



National programme for official statistics 2024–2027

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2024/10

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Published: 8 October 2024

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Preface

The purpose of the Act relating to official statistics and Statistics Norway (the Statistics Act) of 21 June 2019 is to promote the development, production, and dissemination of official statistics with a view to increasing public knowledge and providing a basis for analysis, research, decision-making and general discussion in society. According to Section 4 of the Act, a multi-year national programme for official statistics shall be devised that is suitable for fulfilling this purpose. The programme shall specify which statistical domains that are to be covered and which public authorities are responsible for the statistics.

The first statistical programme covered the years 2021–2023. This programme is valid for the period 1 January 2024 through 31 December 2027. It was approved by the King in Council on 15 December 2023. The programme is based on proposals prepared by Statistics Norway after consultation with the Committee for Official Statistics and adjusted after public consultation.

Statistics Norway, 29 January 2024

Geir Axelsen
General Director

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1 Background and purpose

The Act relating to official statistics and Statistics Norway (the Statistics Act) was adopted 21 June 2019. The purpose of the Act is to promote the development, production and dissemination of official statistics with a view to increasing public knowledge and providing a basis for analysis, research, decision-making and general discussions in society. According to Section 4 of the Act, a multi-year national programme for official statistics shall be devised that is suitable for fulfilling this purpose. The programme is approved by the King in Council.

The statistical programme provides a framework for the national statistical system in Norway. Official statistics are limited to statistics covered by the programme. It shall help ensure that user needs are met by prioritising the production of statistics in line with needs. It will improve efficiency through better allocation of responsibilities and reduced response burden. There are common quality requirements for all statistics included in the programme. The programme specifies which statistical domains shall be covered and which public authorities are responsible for the statistics.

The programme describes both the scope and features of Norwegian official statistics produced during the programme period. It must be flexible enough to adapt the statistics to changing user needs, new data sources and technology. The individual statistics may therefore change during the programme period, and not all developments are specifically mentioned in the programme. The statistical programme shall be implemented through annual work programmes in the authorities responsible for the production of official statistics.

The first programme covered the period 2021–2023. This second programme is valid for the period 1 January 2024 through 31 December 2027. It builds on and largely continues the statistics from the first programme, but also includes new official statistics, incorporates developments that have taken place during the first programme period and describes plans for further development in the coming period.

A programme proposal was prepared by Statistics Norway after consultation with the Committee for Official Statistics. It was presented for public consultation, and Statistics Norway assessed the consultation input in consultation with the committee. The statistics programme was adjusted accordingly and then processed by the government.

The government adopted the programme, as described in Chapter 6, by decision of the King in Council on 15 December 2023. The text boxes listing the statistics under each sub-domain are not part of the formal decision.

2 Framework

2.1 Statistics

Section 3 of the Statistics Act defines statistics as quantitative information about a group or phenomenon, which is obtained by aggregating and processing information about the different units in the group or a sample of these units, or through systematic observation of the phenomenon. Statistics differ from data in that the statistics are based on and entail a summary or aggregation of observations or data.

Research and analyses that clarify the causes and effects of various measures are not included in the statistical programme, but the official statistics provide a basis for research and analyses that in turn can support public education, public debate, and policy development.

The data on which official statistics are based represent a valuable resource. The data material collected for official statistics shall, as far as possible, be made available for research and analyses, also outside the system for official statistics. This must be done in an efficient and safe manner. Such access helps to supplement and deepen the knowledge provided by official statistics.

2.2 Official statistics

According to the Statistics Act, official statistics must be of general interest. It will typically be comprehensive in terms of sectors, geographical areas, or groups in the population, and it will be based on statistical standards such as definitions and classifications. They will be part of a coherent statistical system that enables comparisons between different sectors of society, geographical areas and over time. The choice of relevant groupings and the level of detail is important. Examples are geographical divisions that are used to shed light on regional differences and grouping statistics on persons by level of education.

Requirements for official statistics are specified in Section 5 of the Statistics Act:

- Official statistics shall be developed, produced, and disseminated in a professional, independent, impartial, objective, reliable and cost-effective manner.
- The development, production and dissemination of official statistics shall be based on uniform standards and harmonised methods.
- The statistics shall be relevant, accurate, timely, punctual, accessible, and clear, comparable, and coherent.

The statistics shall be adapted to user needs and cover relevant societal perspectives. Different users may have different needs that must be balanced against each other, such as accuracy versus timeliness. Statistics will always entail some degree of uncertainty which is important to bear in mind. Some requirements for official statistics are more absolute than others, such as those of professional independence, impartiality, and protection of respondents. The Statistics Act contains several provisions that help to ensure statistical confidentiality. This means, among other things, that the information collected shall only be used for statistical purposes, and that the data shall be secured by both technical and administrative measures.

The requirements of the Statistics Act are in accordance with the regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics. The regulation contains quality requirements and guidelines for the development, production, and dissemination of European statistics, and has been incorporated into Norwegian law through the EEA Agreement. Together with the UN's

Fundamental Principles of official statistics, the European Statistics Code of Practice constitutes an international framework for official statistics.

The requirements of the European Statistics Code of Practice cover the entire production chain, from clarification of needs and choice of data sources to the statistics disseminated. Coordination of the production of statistics is included, and there are requirements for cost-effectiveness and limitation of the response burden. Collaboration is a premise for the programme and will be emphasized in the follow-up. Sharing data between the producers of official statistics is an instrument in this context.

Professional independence and impartiality are core values for producers of official statistics. This applies to how official statistics are developed, produced, and disseminated. Statistics Norway's independence in relation to political or other external influence is based on law. For other authorities, the requirement for professional independence in this context applies to their activities related to the production of official statistics.

The quality frameworks also include other requirements that support professional independence and impartiality:

- Statistical release dates and times are pre-announced. All users have equal access to statistical releases at the same time. A good practice is a release calendar where the release date is planned at least three months in advance, and a fixed release time.
- There must be full transparency about data sources and production methods – in other words, clear and visible documentation for the users of the statistics. This includes information on sources of error and uncertainty.

The official statistics must be clearly visible and easily accessible on the websites of the authorities responsible for the production. Users should be able to download statistics with the desired level of detail. Open data standards and machine-readable formats, such as APIs, should be used.

Being responsible for official statistics entails both responsibility for production and for ensuring compliance with the requirements for such statistics. A public authority responsible for official statistics shall safeguard the quality of the entire production chain and the development of the statistics. In some areas, several institutions cooperate on the development and production of statistics. The cooperation can apply to different parts of the production process. Responsibility for reporting to international organisations may also be divided. In this programme, responsibility for each statistic lies with one authority. It is this institution that publishes the official statistics for the first time.

Producers of official statistics should highlight the needs and opportunities for statistical development in their annual work programmes. This should take place in interaction with other producers that may be affected by the changes.

Many of the statistics reported to and used by leading international organisations, such as the EU, the UN, and the OECD, are official Norwegian statistics for which user needs and general interest are documented, and which are produced according to international standards and quality requirements. International statistical standards have been developed in collaboration with the international organisations and the national statistical institutes. Statistics produced in accordance with the statistical obligations in the EEA Agreement will be included in the statistical programme. Since 2022, Statistics Norway has prepared an annual public report on the quality of official statistics. The reports are based on quality reviews and evaluations of institutional conditions, statistical processes and products, as well as other sources that provide information on quality in official statistics for all producers of official statistics. Both Statistics Norway and some other

producers of official statistics are evaluated through European peer reviews, which are regularly conducted in the EU and EFTA countries. A review of the Norwegian statistical system was undertaken in 2021–2022.

2.3 The national statistical system in Norway

Norway has a centralised statistical system, where Statistics Norway pursuant to the Statistics Act, is the central authority and is responsible for coordinating all development, production, and dissemination of official statistics. Statistics Norway has overarching responsibility for the Norwegian statistical system and is the main producer of official statistics. Statistics Norway has the primary responsibility for international statistical cooperation.

Another feature of the Norwegian statistical system is that the production of statistics is based largely on administrative data systems or registers. Statistics Norway uses more than 100 such registers from just over 30 public institutions in its statistics production. There are agreements between Statistics Norway and the register owners and separate quality reports for the registers used for the production of official statistics. Many of these register owners also produce statistics for their own purposes. Other producers also make extensive use of administrative data to produce official statistics.

Some statistics are based on sample surveys. This applies, for example, to the surveys on living conditions. Statistics Norway works continuously with procedures to reduce sources of error such as non-response in these surveys. Although some groups may be underrepresented in the sample, the data are weighted with respect to various variables such as age and immigrant background, making the results are representative as possible.

New technology, digitalisation and the use of new data sources and so-called big data, such as satellite data, financial transactions data and mobile data, will provide the capability for new and more timely and relevant statistics in the years ahead. At the same time, it is important that the use of new data sources safeguards public service objectives in a way that complies with high requirements for data privacy and security.

Central Norwegian statistics producers and register owners are members of the Committee for Official Statistics, which was established by the Ministry of Finance in 2019. It is led by Statistics Norway. The committee shall contribute to coordinating the development, production and dissemination of Norwegian official statistics, and thus contribute to an expedient and effective national statistical system.

A lot of statistics are produced that are not included in the programme. This applies both to statistics from committee members and from authorities outside the committee. Relevant new domains and producers of official statistics will be assessed when updating the statistical programme for new periods.

3 Scope and content

The programme shall describe the statistical domains in sufficient detail to delimit official statistics and clarify the distribution of responsibility where there are several producers of statistics in the same domain. Since the programme is multi-annual, the descriptions must not be too detailed. There is a need for flexibility during the programme period to meet changing user needs and new technological capabilities. Within these domains, new statistics may be added, and some may be changed, merged or discontinued during the programme period.

To describe official statistics, the statistics are grouped thematically into main domains and sub-domains. The categories are adapted to the scope of official statistics during the programme period. The statistical programme comprises 21 main domains with 91 sub-domains. These domains do not represent a standard statistical classification but rather a grouping appropriate to the programme.

The descriptions of the statistical domains in Chapter 6 reflect the importance of official statistics within each domain, and some key areas of use are highlighted. For each sub-domain, the purpose of the official statistics, what they cover and, in some cases, specific users and other relevant aspects such as data sources are specified.

In the programme, statistics are described in the sub-domain where they primarily belong. This means that thematic superstructures which apply to specific geographical areas or certain segments of the population will have statistics in several domains and sub-domains. This applies, for example, to statistics on Svalbard and on the Sami population, and parts of the statistics on immigrants. For example, the statistics on immigrants in the labour market will be covered under the Labour and earnings domain, while the statistics on immigration will be covered under Population. There are figures for Svalbard in several statistical domains. Svalbard does not belong to any county or municipality, and separate statistics are produced on the population, the industries, and the public sector in Svalbard.

Some statistics are interrelated, not only thematically, but also collected within the same system, or communicated collectively to users because they are considered important for knowledge dissemination and policy development across domains.

Statistical obligations to the EEA are discussed within the sub-domains, if the statistics are covered by legislative acts incorporated into Annex XXI Statistics to the EEA Agreement. Only the basic legal acts are specified. Statistics reported to the international statistical organisations are covered by a common quality framework and are produced according to international standards. The fact that the statistics are internationally comparable also makes them more relevant for national users.

The public authority that is responsible for producing the official statistics in question is also indicated. In cases where there is more than one authority with this responsibility within a sub-domain, the areas of responsibility and the distribution of work are described in more detail.

The programme highlights development needs that have emerged through broad consultation processes with users. Development of new official statistics planned for the programme period is discussed. In some cases, the establishment of statistics will depend on factors that are uncertain at the start of the period, such as access to data or funding. The possibilities for implementation will be assessed, including through future budget processing.

The statistics may be subject to changes during the programme period. An overview of all statistics included in the programme, with information about the statistics, is updated annually by Statistics Norway in cooperation with the Committee for Official Statistics. About 350 official statistics are

covered by this programme in total. Statistics that are currently included in the individual sub-domains are listed in separate text boxes as supplementary information to the programme.

4 Changes from the programme period 2021–2023

Official statistics are intended to cover broad user needs, including the authorities' need for decision-making, public knowledge, and general discussions in society. Official statistics are a key source of data for research and analysis. User needs change in line with societal developments, but at the same time it is important that the statistics are comparable over time and are coherent. This means that most of the content of the statistical programme for 2021–2023 is continued in the following period.

Social development is driven by new technology and globalisation with challenges related to climate change, economic and social inequality, and international conflicts. Unforeseen crises, such as pandemics and war, necessitate rapid adjustment of statistics. A well-functioning statistical system provides a good basis for adaptations, such as more detailed geographical divisions, increased frequency or improved timeliness. Continuous improvement of the statistics is covered by the programme even if it is not specifically discussed. Utilisation of new data sources and statistics that shed light on new topics is described to the extent that there are concrete plans. The programme highlights certain topics where development needs will be mapped in more detail.

