



Remittances Statistics: **First Meeting of the Luxembourg Group**

June 2006

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Compiling remittances data in the Norwegian BOP

Note to Luxembourg Group on Remittances

26-27 June 2006

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2 Introduction

The Norwegian Balance of Payments (BoP) is a fully integrated part of the Norwegian National Accounts (NA), achieved by a joint classification structure and IT-system operated by the National Accounts Division in Statistics Norway.

This note will in short describe the compilation of compensation of employees to and from abroad, workers remittances and other transfers related to remittances in the Norwegian BoP.

A EUROSTAT funded project aiming at high quality estimates for compensation of employees as recorded in the Rest of the World account (RoW) of the Norwegian National Accounts (NNA) and the Norwegian Balance of Payments statistics (NBoP), was initiated the summer of 2005 and was finished by 30st June 2006.

An important part of the background of the project was the recent change in data collection system for the Norwegian BoP. Until 2004 the most important data source was the International Transactions Statistics (ITRS) compiled by Norges Bank (the central bank). In the newly established data collection system, direct reporting from the relevant economic units is the dominant method.

For the items concerning Compensation of Employees and remittances data, however, indirect information in administrative registers and other sources will be used.

In connection with this project this note will mainly focus on the compilation of Compensation of Employees.

3 Compensation of employees

3.1 To abroad

Compensation of employees to abroad is defined according to ESA95 and BPM5 (BOP expenditure item: compensation of employees). In Norway, this item has until now mainly consisted of compensation to non-resident seamen and compensation to non-resident pilots (and other air transport personnel). The sources traditionally used have been Maritime Transport Statistics and accounting data from Scandinavian Airline System (SAS). Previously, no estimation was made for compensation of employees to other groups of non-residents. In the last main revision of the NA, a new source, tax authorities data, was introduced, leading to a shift upwards in the level of the flow to abroad. In recent time some additional estimates have been made out of consideration for the increased work immigration, especially connected to the construction business.

Compensation of employees to abroad has now been re-estimated from two separate sources.

1. Based on Tax return statistics (TRS)
 - a. Combined with the Central Population Register (CPR) to extract non-residents.
 - b. Combined with information from the End of the Year Certificate Register (EYCR) collected by the Directorate of Taxes, to extract resident employers.

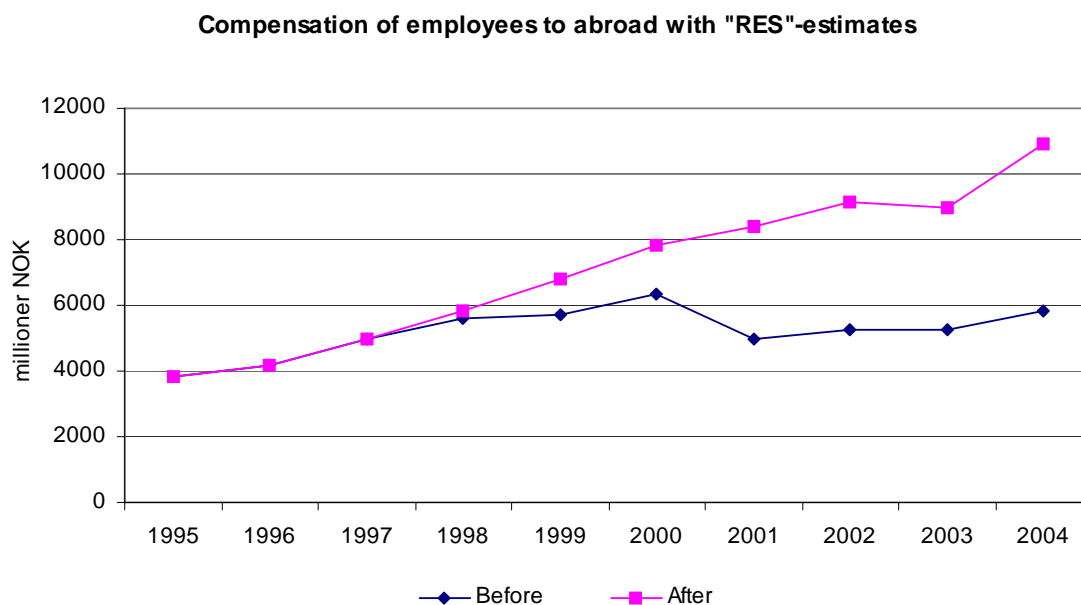
2. Based on Register based Employment Statistics (RES)
 - a. Combined with wage statistics

Compensation to non-resident seamen, pilots and embassy personnel come in addition to both sources.

Table 1: New estimates Compensation of employees to abroad, 2004

Year 2004	TRS	RES	Today
Compensation of employees to abroad	NOK 11 964 (€1 496)	NOK 10 764 (€1 346)	NOK 5 822 (€728)

Figure 1: Compensation of employees to abroad, before and after re-estimation(RES)



The re-estimated figures show a higher value of compensation of employees to abroad for both new sources. We have not yet taken a decision which new sources estimation of Compensation of

employees to abroad should be based on. Both sources may have weaknesses depending on the quality of the register in use. There have also been made several assumptions regarding the use of the registers. Combination of different registers, defining variables and the division between residents and non-residents has also been challenging.

3.2 From abroad

Compensation of employees from abroad relates to Norwegians working abroad. This item is estimated as a whole, and also for this item the use of tax authorities data and data from the register of wages and salaries (RWS), resulted in a shift upwards in the last main revision.

In the Norwegian tax assessment one can receive allowance on tax paid to abroad. We have used the share of this allowance in relation to total income taxation and used it to estimate the share of compensation of employees from abroad in relation to total income. In addition we have estimated Compensation of employees from non-resident employers in connection with labour performed in Norway.

The re-estimated value on Compensation of employees from abroad turned out to be almost the same value as we have previously estimated.

The results of the new compilation methods lead to a broader distance between compensation of employees to and from abroad in the Norwegian BoP. This is in line with earlier suspicions concerning the distance being too narrow. The view is supported by a Nordic survey called “A Boundless Labour market” (2003) which have investigated this issue.

4 Workers remittances

When using the International Transactions Statistics (ITRS) as the main source for the Norwegian BoP, we assumed that workers remittances were included. In the new data collection system, direct reporting from the relevant economic units is the dominant method. We have not yet been able to establish a survey on this item. In a Norwegian report published by Carling (2004) workers remittances are investigated more deeply. The total value on these transfers is estimated to be between 88 and 675 € for the year 2004. Carling assumes that unregistered transfers are frequent. The share value of unregistered transfers explains the broad range in the transfer estimates. In the Norwegian BoP we have estimated that unregistered transfers for the year 2004 account for 1/3 of the total value.

5 Other transfers

As for the workers remittances the ITRS also gave data on other transfers related to remittances. In the new data collection system this is also an item for investigating new sources and other options for finding relevant data. The Norwegian public Service Pension Fund may be a source for transfers related to pensions to abroad.

6 Annex 1

Figur 1. Flow chart. Different estimation of compensation to non-resident employees

