Standard)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- Bank for International Settlements (BIS) - World Bank (WBG)

4.2 Possibility of additional statistics

In addition to the freely available statistics on scb.se and through Eurostat, there is also the possibility of ordering additional statistics on request, for a fee. However, detailed statistics carry a risk of data providers being exposed. Therefore, there are limitations on what can be disclosed.

4.3 Presentation

The balance of payments is published in the Statistical Database quarterly and semi-annually. The main features are presented in tables and diagrams in the statistical database and in a statistical news release. In addition, there are a few older time series published in Excel.

4.4 Documentation

The production and design of the balance of payments is documented in the document Statistics Production (STAF) and its quality is summarized in the document Quality Declaration. All documentation on the balance of payments is available at www.scb.se/FM0001. On SCB's website, all documentation relating to the primary sources UHV, UHT, FMR, SVDB, HKU and BB-BAST is also available under their respective websites at scb.se.

5 Comparability and interoperability

5.1 Comparability over time

The balance of payments statistics follow the recommendations for statistics that
IMF publishes in " Balance often Payments Manual" (BPM6). The current version of the IMF's manual is the sixth in the series and the statistics were published for the first time according to BPM6 in Sweden in December 2014. In connection with this, the definition of several items in the balance of payments statistics was also changed. The collection was changed from 2013 and, as far as possible and relevant, a linking of data between the period before and after January 2013 was also made.
However, some time series breaks remain that have not been possible to bridge. Sweden's membership in the EU has also entailed certain special requirements for the statistics that cannot be compared with statistics from before EU entry. There are also time series breaks in older periods that result from previous manual changes but also in some cases when method changes have occurred.

5.2 Comparability between groups

The balance of payments statistics have very good compliance with international recommendations, which makes comparisons with other countries possible.

5.3 Other interoperability

Foreign trade in goods is included as a basis in the balance of payments and the statistics can therefore be used in combination with statistics on trade in goods to see underlying commodity groups and geographical distribution. Due to different definitions and delimitations, the data reported in Foreign trade in goods and the trade balance of the balance of payments differ. The definition of foreign trade is based on border crossings, while the definition within the balance of payments is instead based on changes of ownership. This means that the statistics are not directly comparable.

5.4 Numerical consistency

Both foreign trade in goods and services is included as a basis in both Statistics Sweden's quarterly calculations of GDP and the balance of payments.

The balance of payments calculations are coordinated with the national accounts in terms of sources, methods and calculations from 2020, with measures taken to coordinate the time series even further back. A project covering the coordination of the financial part between the balance of

payments and the national accounts was started in 2020 and will continue into 2022.

General information

A Classification Official Statistics of Sweden

The statistics do not belong to Sweden's official statistics.

B Privacy and personal data processing

In the authorities' special activities for the production of statistics, confidentiality applies according to Chapter 24, Section 8 of the Public Access and Secrecy Act (2009:400).
The survey does not handle personal data.

C Conservation and thinning

Work on special thinning regulations is underway in the balance of payments area.

D Duty to provide information

The obligation to provide information exists under the Sveriges Riksbank Act (1988:1385) Chapter 6, Section 9. More information can also be found in the Riksbank's Statutes (RBFS 2002:4). This means that there is a statutory obligation to provide the information to Statistics Sweden. The Riksbank has the right to impose a fine on companies/organizations/authorities that do not report.

E EU regulation and international reporting

The data obligation is also regulated at the EU level through the following regulations.

Regulation (No 184/2005) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2005 on European Union statistics relating to balance of payments, exports and imports of services and direct investment (OJ L35/23 of 8/02/2005).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment as regards the updating of data requirements and definitions.
Guideline of the European Central Bank of 16 July 2004 on the reporting requirements of the European Central Bank (ECB) on balance of payments and international investment position statistics and foreign exchange liquidity. (ECB/2004/15)
(2004/808/EC)
When it comes to collecting and processing balance of payments data at EU level, there is a division of responsibility between Eurostat and the ECB. Eurostat is responsible for quarterly and annual statistics, while the ECB focuses more on short-term statistical data.

Statistics are reported to:
- European Central Bank (ECB)
- Eurostat
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) which publishes so-called SDDS statistics
(Special Data Dissemination Standard)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
- World Bank (WBG)

F History

In **1922,** the first official balance of payments was compiled by the Treasury Department at the request of the League of Nations, which wanted the data for its annual " Statistics on Balances of Payments" . often Payments ”.

In **1927,** the Board of Trade took over the work of compiling the balance of payments, which was published in Kommersiella Meddelanden until the outbreak of war.