Changes in the programme compared to the previous period include:

- new official statistics in that existing statistics that have not previously been in the programme are classified as official
- new official statistics where there have been no statistics previously
- official statistics in areas that have been covered previously, but which will be produced with new data and/or new methods

This includes official statistics both on existing and new areas, from existing or new producers.

Some changes are due to new international reporting requirements, primarily from Eurostat by new statistical regulations in the EEA Agreement, but also requirements from other international organisations.

The statistics programme 2021–2023 has provided new or expanded statistics in several domains. This applies to topics such as the working environment, accidents at work, crime, quality of life, time use, land use and economic development for several business areas.

In the programme period 2024–2027, new official statistics will be published, for example in the domains Health and social care and Nature, land use, climate and environment, as well as several areas affected by the green shift, see chapter 5. Some of this is based on already existing statistics from new producers of official statistics. These are the Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial management (trust in public institutions), the Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity (refugees), the Norwegian Food Safety Authority (sale of pesticides), the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (climate) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (development aid). The National Institute for Public Health is responsible for new official statistics on cancer.

New methods are considered or used to retrieve data for consumption statistics and dietary statistics (transaction data), time use surveys and transport statistics (e.g. road toll crossings and ship reporting), which will contribute to both new and improved statistics. Securing and improving registers and other source data that can be used for existing and new official statistics will be important during the programme period.

Changes that go beyond continuous quality improvements are discussed in the overview of the statistical domains in Chapter 6.

5 Societal perspectives and cross-cutting development initiatives

The production and development of new official statistics across statistical domains will be particularly linked to topics and relevant societal perspectives discussed below. The perspectives intervene, and much of the statistics are relevant to several of them. More information about the development measures is provided in Chapter 6 under the domains or sub-domains where the relevant statistics are described.

Production of statistics from different domains that can shed light on other relevant societal perspectives will be assessed continuously.

5.1 Sustainable development

UN member states have adopted seventeen common goals with 169 targets for sustainable development. The preparation and follow-up of the indicators for these SDGs is the responsibility of the UN Statistics Commission. Statistics Norway is the contact point in the dialogue on the sustainability indicators, between the UN system and the Norwegian statistical system.

In 2021, the Government presented Norway's action plan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in Meld. St. 40 (2020–2021) Goals with meaning. The action plan proposed several measurement points for national follow-up, to which the Norwegian statistical system is a key contributor.

Interdisciplinary cooperation between affected institutions is central to the development and production of the sustainability indicators. Statistics Norway coordinates and publishes an overall presentation of global indicators and national measurement points for the SDGs on ssb.no. The work on sustainability indicators and analyses is important, and Statistics Norway intends to continue work on statistics and analyses on sustainable development.

The Sustainable Development Goals encompass environmental, social, and economic goals. There are already a number of relevant statistics for calculating indicators under several of the domains in the statistical programme. This applies to statistics that shed light on work, inequality, health, education, gender equality and non-discrimination, economy, innovation, nature, climate, and the environment. Several of the development measures in the statistical programme will also help to report on more indicators that are relevant to the SDGs.

One of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda is for information from national statistical systems to be used in the global progress reporting for the SDGs. Several members of the Committee for Official Statistics are responsible for the respective statistics used when calculating the indicators. Reporting of the statistics that form the basis for calculating many of the indicators in the global indicator framework is ensured through existing reports to Eurostat, OECD and various UN organisations.

5.2 The green shift

The green shift is about the transition to a low-emission society where growth, value creation and development ensure that products, materials and resources are used as efficiently and for as long as possible so that as little as possible is lost (circular economy). The distribution perspective is also important in this context. More efficient use of resources reduces greenhouse gas emissions, slows down the loss of biodiversity, reduces the pollution load and contributes to new green jobs and business models. Sustainable finance has received more attention in the financial industry, the real economy and the authorities. Extensive regulatory developments under the EU's Green Deal will

affect the need for statistics related to the green shift in the years ahead. Relevant statistics are available in many areas, such as statistics on R&D and business development including research and business policy instruments, energy, industry and agricultural statistics, as well as economic statistics such as price statistics and national accounts. The aim is to further develop the statistics so that the scope of the "green" part can be identified and followed over time. In addition, there are statistics on impacts on biodiversity, waste and statistics on emissions and climate.

The statistics will shed light on various conflicting objectives. An example of conflicting objectives is balancing land use for different purposes. Reduced use of fossil fuels and increased electrification gives rise to conflicts over the development of renewable energy (hydropower, wind and solar power). Official statistics as a basis for decision-making for a green shift require, among other things, that it is possible to distinguish between different types of technology in the production of electricity.

An EU taxonomy for sustainable economic activities adopted in 2021 will be important as a basis for statistics on green transition. Ecosystem accounting under the sub-domain environmental accounting is central to the development of new official statistics on a green shift in Norway.

5.3 Children and adolescents

Statistics on children and adolescent's upbringing conditions and health have gained renewed relevance, partly because of the pandemic. There is potential to provide an even more comprehensive and cross-cutting factual basis by using existing and new data sources and making statistics available to a greater extent and more collectively. Today, these statistics are produced in the statistical domains on population, education, labour market and earnings, health and social care, culture and recreation, and social conditions and crime.

The statistics on children and adolescents will be further developed. Utilisation and compilation of data from already existing surveys and data sources such as the survey on living conditions, the time use survey, longitudinal data for child welfare, KOSTRA and central health registries may contribute to added information. The aim is also to increase access to data on children and adolescents through, among other things, a media barometer for children and young people and the utilisation of data from the Norwegian Armed Forces' Personnel and Conscription Centre. Statistics on kindergartens and primary school will be further developed.

Production of existing statistics and development of new cross-cutting products on children and youths will contribute to knowledge about how the situation of children and young persons in different domains are interrelated. Emphasis will be placed on making statistics and analyses available on a common fact page on ssb.no.

6 Statistical domains

6.1 Labour market and earnings

Knowledge of the population's attachment to the labour market and of all persons who come to Norway to work, either permanently or on short-term stays, is a prerequisite for policy formulation. Employment and unemployment are key social and economic indicators. This domain covers statistics on unemployment and job vacancies, employment, earnings and labour costs as well as the working environment, sickness absence and labour disputes.

6.1.1 Unemployment and job vacancies

These statistics describe the status and development of the labour market in Norway. Unemployment and vacancies are indicators of the labour market situation.

The statistics on unemployment show both unemployment as it is defined internationally (International Labour Organization – ILO) based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and as it is stated in administrative registers, i.e. the number of jobseekers registered with The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV). The LFS is an interview survey and measures the number of people without paid work who have indicated that they have attempted to secure such work in the preceding four weeks. The measurement in the survey therefore differs to NAV's figures for registered unemployment. The LFS also provides figures for persons who are outside the labour market and who want to work without necessarily being registered as unemployed with NAV. Statistics Norway is responsible for labour market statistics based on the LFS. The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) has the main responsibility for the statistics on registered unemployment, and will also produce figures at the regional level, broken down by education and for immigrants.

The job vacancies statistics are based on a sample survey of businesses, and the definition of “job vacancy” is the same as used in EU regulation. This definition differs from the one applied to vacancies that employers report to nav.no or announce in the media.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and household based on data at individual level collected from samples

Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on quarterly statistics on Community job vacancies

Responsible: NAV and Statistics Norway

NAV: Registered unemployed, Gross unemployment, Participants on labour market initiatives, Registered jobseekers

Statistics Norway: Labour force survey, Job vacancies

6.1.2 Employment, earnings and labour costs

These statistics provide information about employed persons, in addition to providing an overview of wage levels and wage growth. There are two main sources on employed persons in Norway – the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the *a-ordning*. The LFS covers the country's population, and the statistics provide comparable figures between countries. The *a-ordning* is a coordinated way for

employers to report information about wages and employees to NAV, Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Tax Administration. It covers all establishments in Norway and is the main source for the register-based employment statistics. The a-ordning is a key source of data in many statistical domains. In addition to many of the statistics on employment and wages, this applies to various industry statistics, the national accounts, statistics in KOSTRA and information on employees in Statistics Norway's register of business enterprises.

Several of the statistics on employment and earnings are distributed by regional level and industries and provide separate figures for central government. In addition, statistics on job movements and labour supply provide a picture of the dynamics and mobility of the labour market. Statistics are also compiled showing the degree of attachment to the labour market for different population groups and the public benefits they receive. Statistics for jobs in temporary employment agencies activities are broken down by several characteristics, including occupation.

The statistics on labour costs provide an overview of the enterprises' total costs of employing labour. It is distributed by industry and sector. Figures are also given for average labour costs per hour paid throughout the year, as well as employers' National Insurance contributions and the basis for the latter.

Statistics Norway will consider whether it is possible to further develop statistics on temporary employment agencies activities. Statistics Norway, the Norwegian Tax Administration and NAV are assessing the possibilities of expanding the a-ordning with information that can expand the statistics.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and household based on data at individual level collected from samples

Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 of 9 March 1999 concerning structural statistics on the structure of earnings and labour costs

Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 concerning the labour cost index

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Labour force survey, Number of jobs and earnings, Health care personnel, Earnings, Register-based employment, Employment among immigrants, Attachment to employment, education and welfare benefits, Labour costs, Index of Labour costs, Basis for employers' National Insurance contributions

6.1.3 Working environment, sickness absence and labour disputes

Statistics on the working environment cover the psychosocial, organisational and physical working environments and form a core basis for policy formulation and efforts aimed at the working environment, as well as for the supervisory authorities' planning of inspections.

The statistics describe the population's conditions in the workplace, such as the working environment, trade unions and the extent of absence due to sickness and labour disputes. By illustrating both the extent of absence and important parts of people's everyday work, the statistics have an economic as well as a social dimension.

The sickness absence statistics show the extent of self-reported and doctor-certified sick leave, and the extent to which the objectives of the inclusive working life agreement (IA agreement) have been achieved. This forms the basis for developing and evaluating measures to reduce sickness absence.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and household based on data at individual level collected from samples

Responsible: NAV and Statistics Norway

NAV: Doctor-certified sick leave

Statistics Norway: Working environment – survey on living conditions, Trade union members and strikes, Sickness absence

6.2 Banking and financial markets

The capital market plays a key role in the economy. It facilitates the conversion of savings to investments and helps spread financial risk and mediate payments. Financial institutions such as banks, mortgage companies and insurance companies are important for a well-functioning capital market and financial system. For reasons of financial stability and efficiency in the economy, statistics that shed light on developments in financial enterprises and markets are needed. The domain covers statistics on financial institutions, the securities market and financial indicators.

6.2.1 Financial indicators

Financial indicators are based on short-term statistics that show developments in debt and monetary aggregates of local government, non-financial cooperations and households. The credit indicators provide early information to the public and a basis for analyses of developments in debt in these sectors. The credit indicators and monetary aggregates are used by Norges Bank and the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, among others. The credit indicator is one of the indicators used to set the banks' capital buffer for. A distinction is made between debt to Norwegian creditors and total debt which includes foreign debt.

The main focus of the monetary aggregate statistics is the twelve-month growth in the money-holding sector's stocks of money and other high-liquidity financial assets. Transaction and growth calculations are adjusted for changes due to exchange rate fluctuations and non-transaction-related disruptions.

EEA obligations: No

Other important international obligations:

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard Agreement

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Credit indicator, Monetary aggregates

6.2.2 Financial institutions and other financial corporations

The statistics shed light on developments in financial enterprises. The domain covers accounting statistics for banks, mortgage companies, finance companies, insurance companies, pension funds,

financial holding companies and mutual funds. Furthermore, securities, lending and deposits are distributed by statistical characteristics such as sector, industry, county, and country. The accounting statistics form part of the basis for the national and international accounts and for international reporting to Eurostat and the IMF. They are also used by Norges Bank and the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway as a basis for monetary policy, financial stability and for the supervision of financial enterprises.

Interest rate statistics show developments in interest rates on deposits and loans. They give an overview of the level of lending and deposit interest rates in banks and mortgage companies. They also provide information on the distribution of lending rates over different fixed-interest periods.

This domain also includes statistics on occupational pensions. The challenges associated with meeting future pension needs is the subject of much debate both in Norway and internationally. The purpose of these statistics is to provide an overview of all pension benefits outside the National Insurance Scheme, which are mainly provided by pension funds and life insurance companies. The statistics include public service pensions that are defined benefit and private occupational pensions that can be both defined benefit and defined contribution.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Banks and mortgage companies, Financial holding companies, Life and non-life insurance companies – accounts, Pension funds, Interest rates in banks and mortgage companies, Occupational pensions

6.2.3 Securities market

The statistics shed light on developments in the securities market. Mutual fund statistics present the overall balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for mutual funds in Norway. The statistics provide an overview of the funds' balance sheets, with a special focus on data on mutual fund shares by sector and the various securities owned by the funds.

