

The household sector

Country presentation: Iceland

Atli Páll Helgason- Statistics Iceland

Workshop on Financial Accounts

Brussels, 1-4 October 2022



Content

- The household sector in Iceland
- Data sources
- Examples of challenges and assumptions

The household sector in Iceland

- Includes S.15
 - Not able to isolate S.15 from S.14
- Rely heavily on counterpart data and derived estimates
- Limited flow data available

Data sources

- Direct sources
 - Tax returns
 - Central bank of Iceland
 - Securities
 - Government credit funds
- Counterpart data
 - Central bank of Iceland
 - S.12
- Estimates derived from who-to-whom balancing

Data sources: Personal tax records

- Assets
 - S11 *Other accounts receivable*
 - S2 *Currency and deposits*
 - S2 *Debt securities*
 - S2 *Shares and other equity*
- Liabilities
 - S1311 *Other accounts payable*
 - S1313 *Other accounts payable*

Data source: Securities

- Classification of securities from the central bank
 - By owner and type of security
- Assets
 - S11 Debt Securities
 - S11 Equity and investment fund shares
 - S1311 Currency and deposits
 - S1313 Currency and deposits

Data sources: Government credit funds

- Institutions and government owned companies issuing loans
 - E.g. housing financing fund, student loan fund, regional development institute
- S1311 Loans

Data sources by instrument and counterpart sector

Instrument	S.11	S.121	S.122	S.123	S.124	S.125	S.126	S.127	S.128	S.129	S.1311	S.1313	S.1314	S.14	S.15	S2
AF.1 Monetary gold and SDRs																
AF.2 Currency and deposits																Tax
AF.3 Debt securities	SC									SC	SC					Tax
AF.4 Loans																
AF.5 Equity and investment fund shares	SC, CPdata	CPdata														Tax
AF.6 Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes																
AF.7 Financial derivatives and employee stock options																
AF.8 Other accounts receivable	Tax															
LF.1 Monetary gold and SDRs																
LF.2 Currency and deposits																
LF.3 Debt securities																
LF.4 Loans										GCF						
LF.5 Equity and investment fund shares																
LF.6 Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes																
LF.7 Financial derivatives and employee stock options																
LF.8 Other accounts payable										Tax	Tax					

- + Counterpart sector data
- + Derived estimates

Tax: Personal tax returns

SC: Securities classification

GCF: Government credit funds

Cpdata: Counterpart data, S.12

Examples of challenges and assumptions

- Certain sectors unlikely to have certain financial instruments
 - Monetary gold and SDR's
 - Equity and investment fund shares as a liability
 - NaN or 0?
- Debt securities
 - Discrepancies between sources
 - Tax returns vs IIP vs S.12 vs security classification
 - Domestic and foreign securities grouped together

Examples of challenges and assumptions

- Personal pension savings
 - Not considered an asset by tax authorities
 - Need to be careful of double counting
- Changes in student loan schemes
 - In case „loans“ are not unconditional debt, but in stead, the need to repay the amounts advanced depends on some conditions (such as sufficient income), the „loans“ need to be partitioned into loans (F.4A, part expected to be repaid) and gift elements (D.99, expenditure, part not expected to be repaid) at inception. (MGDD 2019, chapter 4,7)

Thank you

Atli Páll Helgason

atli.p.helgason@statice.com