In **1947,** production of the balance of payments resumed, now by the Sveriges Riksbank, which is still responsible for the statistics and for reporting to the IMF, OECD and BIS. After Sweden's entry into the EU, Eurostat and the ECB have also been added as recipients of the statistics.

Year **2007** The Riksbank outsourced the production of the balance of payments to Statistics Sweden. The Riksbank is still (2017) the responsible authority. Annual time series have been available since 1950, while quarterly data have been available since 1982.

G Contact details

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Appendix 1, FMBoP ACCOUNT

Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden

ES/BFM
Balance of payments statistics 2014-04-03

Account
B Current account
K Capital balance
F Financial balance

B BALANCE OF TRADE

B1	Goods
B101	Trade balance fob-fob
B1010111	Net trade
B1010311	Bunkering and provisioning
B1010411	NR correction, goods
B1010412	Corr to fob-fob
B102	Merchanting , gross
B1020111	Merchanting , goods sold
B1020112	Merchanting , purchased goods
B103	Non-monetary gold
B2	Services
B201	Processing of goods
B2010111	Processing of goods
B202	Maintenance and repair services
B2020111	Maintenance and repair services
B203	Transportation
B20301	Shipping total
B2030111	Shipping passengers
B2030112	Shipping freight charter hire
B2030113	Sea freight
B2030114	Sea freight corr. cif
B2030115	Shipping other
B20302	Air transport total
B2030211	Air transport passengers
B2030212	Air transport cargo charter rental
B2030213	Air freight
B2030214	Air transport freight corr cif B 2030215
Other air transport	
B20303	Total rail transport
B2030311	Rail passenger transport
B2030312	Rail transport freight charter hire
B2030313	Rail transport freight
B2030314	Rail transport freight corr cif

B2030315 Other rail transport B20304 Road transport total B2030411 Road passenger transport B2030412 Road transport freight charter rental B 2030413 Road transport freight B2030414 Road transport freight corr . cif B2030415 Road transport other B20305 Inland waterway transport total B2030511 Inland waterway transport of passengers B2030512 Inland waterway transport freight charter B2030513 Inland waterway transport freight B2030514 Inland waterway transport freight corr cif B2030515 Inland waterway transport other
B20306 Space transport total B2030611 Space transportation
B20307 Pipeline transportation total B2030711 Pipeline transportation
B20308 Total electricity transmission B2030811 Transmission of electricity
B 20309 Postal and courier services total B2030911 Postal service B2030912 Courier service
B 20310 Other transport services total B2031011 Other transport services

B204 Travel

B20401 Business travel

B2040111 Business travel, seasonal/ cross-border work .

B2040112 Business travel, other

B20402 Private travel

B2040211 Private travel, health-related

B2040212 Private travel, education-related

B2040213 Private travel, other

B20403 Travel, non-allocated

B2040311 Travel, non-distributable

B205	Construction services
B2050111	Construction services abroad
B2050112	Construction services in Sweden
B206	Insurance and pension services
B20601	Direct insurance
B2060111	Life and pension insurance
B2060112	Shipping insurance
B2060113	Other direct insurance
B20602	Reinsurance
B2060211	Reinsurance
B20603	Other insurance services
B2060311	Other insurance services
B20604	Services related to pension and social security guarantees
B2060411	Services related to pension and social security guarantees
B207	Financial services
B2070111	Financial services excl . FISIM
B2070112	FISIM
B208	Use of intellectual property rights
B2080111	Franchise and similar rights

B2080112	Other royalties and licensing fees
B209	Telecommunications, data and information services
B20901	Telecommunication services
B2090111	Telecommunication services
B20902	Data services
B2090211	Data services
B20903	Information services
B2090311	News and telegram agency services
B2090312	Other information services
B210	Other business services
B21001	Research and development services
B210011	R&D competence development
B2100111	Commissions R&D
B2100112	Sale of R&D rights
B210012	R&D Other

B2100121	R&D Other
B21002	Business and consulting services
B210021	Business and consulting services
B2100211	Legal services
B2100212	Accounting and administrative services
B2100213	Management consultants and public relations
B210022	Marketing
B2100221	Marketing
B21003	Technical, trade-related and other business services
B210031	Architectural, technical and scientific services
B2100311	Architectural services
B2100312	Technical services
B2100313	Scientific services
B210032	Environmental, agricultural and mining services
B2100321	Agricultural services
B2100322	Mining services
B2100323	Environmental and waste services
B210033	Other miscellaneous business services
B2100331	Operational leasing
B2100332	Commodity commissions
B2100333	Intra-group services
B2100334	Other business services n.e.c.
B211	Personal, cultural and recreational
B21101	Total film, radio and TV services
B2110111	Film, radio and television services
B21102	Other personal, cultural and recreational services
B2110211	Educational services
B2110212	Healthcare services
B2110213	Cultural heritage and recreation services
B2110214	Other personal services