The securities statistics provide information on the issue and ownership of securities registered in the central securities depository in Norway and other securities depositories. The domain also shows Norwegian entities' long-term and short-term debt securities abroad. Securities market statistics form part of the basis for the national accounts and the international accounts and for reporting obligations to the IMF.

EEA-obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Securities, Mutual funds

6.3 Population

Statistics on the size of the population, and its changes and movements are central to social planning and form part of the basis for many other statistics. The statistics describe persons and events that relate to them. It also covers groups of persons such as families and households, as well as applications and permits for asylum and residence in the country. A distinction is made between population statistics at specific times such as January 1, and period statistics on the key

demographic events such as births and deaths, migrations, marital status changes and citizenship changes.

The National Population register is operated by the Norwegian Tax Administration. It is the central data source for all statistics on the size and composition of the population as well as demographic changes.

Sámi statistics apply to many statistical domains. Further development of such statistics is being considered, in cooperation with the Sámi Parliament's administration. There are plans for expanded statistics on Sámi parliamentary elections. In addition, the development of statistics within topics such as language, business activities and land use in reindeer grazing districts is considered.

6.3.1 Size and composition of population

The statistics describe the size and composition of the population and national and regional demographic changes. Population projections are also provided.

The population statistics shall also describe how the population lives; whether they live as part of a family in a large household or whether they live alone. The statistics on families and households combine sources to describe the composition of the population beyond the individual level, how people live together and what relationships are formed. The statistics also include statistics on marriage, cohabitation, and divorce as well as adoptions.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics

Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Population, Population of Svalbard, Sami statistics, Population and land area in urban settlements, Adoptions, Marriages and divorces, Families and households, Cohabitants, National population projections, Regional population projections

6.3.2 Demographic changes

The statistics describe changes in the population due to immigration and emigration to the country and migration between and within municipalities, in addition to births and deaths. Standard measures for fertility and life expectancy are also calculated, and figures are presented at a detailed geographical level and by socioeconomic group.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Migrations, deaths, births

6.3.3 Immigrants

The statistics show changes in the part of the population who are immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, as well as the number of immigrants, reason for immigration and country background. The statistics distinguish between persons with a refugee background and immigrants who have moved to Norway for work, education, or family reasons.

The statistics provide an overview of requests and decisions regarding resettlement of refugees in the municipalities, as well as the number of settled refugees. In addition, there are statistics on persons applying for protection (asylum), how many are granted permission to stay in Norway, and on what grounds. The statistics describe applications and permits granted by the immigration administration and differ from the immigration statistics, which only cover persons who have immigrated and are registered in the National Population Register. The statistics also describe decisions on rejected residence applications, and the number who have been supported by Norwegian authorities to leave the country.

The statistics cover attitudes towards immigrants and immigration and provide an overview of various aspects of the population's attitudes towards immigration and refugee policy and towards immigrants as a group.

A survey of living conditions among immigrants is under consideration. The results may form the basis for official statistics during the programme period.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection

Responsible: Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi), Statistics Norway and Directorate of Immigration (UDI)

IMDi: Request, decision and settlement figures, Resettlement of unaccompanied refugee minors, Settled refugees as a share of the population

Statistics Norway: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, Immigrants by reason for immigration, Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, Naturalisations, Persons with refugee background

UDI: Asylum seekers, Resettlement refugees, Family immigration, Labour immigration, Study permits, Visas, Numbers expelled from Norway, Valid residence permits, Changed grounds for residence
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6.3.4 Gender equality and non-discrimination

The statistics shed light on the gender equality situation in Norway at regional and national level. The statistics include a set of indicators, based on available register statistics broken down by municipal level and gender. The statistics on quality of life in the sub-domain Living conditions provide information about how groups that may be at risk of discrimination on different grounds are doing in Norway. Persons with disabilities, immigrant background and non-heterosexuals are included among these groups, in addition to distributions by gender and age.

The need and possibilities for more statistics describing discrimination and human rights will be assessed.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Indicators for gender equality in municipalities
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6.3.5 Names

The statistics describe the use of names for all registered residents in Norway, with total and annual figures for all births dating back to 1880. The name statistics are mainly used by the general public and the media, both as information for parents deciding on names for their children and to shed light on and analyse historical trends.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Names

6.4 Construction, housing and property

Knowledge of house-building activity and how we live is necessary for a functioning property market and as a basis for analysing the population's living conditions. The statistics in this domain include figures on developments in construction activity, housing and housing conditions and property sales.

6.4.1 Dwelling and housing conditions

One purpose of the statistics on the population's housing conditions is to look at trends over time, geographical differences and differences between the various population groups. The statistics shed light on the key features and differences in the housing stock and the population's housing conditions. Information is also provided on municipal housing, fire and accident protection in the municipalities and municipal charges.

Statistics on dwellings show the housing stock and net changes in the number of dwellings. In addition, information on various aspects of the population's housing conditions, living environment and housing costs is collected through the living conditions survey every three years.

Mapping of dwellings' distance to recreational areas and roads with noisy traffic is ongoing, and the aim is to develop regular statistics during the programme period.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and household based on data at individual level collected from samples

Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Housing conditions – survey on living conditions, Housing conditions – register-based, Dwellings, Fire and accident protection, Municipal housing, Municipal charges
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6.4.2 Construction

The building statistics show the changes in the number of registered building start permits and new dwellings stemming from the rebuilding of existing buildings, as well as dwellings that have ceased to exist for various reasons. In addition, an overview is given of the total building stock, i.e. the number of buildings distributed by building types and by counties and municipalities.

The activity in the construction sector is shown in the production index for construction.

The short-term statistics are indicators of economic trends, and the statistics are otherwise used for planning and analyses of construction activity.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Building statistics, Building stock, Production index for construction
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6.4.3 Property

The purpose of the statistics is to provide a rolling overview of property transfers in Norway general, and agricultural properties and commercial activity in particular. The statistics show registered transfers of all types of property and dwellings in housing cooperatives and the associated sales figures. The figures are broken down by type of property and type of transfer. For dwellings and holiday homes sold on the free market, figures are produced for the total purchase price and the average purchase price. In addition, statistics are compiled on buildings with different uses in municipalities and counties.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Transfer of properties, Property management – local government
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6.5 Energy and manufacturing

Hydropower and hydropower-driven manufacturing plays an important role in the emergence of modern Norwegian society. Extraction of crude oil and natural gas today constitutes a central part of Norway's economic growth. The production and use of renewable energy has become increasingly important. Energy production is also the foundation for extensive industrial activity.

Statistics on energy, petroleum and manufacturing provide society with knowledge about production and value creation in this domain, in addition to describing ongoing economic trends in industrial output. Energy consumption in Norway is also covered.

Investments have major repercussions for the Norwegian economy. Statistics are produced on completed and planned investments for the industries included in the domain. Information on planned investments is an important source of data in projections of the economy. Statistics are

also produced on energy consumption in Norwegian industries and in households. This is necessary for analyses of energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions.

6.5.1 Energy

The statistics are used in the authorities for energy and environmental planning and for calculations of greenhouse gas emissions to air. These statistics show changes in the supply and consumption of energy, broken down into detailed energy products, and distributed by energy carrier. They describe how energy consumption in industries and households changes over time, as well as price trends for energy products and economic key figures for industry. The resource situation for hydropower production and statistics on actors and reliability of supply within electricity supply are also covered.

The energy balance and energy account are intended to capture changes in connection with the green shift, for example related to energy products such as hydrogen. In some domains, there is a need for further development of the data basis.

Statistics Norway aims to develop statistics showing consumption of electricity by price area. The statistics will provide a basis for compiling a weighted average of electricity prices in the various Norwegian price areas and for making better forecasts for the rise in the consumer price index. In addition, the aim is to establish monthly statistics for consumption of electricity by households and some industry groups. Statistics Norway will develop statistics on total electricity production by price areas in Norway. The possibility of showing the distribution of both production technologies and price areas must be further assessed based on confidentiality considerations.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics

Regulation (EU) 2016/1952 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices

The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) reports statistics on water reservoirs to the European Agency for Transmission Grid Operators (ENTSO-E).

Responsible: NVE and Statistics Norway

NVE: Reservoir statistics, End-user market statistics, Grid rent statistics, Interrupted supply statistics

Statistics Norway: Electricity, Electricity prices, Energy consumption in households, Energy consumption in the manufacturing sector, District heating and district cooling, Production and consumption of energy – energy balance and energy account, Business statistics for the electricity industry

6.5.2 Petroleum

The statistics describe the petroleum industry's economic activity and contribution to the nation's value added. They show the changes in production and value of crude oil and natural gas extraction, including transport via pipelines, as well as domestic sales of petroleum products. Figures on physical volumes of oil and gas extracted provide a basis for understanding developments in this industry. The resource accounts show both sold and assumed recoverable petroleum resources

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22. October 2008 on energy statistics

Responsible: The Norwegian Offshore Directorate and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Offshore Directorate: Resource accounts (oil and gas resources and physical and financial extraction figures)

Statistics Norway: Extraction and related services, Sale of petroleum products and liquid biofuels

6.5.3 Manufacturing, mining and quarrying

These statistics show changes in production volume and turnover, and shed light on the economic development in manufacturing, mining and quarrying. Data are also collected on business leaders' own assessments and expectations for future developments. Statistics are also produced that provide a detailed distribution of sold production and quantity in line with the EU's system for production statistics.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Investments in oil and gas, manufacturing, mining and electricity supply, Business tendency survey for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Turnover in oil and gas, manufacturing, mining and electricity supply, Index of industrial production, Production of commodities in manufacturing, mining and quarrying

6.6 R&D, technology and innovation

The R&D, technology and innovation domain sheds light on resource use, activity and results of research and development activities, as well as the use of information and communications technology (ICT) and other technologies in Norway, and also the impact of digitalisation on work processes in business and public services.

Knowledge is not directly observable, but information about knowledge can be captured through various indicators. Research and development (R&D) are activities aimed at generating new knowledge, and innovation entails the application of new or existing knowledge. A number of technologies are developed and utilised in R&D and innovation. Technology dissemination in turn gives an indication of how different types of knowledge are applied. R&D, innovation and the use of technology can take place in all spheres of society. This statistical domain has an interface with other domains, education in particular.

6.6.1 Research and development (R&D)

The statistics describe R&D costs and changes in these over time for all sectors in Norway that perform R&D. The sectors cover the business enterprise and public sectors, including universities and colleges, research institutes and health trusts. The statistics provide an overview of resource input for R&D, including the use of R&D personnel. The statistics also show the purchase and sale of R&D between different sectors in Norway and abroad. R&D costs are distributed according to established classification systems, such as disciplines, funding, industries, geography and size.

Statistics that shed light on researcher recruitment and diversity in research staff will be developed.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Research and development in the higher education sector, Research and development in the institute sector, Research and development in the business enterprise sector, Research personnel, Public support for R&D

6.6.2 Innovation

The statistics describe activities aimed at realising innovations in the form of new or modified goods, services or processes. The statistics show changes over time in the form of invested amounts and turnover share consisting of various forms of innovations, distributed by characteristics of relevant units. The information includes collaborative relationships with other actors in Norway and abroad, as well as information on funding sources.

The development and use of technology is also shown in statistics for patents, trademarks and designs, distributed by owners, sectors and types of technologies or knowledge.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Innovation in the business enterprise sector, Patents, designs and trademarks

6.6.3 The information society

Digitalisation has a large bearing on how consumers, enterprises and the public sector communicate and perform a number of services. The statistics describe changes in the use of and investments in various types of technologies that are central in this context, such as ICT. The purpose of the ICT statistics is to show ICT and e-commerce in all sectors and to provide information on access to and use of the internet in the population, at national and regional level. The statistics cover digital service usage in households, businesses, and the public sector. The statistics also show the prevalence of mobile services and other electronic communication services based on figures obtained from providers of such services.

Based on the Sustainable Development Goals, The Norwegian Communications Authority (Nkom) aims to develop the statistics on access and use of the internet related to specific industries. Further development of statistics on the private market and digital inclusion/digital exclusion will be considered.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Responsible: Nkom and Statistics Norway

Nkom: Broadband, TV subscriptions and telephone services

Statistics Norway: ICT usage in enterprises, ICT usage in households, Digitalisation and ICT usage in the public sector

6.7 Health and social care

Health and social care impacts on and involves individuals and society at local, regional and central level. This statistical domain covers everything from the health of individuals and health conditions to the cost to society of preventing and treating diseases and injuries.

The statistics describe the life cycle, from pregnancy and birth, through congenital diseases and malformations, health conditions, lifestyles, diseases, injuries, disability, medication use, use of health and care services, to death and causes of death. Health and social care services is linked to many other statistical domains, including population. Demographic changes impact health conditions and the use of health and social care services.

6.7.1 Health and social care conditions and living habits

The statistics shed light on health conditions and living habits for persons in the population and link these to other statistics on health and living conditions. Statistics on health and care conditions help to form a picture of the population's state of health. The domain contains statistics that shed light on the functional capacity of persons. The information provides a basis for assessing the status and trends among different groups in the population and makes it possible to understand social, demographic and geographical differences in the Norwegian population. The statistics also shed light on health and safety in the workplace. The statistics on living habits cover alcohol consumption, smoking habits, other substance use, physical activity, diet and body mass index, which are all aspects that both individually and collectively help to document how the inhabitants live.

Statistics describing trends in different population and patient groups are developed based on information from central health registries, such as the Norwegian Patient Registry (NPR) and the Norwegian Registry for Primary Health Care (KPR), collated with information from other statistical registers. The purpose is to strengthen the knowledge base on social, regional and demographic differences in health and care conditions.

Statistics Norway will consider further developing statistics on persons with disabilities, including affiliation with the labour market. The development is based on concepts and definitions from international statistical cooperation to ensure comparability.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Regulation (EU) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway cooperates with the Norwegian institute of public health (NIPH) in the production and further development of the statistics on tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.

Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions, Accidents at work, Tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, Living conditions of disabled people

6.7.2 Health and care services

The statistics show the development and status of the supply and use of health and social care services in Norway. This includes describing service users, accounts, personnel and capacity, and presenting these as a whole. The statistics cover municipal health and care services, specialist health services and dental health care.

The statistics present information about the service users and how, for example, demographic changes impact on the scope and type of services. The statistics also provide an overview of who provides health and social care services at the different levels. With regard to the expenditure and financing of the provision of health and social care services, this is covered in the health accounts, which are discussed under the main domain National Accounts.

Statistics Norway plans to further develop statistics on children and adolescents' use of health and social care services through better utilisation of data on the municipal health and care services and the specialist health services, particularly based on information from health registries such as NPR and KPR.

Statistics Norway aims to develop statistics on the private dental health care, primarily using information proposed to be included in the KPR.

There are plans to expand the statistics on private enterprises that produce health and social care services and various welfare services. Potential sources of data include NPR and KPR, among others. The purpose is to show who the service providers are and who uses the services. It will also be investigated whether it is possible to shed light on self-payment for the services.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway cooperates with local, regional and central authorities in the production and further development of the statistics. NIPH will play a key role in this work as owner and manager of the central health registries.

GPs and emergency primary health care, Municipal health care service, Patient statistics, Specialist health service, Dental health care, Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions, Unpaid welfare work – survey on living conditions

6.7.3 Diseases

These statistics describe the status and developments in communicable and non-communicable diseases in the population. This knowledge is important for being able to implement the measures needed, and for equipping society to meet the demand for relevant health and social care services and provide relevant competence at various levels in the health service. The statistics that follow

changes in the incidence of cardiovascular disorders in the population are based on the Cardiovascular Disease Registry, which includes data about individuals who have a cardiovascular-related diagnosis that requires treatment in the specialist health service. Statistics on diagnoses for all patients in hospitals are covered under the sub-domain Health and care services.

Strengthening of data and methods for developing official statistics on disease groups within non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, chronic lung diseases and mental disorders will be assessed during the programme period. The same applies to communicable diseases. More knowledge is needed about the impact of diseases on society.

Statistics Norway develops statistics on occupational diseases, based on methodology formulated through statistical cooperation in Eurostat. Similar work is being done in many EU countries.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Responsible: NIPH and Statistics Norway

NIPH: Cardiovascular disease, Cancer

Statistics Norway: Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions

6.7.4 Infection control and immunisation

The statistics shall shed light on infection control. It is essential to have a good knowledge base about the measures that have been and will be implemented to prevent the outbreak of diseases and pandemics. This helps to strengthen international preparedness in the event of an outbreak of communicable diseases. NIPH publishes vaccination statistics for the Childhood Immunisation Programme. The statistics show influenza vaccinated people aged 65 years and above in the previous influenza season. Information on influenza vaccination is collected from the Norwegian population through the survey on living conditions, which is linked to the European Health Survey (EHIS), every six years.

The need for knowledge about infection control and vaccines has increased. Possibilities for more official statistics in this area are being considered.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: NIPH and Statistics Norway

NIPH: Childhood vaccination, Influenza vaccinated people over 65 years

Statistics Norway: Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions

6.7.5 Medication

These statistics describe changes in the population's use of medication. They will provide information that can be used in addiction prevention, and in addition give knowledge about how

healthcare personnel prescribe medication. The statistics are partly based on the Norwegian Prescribed Drug Registry, which contains information on drugs dispensed from pharmacies based on prescriptions.

Statistics including the consumption of medication in hospitals and nursing homes based on the new Prescribed Drug Registry are planned to be developed during the programme period. The statistics are dependent on the expansion of the registry to include data from institutions. NIPH will start a project for this in 2023.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: NIPH and Statistics Norway

NIPH: Prescription drug use

Statistics Norway: Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions

6.7.6 Pregnancy and childbirth

These statistics show changes in reproduction and reproductive health in Norway. They help to shed light on the causes and consequences of health problems related to pregnancy and childbirth, as well as monitor the occurrence of congenital diseases and malformations. The statistics are based on the Medical Birth Registry of Norway and the Registry of Pregnancy Termination

New official statistics on assisted reproduction and prenatal diagnostics will be developed during the programme period.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: NIPH

Abortions, Pregnancy and childbirth

6.7.7 Causes of death

These statistics describe changes in mortality for various causes of death. The purpose is to be able to monitor changes in causes of death over time. The statistics are based on data from the Cause of Death Registry. The register contains data on all individuals who die in Norway, as well as Norwegian residents who die abroad.

EEA-obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Responsible: NIPH

NIPH: Causes of death

6.8 Income and consumption

Knowledge about income and consumption provides a basis for key indicators describing the access to and distribution of financial resources and welfare benefits. The statistics in this domain include figures on income, wealth, taxes and consumption for persons and households. It provides a basis for analyses of household savings and consumption.

6.8.1 Consumption

The survey of consumer expenditure maps the consumption patterns of Norwegian households. The survey was first conducted in 1958. The main purpose of the survey is to provide a detailed overview of the monetary value and quantities of households' consumption of different goods and services. The statistics help to measure the economic living conditions and allow comparisons of the relative composition of consumption from one period to another. The statistics also enable identification of vulnerable groups in society.

Statistics Norway will publish consumption statistics based on a sample survey conducted in the programme period 2021–2023. Statistics Norway will conduct development work with a view to publishing more frequent statistics, by using new collection methods and utilising alternative and new data sources. More frequent publication will make it possible to follow developments in household consumption patterns.

Statistics Norway will work to further develop official dietary statistics for the Norwegian population, including the possibility of shedding light on organic foods in particular.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Survey of consumer expenditure, Dietary statistics
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6.8.2 Income and wealth

These statistics describe changes in the income and wealth of persons and households in Norway. They encompass all cash income, both taxable and tax-free, as well as assets and debt. The statistics show general income and wealth developments, income levels, the distribution among different household types and groups, and provide key measurements of economic vulnerability and inequality.

Statistics Norway aims to explore the possibility of expanding the income statistics with additional components such as the calculated income of own housing and other consumer durables, public services, value added tax, child support, home production and owner earnings. Statistics Norway will assess whether there is sufficient data to develop official statistics on received inheritance.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Income – self-employed, Income and wealth statistics for households

6.8.3 Personal Tax

The tax statistics shall provide a knowledge base for policy development and discussions on the tax system, both from a revenue and distribution perspective. This applies both directly and via financial

models and simulations performed by others. The statistics provide an independent overview of how the tax system works. They include taxable income, income deductions and taxable assets, as well as taxes and tax deductions for those with a tax obligation in Norway. The statistics also shed light on developments in income, wealth, debt, and recipients of specific deductions, as well as the financial and regional distribution of these.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Tax for personal taxpayers

6.9 Culture and recreation

Cultural and recreational activities constitute an important part of the life and work of the population. The culture statistics cover both cultural facilities and the population's use of these in addition to public expenditure in the cultural sector. Recreation or leisure time can be defined as the time people spend outside of work, excluding time spent on housework and attending to basic needs such as eating and sleeping. Statistics on recreation cover time use, physical activity, sports and outdoor recreation, organisational membership, media habits and religion. The statistics show changes in cultural and leisure habits over time and can reveal any socioeconomic differences between groups of the population in this domain.

6.9.1 Physical activity, sports, and outdoor recreation

Physical activity, sports and outdoor recreation are important for health, quality of life and living conditions. The statistics provide knowledge about the population's activities in this domain. They map the extent and types of physical activity and outdoor recreation that are most common, motivation for physical activity and exercise, trends over time, and how the level of activity is distributed among the population. They also provide figures on self-initiated physical activity and exercise, participation in organised sports, on the use of gyms and on outdoor recreation habits. One important aspect of the statistics is that they capture socioeconomic differences between groups in the population that carry out different activities. The statistics provide a basis for analyses of these factors in the population.

The use of data from the Armed Forces' Personnel and Conscription Centre will be assessed with a view to improving statistics on adolescents' physical activity and health.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Sports and outdoor activities – survey on living conditions

6.9.2 Culture

The cultural statistics describe the cultural facilities available and the population's use of such. These include sports, museums and collections, libraries, film and cinema, music and performing arts. The statistics also shed light on public expenditure in the cultural sector.

Statistics on cultural heritage are included in several statistical domains, such as land use, environment, education, labour and earnings, and population. During the programme period, work will be conducted on further development of statistics on the cultural environment, as well as opportunities to develop statistics on activities and participation based on voluntary participation, and statistics on cultural heritage resources and framework conditions.

Work will be done on further development and improved dissemination of language statistics.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Academic and special libraries, Cultural facilities, Museums and collections, Norwegian cultural barometer

6.9.3 Civic participation and volunteering

The statistics are intended to provide knowledge about the population's participation in different arenas of society over time, the type of participation and how participation is distributed among the population. It includes volunteering in various organizations, political participation and trust in authorities, media and between people. The statistics show the population's social capital and the individual's opportunities for participating in and influencing the society we live in. The statistics cover both the scope and type of voluntary work in various organisations. See also statistics in the sub-domain Trust in public institutions under Elections and democracy.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Volunteering, political participation and trust – survey on living conditions

6.9.4 Religion and life stance

Religion and life stance are very important to many people and are part of the cultural heritage of all societies. The purpose of the statistics on religion and life stance is to describe membership and religious activities in the Church of Norway and religious and life stance communities outside the Church of Norway. The statistics relating to the Church of Norway are the most extensive, and cover several aspects of church activities, including services, christenings/baptisms, church funerals etc. Statistics on religious and life stance communities provide data on the number of members in such communities outside the Church of Norway that apply for and receive state support.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Church of Norway, Religious communities and life stance communities

6.9.5 Time and media use

The statistics provide knowledge on how the population spends time on different activities and on the population's media habits. The former is based on data from the time use survey, while media habits are captured through the survey on the use of media.

The time use survey shows how the population devotes its time to different activity areas. The survey maps time use throughout the day over an entire year and provides information on the population's activity patterns in different periods of the day, different days of the week and months of the year. The time use survey is a key source of knowledge about changes in time spent on housework, unpaid care work and other activities. It is normally conducted every ten years, and new statistics on time use will be published early in the programme period.

The media use survey provides detailed information about the population's use of mass media such as TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, comics, books, the internet, various streaming services, and access to these. This survey is conducted annually.

Statistics Norway plans to develop a media barometer for children and adolescents.

EEA obligations: No

The time use survey is regulated by Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019, which establishes a common framework for European social statistics from sample surveys, but conducting the survey is voluntary.

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Norwegian media barometer, Time use survey
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6.10 Agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture

The primary industries agriculture, hunting and fishing, and increasingly also aquaculture, have long traditions in Norway. These industries contribute to value creation in the regions and to sustaining activity and communities all over the country, and they are based on utilisation of renewable resources. Sustainable use of these resources will ensure an economic base for future generations. Norway is a major exporter of seafood from aquaculture and fisheries. The agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture statistics document the resource base, production and economy in this area. The statistics are used to design and verify industrial policy goals and adapt the public policy instruments that are used to achieve these goals. This domain includes statistics on agriculture and forestry, reindeer husbandry, hunting, aquaculture and fisheries.

6.10.1 Aquaculture

These statistics provide a picture of Norwegian aquaculture production for consumption, as well as production of early life stages such as roe, spawn and fingerlings. They show the development in production volume and firsthand value, fish stocks and production loss. They also show employment in production and the profitability of the production of the main species, salmon and rainbow trout.