B212	Other public goods and services
B2120111	Embassy costs in Sweden
B2120112	Embassy expenses abroad
B2120211	Military expenses
B2120311	Public goods and services nie .
B299	NR corrections Services
B3	Primary income
B301	Salaries
B3010111	Salaries
B3010211	Tax on salary
B302	Return on capital
B3021	Return on direct investment
B30211	Dividend direct investment
B3021111	Take home dividend Di
B3021112	Tax on dividends taken home, Di
B30212	DI reinvested profits
B3021211	DI reinvested profits
B30213	Interest rates on direct investment
B3021311	Interest income subsidiaries
B3021312	Interest income sister company
B3021313	Interest income parent company
B3021314	Interest expense subsidiaries
B3021315	Interest expense sister company
B3021316	Interest expense parent company
B3022	Portfolio investment return
B30221	Dividend portfolio shares
B3022111	Dividends taken from portfolio shares
B30222	Dividend fund units
B3022211	Fund units reinvested dividends

B30223	Short-term interest rate
B3022311	Interest rate short foreign stocks
B3022312	Interest rate short Swedish VP

B30224	Interest rate long term
B3024111	Interest rate long foreign stocks
B3024112	Interest rate long Swedish vp
B3024	Interest on other investments
B3024111	Interest on bank balances
B3024112	Interest on loans
B3024113	Interest on SDR debt
B3025	Return on foreign exchange reserves
B30251	Dividend on the foreign exchange reserve
B30252	Interest on the foreign exchange reserve
B3025211	Interest on SDR
B3025212	Interest on reserve position in the IMF
B3025213	Interest rate fixed income securities
B3025215	Interest rate claims in the foreign exchange reserve
B3025216	Interest on gold bars
B3025217	Interest on unspec gold
B3025218	Interest on banknotes, coins, deposits, central banks
B3025219	Interest on banknotes, coins, deposits, banks
B303	Other primary income
B30301	Product and production taxes
B3030111	Product taxes, public
B3030112	Product taxes, private
B3030121	Other production taxes, public
B3030122	Other production taxes, private
B30302	Product and production subsidies

B3030211	Product subsidies, public
B3030212	Product subsidies, private
B3030221	Other production subv , public
B3030222	Other product subsidies, private
B30303	Renting natural resources
B3030311	Renting natural resources

B4	Secondary income
B401	Public transfers
B40101	Tax and social security contributions /benefits, off transf.
B4010111	Tax on dividends and salary, off transf
B4010112	Social security contributions, off transf
B4010113	Social benefits, off transf
B40102	International cooperation, public
B401021	Development assistance, public
B4010211	Development assistance, public
B401022	EU grant, off transfer
B4010221	Other EU grants, off transf.
B4010222	Customs duty, off transf
B4010223	Agricultural tax, off transf
B4010224	Phasing-in fee, off transf
B401023	EU VAT and GNI, excluding transf.
B4010231	EU VAT, off- transfer
B4010232	GNI, off transf.
B401024	Contributions to other int . org , off transf.
B4010241	Contributions to other int . org , off transf.
B40103	Other public transfers
B4010311	Off transf. nine .

B402	Transfers, other sectors
B40201	Tax and social security contributions /benefits, other sect.
B4020111	Tax on wages and salaries, other sectors
B4020112	Social contributions, other sectors
B4020113	Social benefits, other sectors
B40202	Insurance, transfers
B402021	Net insurance premiums, excl. life
B4020211	Freight insurance premiums, transf
B4020212	Other insurance premiums excl. life, transfer
B4020213	Reinsurance premiums, transfer
B402022	Insurance claims, excluding life
B4020221	Freight insurance compensation, transf
B4020222	Other insurance indemnities excl . life, transfer
B4020223	Reinsurance claims, transfer
B40203	International cooperation, other sectors
B402031	Development assistance, other sectors
B4020311	Development assistance, other sectors
B402032	EU grants, other sectors
B4020321	Other EU grants, transfers other sectors
B4020322	Agriculture, transf other sectors
B4020323	Labor market, transf other sectors
B4020324	Growth, transformation other sectors
B4020325	Other EU transfers other sectors
B402033	Contributions to other int . orgs , other sectors
B4020331	Contributions to other int . org ., other sectors
B40204	Transf . other sectors other
B402041	Personal transfers
B4020411	Transfer of earned income

B4020412 Other personal transfers

B402042 Transf . other sectors nie .