The statistics are a key information base in research and analysis of the aquaculture industry. Some of the statistics are also used by Eurostat, FAO and the OECD for international comparisons.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by the Member States of statistics on aquaculture

Responsible: Directorate of Fisheries

Aquaculture production of fish for food and juveniles (salmon, rainbow trout and trout), other fish species, molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms and algae, Profitability survey of production of salmon and rainbow trout

6.10.2 Fisheries and catches

These statistics describe the development of Norwegian fisheries. The statistics show catches made at sea by Norwegian vessels and catches landed in Norway by foreign vessels. The statistics also provide an overview of fishing vessels, fishermen and fishing permits. This domain also includes statistics that elucidate the profitability of the fishing fleet.

The statistics also include figures for the angling of salmon, sea trout, Arctic char, rainbow trout and humpback salmon at sea and in rivers, distributed by fish killed for consumption and fish that are released back into the water.

These statistics are a key information base for research and analysis of the fishery industry, and form part of the basis for the national accounts system. They are also used by FAO, Eurostat, the OECD and a number of international fishery organisations for international comparisons.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on the submission of statistical data on landings of fishery products in Member States

Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than the North Atlantic (recast)

Regulation (EC) No 217/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of catch and activity statistical information on catches and fisheries activities of Member States engaged in fisheries in the north-west Atlantic (recast)

Regulation (EC) No 218/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the north-east Atlantic (recast)

Responsible: Directorate of Fisheries and Statistics Norway

Directorate of Fisheries: Fishermen, fishing vessels and licences, Catches in the sea taken by Norwegian-registered fishing vessels and catches taken by foreign vessels landed in Norway, Profitability survey of the fishing fleet, Fish stocks

Statistics Norway: River catch, Sea catches of salmon and sea trout

6.10.3 Hunting

These statistics provide information on hunting and hunting practices in Norway by giving an overview of registered and active hunters, yield from small game and big game hunting and an overview of quotas and felled cervids. The statistics also show the registered non-harvest mortality of cervids and the registered mortality of large carnivores. The statistics on registered hunters are based on figures from the Register of Hunters in the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

The statistics on hunting is a key information source for game management, both locally and nationally. Public agencies, such as ministries, county administrations and local councils, as well as research institutions are users of these statistics.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Active hunters, Moose hunting, Red deer hunting, Non-harvest mortality of cervids, Registered mortality of large carnivores, Registered hunters, Small game and roe deer hunting, Wild reindeer hunting

6.10.4 Agriculture

These statistics provide a basis for governance and policy design in this area, including for the Budget Committee for Agriculture. The agricultural statistics provide an overview of the number of agricultural enterprises, the size of the units, labour input, investments, energy consumption, income, farming system, production basis and crops. Furthermore, the statistics also show environmentally related aspects of agricultural production, such as soil treatment, handling of manure from livestock and the use of synthetic fertiliser and sale and use of pesticides.

The Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO) has statistics on endangered domestic animal breeds that will be published as official statistics. More official statistics on genetic resources in agriculture will be considered.

A new EU regulation will lead to increased requirements for statistics on the use of pesticides.

Statistics Norway will assess the opportunities to further develop statistics on crop production and fertilisation to shed light on utilisation and emissions of nutrients.

EEA obligations: and

Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics

Regulation No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 concerning crop statistics

Regulation (EC) 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning pesticide statistics

Regulation (EU) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community

Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2022 on statistics on agricultural input and output

Responsible: Norwegian Food Safety Authority, NIBIO and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Food Safety Authority: Sale of pesticides

NIBIO: Endangered domestic animal breeds

Statistics Norway: Holdings, agricultural area and livestock, Horticultural production, Livestock husbandry, Meat production, Cereals and oil seeds, area and yields, Sample survey of agriculture and forestry, Pesticide use, Production of potatoes and forage plants

6.10.5 Agricultural properties

Large parts of the land area in Norway belong to agricultural properties, and statistics of such holdings are required for resource management. The statistics give an overview of the number of

agricultural holdings, settlement, area resources, some information on the owner and information on reallocated cultivated and cultivable area, as well as land reclamation. They include registered transfers, sales value, purpose of the sale (for agriculture, housing or recreation) and whether the sale is an open sale, gift, settlement of an estate or something else.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Local administration of agricultural areas, Agricultural properties, Transfers of agricultural properties

6.10.6 Agricultural censuses

The statistics provide a detailed overview of developments in agriculture, in terms of resources as well as environmental and operational aspects. Agricultural censuses are conducted every ten years; first in 1907 and most recently in 2020. They provide more detailed figures for a larger selection of areas than those published annually.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Census of agriculture

6.10.7 Forestry

The forest provides a basis for industrial activity and is also important for the climate and environment. The National Forest Inventory describes the condition and development of Norway's forest resources. Furthermore, these statistics provide an overview of the activity in the forest industry, its economic importance, growing stock, logging, and rejuvenation. Statistics on forest roads are also produced.

EEA obligations: No

Other important international obligations:

Statistics Norway reports forestry statistics to Eurostat based on a gentlemen's agreement, in addition to reporting to UNECE and FAO.

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway cooperates with NIBIO, which conducts the National Forest Inventory.

National forest inventory, Commercial roundwood removals, Forest properties, Forest owners' income, Silviculture, Forest roads
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6.10.8 Agricultural economics

Information on agricultural economics is a basis for economic and political decisions that have a bearing on production and sales of agricultural produce, the food processing industry and markets for food products, production associated with agriculture and the role of agriculture in rural communities.

Agricultural economics surveys are included in the sectoral accounts, the Total Accounts for Agriculture, which show the total value created in Norwegian agriculture through utilisation of agricultural production factors. These statistics provide an annual status for incomes, costs, investments, and labour input in agriculture. This gives a basis for assessing the effects of policy decisions and other framework conditions in the agricultural sector. The Total Accounts for Agriculture is the main source for the reporting to Eurostat's Economic Accounts for Agriculture.

Reviews of activities in farming and forestry are the main source for assessments of effects of policy decisions and other framework conditions at the farm level for various farming systems in agriculture. The purpose of these accounting statistics is to show the economic status and developments in agriculture on farms where a significant part of the income is derived from farming and forestry. The statistics show results in agriculture, including supplementary activities, in various farming systems, size groups and geographical areas. These statistics include all the farm's resources, use of labour input and crops, as well as assets and debt.

Based on the statistics for personal tax, statistics that show the farmers' various types of income, debt, interest payments etc. are made for all persons engaged in agriculture, irrespective of the importance of the farming activity as a source of income.

Furthermore, statistics are produced on prices in the agricultural sector.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community

NIBIO reports on sector accounts for agriculture, the Norwegian Directorate of Agriculture on prices.

Responsible: Directorate of Agriculture, NIBIO and Statistics Norway

Directorate of Agriculture: Agricultural prices

NIBIO: Total accounts for agriculture, Activity reviews in farming and forestry

Statistics Norway: Farmers' income and debt

6.10.9 Reindeer husbandry

The Sámi reindeer grazing areas cover a considerable proportion of Norway's total land area. Statistics intended to illustrate this topic provide an information base for the development of economically and environmentally sustainable reindeer husbandry. These statistics provide an overview of the number of reindeer, reported losses to predators and production in Norwegian reindeer husbandry, as well as developments in the reindeer farmers' economic situation. The statistics are distributed by reindeer grazing area.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Directorate of Agriculture

Number of reindeer, Average carcass weights for reindeer, Loss to predators as reported by reindeer owners, Remuneration for labour and equity to reindeer owners

6.11 National accounts

The national accounts statistics are designed to provide a reconciled and comprehensive overview of the Norwegian economy. The national accounts give both a summarised description of the economy as a whole and a detailed description of transactions between different sectors of the Norwegian economy, as well as between Norway and the rest of the world. Large parts of the industry statistics were originally established as a basis for the national accounts.

Key figures from the national accounts provide the basis for the public debate on Norway's economy. The gross domestic product (GDP) is used as a basis for comparisons in a range of contexts, and the growth rate of this indicator is subject of much debate. In addition, the national accounts are used by a number of specialised users and form the basis for analyses of business cycles and structural trends. These are therefore a key element in the design of economic policy.

6.11.1 National accounts

The national accounts describe economic actors, as enterprises, households, public administration; economic events or processes, for example employment, production, use, investment, and capital accumulation; and transactions between different actors and between Norway and the rest of the world.

The national accounts describe the real economy, i.e. how labour and capital are deployed in the production of goods and services, how this production is used by various actors for consumption, investments or sales to other countries, how the earnings are distributed between labour and capital, and how all this contributes to the GDP and the nation's total income (gross national income). Furthermore, they describe the redistribution of income between different sectors, for example how government tax revenues are redistributed to the households in the form of pensions and social benefits. The net income that is distributed among the sectors in turn provides a basis for analysing the allocation of this income on consumption or savings. The key figures from the annual national accounts are broken down by county.

In the national accounts, rest of the world is a separate sector. Figures for the rest of the world are identical to the figures in the balance of payments. The balance of payments is described below under International economic relationships

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union

Regulation (EU) No 2019/516 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of gross national income at market prices

Other important international obligations:

Obligation to the IMF under the Special Data Dissemination Standard Agreement
Obligation to provide data to the OECD

Responsible: Statistics Norway

National accounts, National accounts - non-financial sector accounts, Regional accounts

6.11.2 Financial accounts

The financial accounts provide a reconciled and comprehensive overview of the sectors' financial assets and mutual liabilities, as well as changes in these in the form of transactions, gains and losses incurred in the securities and currency markets, and other revaluations. Each sector includes institutional units, i.e. actors, with the same main economic function. The rest of the world accounts is a separate sector. The financial accounts are part of the national accounts system and reflect, for example, whether the savings in one sector exceed its non-financial investments, which may increase its net liabilities in other sectors. This will be recorded as procurements/sales of financial assets, as repayment of debt or borrowing.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union

Other important international obligations:

Obligation to the IMF under the Special Data Dissemination Standard Agreement
Obligation to provide data to the OECD

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Financial accounts

6.11.3 Satellite accounts

A satellite account uses information from various sources that supplement the national accounts with the purpose of splitting or aggregating national accounts variable in other ways to elucidate particular topics. The figures in a satellite account are consistent with estimates in the national accounts but can be expanded to encompass variables that are not included in the main framework for the national accounts. All satellite accounts are based on international guidelines.

The following satellite accounts are produced:

System of health accounts describe Norway's expenditure on health. They show expenditure distributed by type of health service, funding source and provider. The main objective is to describe the country's healthcare system seen from the expenditure side, and thus trace trends and driving forces behind prioritisations and allocations of funds.

Satellite accounts for non-profit institutions show how much the so-called 'voluntary sector' or non-profit sector contributes to the gross domestic product, how this sector is financed and how much labour input in the form of paid and unpaid FTEs lies behind this contribution. The production boundaries of national accounts do not include the value added from unpaid labour; this is calculated separately and added to the other data from the national accounts.

Tourism satellite accounts provide an overview of production in what is defined as the tourism industries and their importance for domestic employment. One purpose is to describe the significance of tourism for the Norwegian economy. Furthermore, the accounts show how much Norwegian and foreign tourists spend when travelling in Norway.

Education accounts describe the total expenditure associated with education and vocational training. The expenditure is broken down by type of formal training, such as primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and higher education, informal training (various training courses) and in-house training in enterprises. The training providers and the funding sources are described. One of the main purposes of the education accounts is to provide knowledge on human capital in society.

Satellite accounts for unpaid household work are produced every ten years and are intended to show how much it would cost if the households were to pay someone to do the cooking, cleaning, childcare, gardening etc. Value added from unpaid household work is not included in the GDP. Parts of the economic growth can reflect a shift in production from household to market, and the value of market production alone can give a skewed picture of the household's living standard.

Statistics Norway will further develop the education accounts by specifying expenditure on post-secondary vocational education. Consideration will also be given to including kindergartens in the education accounts.

Statistics Norway will develop an ocean satellite account based on a pilot conducted in the programme period 2021–2023.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Other important international obligations:

Data from the health accounts are reported in a common reporting system to the EU, OECD and WHO.

The tourism satellite account is reported to the EU, the UN, and the OECD in accordance with a gentlemen's agreement.

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Health accounts, Satellite accounts for non-profit institutions, Tourism satellite accounts, Education accounts, Satellite accounts for unpaid household work

6.12 Nature, land use, climate, and environment

The statistics on the environment and climate provide a basis for monitoring developments in this domain and for the design and follow-up of policies with regard to climate change and the sustainable development of nature and society. Land management is important for this development, and a clean and diverse environment is a precondition for being able to use nature, harvest natural resources and protect human health. Statistics on national emissions of greenhouse gases, for which there are both national and international targets, attract particular interest.

Statistics in this domain include figures on land and land use, natural diversity, waste, climate, and emissions to air, as well as water and sewerage. Environmental accounts showing economic activities related to environmental protection and resource management are presented under a separate sub-domain. Particularly central to this is the development of ecosystem accounts, which are also referred to as nature accounts. This builds on and sets requirements for statistics that are included in several of the other sub-domains, such as land use and biodiversity. Development of more statistics that shed light on the development towards a circular economy where natural

resources and products are used efficiently and for as long as possible are discussed here, although relevant statistics are also included in other sub-domains, such as waste.