B4020421 Transf . other sectors nie .

K Capital balance

K101 Intangible assets

K1010111 Acquisition and disposal of intangible assets

K201 Capital transfers

K20101 Capital taxes

K2010111 Capital taxes

K20102 Investment grants and other transfers

K2010211 Investment grants and other transfers

K20103 Capital transfer , EU grant

K2010311 Capital Transfer EU Agriculture

K2010312 Capital transfer EU Growth

K2010313 Capital transfer EU other

K20104 Capital transfers , other

K2010411 Forgiven receivables

K2010412 Capital transfer assistance K 2010413 Capital transfer , other

F Financial balance

F1 Direct investment

F11 Equity

F1101 Equity outgoing inv

F1101010 Equity closing investment

F1101020 Holiday home outgoing inv

F1101030 Commercial real estate outgoing investment

F1102 Equity, opening investment

F1102010 Equity opening investment

F1102020 Holiday home including interior

F1102030 Commercial real estate including investment

F1103 Annual general meeting direct investment

F1103030 ÅVM direct investment

F12 Di Loan

F1201 DI loan outgoing investment

F1201010 Loans outgoing inv , daughter F 1201020 Trade credits outgoing inv.

F1202 DI loan initial investment

F1202010 Loans, initial investment , parent

F1202020 Trade credits ing inv.

F1203 DI loan sister company

F1203010 Loan to sister company

F2 Portfolio investment

F21 Shares and fund units

F211 Shares

F2110010 Shares F 212 Fund units

F2120010 Fund units

F2120011 Foreign funds, CPIS

F2120012 Foreign funds, CPIS sv fund company

F2120020 Reinvested dividend funds

F22 Interest-bearing securities

F221 Interest-bearing long-term

F2210010 Interest-bearing long-term

F2210011 Sv long-term interest-bearing accrued interest, offsetting F 2210012 Sv long-term interest-bearing interest paid

F2210020 Swedish long-term fixed-income foreign debt deposit

F2210021 Swedish long-term interest-bearing interest paid

F2210030 Swedish long-term fixed income repo

F2210040 Swedish long-term interest-bearing reverse repo

F222 Short-term interest-bearing

F2220010 Interest-bearing short

F2220011 Sv short interest bearing accrued interest, offsetting

F2220020 Swedish short-term interest-bearing foreign deposit

F2220030 Swedish short interest bearing repo

F2220040 Swedish short-term interest-bearing reverse repo

F3 Financial derivatives F

3101 Financial derivatives, asset

F3101010 Options

F3101020 Forwards

F3101030 Futures

F3101040 Swaps

F 3101050 Employee stock options

F3101060 Other derivatives F3101070 Ospec derivatives

F3201 Financial derivatives, liability

F3201010 Options

F 3201020 Forwards

F 3201030 Futures

F3201040 Swaps

F 3201050 Employee stock options

F 3201060 Other derivatives

F3201070 Ospec derivative

F3301	Financial derivatives, revalued
F3301010	Options
F3301020	Forwards
F3301030	Futures

F3301040	Swaps
F3301050	Employee stock options
F3301060	Other derivatives
F3301070	Ospec derivatives
F4	Other investments
F4101	Other shares
F4101010	Other shares
F4201	Banknotes, coins and deposits
F4201010	Deposits MFI
F4201020	Bank balance
F4201030	Interbank positions
F4301	Loan
F4301010	Loan
F4401	Insurance, pension and social security . Guarantees
F4401010	Non-life insurance technical reserves
F4401020	Life insurance
F4401030	Pension insurance
F4401040	Receivables from pension administrators
F4401050	Entitlement to non-pension benefits
F4401060	Commissions under standard guarantees
F4501	Trade credits
F4501010	Trade credits
F4601	Other capital
F4601010	Other capital
F4701	SDR
F4701010	SDR
F5	Foreign exchange reserve
F51	VR Monetary Gold
F5101010	VR Monetary gold, gold bars
F5101020	VR Monetary gold, unspec gold

F52	VR SDR
F5201010	VR SDR
F53	VR Reserve position in the IMF
F5301010	VR Reserve position in the IMF
F54	VR Other foreign exchange reserves
F5401	VR Banknotes, coins and deposits
F5401010	VR Banknotes, coins and deposits in banks
F5401020	VR Banknotes, coins and deposits in banks
F5402	VR Securities
F5402010	VR Shares
F5402020	VR Fixed Income Securities Short
F5402030	VR Fixed income securities long
F5403	VR Financial derivatives
F5403010	VR Financial derivatives
F5404	VR Other receivables
F5404010	VR Other receivables