6.12.1 Land use

Land is a resource that society exploits and a framework for development and value creation. Information about land resources, land use and land qualities are part of society's infrastructure. Land use changes can have a major impact on access to land for various purposes, greenhouse gas emissions, loss of biodiversity and the population's opportunities for outdoor recreation. The land use statistics help to shed light on and quantify such changes. Many other statistics have a land component.

The statistics in this domain describe the status and development of land use for various purposes. This includes land use and land resources, as well as planned land use, both on land and in coastal maritime areas. More detailed statistics are compiled for urban areas and urban centres, the population's access to recreation areas, holiday house areas, construction activity in the coastal zone and in the mountains. The statistical domain also includes the processing of planning and building applications, as well as environmental management in municipalities and counties. Most of the statistics also cover Svalbard.

Land use is included in the official map catalogue at geonorge.no and is available for use in public land use and community planning. A key register is the cadastre, which is Norway's official register of real estate, with buildings, dwellings, and addresses, and thereby also a main source for official statistics in several domains. The statistics also use detailed land resource maps from the map catalogue. NIBIO and the municipalities cooperate on these.

Statistics on the development of various natural areas will be further developed. The use of remote sensing will make the statistics more timely. Statistics on which areas are reserved for development will be based on municipal data that will be put in place in the planning database. It will also be mapped which sectors are responsible for land development.

Interest in management of marine resources is increasing, and central government authorities are working on land use maps out to the territorial border. Statistics Norway will create land use maps showing seabed and sea conditions based on available data sources.

Statistics on land use and land use changes are also included in the ecosystem accounts that are developed, see sub-domain Environmental accounts.

The categorisation and expanded content of area statistics will be assessed during the programme period.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Activity in centre zones, Area of land and freshwater, Land use in urban settlements, Land use and land cover, Construction in the coastal zone, Holiday house areas, Municipal environmental management, Municipal management of planning and building applications, Recreational areas and areas for recreational walking

6.12.2 Natural diversity

The statistics show the status and development of natural diversity in Norway. They provide information on the status and development of nature types in Norway, and changes in the presence of alien species in Norwegian nature. The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre is a key source

in this regard. Protected areas of land and sea, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen, are also included in this sub-domain.

The Norwegian Environment Agency aims to develop statistics on threatened species during the programme period. This will be done in cooperation with the Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre.

EEA obligations: No

Other important international obligations:

Biodiversity statistics provide a basis for reporting for the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the EU's green initiative, as well as to the European Environment Agency, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the OECD.

Responsible: Norwegian Environment Agency and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Environment Agency: Alien species, Wilderness areas

Statistics Norway: Protected areas

6.12.3 Waste

Statistics on waste provide an overview and knowledge of the quantities and treatment of the waste.

The statistics are also important for the work on a circular economy by providing a knowledge base on the potential for waste reduction, reuse, preparation for reuse and material recycling, and for ensuring proper waste management. The statistics include the waste accounts, waste from various sectors such as households, construction, manufacturing, and service industries, as well as various types of waste, such as hazardous waste. Statistics on waste management at waste facilities are also covered.

The statistics are used by public authorities, special interest organisations and actors in the waste industry, and are reported to international organisations.

Statistics Norway will develop plastic accounts after mapping data sources and delimitation of the statistics.

Statistics Norway aims to further develop statistics to shed light on reuse and construction waste.

The Norwegian Environment Agency is considering developing statistics on food waste based on clarifications of definitions, data collection and methods conducted in cooperation with relevant agencies.

The Norwegian Environment Agency will ensure adequate data collection to meet the reporting requirements of the revised European Waste Framework Directive. Increased data will provide opportunities to further develop the official waste statistics.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EC) No. 2150/2002 of 25. November 2002 on waste statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Environment Agency cooperate on the development of statistics in this domain, and both institutions report waste statistics to Eurostat. The waste statistics provide a basis for reporting for the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Waste from building and construction, Waste from manufacturing industries, Waste from service industries, Waste from households, Waste treatment in waste treatment plants, Waste accounts, Hazardous waste

6.12.4 Climate and emissions to air

Climate change is a global challenge and is illustrated with international statistics. The long-term development in temperature and precipitation in Norway reflects the development and how Norway are affected. The statistics are published from the year 1900 onwards.

Statistics on greenhouse gas emissions are central to the development of climate policy and for monitoring and following up the national emission targets. The statistics provide information about this. The statistics show which activity emissions originate from and are linked to energy consumption. The statistics cover both emissions on Norwegian territory and emissions from Norwegian economic activity.

Statistics Norway is working to improve the industry distribution of the emission inventory so that it can be linked to the national accounts to calculate emission intensities by industry.

Statistics on noise and noise load have been developed in a separate project but are not produced regularly. Statistics on discharges to water can be found under the sub-domain Water and wastewater.

Statistics describing the environmental development in Norway's polar regions due to climate change and human activity will be considered in the further work on delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for reporting greenhouse gas emissions by activities to the European Commission.

Other important international obligations:

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for reporting greenhouse gas emissions by activities to the UN Climate Secretariat (UNFCCC), as well as reporting long-range transboundary air pollutants to UNECE.

Responsible: Norwegian Meteorological Institute and Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Environment Agency cooperate on the development and reporting of statistics.

Norwegian Meteorological Institute: Temperature in Norway, Precipitation in Norway

Statistics Norway: Emissions to air

6.12.5 Water and wastewater

Clean drinking water and a good wastewater system are necessary for life and health. The statistics on water supply and wastewater provide detailed information on activities in the sector, including water supply and contingency plans, drinking water quality, leakages, the distribution network and renewal of it, discharges and treatment of wastewater, compliance with treatment requirements, disposal of sludge, full-cost accounts, and changes in fees.

Statistics describing the state of the oceans and statistics on freshwater and water resources will be assessed in the further work on delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers.

EEA obligations: No

Statistics Norway reports wastewater statistics to Eurostat based on a gentlemen's agreement.

The Norwegian Environment Agency reports discharge data from wastewater facilities to the European Commission from its own database.

Other important international obligations:

The water and wastewater statistics form the basis for parts of the reporting for the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Protocol on Water and Health, in addition to reporting to OSPAR and the OECD.

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Environment Agency cooperate on the production and further development of the statistics on water and wastewater.

Municipal water supply, Municipal wastewater

6.12.6 Environmental accounts

These statistics describe the development in various economic activities related to environmental protection and resource management. They link the environmental statistics to the national accounts, thereby providing a basis for analyses and assessments of how future economic developments will affect the environment. The statistics that are included in the environmental accounts are adapted for this purpose but are otherwise based on and overlap with statistics from many of the other sub-domains within the main domain of Nature, land use, climate and environment.

The materials flow accounts show the flows of natural resources and waste through society. Statistics on “green” goods and services shed light on the reduction in the consumption of non-renewable resources and protection of the environment. Other statistics describe the expenditures on measures and activities whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce or remedy pollution or other forms of environmental degradation. The scope of environmental fees and subsidies, as well as other instruments used to counteract the negative effects on the environment are also described. The environmental accounts also show emissions from Norwegian economic activity in relation to value creation (emission intensities).

The different statistics that are included in this sub-domain have been developed in line with an international framework for systematising data on the environment, energy and the economy in a way that facilitates comparisons (System of Environmental Economic Accounting, SEEA) This system includes both established statistics and statistics that need to be developed, including ecosystem accounts.

The plan is to develop ecosystem accounts in stages: 1) area accounts for ecosystems, 2) ecosystem status, 3) accounting of ecosystem services and their economic valuation. They will cover both land and sea areas. The project will include systematisation of existing information and building up new data sources. EEA requirements are expected from 2026 in this area, in addition to reporting on the UN Sustainable Development Goals and possible reporting on the Convention on Biological Diversity. This work should be seen in connection with the development of statistics on land use and biodiversity, as well as water resources. The statistics can also be linked to the need for statistics that provide more knowledge about the green shift. Ecosystem accounts are expected to be developed by Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Environment Agency in cooperation, as well as other relevant actors.

Statistics Norway will develop statistics for fossil subsidies, including effective carbon prices, as an extension of statistics on environmental economic instruments.

The expansion of statistics on the circular economy, in light of the EU's revised framework for measurement in this field, will be considered in the further work on delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Economy-wide material flow accounts, Environmental protection expenditure, Environmental economic instruments, Emissions from Norwegian economic activity

6.13 Public finance

The public sector is responsible for activities that are of major societal importance, require considerable resources and contribute significantly to the nation's total value added. The authorities have targets for resource use and distribution of public goods, and both central and local government need statistics for purposes of governance, policy design and evaluation of the sector. Statistics in this area provide information on the public sector's assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditure over time. The statistics also cover business accounting information on publicly owned enterprises.

The Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management (DFØ) maps sources and methods with a view to developing statistics on public procurement.

6.13.1 General government finance

The purpose of this sub-domain is to provide information on the distribution of expenditure in central and local government by category of expenditure and purpose. These statistics also show the generation of revenues, for example from taxes, user payments (out of pocket payments), interests and dividends received. Furthermore, these statistics provide information on the central and local government assets and liabilities and how these are distributed over different financial

objects. Thereby, based on central and local government accounts, the statistics among other things show information on the size and composition of general government. The statistics provide access to long time series and allow for analysing trends in the government accounts.

These statistics are fully integrated in the national accounts system and are based on international guidelines as the System of National Accounts and the Government Finance Statistics.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the EU

Other important international obligations:

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard Agreement

Responsible: Statistics Norway

General government revenue and expenditure, General government – financial assets and liabilities, Central government revenue and expenditure, Public cooperations – accounts, Public sector in Svalbard

6.13.2 Local government finance

The municipalities and counties are given important societal responsibilities related to provision of welfare services, governance and planning in Norway, and thus, provide welfare services for the inhabitants of Norway from the cradle to the grave. These statistics are used for evaluating the economic condition for a municipality, a county as well as the total local government sector, both over time, and allowing for comparisons between municipalities. Information on priorities between various service areas within a municipality or a county is also provided. The statistics include accounting information associated with the joint parish councils.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Municipal accounts, County authority accounts, Joint parish council – accounts

6.13.3 Tax accounts

The tax accounts provide information on taxes paid at the national, county, and municipal levels, by different tax creditors and tax schemes. The tax accounts are used as input in income redistribution between municipalities, calculation of block grants and management of the local authority finances.

These statistics also show the municipal revenues arriving from property tax and how the local authorities have structured the property tax over time.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Tax accounts, Property tax

6.13.4 Development aid

The statistics provide an overview of Norwegian aid to developing countries. It highlights all aid agreements and their financing. The total amount is reconciled with the central government accounts. The domain also covers statistics on attitudes towards Norwegian development aid.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and Statistics Norway

Norad: Development aid to developing countries
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Statistics Norway: Attitudes towards Norwegian development aid
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6.14 Prices and price indices

Prices and price growth have a bearing on consumption, incomes and wages, and wealth distribution. The different price statistics are key performance indicators for the authorities, industry, and households, and they are used by some actors in association with price adjustments in contracts. Moreover, they are included in macroeconomic analysis and provide a basis for assessments of social development. Statistics in this domain include consumer prices and purchasing power parities, producer and wholesale prices, house prices and house price indices, as well as construction cost indices.

6.14.1 Consumer prices

Consumer prices are key figures for the authorities, industry, and households, as well as a key indicator of business cycles. The purpose of statistics in this domain is to measure price developments for goods and services used by private households. The main statistic is the consumer price index, which is also used as a general measure of inflation in society. Within EU, the harmonised consumer price index is used to compare price development in different countries.

These statistics also indicate the relative price level between different countries (Purchasing Power Parities, PPP). They are used to convert i.a. the gross domestic product (GDP) from NOK to PPP Euros in order to enable international comparisons of GDP and facilitate analyses of the expenditure level. Statistics Norway is responsible for collecting Norwegian source data and weights and reporting it to Eurostat. Eurostat is responsible for the coordination, calculation, and publication of results for the European countries that are part of the PPP collaboration.

The implementation of the international consumption classification COICOP 2018 and the development of new indices at the level of goods and services will be completed during the programme period.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2016/792 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on harmonised indices of consumer prices and the house price index

Regulation (EC) No 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 establishing common rules for the provision of basic information on Purchasing Power Parities and for their calculation and dissemination.

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Consumer price index, Comparison of price levels in Europe**6.14.2 Producer, export and import price indices**

The producer price statistics describe price developments at the start of the distribution chain for goods produced in Norway for the domestic market and for export, as well as for goods imported to Norway. These statistics also include price indices for a range of services aimed at businesses and households. The statistics provide key indicators for monitoring the Norwegian economy and are included in the national accounts.

The plan is to provide a more complete picture of price developments in the business sector by developing aggregate indices for service industries and for goods and services producing industries combined.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Producer price index, Price index of first-hand domestic sales, Producer price indices for services**6.14.3 House prices and house price indices**

A dwelling purchase is often the largest investment a person ever makes. An overview of price increase in housing is therefore an important indicator to analyse developments in the economy at individual, industry and society level. These statistics show price increase/decrease for dwellings sold, as well as rental prices for dwellings and commercial properties. The dwelling price indices include both new and existing dwellings and encompass both owner-occupiers and housing cooperatives. Multi-dwelling units and detached houses are included as housing types.

Statistics Norway aims to develop a price index for second-hand holiday homes. The demand for such statistics is high. The authorities want to calculate the value of holiday homes. There is greater variation and fewer observations for holiday homes than dwellings, and the development work will emphasise getting a good measure of the general price development.

Statistics Norway will assess the opportunities to improve statistics on the rental market for housing.

Statistics Norway will assess available data sources and see whether there is a basis for further developing the official property price statistics during the programme period.

EEA obligations: and

Regulation (EU) No 2016/792 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on harmonised indices on consumer prices and the house price index

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Price index for existing dwellings, Price index for new dwellings, Rental market survey, Price index for rental of commercial properties

6.14.4 Construction cost indices

These statistics measure cost increase in the production of housing and the main input factors used for housing and road construction. The construction cost indices are used to adjust construction contracts and in analyses of price increase in the construction industry.

Statistics Norway aims to develop a land cost index. There are challenges with large variations in plots and few observations, which must be solved to get a good measure of the general price development. A land cost index could provide a better basis for decision-making, for example for financial stability, housing prediction, interest rate setting and taxation of housing.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Construction cost index for road construction, Construction cost index for residential buildings, Construction cost index for plumbing works in offices and commercial buildings

6.15 Social conditions and crime

Information on the population's living conditions is the key to understanding Norwegian society and designing welfare policy. The statistics under this domain include statistics on child welfare and family counselling, living conditions in general, social security and welfare benefits, as well as crime and the judicial system.

6.15.1 Child welfare and family counselling

The statistics on child welfare and family counselling shed light on assistance to families, children, and adolescents in need of various welfare services. Statistics on child welfare provide an overview of reports, investigations and children and adolescents with measures, by category of intervention. It also sheds light on developments in child welfare cases and developments in school performance and education among children and young people with measures, as well as personnel and accounts in the municipal child welfare services. Statistics on child welfare institutions include care centres for unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and centres for parents and children.

Statistics on family counselling and mediations cover clinical activities and case work, as well as preventive activities and mediation in the event of separation or divorce.

The statistics showing the progress of measures in the municipal child welfare services will be further developed based on a national child welfare register that is being established. Statistics Norway plans to use data from several registers to see how the situation for children and young people in the child welfare services develops further in life.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Child welfare, Children's institutions, Family counselling service
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6.15.2 Living conditions

Living conditions statistics show the population's objective and subjective living conditions, i.e. how people live and how they perceive their situation. This depends on the resources that individuals have at their disposal, such as income, assets, health, knowledge, and different forms of social and cultural capital, that they can use to rule their own lives. The populations' living conditions are measured by various indicators that can be combined to provide a comprehensive picture. Living conditions cover a broad field that includes information from a range of other statistical domains, such as health, housing, labour, income, culture, and recreation. Living conditions statistics are designed to show the main features and developments in living conditions over time, as well as changes in the distribution of living conditions within and between different groups in the population. This statistical domain provides information on the social and economic situation of the population, with a focus on identifying groups that are vulnerable or at risk of exclusion.

Most of the individual components of this area are described in more detail under domains such as labour, income, health, and leisure activities, with the exception of the following living conditions aspects: statistics on poverty problems show the kinds of economic challenges that are most common in Norway, and the groups that are most exposed to poverty and economic problems. These statistics supplement the objective indicators of low income with the population's subjective perception of their economic situation. Statistics on social relations are intended to provide figures on the population's social networks. The statistics on quality of life show the subjective quality of life of the population and how this varies between groups.

Statistics Norway will consider possibilities for compiling statistics that shed light on quality of life among children and adolescents.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples.

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Poverty-related problems – survey on living conditions, Social relations – survey on living conditions, Quality of life

6.15.3 Public pensions and welfare benefits

Social security and welfare benefits are a key component of the Norwegian model of society and constitute approximately one-third of the annual fiscal budget. Statistics on social security and welfare benefits provide an independent, quality-assured, and broad information base for an informed social debate on the functioning and development of the welfare state. Many people receive some form of social security, welfare benefit or pension. The statistics show the number of recipients and users of the various public benefits schemes, trends in the number of recipients and users, and a more detailed description of the users distributed by variables such as place of residence, gender, age, education, and immigrant background. NAV is responsible for quarterly statistics, while Statistics Norway produces annual statistics.

The relationship between education and labour force participation on the one hand and receipt of pensions, social security and welfare benefits on the other is crucial for understanding the welfare state. Comprehensive descriptions of payments and recipients are needed to analyse the public-

sector economy, and they are also components of the statistics on the labour market, incomes and living conditions. Some municipal benefits are closely related, and in this context, social benefits also include the municipalities of the qualification benefit scheme, as well as statistics on family shelters and violence in close relations.

Statistics Norway shall further develop the statistics describing recipients of social security benefits. To gain greater insight and timeliness in the statistics on recipients of financial social assistance, data extraction from administrative systems will be considered more frequently.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 April 2007 on the European system of integrated social protection statistics

Pursuant to this regulation, Statistics Norway reports to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).

Other important international obligations:

Some of the statistics are used by the OECD. Both Statistics Norway and NAV submit data to the Nordic Council of Ministers (NOSOSKO).

Responsible: NAV and Statistics Norway

NAV: Unemployment benefit, Persons with reduced capacity for work, Recipients of work assessment allowance, Recipients of disability benefit, Recipients of basic and auxiliary benefit, Recipients of child benefit, Cash for care benefit, parental benefit and maternity grant, Single parent benefit, Child support, Recipients of retirement pension, Recipients of other pensions, Amounts paid in social security, welfare benefits and pensions

Statistics Norway: Recipients of retirement pension, Recipients of disability benefit, Work assessment allowance, Social assistance, Welfare benefits – labour and reception of benefits

6.15.4 Crime and the judicial system

The statistics on crime and the judicial system describe crimes and the sanctions imposed by the authorities on offenders. The crime statistics as a whole provide a comprehensive and quality-assured evidence base for an informed description of the society and open debate.

Statistics on crimes are intended to elucidate unlawful acts and the parties involved, primarily the victims and the perpetrators. Statistics on government sanctions must include the most prominent decisions in the penal sanctions chain, from the report to the police and the decision to prosecute, to sentencing and the serving of sentences, especially the use of imprisonment and similar coercive means. Surveys and the criminal records system are sources for the description of offences, and the criminal records system serves as a comprehensive source for the descriptions of penal sanctions.

Statistics Norway aims to further develop statistics that shed light on the penal sanctions chain.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Offences and victims reported to the police, Offences investigated, Penal sanctions, Imprisonments, Victimisation and fear of crime – survey on living conditions

6.16 Transport and tourism

A well-developed infrastructure for transport and travel is a precondition for the effective movement of persons and goods in a modern society. However, transport and tourism also have negative consequences in the form of environmental degradation, traffic congestion and accidents. This statistical domain provides an overall picture of transport and tourism, and includes land transport, air transport, sea transport and the tourism sector.

Turnover indices and production indices for transport and tourism are also produced in accordance with EEA obligations.

6.16.1 Land transport

These statistics describe land transport or the carriage of persons, animals and freight by road and rail. They include descriptions of activities in Norway and abroad by vehicles registered in Norway or abroad. The statistics provide figures on the number of vehicles, road traffic volumes, transport of goods and people, number of passengers, accidents, public transport, investments, and cost increase in various transport industries. These statistics are used by public authorities for transport planning and analysis, and by the business sector for regulating contracts.

Statistics Norway aims to develop statistics based on road toll crossings (the AutoPASS system) and is considering establishing ferry statistics. Linking with information on income, wealth and other socioeconomic variables will provide knowledge about the effects of toll and ferry pricing systems.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2018/643 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 April 2018 on rail transport statistics

Council Decision (EC) No 93/704 of 30 November 1993 on the creation of a Community Database on road accidents

Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2012 on statistical returns in respect to the carriage of goods by road

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Registered vehicles, Taxi transport, Carriage of goods by lorry, Domestic transport, Rail transport, Road traffic volumes, Public transport, Cost index for passenger transport by bus, Cost index for road goods transport, Transport and communication in municipalities and county authorities, Transport by vans and small lorries, Road traffic accidents involving personal injury

6.16.2 Aviation

These statistics describe all commercial air transport of passengers and goods within Norway and between Norway and other countries. It includes the number of flights, number of passengers and cargo volumes between Norwegian airports. The statistics are used for transport planning and various calculations of emissions from air transport, as well as the size of the Norwegian air transport.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation No 437/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 on the statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Air transport

6.16.3 Sea transport

Statistics on sea and coastal transport show the size and significance of freight water transport and passenger transport to and from Norwegian ports, the merchant shipping fleet, as well as cost developments in domestic sea transport. The statistics also include total freight and passenger income and operating costs in the Norwegian merchant marine that is engaged in foreign trade. .

The statistics are further developed by collecting information on freight and passenger transport directly from ships calling at ports, conferring the EEA Regulation on the establishment of a common European solution for ship reporting.

EEA obligations: Yes

Directive (EC) No 2009/42 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Operating survey for vessels in water transport, Maritime transport, The Norwegian merchant fleet , Cost index for domestic sea transport

6.16.4 Tourism

The identification of foreign tourists in Norway and the travel habits of Norwegians are important knowledge for marketing Norway abroad, and for the authorities' investment in tourism as a growth area. These statistics show levels and developments in commercial accommodation activities and the travel habits of Norwegians at home and abroad. The statistics include guest nights in Norway in hotels, holiday homes, camping sites and youth hostels. Norwegians' holiday- and job-related travel activity is also shown.

Efforts are being made to establish a framework for official statistics for overnight stays in private accommodation communicated through sharing platforms, with data collection via Eurostat. Official statistics are expected to be established during the programme period.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Accommodation, Travel survey

6.17 Education

Knowledge of the population's level of education and training from kindergarten to adult learning is a prerequisite for policy design, both in the educational sector and in the wider context of social and economic living conditions. Lifelong learning is essential both for the individuals as well as for social development. This domain encompasses statistics on kindergartens, primary, lower and upper secondary education, higher vocational training, higher education, adult learning, and the population's level of education.

6.17.1 Kindergartens

The statistics provide information on the status and development of the kindergarten sector in Norway. This includes information on the number of kindergartens, children and staff in kindergartens broken down by municipal and private ownership. The statistics also show the households' average payments for a place in a kindergarten, as well as the amounts received in public grants by private kindergartens. Business accounting statistics are produced for private kindergartens

Statistics on kindergarten and primary and lower secondary school will be further developed if individual data become available.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Kindergartens, Household payments for kindergartens, Accounts for private kindergartens, Employees in kindergartens and schools (applies to several sub-domains)

6.17.2 Primary and lower secondary schools

These statistics provide information on the status and development in Norwegian primary and lower secondary schools. This includes statistics on the number of primary and lower secondary schools and characteristics of these, figures on the number of pupils and their school performance, and statistics on employment in primary and lower secondary schools. The statistics include adult attendees of primary and lower secondary school.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Pupils in primary and lower secondary school, Marks and national tests – lower secondary school

6.17.3 Upper secondary education and training

These statistics cover all educational activities for pupils, apprentices in upper secondary vocational training, and for pupils and students in other educational programmes at the upper secondary level. The statistics also include adult participants in education and training activities at the upper

secondary level. Other types of upper secondary education and training include folk high schools, labour market training courses and foundation courses at the upper secondary level. The statistics also show the completion rates for pupils, apprentices at upper secondary level, as well as statistics on employees.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Completion rates of pupils in upper secondary education, Upper secondary education
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6.17.4 Post-secondary vocational education

These statistics provide information on the status and development of higher vocational training, i.e. Norwegian vocational colleges. The statistics show the numbers currently in training and those who have completed their training, as well as the number of pupils in each field. The statistics also provide a basis for completion rates in this domain, as well as for employees in vocational colleges.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Post-secondary vocational education

6.17.5 Tertiary education

These statistics provide information on the status and development of tertiary education in Norway. This includes education activities in universities and university colleges in Norway, as well as by Norwegian students abroad. The statistics include ongoing and completed educational programmes and provide the basis for calculating completion rates in higher education.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Completion rates of students in higher education, Students in higher education, Credits and graduations from higher education

6.17.6 Adult education

Statistics on adult education are intended to describe the scope of participation in various education and training activities by the adult population. This includes their participation in further and continuing education in schools and universities and training courses. The statistics also include training courses held by accredited adult learning associations and web-based schools, as well as in-house training in enterprises. Furthermore, the statistics provide information on participation in the

introduction programme for immigrants, status on the labour market after completion of the introduction programme, and Norwegian language training and social studies for adult immigrants.

Statistics on adults in primary and lower secondary education will be further developed.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

Regulation (EC) No 1552/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on statistics relating to vocational training in enterprises

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Introduction programme for immigrants, Lifelong learning, Norwegian for adult immigrants, Continuing vocational training survey, Activities of adult learning associations, Adult education

6.17.7 Level of education

These statistics show the level of education for persons resident in Norway. Educational activities completed in Norwegian and foreign educational institutions form the basis for these statistics. This sub-domain also includes statistics on adult skills, measured in terms of literacy and numeracy.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Educational attainment of the population, Survey of adult skills

6.18 International economic relationships

As a small, open economy, Norway has close economic relations with other countries. The domain includes statistics on Norway's trade and other economic links with the rest of the world. These statistics show Norway's income, expenditure and financial transactions with other countries, as well as the assets and liabilities. This domain also encompasses statistics that show the globalisation of business and its effects on the Norwegian economy.

6.18.1 International accounts

These statistics describe the developments in Norway's economic relations with other countries. This includes export and import of goods and services, as well as transfers and investments in financial assets and liabilities between Norway and abroad, distributed by the main trading partners. The statistics show Norway's current account and financial transactions (balance of payments), and the resulting stocks of assets and liabilities in other countries. The statistics are part of the national accounts system and are used by international organisations.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Other important international obligations:

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard agreement
Reporting to the IMF according to the agreement on the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey

Responsible: Statistics Norway

International accounts, Portfolio investment abroad, International reserves and foreign currency liquidity

6.18.2 External trade

These statistics show the developments in Norway's trade with other countries, and the export and import of various goods and services. They describe the value and volume of goods that are brought into or out of Norwegian economic territory. The external trade in services figures show the income of Norwegian non-financial enterprises from sales of services to foreign enterprises, and their expenditure on purchases of services from foreign enterprises.

Statistics shall be established on trade in goods and services by characteristics of the enterprises and statistics on trade in services by modes of supply, to fulfil the requirements of the Regulation on European business statistics.

Statistics Norway will consider establishing new statistics for e-commerce in Norway and cross-border.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005
Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

External trade in goods, External trade in goods – indices of volume and price, External trade in services, Export of salmon

6.18.3 Economic globalisation

Closer integration of markets and production across national borders is giving rise to greater interdependency between national economies in terms of trade, investment, business start-ups and other forms of cross-border collaboration. Global value chains are being established in the business world, where various activities in multinational corporations are being split up and organised across countries. Authorities and others have a need for statistics to assess the effects of such changes. The statistics shall describe key elements of the increasing and changing economic interaction with other countries. These statistics provide an overview of cross-border business start-ups and direct investments, illustrate the funding of Norwegian enterprises abroad, and connect information on international economic relationships to other sources, such as employment and investments.

Statistics on outsourcing and global value chains will be further developed to meet the requirements of the Regulation on European business statistics.

Statistics Norway will study the possibilities of using the register of beneficial owners in the Brønnøysund Register Centre in order to further develop statistics on foreign control in the Norwegian business sector.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning the balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Other important international obligations:

Reporting to the IMF according to the agreement on the Coordinated direct investment survey

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Foreign direct investment, Foreign subsidiaries in Norway, Norwegian subsidiaries abroad, Accounting statistics – non-financial enterprises foreign financing, Cash flows between Norway and abroad, Global value chains and outsourcing

6.19 Elections and democracy

Election statistics are part of the knowledge base for Norwegian democracy. The data include overviews of persons entitled to vote, frequent voters, seldom voters, profiles of voters for the different parties and elected candidates. These statistics deals with different geographical levels and are collected from the Norwegian Directorate of Elections, as well as from separate surveys of the electorate. Statistics on trust in public institutions provide knowledge about democracy development and regulatory administration.

6.19.1 Referendums

These statistics provide an overview of local referendums held in Norwegian municipalities in the period from 1970 to the present. Statistics Norway has collected historical data on local referendums from 1970 to 2007. From 2008, an annual collection has been undertaken, whereby the local authorities report to Statistics Norway.

In Norway, the tradition of consultative local referendums dates back more than 100 years, especially with regard to local plebiscites on alcohol licensing and the Norwegian language variant to be used in primary and lower secondary schools. Other domains, such as municipal mergers and environmental issues, have been added more recently. Amendments to the Elections Act and the Local Government Act in 2008–2009 gave the local councils a statutory right to hold local referendums.

The use of data from electronic electoral rolls will provide statistics on the background of those who can participate and actually participate in referendums.

Responsible: Statistics Norway

EEA obligations: No

Local referendums

6.19.2 Elections to the Storting, county councils and local councils

Statistics on general elections and local and county council elections illustrate the way in which Norwegian democracy works. Statistics describing official election results show the vote count for parties and electoral lists in the country as a whole, in the counties and municipalities, as well as the representatives of the various parties and lists within the elected bodies. The election results do not show the social background of those elected, nor the characteristics of frequent and seldom voters, nor those who often make changes to the ballot paper, nor the amount of trust that the population has in the institutions. Such issues are included in the election statistics that describe the political behaviour of the electorate. These statistics show the number of people who are entitled to vote, participate in elections, run for office etc. by variables such as age, gender, country of birth and level of education. Statistics Norway and the Election Research Programme at the Norwegian Institute of Social Research collaborate on interview surveys of the electorate.

Statistics Norway aims to develop statistics on voter flows.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Election results for municipal and county council elections, Municipal and county council elections – candidates and representatives, Municipal and county council elections – electoral survey, Storting election, Storting election – candidates, Storting election – election survey, Persons entitled to vote, Electoral turnout, Election campaign contribution
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6.19.3 Elections to the Sámi Parliament

The statistics show election turnout, election results and elected representatives in the elections to the Sámi Parliament according to various characteristics. The political parties are major users of these statistics. It is also used to calculate the government subsidies to the parties.

Statistics Norway aims to use data from electronic electoral registers. It will provide expanded statistics, on list candidates, elected representatives and the backgrounds of those who can vote and actually vote in Sámi parliamentary elections.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Sámi election

6.19.4 Funding of political parties

The statistics provide a total overview of the incomes and expenditures of the political parties that are registered in the Party Register. The statistics include both municipal organisations, county organisations, county youth organisations as well as the central party organisations.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Political parties' financing

6.19.5 Trust in public institutions

Statistics on trust in public institutions shed light on the development of democracy and the administration of regulations. It provides knowledge about critical societal functions in Norway. The statistics are based on the citizen survey, which is a sample survey.

There are also statistics that shed light on trust under the sub-domain Civic Participation and volunteering in the domain Culture and recreation.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: DFØ

Trust in public institutions

6.20 Wholesale and retail trade and service activities

Wholesale and retail trade and commercial services account for almost 30 per cent of all employees in Norway. Statistics on wholesale and retail trade provide important information on household consumption and changes in Norwegians' shopping patterns, as well as the industry's adaption to the increasing degree of e-commerce. Business support activities, such as information, communication and business services, have been an area of growth since the 1990s.

6.20.1 Service activities

The statistics provide economic information for parts of the commercial service industry, i.e. business to business services. The statistics also show developments in turnover and production indices in the areas of professional, scientific and technical service provision as well as business services. In addition, statistics are produced on turnover per service type in some service industries.

Statistics Norway is considering establishing quarterly investment statistics for market-oriented services.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Business activities – breakdown of turnover by product, Turnover index for service activities (applies to several statistical areas), Index of production for services (applies to several statistical areas)

6.20.2 Wholesale and retail trade

The statistics describe trade in goods in Norway and cross-border trade by Norwegians, and include both wholesale and retail trade, as well as sales of motor vehicles. Key statistics within the sub-domain are the index of wholesale and retail trade and the index of household consumption of goods. The statistics also shed light on investments, e-commerce and turnover. Cross-border trade statistics show the distribution of different goods.

EEA obligations: Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Index of household consumption of goods, Index of wholesale and retail sales, Retail sales – investment , Cross border trade, Alcohol sales, Wholesale and retail trade sales, Wholesale and retail trade by product group

6.21 Establishments, enterprises and accounts

The statistics in this domain cover features relating to establishments and enterprises that cut across industries. Statistics that are specific for individual industries are included in other domains in the statistical programme.

The statistics in this domain cover ownership and roles in limited companies, bankruptcies, accounting and taxes on business activity. It also includes structures and development in establishments and enterprises, in the form of annual detailed statistics on employment, wage costs, turnover, value added, investments and other economic variables. The statistics provide information on the Norwegian business sector for the general public and decision makers in public administration and in the business sector. They are often used in studies, analyses and research. Several of the statistics are key inputs in the production of the national accounts.

The Register of Business Enterprises and the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities operated by the Brønnøysund Register Centre contain key basic data. Statistics Norway's central register of establishments and enterprises, which is the basis for economic statistics, is based on these.

6.21.1 Ownership and roles

These statistics provide an overview of ownership relations in the Norwegian business enterprise sector and the characteristics of board representatives and chief executive officers in limited companies. They also provide an overview of share values and dividend payments from Norwegian limited companies and public limited companies to owners. The statistics can be used to study corporate structures, ownership relations in limited companies and payments of dividends from the limited companies to the shareholders.

Statistics Norway will conduct a pilot project for statistics on management functions based on occupational codes, as a supplement to statistics on boards and management in the business enterprise sector.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Shares and dividend payments, Entrepreneurs in business enterprise sector, Board and management in limited companies

6.21.2 Bankruptcies

The statistics provide an overview of bankruptcies initiated in Norway by the characteristics of the enterprises and show the trend in such events. The statistics are based on figures from the Bankruptcy Register in the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Bankruptcies

6.21.3 Accounts

The statistics provide an overview of the enterprises' profit and loss accounts, balance sheet and key figures by industry and region. They include non-financial limited and public limited companies that engage in economic activity. Accounting statistics for non-financial foundations provide an overview of business accounting figures for all foundations as a whole, and non-profit organisations separately. The statistics provide a basis for economic overviews and analyses.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Accounting statistics for non-financial limited companies, Accounting statistics for non-financial foundations
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6.21.4 Corporate tax

The statistics show taxable income and assets, assessed taxes and tax deductions for enterprises in total and by industry and tax type. The statistics also provide detailed information on taxable income and deductions, tax balances for depreciable fixed assets, and depreciation. They show how corporate taxation is applied in the tax system and are used to shed light on the effect of changes in taxation rules and effects on government tax revenue, and for research on the tax regime. The statistics are thus central to policy design in this area. The results of the statistics are used in the national accounts and the central government budget.

EEA obligations: No

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Income and deductions for companies, Tax statistics for companies

6.21.5 Establishments and enterprises

These statistics describe features that are common to and show developments of the Norwegian business sector, such as the distribution of existing and new enterprises by variables such as size and location, and characteristics of entrepreneurs and the development of business start-ups.

Annual, detailed statistics are produced on employment, wage costs, turnover, value added and investments in the following industries:

- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Water supply, sewerage and waste
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Real estate activities

- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Business services
- Other service activities(except activities in membership organisations)
- Education
- Health and social services
- Cultural activities, entertainment and leisure activities

Statistics will be developed to quantify restructuring in the business sector, which are driven by national and international requirements for green shift, investments in various industries and digitalisation that provide new technological opportunities and skills needs.

EEA obligations: Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Responsible: Statistics Norway

Business statistics, Establishments, Industry statistics for Svalbard, Enterprises
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Appendix: List of abbreviations and acronyms

LFS	Labour Force Survey
API	Application programming interface
GDP	Gross domestic product
Bufdir	Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
DFØ	Norwegian agency for Public and Financial management
DNK	The Church of Norway
EC	European Communities
EFA	European Forest Accounts
EHIS	European Health Interview Survey
EU	European Union
EEA	European Economic Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
NIPH	Norwegian Institute of Public Health
UN	United Nations
R&D	Research and development
IA Agreement	Letter of intent for a more inclusive working life
IKT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMDi	Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information technology
JFSQ	Joint Forest Sector Enquiry
JWEE	Joint Wood Energy Enquiry
KOSTRA	Municipality State Reporting
KPR	Municipal Patient and User Registry
MET	Norwegian meteorological institute
NAV	The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration
NIBIO	Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research
Nkom	Norwegian Communications Authority
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NOSOSKO	Nordic Social Statistics Committee
NPR	Norwegian Patient Registry
NVE	The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSPAR	Protecting and conserving the North-East Atlantic and its resources
PIAAC	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies
PPP	Purchasing power parities
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SSB	Statistics Norway
SYSVAK	National Immunisation Registry
UDI	Norwegian Directorate of Immigration
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization