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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2019

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In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey of 17 May 2019, delegations will find attached "Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2019" endorsed by the members of the EFC and representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of North Macedonia, Kosovo\*, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey on 2 May 2019 as a background document.

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\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE**

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS**

Brussels, 7 May 2019  
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**Progress Report on the  
Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial  
Statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey**

**(2019 EFC WB&T report)**

**2019**

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## 1. Executive summary

At their Dialogue meeting of 25 May 2018, the representatives of the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey welcomed the "Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Western Balkans and Turkey 2018"<sup>1</sup>. They took note that Western Balkans and Turkey made progress in fulfilling the Action Plan requirements, but noted that additional efforts in some statistical areas are still needed to achieve the objectives of the Action Plan.

This report presents the progress made by Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey (candidate countries) and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo in the priority areas of economic and monetary and financial statistics. For the 2019 reporting, information on Research and Development (R&D) statistics has been added due to the growing importance of the data for national economies. Generally, this stock-taking reflects data transmitted until the **end of January 2019**. Developments after this cut-off date will be included in next year's report.

Since 2018, Western Balkans and Turkey have moved closer to achieving the objectives of the Action Plan. Given the importance of reliable and up-to-date data as underlined also at the 2018 Dialogue, its full implementation should continue to be of utmost priority.

Regarding **annual economic statistics**, all Western Balkans and Turkey now report national accounts data using the European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010). While progress is visible, the length of time series and/or the completeness of indicators are still insufficient for Annual National Accounts and considerable gaps and/or methodological issues exist in Regional Accounts, Government debt and deficit (EDP) and Government Finance Statistics (GFS). For the Europe 2020 indicators, Western Balkans and Turkey still need to attain a complete data delivery. In the domains of International Trade in Services (ITSS), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Research and Development (R&D) statistics, most Western Balkans and Turkey transmit data, although the reporting varies in terms of data detail and quality.

Concerning **infra-annual economic statistics**, while Western Balkans and Turkey are making various efforts, major gaps exist in terms of timeliness, completeness and

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<sup>1</sup> <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9222-2018-INIT/en/pdf>

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

methodology. Data delivery for the main aggregates of Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) and International Trade in Goods (ITGS) is better ensured overall than for Labour Force Survey Statistics (LFS), Short-term Business Statistics (STS), Balance of Payments (BOP) and International Investment Position (IIP) data. For quarterly GFS, in particular, all Western Balkans and Turkey should step up their efforts.

**Montenegro** made progress in the National Account area by providing more detailed data on the GDP income side. The absence of data on population, employment in hours worked and gross wages and salaries in the national accounts framework, however, is considered a serious gap. The announced efforts to improve the coverage and accuracy of QNA are welcomed. Regarding the EDP notifications, the coverage and level of details are still limited, which does not allow for meaningful assessment. Montenegro is not yet providing GFS data. Progress is noted in Energy statistics, FDI coverage and STS.

**North Macedonia** reports Annual National Accounts data for most output, expenditure and income variables. Non-financial Sector Accounts were transmitted as part of the Project on Annual Sector Accounts and transmissions of some Financial Accounts data have started. Compliance for QNA continues to improve. North Macedonia made one transmission for the October 2018 EDP notification and has to address some methodological issues. An important step was reached for annual GFS with the provision of two data tables. Quarterly GFS are not provided yet.

**Albania** is sending Annual National Accounts for all main output and expenditure components, with some gaps. Financial and non-financial sectoral accounts, as well as quarterly GFS, have not been yet provided. Although progress is visible in the provision of EDP notifications, some principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. While there are still some shortcomings in adherence to ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, an important step forward has been noted in annual government finance statistics. Albania made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain but several other domains, namely BOP, R&D and Labour market statistics need attention.

**Serbia** has increased its efforts in the area of National Accounts. It started to implement a major benchmark revision of national accounts in 2018 and is expected to complete the revision of its GDP series in 2019. While Serbia sends regular EDP notifications, further progress is expected in adherence to the relevant methodology. Efforts have to be intensified in order to improve the regular production of both annual financial and non-financial accounts for general government. Quarterly GFS are not provided yet. Serbia transmits the entire set of

monthly MFI Interest Rate Statistics and ensures good data delivery in areas such as BOP and IIP and for most of the STS series.

**Turkey** has to further improve its level of compliance with respect to annual national accounts. The latest EDP tables were transmitted in November 2018 and were largely completed. Further effort is needed in order to complete the EDP related questionnaire. Turkey marked substantial progress in applying Eurostat's methodology. More extensive explanatory notes on EDP data were provided and the general government sector delimitation has improved. Turkey has also transmitted part of the ESA tables concerning GFS (ESA tables 2, 9 and 25). However, monthly BOP data and quarterly IIP data are not sent. While Turkey increased the delivery of data for R&D and LFS statistics, methodological improvements of these data are still expected. Turkey provides almost all STS indicators.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina** transmitted main GDP indicators by output, expenditure and income approaches but the length of series is not the same in each approach and is too short. Standard transmission tools and technical standards should be put in place. In January 2019, an important step forward was achieved with the submission of an EDP notification covering the years 2016 and 2017. Efforts should be pursued to improve the coverage and timeliness of national accounts, EDP and GFS data. Bosnia and Herzegovina has not yet transmitted any data for several domains (BOP, IIP, Regional accounts, FDI, LFS).

**Kosovo\*** transmitted a subset of annual national accounts. Improvement is expected in the delivery of data in chain-linked volumes as well as data on income, population and employment in line with the national accounts concepts. Non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts data have not yet been provided. Kosovo has not provided any EDP data so far. Efforts should continue towards a complete set of annual and quarterly governmental finance data. More regular transmissions, and better adherence to technical standards, are expected in several domains (LFS, HICP, STS) in order to achieve a significant change in coverage and timeliness.

## 2. Introduction

At their Dialogue meeting on 25 May 2018, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey welcomed the "Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Western Balkans and Turkey 2018"<sup>2</sup>. They took note that all Western Balkans and Turkey made progress in fulfilling the Action Plan requirements, but noted that additional efforts in some statistical areas are still needed to achieve a full alignment with the Action Plan requirements.

This report assesses further progress made by Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey (candidate countries) and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo\* in specific areas.

This report focuses on Part A of the Action Plan, economic statistics and structural indicators, for which information is mainly collected via national statistical institutes and/or the national central banks. The report also provides information on data availability of the Europe 2020 headline indicators. The key areas of the strategy are expressed in the form of headline targets on EU level: annual national accounts, government debt and deficit, annual government finance statistics, convergence criteria, structural indicators and short-term statistics. This limited set of targets is being translated into national targets for each EU country, reflecting the specific situation of the country. The Commission adopted seven flagship initiatives in addition to the headline targets, in order to drive progress towards the Europe 2020 goals.

The section on the overall progress by statistical domain of this report (section 3) outlines the main findings by area of statistics or indicator. In order to facilitate the Dialogue meeting, which is organised by country, the main part of the detailed report (sections 4 to 10) presents the findings in detail for each candidate country and potential candidate. For each country a distinction is made between annual statistics and infra-annual statistics and indicators. Annual statistics covers annual national accounts, regional accounts, government deficit and debt statistics (EDP), annual government finance statistics (GFS), Europe 2020 indicators, as well as annual international trade in services (ITSS), foreign direct investment (FDI) and research and development (R&D) statistics. Infra-annual statistics comprises quarterly national accounts (QNA), quarterly GFS, labour market statistics, harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP), short-term business statistics, international trade in goods (ITGS) statistics, monthly and quarterly balance of payments (BOP) and quarterly international investment

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<sup>2</sup> <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9222-2018-INIT/en/pdf>

position (IIP) statistics. Section 11 presents information on the developments in the domain of monetary and some financial statistics. The tables in the annex provide detailed information on economic statistics and indicators for all Western Balkans and Turkey, as collected by Eurostat. Again, a distinction is made between annual statistics and indicators (annex I) and infra-annual statistics and indicators (annex II).

Generally, this stock taking reflects data transmitted until **end of January 2019**. Developments after this cut-off date will be included in next year's report.

### 3. **Overall progress per statistical domain**

#### 3.1. **Annual economic statistics**

In the domain of **annual national accounts** (main aggregates) all Western Balkans and Turkey now report data using the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010<sup>3</sup>). Most of Western Balkans and Turkey provide annual national accounts data for most output and expenditure variables in current and previous year's prices as well as in chain-linked volumes. However, there are still gaps for some expenditure variables (such as the asset breakdown of Gross Capital Formation). Level of coverage is still insufficient for most participants with respect to annual income (not provided at all by Serbia, Albania and Kosovo, limited time series for Montenegro, North Macedonia, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina). Concerning Population and Employment data in the national accounts framework, only North Macedonia provided the data. Montenegro provided only employment data (with time series shorter than expected). Serbia and Albania provided only Total population. A general shortcoming is the short length of series, i.e. not starting from 1995 as requested by ESA 2010. Serbia, Albania and Turkey however send data from 1995, 1996 and 1998 respectively. Efforts to improve coverage and timeliness of annual national accounts are required for all Western Balkans and Turkey in all annual national accounts areas, but most progress can be realised in the areas of income, population and employment.

For **regional accounts** there are still considerable gaps in the reported figures. Turkey provided only gross value added data for the reference years 2006 to 2014 at regional level 3); however, timeliness still needs to improve and technical efforts are necessary to report according to accepted standards. North Macedonia, Serbia and Albania already provide data regularly, but should step up efforts to improve the coverage of the indicators. Western Balkans and Turkey should take note that the transmission of regional tables is necessary even for cases where the territory consists of a single region.

In the area of annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, there are still notable data gaps and methodological issues, however progress is visible. Albania submitted Excessive Deficit

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<sup>3</sup> 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, *OJ L174/1*, 26.06.2013

Procedure (EDP) notification tables in November 2014, May 2015, November 2015, June 2016, February, May and, November 2017, and, April and November 2018.<sup>4</sup> Montenegro submitted EDP notification tables in October 2014, May and November 2015, May and November 2016, May and mid-December 2017, as well as in May and November 2018. North Macedonia submitted EDP notification tables in April and October 2016, April and October 2017, as well as in April and October 2018. Serbia submitted EDP notification tables in October 2015, April 2016, October 2016, April and October 2017, as well as in April and October 2018. Turkey submitted tables in April 2016 (only limited information which relates to general government consolidated gross debt), in December 2017 (more detailed information with some gaps concerning the planned 2017 data); the latest EDP tables were transmitted in November 2018 and were largely completed.. Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided a pilot EDP transmission in July 2016, for the year 2014 and has transmitted data in January 2019. Kosovo has not yet transmitted EDP notification tables.

Concerning **annual government finance statistics**, for the period 2009-2015, Turkey provided data for ESA tables 2 and 9 based on ESA 2010 methodology in December 2016, August 2017, January and December 2018. Serbia provides ESA table 9 and the national tax list (NTL)<sup>5</sup> according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within the transmission deadline; the transmitted data covers 2005-2016. Serbia also provided ESA table 2 as a pilot transmission, for the period 2015-2017. Albania submitted ESA table 2, table 9 and NTL covering 2010-2017, as well as ESA table 11 for 2017. North Macedonia has sent transmissions of ESA table 2, table 9 and NTL according to ESA 2010 for 2011-2016, in the context of an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) project. Montenegro has not provided any data.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided pilot transmissions of ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL for the period 2013-2014 and provided ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL in January 2019. Kosovo provided pilot transmissions of ESA tables 2 and 9 of NTL for the period 2014-2016, as well as pilot data for table 11 covering 2016. Western Balkans and Turkey have to intensify their effort to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

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<sup>4</sup> Set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. There are 29 notification tables.

<sup>5</sup> The full detail of the national classification of taxes and social contributions

With regard to **Europe 2020 indicators**, this report assesses the availability of data allowing their calculation and dissemination. All participants transmit energy time-series data to Eurostat. Only Bosnia and Herzegovina has not provided the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (however, the transmission of shares data to Eurostat is not obligatory). Labour market and education time-series, based on the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS), are available for Montenegro, North Macedonia, Turkey, and, since the end of 2018, for Serbia. First data, not disseminated yet, were also provided by Albania and Kosovo. No EU LFS-based time series on labour market or education have yet been transmitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina. Poverty indicators for North Macedonia, based on EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) data, were disseminated for the period 2010 up to 2017. Serbia and Montenegro transmitted recent data, while the indicators are published only for Serbia, for the years 2013-2017. Indicators for 2016 and 2017 for Montenegro should be published in the first half of 2019. For Turkey, poverty indicators are published for the years 2006-2016. Albania sent 2017 data to Eurostat but an agreement has not yet been reached on the date of publication of indicators. Kosovo has conducted a full scale EU-SILC during 2018 and should send data in 2019. Bosnia and Herzegovina is still not in a position to launch the survey yet, due to pending problems in the sampling frame. Gross domestic expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) data is available for Montenegro, North Macedonia (starting in 2015), Serbia and Turkey as well as and Bosnia -Herzegovina (up to 2014).

As far as the domain of **annual International Trade in Services (ITSS)** is concerned, all Western Balkans and Turkey except for Bosnia and Herzegovina have punctually transmitted ITSS data. The period coverage varies: 2007-2017 for Serbia, 2010-2017 for North Macedonia and Turkey, 2013-2017 for Montenegro and Albania and 2014-2017 for Kosovo. Montenegro, North Macedonia and Albania provided data covering almost all services categories but only vis-à-vis partner "total world". Further breakdowns are provided by Serbia (good geographical breakdown but still missing some services categories), Turkey (selected geographical breakdown for some of the services categories), Bosnia and Herzegovina (majority of the services items following the geographical breakdown) and Kosovo (a quite satisfactory part of the partners and services items required by the regulation).

In the domain of **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** statistics, all Western Balkans and Turkey except Bosnia and Herzegovina have reported FDI data to Eurostat at various levels of details, partly due to their ability to report FDI information with/without fellow enterprises.

Montenegro increased its data coverage thanks to this distinction, but is not yet providing data on reinvested earnings and the breakdown by activity and the FDI positions are restricted to the inward. Serbia reported FDI data with very good data coverage but still has to report data with/without fellow enterprises. Turkey is already providing the information with/without fellow enterprises on the inward side but not yet on the outward side. Information on FDI income by partners and also the cross-classification by activity for all FDI type of statistics are missing for North Macedonia. For Albania and Kosovo, the level of details should be increased and the internal consistency must be improved, in spite of the progress already achieved.

Regarding **Research and Development statistics (R&D)**, Turkey and Serbia are fully compliant. Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina have some minor compliance issues (related to the implementation of Frascati Manual 2015). North Macedonia has minor compliance issues for data on Research and Development activity (R&D) and has started a survey on Government Budget Allocations for Research and Development Statistics (GBARD) for which data have not been transmitted yet to Eurostat. Although Albania does not produce and transmit yet R&D statistics, they has started to conduct R&D surveys. No data have been provided by Kosovo yet.

### **3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics**

In 2018, Western Balkans and Turkey achieved progress concerning the coverage and timeliness in the domain of **quarterly national accounts (QNA)**. Regarding the expenditure variables, Western Balkans and Turkey transmitted at least some variables in non-adjusted form. However, gaps still exist for some expenditure breakdowns as well as for income, population and employment data. On the income side, Turkey is the only candidate country to provide a complete set of variables from 1998Q1 to 2018Q3 in non-adjusted form. There is no improvement in the QNA areas of output and expenditure in the timeliness: North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey transmitted 2018Q3 by the end of 2018. Kosovo transmitted 2018Q3 in January 2019. Only Serbia was fully in line with the standard transmission deadlines of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme<sup>6</sup>, i.e. T+2 months. North Macedonia and Turkey transmitted the data just after the legal deadline. Concerning population and employment in

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<sup>6</sup> As set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.

the national accounts framework, none of Western Balkans and Turkey provided any (recent) quarterly data except Serbia who transmitted Total population only. Therefore, Western Balkans and Turkey still have to realise substantial improvements in these areas.

The situation regarding **quarterly government finance (GFS) statistics** has somewhat improved compared to the previous year's report. Only Turkey and Kosovo have provided a pilot transmission of ESA table 25 in the course of 2018, covering limited periods (2015Q1-2017Q4 and 2016Q1-2017Q4 respectively). Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided a pilot transmission of ESA table 28 for general government covering the period from 2000Q1-2016Q1. No Western Balkans and Turkey provided any quarterly GFS data. Efforts of Western Balkans and Turkey have to be intensified in order to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

Regarding **labour market statistics**, LFS data for Serbia were published for the first time at the end of 2018 (bi-annual data for 2010 to 2013, quarterly data since), and became part of the regular Eurostat releases with 2018 Q3 data. Montenegro, North Macedonia and Turkey provide Eurostat with quarterly LFS micro data in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community, and have been doing so for several years. Until now, no LFS data have been transmitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina. Albania and Kosovo have started transmitting first quarterly LFS datasets, but data are not ready for dissemination yet. Among Western Balkans and Turkey, only Montenegro and Turkey have transmitted monthly unemployment estimates. All participants except Kosovo have run a Labour Cost Survey for reference year 2016 that provides benchmark data for the hourly labour costs. Serbia provided data on LCI but not on quarterly JVS whereas Montenegro provided neither of those two datasets. North Macedonia provided job vacancy statistics from reference year 2012 onwards. This country has undertaken to compute a labour cost index which has not been transmitted to Eurostat so far. Turkey delivers partial data (missing NACE<sup>7</sup> sections L, O, P, Q, R and S) for the labour cost index and no data on quarterly job vacancy statistics. As concerns Bosnia and Herzegovina,

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<sup>7</sup> The statistical classification of economic activities within the European Union. NACE is a four-digit classification providing the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of statistical data according to economic activity in the fields of economic statistics (e.g. production, employment and national accounts) and in other statistical domains developed within the European statistical system (ESS).

Albania and Kosovo, neither job vacancy nor labour cost index data have been transmitted to Eurostat.<sup>8</sup>

Concerning the **harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**, Montenegro transmits HICP data to Eurostat but they are not yet disseminated. Data for Montenegro are currently under validation and will be disseminated in 2019. Dissemination of Serbian HICP data has been ongoing since October 2016, while the HICP for North Macedonia has been disseminated since March 2018. Turkey provides the HICP in line with the transmission requirements and their data are released by Eurostat. Albania started dissemination of HICP at national level in February 2017 and data transmission to Eurostat later that year. The Albanian data are currently under validation by Eurostat. Bosnia and Herzegovina do not provide HICP data to Eurostat. Kosovo started transmitting HICP data to Eurostat in 2017; Eurostat plans to begin disseminating the data in 2019.

Albania increased its compliance in the area of **short-term business statistics (STS)** by starting and maintaining punctual data transmissions of several STS indicators. Montenegro has recently started transmitting services turnover indicator in addition to other STS indicators. North Macedonia is working to improve their already satisfactory compliance with services indicators. Serbia has reached high compliance by also providing long time series. Turkey has maintained the already good level of compliance, covering almost all STS indicators, and is currently working on services producer prices and improving the quality of the index of production in construction. Bosnia and Herzegovina has improved its compliance in providing new STS indicators on turnover. Kosovo has not yet transmitted its first STS data files. Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina also continue to improve the national reference metadata on all of their regular STS indicators.

Western Balkans and Turkey regularly transmit monthly **international trade in goods statistics** to Eurostat, generally well within the legal deadlines and according to the methodological and technical requirements. In 2018, most of Western Balkans and Turkey continued progressing in the area of Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) statistics, in particular Turkey and Serbia by transmitting for the first time TEC data meeting the EU requirements in terms of quality and data format. As regards transmission of Trade by

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<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EC) No 453/2008, made quarterly JVS compulsory from January 2010

Invoicing Currency (TIC), there was significant progress in terms of the enhancement of data quality and, as a result, a majority of Western Balkans and Turkey transmitted for the first time TIC data that are of good quality. In the case of Kosovo there are only minor technical issues to be solved to complete the production of TIC statistics. Montenegro delivered to Eurostat experimental data related to TIC statistics for the period 2015-2017. The data were not provided in the required data format but are otherwise of good quality.

In the area of monthly and quarterly **balance of payments (BOP) statistics**, North Macedonia and Serbia transmit monthly and quarterly BOP data, while Montenegro, Albania, Turkey and Kosovo transmit only quarterly BOP data. All participants report data according to the 6<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) requirements. In January 2017 Albania and in December 2016 Kosovo started transmitting quarterly BOP data. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not transmit BOP data yet.

North Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo and Serbia transmit quarterly **international investment position (IIP)** data. Montenegro, Turkey and Bosnia and Herzegovina do not transmit such data yet.

In the area of **monetary and financial statistics** compiled by the European Central Bank (ECB), the national central banks of Western Balkans and Turkey are not required to transmit national statistical data to the ECB. Furthermore, they will be legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB legal requirements only upon their accession to the EU. Nevertheless, early preparation for eventual membership in the European System of Central Banks is desirable inter alia because ECB statistical requirements are largely aligned with the international statistical standards. In addition, the ECB provides statistical support to the European Systemic Risk Board which addressed data requirements to all EU Member States via its Decision 2011/6. As a consequence, once countries attain the status of acceding countries, they are invited by the ECB to regularly transmit a summary set of national statistical data to the ECB on a voluntary basis. Some contacts between the ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the central banks of candidate countries have taken place in past years, with the aim to make them aware of the ECB's statistical requirements, of methodological standards applicable to the national contributions to euro area data and of the working methods of the European System of Central Banks' structures. These contacts are

further intensified, e.g. through the biannual Regular Statistical Seminar, which was hosted by the Statistics Department of Bank of Albania in 2018.

## 4. **Economic statistics, Montenegro (ME)**

### 4.1. **Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

Montenegro provided all output components in current and previous year prices. On the expenditure side, final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and assets of total gross capital formation and acquisitions less disposals of valuables are missing. Annual data series for output and expenditure cover the years 2006-2017 by ESA 2010 methodology. Montenegro also provided on income side Compensation of employees data at level A\*10 of NACE Rev.2 at current prices from 2013 to 2017. Data on employment (in persons) have been provided for the period 2013 to 2017 only but flagged as not publishable. The absence of national accounts data on population, employment (in hours worked) and on gross wages and salaries is considered as a serious gap. Annual non-financial sector accounts data were not transmitted in 2016, while financial accounts data have not yet been provided. Montenegro should continue to step up its efforts to meet the requirements of ESA 2010 Transmission Programme in order to ensure the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure aggregates and employment data (table 1 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme).

#### **Regional accounts**

Montenegro consists of one single statistical region at level 3 and therefore regional figures are the same as national ones; nevertheless, regional accounts data should be provided for the sole region using the corresponding templates. Montenegro provided ESA 2010 data on regional Gross Value Added (GVA) for the period 2006-2016 to Eurostat and population for the period 2006-2014.

#### **Government deficit and debt statistics**

Montenegro transmits EDP notification tables since October 2014 (last transmission was accomplished in end November 2018). The EDP notifications include the EDP notification

tables and the questionnaire related to EDP. As regards EDP notification tables, Montenegro has introduced data in the overview table (EDP table 1), whereas other EDP tables are mainly empty with only the working balance line and basis of the working balance line filled in. The adjustment lines are mainly not filled. Concerning the questionnaire related to EDP, some few data are available for the tables on the revision of general government net lending / net borrowing (table 1.1) and consolidated gross debt (table 1.2), the breakdown of financial transactions included in the working balance (table 2.1) and the table on guarantees (table 9.1). In general the coverage of the data is still very limited and progress compared to the October 2017 EDP notification has not been observed. As regards the reporting of the EDP notification, the basic principles for completion of the tables have not been followed and also, a number of agreed action points have not been addressed yet. In March 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Montenegro in order to assess the status of the preparatory work of the Montenegrin statistical authorities as regards the EDP statistics. In May 2016, a trilateral cooperation agreement was signed between the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and Statistical Institute in the field of statistics of national accounts of general government sector and associated statistics. The establishment of the working group is already in progress; however, the role of the National Statistical Institute should be further strengthened. All in all, efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements, since hitherto transmitted data do not comply with ESA 2010. Furthermore, the lack of detail in the transmitted data does not allow for a meaningful assessment.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

Montenegro has not provided any annual data so far. Also see section 4.2, quarterly government finance statistics. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. Eurostat is at this stage unable to assess compliance.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Montenegro made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide historic time series and provides latest data on energy. As a result, data on all three energy indicators (primary and final energy consumption and share of renewable energy) are available. Data

on gross domestic expenditure on R&D have been published for years up to 2016. Although EU-SILC data were transmitted to Eurostat, poverty indicators are not yet published. It is foreseen to publish them in 2019 upon provision of final data. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2011.

### **Annual international trade in services**

In 2018 Montenegro punctually transmitted to Eurostat International Trade in Services (ITSS) data for reference year 2017, as well as revisions of year 2015-2016, within the regulation deadline and following the official reporting standards. These BPM6 ITSS data covered almost all services categories, but still did not comply with the regulation concerning the geographical breakdown; only partner total world was reported. ITSS data in BPM6 for Montenegro are in general available since 2013. Montenegro has participated in IPA 2012 and IPA 2015 (grant) programs and is working towards improving its annual ITSS data production, in particular the data collection systems and detailed geographical allocation.

### **Foreign direct investment**

In 2018, Montenegro delivered on time its annual FDI datasets and increased its geographical breakdown's coverage on FDI transactions while providing for the first time separate FDI flows with/without fellow enterprises (inward side), and expanding the FDI income data not only to dividends but also to interests (paid/received). As for FDI positions, the situation is the same as last year with data covering only the inward side. Montenegro must continue its regular effort to compile FDI statistics closer to the internationally agreed concepts. Data on reinvested earnings are not yet collected, separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises should be processed also for FDI positions and FDI income. FDI data by activity are not yet available.

### **Research and development statistics**

Montenegro has provided R&D statistics that are mandatory under EU legislation in a timely manner. Alignment with the Frascati Manual 2015 was partially implemented for 2015 statistics and the work was continued for 2016 statistics. For 2016, only yearly

variables that are mandatory under EU legislation were produced and sent to Eurostat in the SDMX format in due time. Montenegro has not yet provided the preliminary R&D data for 2017 but plans to provide it by the end of February 2019.

GBARD data have not yet been produced. The GBARD statistics methodology has been developed in 2017. The pilot survey was planned in 2018 but was not carried out due to staffing issues.

## **4.2. Infra-annual economic statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Montenegro transmitted non-seasonally adjusted data in current and previous year prices on gross value added up to 2017Q4 while GDP and few expenditure variables were received up to 2018Q3. Except some employment data covering 2013Q1-2017Q4 no other QNA data series were provided: all quarterly data on income, as well as quarterly data on population, employment (in hours worked), compensation of employees were still missing. Montenegro needs to step up the efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of required quarterly data. Montenegro informed that it was making a good amount of efforts to improve the coverage and accuracy of the transmitted QNA variables.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Montenegro has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements, starting with a development of annual government finance statistics.

### **Labour market statistics**

Montenegro regularly provides Eurostat with LFS micro data in line with the requirements set in the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community. Standard LFS data are regularly disseminated by Eurostat. However, data for 2010 are pending for more than a year as

Montenegro still has to update the weights based on Census 2011 results. Currently no ad-hoc module data are collected in Montenegro, and progress is therefore also needed on the implementation of the corresponding regulations. Monthly unemployment figures from administrative sources are provided to Eurostat for experimental calculation of the Monthly Unemployment Rate. Montenegro transmits neither the LCI nor the quarterly JVS. In 2018, Montenegro ran, with the assistance of external experts, a pilot collection of JVS data based on administrative sources taken from the Employment Agency. The date of a first transmission to Eurostat is not known yet. Montenegro conducted a Labour Cost Survey, for reference year 2016, but did not transmit the corresponding data by the deadline of June 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Montenegro is producing the HICP and has started regular transmissions in the first quarter of 2012. Although they were able to meet the data transmission deadline for several months in 2018, the majority of their transmissions continue to be delayed. The HICP data for Montenegro are not yet released by Eurostat as they are still undergoing quality validation. Eurostat plans to disseminate the data in 2019. Montenegro is not yet regularly producing the HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT), though they calculated experimental HICP-CT for 2010 and 2011 within the IPA 2012 framework.

### **Short-term business statistics**

Montenegro is regularly transmitting almost all STS indicators on industry, construction and retail trade. Services turnover is also transmitted since 2018, starting with data from 2010. Short time series and some missing indicators reduce compliance. Punctuality was very good for all transmitted indicators, except once for building permits. Metadata is available on most indicators and almost all metadata files were updated in 2018. Most importantly Producer Price Indices for Services (SPPIs) need to be transmitted; also hours worked on industry and services.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2018, the Montenegro transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. Since April 2018, Montenegro has been providing all mandatory and optional data elements also for earlier reference periods starting 2017. Montenegro's monthly data are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database<sup>9</sup> from January 2005.

Concerning trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC), no data were provided yet to Eurostat. For trade by invoicing currency (TIC), Montenegro provided for the first time experimental data covering 2015-2017.

Montenegro is thus encouraged to intensify its efforts to finalise the production of TEC data and provide these data to Eurostat. In addition, Montenegro is encouraged to intensify its efforts to align its statistical system to the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs).

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Montenegro transmits regularly quarterly BOP data according to the BPM6 methodology. In terms of timeliness, data are compliant with Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012<sup>10</sup> for the majority of the required BOP items, but only vis-à-vis partner rest of the world. Data made available by 31 January 2019 were for the reference period 2013Q1 - 2018Q3. Montenegro transmits neither monthly BOP data nor quarterly IIP statistics.

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<sup>9</sup> The [Eurostat](#) reference database for international trade in goods statistics.

<sup>10</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 of 22 June 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment, as regards the update of data requirements and definitions

## 5. **Economic statistics, North Macedonia (MK)**

### 5.1. **Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

North Macedonia reports national accounts data according to the ESA 2010 methodology. Most output, expenditure and income variables are transmitted to Eurostat. North Macedonia transmitted the data of gross domestic product in chain linked volumes and current and previous year prices. The length of the time series is shorter (2000-2017 and 2000-2016 for income) than specified in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. North Macedonia has sent updated population and employment data in the national accounts framework for the period 2000-2016. Data on employment in hours worked are still missing. Non-financial sector accounts (table 0800) for 2014 and 2015 were transmitted to Eurostat in June 2018 but with confidential flag as part of the Project on Annual Sector Account and transmissions of some financial accounts data have started (ESA 2010 Questionnaires 0720 and 0725 covering the years 2013-2015, non-consolidated balance sheets). North Macedonia is encouraged to realise further improvements regarding the complete and timely transmission of the annual national accounts according to the ESA 2010 requirements.

#### **Regional accounts**

North Macedonia provided GVA, employment and population data for regional levels 2, which is a single area, and regional level 3. The data cover the period from 2006 to 2016. Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Compensation of Employees is calculated and transmitted at national level (level 0 = level 2). As the next priority, the production of household accounts and employment in hours worked should be addressed (only for the national economy, as for North Macedonia the national level is equal to the statistical region at level 1 and at level 2).

#### **Government deficit and debt statistics**

North Macedonia transmits regularly EDP notification tables since April 2016. The last expected transmission of the EDP notification was sent at the end of October 2018. EDP tables 1, 2 (other accounts receivable/payable are missing), 3 and 4 are compiled and the data sent cover the period 2014-2017. Concerning the questionnaire related to EDP, no data was provided. Regarding the methodology used, the data are prepared based on ESA 2010. However, the data are not being compiled on an accrual basis, and some key sectorisation questions remain open. Nonetheless, an improvement in documenting the delimitation of general government sector is observed. At the end of 2018, a list of general government units was published at national level. North Macedonia needs to intensify efforts in order to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

North Macedonia started the regular provision of annual data for ESA table 2, table 9 and NTL covering the years 2011-2016, ESA 2010 methodology, using formal templates and modes of data transmission. This can be considered as an important step forward. North Macedonia aims to harmonise statistical methodologies related to the compilation of non-financial and financial accounts of the general government sector, to improve the data quality and to strengthen the regular data transmission. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government on a regular basis and to meet the methodological requirements set by the legislation. See also section 5.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

The situation regarding Europe 2020 indicators for North Macedonia is very good: The Europe 2020 energy indicators are updated for 2016, including the share of renewables. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2010-2017. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D is available until 2017.

### **Annual international trade in services**

In 2018, North Macedonia transmitted annual BPM6 ITSS data for reference year 2017 – and, on a voluntary basis, revised data for year 2016 within the legal deadline and

following the official reporting standards. The detailed geographical breakdown is still missing, as only the partner "total world" was reported to Eurostat; the coverage of the detailed services breakdown is quite good but still some services items are missing. ITSS data in BPM6 are in general available since 2010 for North Macedonia.

### **Foreign direct investment**

The 2017 annual FDI flows and stocks data were sent to Eurostat within the mandatory deadline and the data coverage remained stable compared to the previous year's production cycle. Detailed information by partner is available for both FDI (financial) flows and positions. Furthermore, separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises were delivered also with a partner breakdown. North Macedonia has a wide range of data sources to compile its FDI statistics, contrasting with the limited level of detailed FDI statistics sent to Eurostat. There is no partner breakdown of FDI income data and FDI data by activity are reported only vis-à-vis the World totals (i.e. there is no cross-classification by partner). This gap must be reduced as soon as possible, possibly in the light of the establishment of the new data warehouse system foreseen in the Central Bank to increase the dissemination of BOP and IIP infra-annual data..

### **Research and development statistics**

North Macedonia has provided R&D statistics that are mandatory under the EU legislation in a timely manner and, in addition, some statistics where transmission is voluntary. All R&D data are transmitted according the requirements (i.e. in SDMX format via the single entry point eDAMIS). North Macedonia has improved the quality of R&D data and the implementation of the Frascati Manual 2015.

The survey on GBARD has been conducted in year 2018 for the first time. During the phase of data editing some significant deviations have been identified and should be explored, which is the reason why data on GBARD have not been transmitted to Eurostat yet.

## **5.2. Infra-annual economic statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

The compliance of North Macedonia regarding the QNA transmissions continued to improve in terms of punctuality. North Macedonia provided non-seasonally adjusted quarterly data in current and previous year prices and chain linked volumes on the main output and selected expenditure variables up to 2018Q3 at t+68 days. GVA, total and NACE Rev.2 breakdown, and taxes less subsidies on products are transmitted, but some other expenditure variables (details on final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) are not yet available. All QNA data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing. North Macedonia still needs to step up its efforts to improve the completeness of its transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

North Macedonia has not provided any quarterly data yet. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government (on a regular basis) and to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Labour market statistics**

North Macedonia regularly provides Eurostat with LFS micro data in line with the requirements set in the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community, except regarding ad-hoc modules. Standard LFS data are regularly disseminated by Eurostat. North Macedonia should still make progress on the implementation of ad-hoc module regulations; to date, only the ad-hoc module 2010 has been conducted. North Macedonia does not yet provide data for the labour cost index although elements for a basic labour cost index are calculated. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are transmitted, back to reference year 2012. No monthly unemployment figures are provided or calculated. North Macedonia transmitted Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

North Macedonia produces both the standard HICP and the HICP-CT. The data are transmitted according to the agreed Eurostat deadlines and published by Eurostat. The HICP data from January 2015 onward are available at the lowest 5-digit level of the European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (ECOICOP).

### **Short-term business statistics**

North Macedonia is regularly transmitting almost all STS indicators on industry, construction retail trade, but data on services are incomplete. Time series are short in comparison with the requirements of EU legislation, but starting in 2010, so the data are usable. Punctuality of the transmitted data is very good. Metadata is available and has been updated in 2018 almost all transmitted indicators. Some data are already transmitted on services, but coverage should be improved (currently only trade).

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2018, the North Macedonia transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document, including all mandatory and optional data elements. The monthly data of North Macedonia are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2002.

In 2017, North Macedonia also provided TEC data for the years 2010 to 2015 but these data were subsequently not revised so that the issues detected by Eurostat remain unaddressed. According to their self-assessment, TEC data for 2016 were compiled and are available on national website but they were not transmitted to Eurostat yet.

In 2018, North Macedonia provided TIC data for 2017, on a voluntary basis, to Eurostat addressing the quality issues identified in the data provided previously. TIC data covering the earlier reference periods starting from 2010 onwards were also transmitted.

North Macedonia is encouraged to address the remaining issues regarding TEC, to meet all requirements set out in the Compilers Guide on TEC and to provide the TEC data for 2016 to Eurostat.

The main achievement last year was the introduction of the new base year for Unit Value Indices 2015=100. All indices from 1998 to 2016 are rebased with the new base year.

## **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

North Macedonia provides both monthly and quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP according to the BPM6 methodology. However, in terms of timeliness, the monthly BOP data transmission is not yet compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. For all the variables the data were sent only with partner “rest of the world”. Full transmission of the required breakdowns would be possible only after the establishment of a new data warehouse system in the central bank. As of 31 January 2019 both monthly and quarterly BOP series, and quarterly IIP series, are available from 2011 onward, respectively for time period 2011M01-2018M11 and 2011Q1-2018Q3.

## 6. Economic statistics, Albania (AL)

### 6.1. Annual economic statistics

#### Annual national accounts

In 2018 Albania transmitted on regular basis annual national accounts main aggregates for all main output (1996-2017) and expenditure (1996-2017) components in current and previous year prices. Concerning population and employment in the national accounts framework, Albania transmitted only total population data for the complete time series (1995-2017). Therefore, significant progress in this domain is still needed, as Albania does not yet transmit any data on employment, compensation of employees or gross wages and salaries. Non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts data have not yet been provided.

#### Regional accounts

Albania provides data on regional GVA at industry detail A\*10 and population, both variables at regional level 3. The data covers the periods 2008 to 2016. Albania should next step up efforts to compile regional data on employment in persons, followed by household accounts, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Compensation of Employees and Employment measured in hours worked.

#### Government deficit and debt statistics

Albania has submitted data related to EDP notification in November 2014, May, and November 2015, June 2016, February, May and November 2017, and, in April and November 2018 in the overview table (EDP T1), as well as in the central government, local government, and social security funds dedicated tables (EDP T2A, T2C, T2D, T3A, T3B, T3D and T3E). Five tables of the questionnaire related to the EDP notification are partially completed (Tables 1.1, 1.2, 2, 3, and 9.1) but not for every EDP notification period.

Progress is visible; however as regards the reporting of the EDP notification, some principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. Efforts should be maintained in order to meet the legislative requirements. The timeliness of EDP notifications was noticeably improved for April 2018 and October 2018 EDP notifications. Moreover, Albania provided in October 2014 a "*Draft-Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA.*" Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Albania in November 2015.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

Albania has submitted ESA table 2, table 9 and NTL data covering 2010-2017 as well as ESA table 11 for 2017. While there are still some shortcomings in adherence to the ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, this can be considered as an important step forward. Albania aims to further improve the data on government revenue and expenditure. Efforts should continue to progress on compiling a complete set of GFS tables. An important step forward would be to assure consistency among all compiled GFS and EDP data. See also section 6.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Albania made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide full historic time series (from 1990 onwards) and provides latest data (up to 2016) on energy, including the share of renewable energy. EU-SILC 2016 and 2017 data have been provided but no agreement has been reached yet on the publication of poverty indicators. Albania has started to transmit LFS data, which is required for the indicators on employment and education, to Eurostat.

### **Annual international trade in services**

In 2018, Albania has punctually reported ITSS data for year 2017; the data covered most of the required services breakdowns, but only with a partner "total world"; data in BPM6 are in general available since 2013. Albania has participated in the IPA 2012 and 2015 funded project and has already improved several aspects of national data collection and

processing. Nevertheless, further efforts should be focused on improving the annual ITSS geographical allocation as well as the reporting of FISIM, sub categories of insurance and pension services and the detailed breakdown of other business services.

### **Foreign direct investment**

In 2018 Albania transmitted timely its annual FDI data for reference year 2017, including the 2016 revisions. Direct investment income figures were reported for the first time both with a partner breakdown and by activity with a cross-classification by partner (inward). The level of details provided to Eurostat continues to increase even if, for the time being, data by activity are not yet available on the outward side. However, overall consistency of the direct investment income datasets should be improved to match with the integrity rules stated in the Vademecum. Albania does not provide any FDI data by functional category yet. Therefore, Albania should inform Eurostat to which extend there could be in a position to deliver separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises in the short/medium term.

### **Research and development statistics**

Albania has not yet transmitted any statistics on Research and Development activity (R&D) and statistics on Government budget allocation on R&D (GBARD). Efforts are appreciated but must be continue and lead to results.

Although R&D statistics are not yet produced in Albania, it has started to conduct R&D surveys. In 2013, Albania conducted a pilot survey in collaboration with UNESCO for four sectors covered by R&D. The statistics are not published yet due to the problems encountered in data collection for the public sector and higher education sector. In 2016, Albania conducted the R&D survey for private sector and non-profit institutions. The first analyses showed that the data set has been of low quality, both in terms of item non-response, and logical inconsistency between variables. During the period from September to December 2018, Albania has carried out a reviewed survey on R&D in all four sectors.

## **6.2. Infra-annual economic statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2018 Albania continued to transmit all seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output side and non-seasonally adjusted figures from expenditure side in current prices, previous year prices and chain linked volume. Still time series are shorter than expected (2008Q1-2018Q2). Improvement on timeliness is expected as quarterly data 2018Q3 has not been transmitted. Concerning income, population and employment, Albania does not transmit any quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Albania has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts should continue in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Labour market statistics**

Albania started transmitting LFS data to Eurostat in 2017. Currently data from 2016 onwards has been received by Eurostat. Data quality has to be further improved, data for more quarters and years to be provided and standard transmission deadlines to be met to allow dissemination. Monthly unemployment figures cannot be calculated yet. Neither LCI nor JVS were transmitted. Albania transmitted Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Albania started dissemination of HICP at national level in February 2017 and data transmission to Eurostat in May of that year. The HICP data are currently under validation by Eurostat and cover the period from January 2016 onward. Albania does not produce HICP at constant tax rates.

### **Short-term business statistics**

In addition to construction indicators (including building permits starting from 2016), data on labour, industrial producer prices and services turnover as well as retail trade sales volume are regularly transmitted.

To achieve full compliance, longer time series are needed for several STS indicators. More usable time series (back to 2015 but not to 2010) are available after rebasing in 2018, even on import prices (not required from non euro-area countries).

Albania has transmitted complete STS metadata files on construction costs and building permits. Extending transmissions to industrial production and turnover will improve compliance further.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2018 (with the exception of just one month), Albania provided detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document, including all mandatory and optional data elements. Albania's monthly data are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2002.

In 2018, Albania transmitted for the first time TEC data to Eurostat, for the reference year 2016. However, due to the high number of inconsistencies and blank cells in the tables, these data could not be processed. According to their self-assessment, Albania also published TEC statistics for reference years 2014-2017 on their website. However, with the exception of the data for 2016, none of these TEC data were transmitted to Eurostat so far. In 2018, Albania also transmitted for the first time TIC data to Eurostat. These data cover the reference year 2017 and are of good quality.

Albania is encouraged to make further efforts to transmit TEC data to Eurostat. Albania is also encouraged to intensify its efforts to align its statistical system to the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 – CCs).

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Albania transmitted for the first time quarterly BOP and IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology in January 2017. Data are sent only with partner "rest of the world". As of 31 January 2019, data cover the period 2015Q1-2018Q3. Albania does not transmit monthly BOP statistics to Eurostat.

## 7. **Economic statistics, Serbia (RS)**

### 7.1. **Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2018, Serbia has started to implement a major, benchmark revision of its GDP. In October 2018, Serbia released the preliminary data of the GDP revision in compliance with the ESA 2010 methodology (related to the previous year, GDP increased by 5.2% in nominal terms in 2017), by production and expenditure approach, at current and constant prices, for the period 2015 – 2017. Due to the revised time series being too short, Eurostat assessed and validated the estimates for period 2005-2017 provided in November. A complete revision of GDP series will take place in 2019. Serbia reported all required output and expenditure variables in current prices, chain linked volume and previous year prices for years 1995-2017 and transmitted data on total population. However, significant progress in this domain is still needed, as Serbia does not yet transmit any data on employment, compensation of employees or gross wages and salaries. Priority must be given to the full implementation of ESA 2010 Transmission Programme with the focus on a better compliance with the requirements for the data on employment and wages. Incomplete non-financial sector accounts for 2005-2013 were provided in 2015, and further data was transmitted in 2017. Similarly, in 2015, Serbia transmitted financial accounts data for 2013-2014 for sector S.13 only, but no new financial accounts data were transmitted since then.

Serbia is aiming to further improve Annual Sector Accounts compilation sources and methods, to improve estimation of output, Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and intermediate consumption at constant prices for financial institutions.

Eurostat carried out a technical visit on national accounts to Serbia in 2018.

#### **Regional accounts**

Serbia transmitted regional accounts data based on ESA 2010 for the first time using the agreed regional codes. The data covered the reference years 2014-2017 for regional GVA and population, which has allowed for the first time the dissemination of regional GDP figures for Serbia in Eurostat's database. Data on Gross Fixed Capital Formation was transmitted for the period 2014-2016. The figures are consistent with the recent National Accounts benchmark revision and Eurostat expects to receive shortly longer time series for these series and household accounts. As the next priority, the production of Employment data in persons, Compensation of Employees and Employment measured in hours worked should be addressed.

### **Government deficit and debt statistics**

Since October 2015, Serbia sends on a regular basis EDP tables to Eurostat as well as Table 9 from the Questionnaire related to EDP. Further progress is expected with regard to the completion of the EDP tables and adherence to the ESA2010 methodology, notably in terms of the accrual principle and the sector delimitation of general government. Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Serbia in March 2015. The questionnaire on taxes and social contributions is provided regularly, according to the same schedule as the Member States.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

Since September 2015, Serbia officially provides ESA table 9 and the NTL according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within the transmission deadline (the most recent transmission covered 2005-2017 data). This data, as in the previous years, has been validated by Eurostat and disseminated along with Member States' data. Serbia also sends ESA table 2, covering the period 2013-2016. An important step forward would be an official transmission of ESA table 2 with expected improvements in terms of coherence and adherence to ESA 2010 methodology and consistency with ESA table 9 and EDP data. Efforts have to be intensified in order to improve the regular production of both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 7.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Serbia provides data on R&D expenditure since 2009 and energy data time series starting in 1990. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are updated for 2016. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2013-2017. EU-LFS data for 2014-2017, needed for employment and education indicators, have been published for the first time at the end of 2018.

### **Annual international trade in services**

In 2018, Serbia provided annual ITSS data for reference year 2017 within the EU legal deadline and using the official reporting standards. The coverage of services items is very good for Serbia (still few services sub-categories missing); furthermore the geographical breakdown reported meets the requirements of the legislation<sup>11</sup>. ITSS data in BPM6 for Serbia are available since 2007 (only data since 2010 are disseminated on Eurostat reference database). Serbia has participated in IPA 2012 (grant) and IPA 2015 (grant) projects; as a result Serbia has improved significantly, and makes efforts to improve even further, its annual ITSS production process and respective outcome.

### **Foreign direct investment**

In 2018, FDI data provided by Serbia were fully compliant as regards completeness and timeliness criteria. Internal consistency must be improved in the reporting of FDI income and positions datasets to comply with geographical breakdown integrity rules stated in the Eurostat Vademecum. For the time being, Serbia is not compiling separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises because the identification of the Ultimate Controlling Parent (a pre-condition) is not yet feasible. This state of facts is reflected in the datasets sent to Eurostat to satisfy the completeness criteria, however with some recurrent inconsistencies in the FDI positions questionnaires. These inconsistencies should be removed to satisfy the integrity rules by functional category, presented in the Eurostat Vademecum.

### **Research and development statistics**

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<sup>11</sup> Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012

Serbia has provided R&D and GBARD statistics that are mandatory under EU legislation in a timely manner and, in addition, some statistics where transmission is voluntary. Serbia has improved the quality of the R&D data, also in the context of implementation of revised Frascati Manual 2015.

In the business enterprises sector (BES), the survey is carried out on a sample basis at enterprises that are known to perform R&D or to be potential R&D performers. In the other sectors (government sector and higher education sector) all entities are surveyed. The first survey on GBARD was conducted within the IPA 2012 programme. All data with all the requested categories listed in Regulation No 995/2012 were sent to Eurostat in the SDMX format.

## **7.2. Infra-annual economic statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2018 Serbia continued to transmit QNA data according to the legal deadline. Serbia transmitted non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output and expenditure sides up to 2018Q3 (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns but excluding household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept) and assets for gross fixed capital formation). However, all quarterly data on employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are not yet provided. Therefore, Serbia needs to intensify its efforts with respect to the transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Serbia has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. Serbia aims to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure also introducing the detailed tax statistics compilation.

### **Labour market statistics**

Serbia regularly provides Eurostat with Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in line with the requirements set in the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community. Standard LFS data are regularly disseminated by Eurostat since end 2018. Serbia should still progress on the implementation of ad-hoc module regulations; to date, only the ad-hoc module 2010 has been conducted. Monthly unemployment data have not been published so far. Serbia provided labour cost index data but not quarterly job vacancies. Serbia transmitted Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Serbia is producing the standard HICP, and the data are transmitted according to the agreed deadlines. Dissemination of the Serbian HICP by Eurostat began in October 2016. Serbia is not yet producing the HICP-CT. Starting with the index for December 2015, they are transmitting the HICP data from the lowest ECOICOP level.

### **Short-term business statistics**

Serbia is fully compliant for most of the STS indicators, and has even made an effort of estimating the time series back to years 2000. Data transmissions are punctual: there was just one 7-day transmission delay of retail trade volume in the latest evaluation period, and this due to a technical problem. Work is underway to fill in the gaps of price indicators (construction costs and SPPIs). Import price index is required only from the euro area members. Metadata files are available, and most of them were promptly updated in 2018. The only gaps are in construction costs and services producer prices.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2018, the Serbia transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document, including all mandatory and optional data elements. The monthly data of Serbia are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2005.

In 2018, Serbia provided TEC data 2016 and also historical data since 2012 but due to issues, these data could not be validated. In addition, Serbia provided a full set of 2017 TEC data which will be subject to validation checks within the TEC 2019 round. In 2018, Serbia transmitted for the first time TIC statistics to Eurostat (although not yet in the required SDMX or CSV format). According to their self-assessment, Serbia intends to transmit their TIC data meeting EU requirements in terms of quality and data format laid down in the reference document: "TIC – DATA TRANSMISSION FORMAT – REFERENCE YEAR 2018" in 2019. As ITGS compilers are advised to use additional data sources for the compilation of national statistics in particular for specific goods and movements, Serbia is encouraged to continue introducing alternative data sources, e.g. ships and aircraft registers for quality checks of data on specific goods or movements.

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Serbia transmits both monthly and quarterly BOP data with a full geographical breakdown, respectively Geo 3 and Geo 4, according to the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. The data transmitted are according to the BPM6 methodology and covered the reference period 2007M01-2018M11 for monthly BOP, 2011Q1-2018Q3 for quarterly BOP and 2014Q1-2018Q3 for IIP statistics. Timeliness of data transmissions is compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

## 8. Economic statistics, Turkey (TR)

### 8.1. Annual economic statistics

#### Annual national accounts

In 2018 Turkey transmitted main data series for GDP and its main components in current prices and chain linked volume, as well as most of the required output, expenditure and income variables; however they did not provide Taxes and Subsidies from production side, details in expenditures and breakdown in Gross Capital Formation. The length of the time series is shorter (1998-2017) than specified in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. National accounts' data on population and employment (both in persons and hours worked) have not been transmitted. Almost complete non-financial sector accounts based on ESA 2010 have been transmitted for years from 2009 to 2015, and have been validated by Eurostat after corrections were made to the coding. Financial accounts transactions data for 2010-2015 have been provided and validated by Eurostat, though incomplete. Financial stocks data have been transmitted and validated for 2011-2017. Turkey has to further improve the data delivery of annual national accounts according to the ESA 2010 Transmission programme and the GNI Inventory in line with the Inventory Guide. Priority must be given to ensure the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure aggregates, and employment data.

#### Regional accounts

Turkey provided gross value added data based on ESA 2010 at regional level 3 and industry detail A\*10 and population for the periods 2004-2017; however, only the most aggregate figures could be published as detailed data were flagged confidential by Turkey. The priority should be put on the compilation of regional employment figures measured in persons which are missing so far.

#### Government deficit and debt statistics

EDP tables for the period 2006-2012 were transmitted by Turkstat. After these notifications, data transfer to Eurostat was halted until the completion of major revision in national accounts methodology. In April 2016, Turkey sent in the framework of the EDP notification, a partially completed EDP table 1 based on ESA 2010, including only data on debt. Turkey started to send in EDP tables except table 4 in line with ESA 2010 in March 2017. In December 2017, Turkey transmitted much more detailed EDP notification data based on ESA 2010 concepts. The latest EDP tables were transmitted in November 2018 and were largely completed. Further effort is needed in order to complete the EDP related questionnaire, notably on other accounts payable/receivable and trade credits. Turkey made also substantial progress in applying Eurostat's methodology such as guidance on Universal Mobile Telecommunications System licences as well as on providing additional extensive information on the data provided in the form of explanatory notes as well as on improvement of general government sector delimitation. Nonetheless, a number of methodological challenges remain.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

In January and in December 2018, Turkey had transmitted data on government revenue expenditure and detailed taxes (ESA tables 2 and 9) based on ESA 2010, covering 2009-2017. Turkey aims to develop and improve the data on government expenditure introducing the classification of the functions of government (COFOG) breakdown. Efforts are ongoing in order to improve the (regular) compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 8.2 on quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

The poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data for Turkey are now available for the complete time period 2006-2016, 2017 data have not yet been received. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are updated for 2016, including data for the share of renewable. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D is available up to 2017.

### **Annual international trade in services**

In 2018, Turkey reported annual BPM6 ITSS data for reference year 2017 as well as revised back data for years 2014 to 2016, within the legal deadline for data transmission and following the standard reporting formats. Similarly to last year, the coverage of services for "total world" is quite good (some services sub-categories are still missing) but the geographical breakdown is limited merely to selected partners for specific services categories (travel, reinsurance and auxiliary insurance services and telecommunication services, information services and news agency services). In general ITSS data in BPM6 are available since 2010 for Turkey.

### **Foreign direct investment**

In 2018, Turkey provided consistent FDI datasets on time, for reference year 2017 and with revisions back to 2015. The level of details sent to Eurostat remained stable in comparison with the previous year, with a satisfactory data coverage by partner and activity. As in earlier transmissions, FDI statistics with/without fellow enterprises are available (only) on the inward side. As a general remark, Turkey should provide a methodological description of its data compilation process to help Eurostat in better understanding the FDI data reported.

### **Research and development statistics**

Turkey has provided R&D and GBARD statistics that are mandatory under EU legislation in a timely manner and, in addition, some statistics where transmission is voluntary. Turkey has improved the quality of the R&D data, also in the context of implementation of the revised Frascati Manual 2015.

R&D data is compiled through annual surveys in compliance with the Frascati Manual 2015. Due to the revision of the manual, Turkey has initiated studies for adaptation to the new guidelines to meet national and international statistical requirements. In addition, coverage deficiencies in existing statistics have been reduced. Methods for the estimation of R&D expenditure in higher education have been improved in compliance with the new guideline. Final results for 2017 have been published and transmitted to Eurostat. GBARD have been revised due to new estimations on HERD and new administrative records for the

period 2008 to 2016. GBARD statistics for 2017/2018 and revised figures for 2008 to 2016 have been transmitted to Eurostat.

## **8.2. Infra-annual statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2018 Turkey transmitted complete quarterly non-seasonally adjusted output and income components from 1998Q1 to 2018Q3 in current prices and in chain linked volume (for output). At level of expenditure some variables (details on final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) are not yet transmitted. No QNA data series have been provided on population and employment. Therefore, Turkey needs to intensify its efforts with respect to the transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Turkey provided a pilot transmission of ESA table 25, covering 2015Q1-2017Q4. This is a substantial step forward. Efforts are ongoing in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Labour market statistics**

Turkey regularly provides Eurostat with LFS micro data in line with the requirements set in the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community. Standard LFS data are regularly disseminated by Eurostat. LFS ad-hoc modules of recent years have been implemented as well. These data have been included in the yearly dissemination rounds by Eurostat.

Turkey calculates monthly unemployment estimates using moving 3-month averages from the LFS; the methodology was discussed with Eurostat, and is in line with that used by some Member States. The monthly unemployment figures are regularly published in Eurostat's online database. Turkey regularly provides data for the labour cost index. As the data are incomplete (all sections from the mainly non-business economy as well as section

L: 'real estate' are not available) they are not disseminated yet. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are not provided. The Turkish Employment Agency implemented a new collection of job vacancy statistics but still need building the necessary capacity for SDMX transmissions before being able to send the data to Eurostat. Turkey transmitted Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Turkey compiles HICP that are comparable to those of the EU Member States and the HICP data are transmitted regularly and on time. Their HICP data are released in the dissemination database of Eurostat. Turkey is not yet providing the HICP-CT, and does not foresee to produce it in 2019.

### **Short-term business statistics**

Turkey is partly or fully compliant for all STS indicators except for services producer prices. Time series frequently start from 2005, which is sufficient for adjustments, even if does not merit full compliance. Seasonal adjustment of many time series is also provided.

There are delays of two Principle European Economic Indicators: the index of production in construction was stopped in 2017 and the retail trade sales volume was 2-3 weeks late. A recent IPA progress report shows an interesting approach (state-space model) for developing the production in construction index. Metadata files are available, and about half were updated for selected fields in 2018. As main topics, Turkey should address the following: development of SPPIs needs to be continued, production in construction index - resumed and punctuality of the retail trade sales volume - improved.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2018, the Turkey transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document, including all mandatory and optional data elements (with (optional) information on the, 'preference' being included since March 2018). Turkey's monthly data are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 1999.

In 2018, Turkey provided to Eurostat TEC data for 2016 within the prescribed deadlines. These data were consistent and of good quality. Additionally, Turkey also took part to the voluntary transmission of TEC tables 0 and 2 at T+10 (2017 reference period received by end October 2018). In 2018, Turkey also transmitted revised 2015 TEC data with significant improvements in terms of data quality. In 2018, Turkey transmitted revised TIC statistics to Eurostat covering 2015-2017 and correcting all remaining issues.

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Turkey started the regular transmission of quarterly BOP data according to the BPM6 methodology in March 2015. The data available at Eurostat covers the period 2010Q1-2018Q3. Data with partner 'rest of the world' were sent with very detailed breakdown of BOP components, while detailed geographical breakdowns cover less BOP components. In terms of timeliness, data are compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. Turkey sends neither monthly BOP data nor quarterly IIP data to Eurostat.

## 9. Economic statistics, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)

### 9.1. Annual economic statistics

#### Annual national accounts

In 2018 Bosnia and Herzegovina started to report annual GDP data by income approach. Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted main GDP by output, expenditure and income approaches in current and previous year prices and in chain linked volumes (for output and expenditure). Annual data series for output approach cover the years 2005-2016, while the time series for GDP by expenditure approach cover the years 2007-2016 and for the income approach - 2008-2016. 2017 data has not been transmitted so improvement in timeliness is expected. Data on population and employment are still missing. Neither non-financial sector accounts nor financial accounts data have yet been provided. Data transmissions to Eurostat were still sent via e-mail, i.e. standard transmissions (via the single entry point EDAMIS in SDMX format) still need to be introduced.

#### Regional accounts

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not provide any data on regional accounts.

#### Government deficit and debt statistics

Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted data related to EDP notification in April 2016 (for the year 2014) in the overview table (EDP T1), as well as in the general and central government tables showing the transition from deficit to debt (T3A and T3B).

An Eurostat mission to Sarajevo took place on 11-13 January 2017, leading to the drafting of 54 action points covering recommendations relating to institutional arrangements, to the reporting to IMF and to Eurostat, to the reporting of source data to EDP/GFS compilers, to EDP and ESA tables compilation (including EDP table 3, more generally the financial accounts, ESA table 2), to sectorisation, and to the recording of selected transactions. An important step forward would be the publication of the sectorisation of units.

In January 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted an EDP notification covering the years 2016 and 2017, with EDP tables 1, 2 and 3 mostly filled. This can be considered as an important step forwards.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted pilot transmissions of ESA table 2 and ESA table 9 data covering 2013-2014. In January and February 2019, ESA table 2, 9 and the NTL was transmitted for 2016 and 2017. Bosnia and Herzegovina has participated in an IPA programme with an aim to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure. Efforts should continue to progress on compiling a complete set of GFS tables.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Data on primary and final energy consumption is available for Bosnia and Herzegovina for the years 2014-2016. Concerning EU-SILC data, which is required for the poverty indicators, Bosnia and Herzegovina is still not in a position to launch a full scale survey. EU-LFS data, needed for indicators on employment and education, have not been transmitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina so far. R&D expenditure data is available for years up to 2014.

### **Annual international trade in services**

Bosnia and Herzegovina sent ITSS data for reference year 2017 and revisions for years 2015-2016, in November 2018 and has been transmitting annual ITSS (BPM6) data to Eurostat regularly since 2015 (data available on Eurostat reference database since reference year 2014). The data cover most of the services items (still few are missing) and follow the geographical breakdown required by the legislation. Bosnia and Herzegovina has been participating in IPA 2012 and IPA 2015 programmes and has, therefore, improved the national data collection and compilation systems. Bosnia and Herzegovina aims to further improve its annual ITSS data production process especially aspects of remaining missing items, data validation and dissemination.

### **Foreign direct investment**

Eurostat has not yet received any annual FDI data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, therefore is not in a position to make any qualitative evaluation. First bi-lateral exchanges between the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBBH) and Eurostat took place in October 2018 to test the feasibility of the transmissions in the SDMX format. CBBH and Eurostat will continue to cooperate in order to allow a first transmission of the annual FDI figures, through the established dataset formats, in 2019.

### **Research and development statistics**

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided (with delay) R&D statistics for 2015 and 2016 as well as GBARD statistics that are mandatory under EU legislation and, in addition, some statistics where transmission is voluntary. Bosnia and Herzegovina has started a regular survey and published data for R&D and GBARD in 2017 and 2018. Further work will focus on extending the data collection and improving on its methodology.

## **9.2. Infra-annual economic statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2018 Bosnia and Herzegovina sent non-seasonally adjusted output and expenditure components for 2008Q1 to 2017Q4. No QNA data series have been provided on income, population and employment. Improvement is expected in terms of timeliness and coverage.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted ESA table 28 for general government covering 2000Q1-2016Q1. Efforts should continue in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Labour market statistics**

Neither LFS data nor job vacancy statistics data or labour cost indices have been transmitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina so far. They transmitted Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Bosna and Herzegovina did not provide HICP data to Eurostat in 2018.

### **Short-term business statistics**

Bosnia and Herzegovina started earlier regular data transmissions of two important STS variables, Industrial Production Index (IPI) and Index of Production in Construction, and recently improved their compliance by transmitting data on industrial, trade and services turnover. Apart from a shorter time series than those required by the EU legislation, the compliance of these indicators is good. Data on building permits are also available since 2013 and now usable for Eurostat because of rebasing to 2015. Metadata have been transmitted and updated on industry and construction variables. Work with STS price variables needs to be continued and data should be transmitted.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document, including all mandatory and optional data elements. The monthly data of Bosnia and Herzegovina are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2008.

According to their self-assessment, in 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina launched procedures enabling the production of the six mandatory TEC tables, but without application of active confidentiality. In 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina planned to implement active confidentiality rules. However, no TEC data were transmitted to Eurostat so far.

In 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted TIC data for 2017. These data were provided within the prescribed deadlines and were validated successfully.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is encouraged to make further efforts to finalise the production of TEC data, with active confidentiality applied, and to provide these data to Eurostat. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also encouraged to intensify its efforts to align its statistical system to the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 – CCs).

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Bosnia and Herzegovina does not transmit yet BOP and IIP statistics to Eurostat.

## **10. Economic statistics, Kosovo\* (XK)**

### **10.1. Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2018 Kosovo transmitted most of the main output and expenditure components in current and previous year prices according to the ESA 2010 methodology. Annual data series for output and expenditure approaches cover the years 2008 – 2017. Improvement is expected in the delivery of data in chain linked volumes that is missing as well as national accounts data on income, population and employment. Non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts data have not yet been provided.

#### **Regional accounts**

Kosovo did not provide any data on regional accounts.

#### **Government deficit and debt statistics**

Kosovo has not provided any EDP data so far. Efforts to commence a compilation are set to be supported by ongoing IPA projects.

#### **Annual government finance statistics**

Kosovo has provided ESA table 2 and ESA table 9/ NTL for the time period 2014-2016, as well as ESA table 11 covering 2016. Kosovo aims to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure, as well as data availability and quality. Efforts should continue in order to progress in compiling a complete set of GFS tables.

#### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Data on primary and final energy consumption and on the share of renewable energy is available for Kosovo for the years 2001-2016. Kosovo started transmitting LFS data to

Eurostat, which is needed for the indicators on employment and education, but data quality has to be further improved. Concerning EU-SILC, a full scale survey was conducted in 2018, but no data has been published so far.

### **Annual international trade in services**

In 2018 Kosovo reported to Eurostat annual ITSS data for reference year 2017 within the legal deadline and following the official reporting standards. Moreover, back data from reference year 2014 are also disseminated through the Eurostat reference database, as Kosovo has been regularly reporting annual ITSS data since 2015. The available data cover a quite good part of the partners and services items required by the EU legislation. Kosovo has participated in IPA 2012 and IPA 2015 and has therefore improved greatly the national ITSS collection and production systems. Nevertheless, more efforts should be undertaken in order to further improve the detailed services breakdown required by the EU legislation (some key services still need improvement such as the quality of FISIM, travel breakdown, telecommunication services, other business services breakdown etc.) as well as the respective geographical allocation.

### **Foreign direct investment**

In September 2018 Kosovo transmitted to Eurostat consistent annual FDI data within the legal deadline, with a slight increase in the data coverage compared to the previous year.

FDI data were provided for the main partners listed in the geographical breakdown level 5 of the Commission Regulation (n° 555/2012, Annex I), whilst this information is requested at the level 6 of the same Regulation (i.e. all partners of the world). As regards FDI income, information is missing on the outward side.

### **Research and development statistics**

Kosovo has not yet provided any statistics on Research and Development activity (R&D) and statistics on Government budget allocation on R&D (GBARD).

## **10.2. Infra-annual economic statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Kosovo transmitted non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output and expenditure sides in current and previous year prices by ESA 2010 methodology. Still time series are shorter than expected (2010Q1-2018Q3). Concerning income, population and employment, Kosovo does not transmit any quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Kosovo has provided quarterly government finance statistics data for ESA table 25 covering the quarters of 2016 and 2017. Efforts have to continue in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Labour market statistics**

Kosovo started transmitting EU-LFS data to Eurostat in 2017. Until now only 2017 Q1 data has been provided. Data quality has to be further improved and data for more quarters and years should be transmitted to allow a more detailed assessment. No monthly unemployment data, job vacancy statistics nor labour cost indices have been transmitted by Kosovo. Among Western Balkans and Turkey, Kosovo is the only one that did not run a Labour Cost Survey for reference year 2016.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

In 2017, Kosovo began transmitting HICP data to Eurostat. The data available cover the period December 2015 to September 2018, but Kosovo has not yet established a regular transmission according to the monthly deadlines. Eurostat is currently validating the data and plans to begin their dissemination in 2019. Kosovo does not provide HICP-CT data.

### **Short-term business statistics**

Kosovo has not transmitted any STS data to Eurostat's STS unit using the standard transmission tools and formats yet. Eurostat's compliance evaluation is based on STS files transmitted over EDAMIS in SDMX-ML file format. Quarterly transmissions could be a temporary solution on the way to regular monthly transmissions of retail trade sales volume. Routines for the first data transmissions need to be established. IPA projects have revealed that some national data exist, but the periodicity and timeliness will require changes in national practices to start data transmissions leading to observed compliance.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2018, Kosovo transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document, including all mandatory and optional data elements. The monthly data of Kosovo are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2004.

In 2018, Kosovo had provided few and very experimental TEC data to Eurostat which, due to the high number of inconsistencies and blank cells in the tables, could not be processed. Kosovo also provided experimental TIC statistics for the first time in 2017 but these data were no further revised.

Kosovo is thus encouraged to intensify their efforts in view to improve the production of TEC data and TIC data. Kosovo is also encouraged to intensify its efforts to align its statistical system to the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 – CCs).

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Kosovo started the regular transmission of quarterly BOP and IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology in December 2016. In terms of timeliness, data are compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. By 31 January 2019 the series cover the period 2009Q1-2018Q3 for BOP and 2012Q1-2018Q3 for IIP statistics. BOP series starting from 2014Q1 are sent with full geographical breakdown, while previous periods are sent only with partner "rest of the world".

Kosovo does not transmit monthly BOP statistics to Eurostat although they are published nationally.



## 11. Monetary and Financial Statistics

Regarding monetary and financial statistics compiled by the ECB (mainly collected via central banks), the national central banks of the candidate countries and potential candidates are not required to transmit national statistical data to the ECB.

Candidate countries are legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB legal requirements in anticipation of eventual euro area membership only upon their entry into the EU. Nevertheless, an early preparation for eventual membership in the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is desirable inter alia because ECB statistical requirements are largely aligned with the international statistical standards. In addition, the ECB provides statistical support to the European Systemic Risk Board which addressed data requirements to all EU Member States via its Decision 2011/6 (OJ L 158, 16.6.2011). As a consequence, once countries achieve the status of candidate countries, they are invited by the ECB to regularly transmit a summary set of national statistical data to the ECB on a voluntary basis.

Since 2009, some candidate countries' national central banks have also regularly provided an agreed set of key variables via the Bank for International Settlements (e.g. narrow/broad money, credit data, interest rate data). These statistics are forwarded regularly by the ECB to the European Commission (Eurostat).

A subset of interest rates statistics data (Money Market and Capital Market Rates) are collected from participants. Serbia transmits the entire set of monthly MFI Interest Rate Statistics for reference periods starting with 2010-09.

### **MFS Data available for participants**

<i>Participants</i>	<i>Monetary and Financial Statistics available to the ECB (15 February 2019)</i>
Montenegro	
North Macedonia	IRS
Turkey	IRS
Serbia	IRS, MIR
Albania	IRS
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Kosovo	IRS, MIR in preparation

*Abbreviations: IRS (Long-term interest rate statistics), MIR (MFI Interest Rate Statistics)*

Regular exchanges between the ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the central banks of candidate countries have taken place since 2005, with the aim to make them aware of the ECB's statistical requirements, of methodological standards applicable to the national contributions to euro area data and of the working methods of the ESCB structures. These contacts took place, among others, through participation in ECB biannual seminars on monetary and financial statistics and on financial accounts statistics, or in regional seminars organised by the countries concerned and to which ECB representatives contributed (the periodicity was annual between 2013 and 2016).

These 2.5 day events give an opportunity for the representatives of the Western Balkans and Turkey to hear about recent developments in central banking statistics from ECB and ESCB colleagues. Participants are invited to inform on recent developments concerning their respective NCB. The latest such regular regional seminar was the joint Czech National Bank / ECB Seminar on statistics held from 11 to 14 May 2016 in Prague. Resuming with the even-year periodicity, the Statistics Department of Bank of Albania hosted the Regional Statistical Seminar on 13 to 14 June 2018.

## 12. List of abbreviation

BPM6	6 <sup>th</sup> edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual
COICOP	European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose
COMEXT	Eurostat's reference database for detailed statistics on international trade in goods
EDP	Excessive Deficit Procedure
ESA 2010	European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010)
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment statistics
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GBARD	Statistics on Government budget allocation on Research and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GVA	Gross Value Added
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
HICP-CT	HICP at constant tax rates
IIP	International Investment Position statistics
IPA	Pre-Accession Assistance Programme
IRS	Long-term interest rate statistics
ITGS	International Trade in Goods statistics
ITSS	International Trade in Services statistics
JVS	Job Vacancy Survey
LCI	Labour Cost Index
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MFI	Monetary Financial Institutions
MIR	Monetary financial institutions Interest Rate Statistics
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community,
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NTL	National Tax List
QNA	Quarterly National Accounts
R&D	Statistics on Research and Development activity
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange standard
SILC	Statistics on income and living conditions
SPPI	Producer Price Indices for Services
STS	Short-Term business Statistics
TEC	Trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics
TIC	Trade in goods statistics by invoicing currency

## Annexes

Annex I: Availability and punctuality of annual data

Annex II: Availability and/or punctuality of infra-annual data

The colour scheme used in the annexes to report on compliance in terms of data coverage and timeliness is the following:

Colour	Degree of compliance in terms of data coverage and timeliness
	Compliant
	Some minor compliance issues
	Serious compliance issues
	Not compliant

## Annex I Availability and punctuality of annual data

Table I.1: Annual national accounts - main aggregates<sup>(1)</sup> at current prices

### Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered <sup>(2)</sup>	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	2008-2017
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	2008-2017
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	2008-2017
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	2008-2017

Code	Indicator	Period covered <sup>(2)</sup>	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Price</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	2008-2017
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	1995-2017	ND	2000-2014	1996-2016	1995-2017	2009-2017	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	2008-2017
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	2008-2017
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	2008-2017
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2016	1996-2017	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2016	1996-2017	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2016	1996-2017	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	2008-2017
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	2008-2017
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2016	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	2008-2017
	Breakdown by asset	1995-2017	ND	2000-2016	1996-2016	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	2008-2016	1995-2017	1998-2015	2007-2016	2008-2017
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	2008-2017
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2017	2006-2017	2000-2017	1996-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	2008-2017

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2018.

2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995 in the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

3) Breakdown A10+C concerns NACE Rev. 2 classification

Timeliness: 1<sup>st</sup> transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	60	ND	ND	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown by asset	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	ND	68	181	62	ND	ND	ND

Negative value : number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline

Timeliness: 2<sup>nd</sup> transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	T+9 months	58	58	58	61	43	ND	57
	Breakdown A10+C	T+9 months	58	58	58	61	43	ND	57
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	58	58	58	61	43	ND	57
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	58	58	58	61	43	ND	57
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	ND	ND	57
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	ND	ND	57
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	ND	58	181	61	ND	ND	57
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	43	ND	57
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	ND	ND	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	ND	ND	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	ND	ND	57
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	43	ND	57
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	ND	ND	57
	Breakdown by asset	T+9 months	ND	58	181	61	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	43	ND	57
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	43	ND	57
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	58	58	181	61	43	ND	57

Negative value : number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline

Table I.2: Annual national accounts - main aggregates<sup>(1)</sup> in chain linked volumes

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered(2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	ND
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	1998-2017	2005-2016	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept) <sup>(4)</sup>	1995-2017	ND	ND	1996-2016	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2017	ND	2000-2016	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2017	ND	2000-2016	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	1995-2017	ND	2007-2016	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2017	ND	2000-2016	1998-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	ND
	- Breakdown by asset	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2017	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	1995-2017	2007-2016	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2017	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	1995-2017	2007-2016	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	1998-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2017	ND	2000-2017	1998-2017	1995-2017	1998-2017	2007-2016	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2018.

2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995 in the ESA 2010 regulation.

3) Breakdown A10+C concerns NACE Rev. 2 classification

4) Assessment based on provision of table 0117

Timeliness: 1<sup>st</sup> transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	60	ND	ND	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	ND	ND	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown by asset	60	ND	ND	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	ND						
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	ND						
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	ND	68	ND	62	ND	ND	ND

Negative value : number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

Timeliness: 2<sup>nd</sup> transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND
	Breakdown by asset	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories <sup>(1)</sup>	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	43	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables <sup>(1)</sup>	T+9 months	ND						
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	ND	58	ND	61	43	ND	ND

Negative value : number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

1) Those indicators are not requested by the ESA Transmission Program for chain-linked values which explains compliance without sending data.

Table I.3: Annual national accounts<sup>(1)</sup> – population and employment

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered <sup>(2)</sup>	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Employment</b>									
POP	Total population	1995-2017	ND	2000-2016	1995-2017	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2017	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	1998-2017	2008-2016	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2017	2013-2017	2000-2016	ND	ND	1998-2017	2008-2016	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2017	ND	2000-2016	ND	ND	1998-2017	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2017	ND	2000-2016	ND	ND	1998-2017	ND	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2018

2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995 in the before mentioned ESA regulation.

3) Breakdown A10+C concerns NACE Rev. 2 classification

Timeliness:1<sup>st</sup> transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Employment</b>									
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	102	62	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Timeliness:2<sup>nd</sup> transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Employment</b>									
POP	Total population	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	61	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	T+9 months	58	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	T+9 months	58	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	58	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	T+9 months	58	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	58	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	T+9 months	58	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	58	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	T+9 months	ND						
D1	Compensation of employees	T+9 months	62	ND	ND	ND	43	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	62	ND	ND	ND	43	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	43	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	43	ND	ND

Table I.4: Regional accounts

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>									
<b>NUTS II</b>									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2017	2006-2016	2000-2017	2008-2016	2014-2017	2004-2017	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	2000-2017	ND	2000-2017	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	2000-2016	ND	ND	2009-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	2000-2016	ND	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	2000-2016	ND	2000-2016	ND	2014-2016	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	2000-2016	2006-2016	2000-2017	2008-2016	2014-2017	2004-2017		
<b>NUTS III</b>									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016	2008-2016	ND	2004-2017	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2016	ND	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	2000-2016	ND	2010-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	2000-2016	ND	2000-2016	2008-2016	ND	2004-2017	ND	ND
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>									
<b>Allocation of primary income account of households</b>									
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<b>Secondary distribution of income account of households</b>									
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	2000-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

## Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>									
<b>NUTS II</b>									
B1G	Gross value added	T+12 months	+133	-21	+248	+24	+43	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	T+12 months	ND	-21	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	T+24 months	ND	ND	+248	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+24 months	ND	-21	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+24 months	ND	-21	ND	+24	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+12 months	+133	-21	+248	+24	+43	ND	ND
<b>NUTS III</b>									
B1G	Gross value added	T+24 months	+133	-21	+248	ND	+43	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	T+24 months	ND	-21	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	T+24 months	ND	-21	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+24 months	ND	-21	+248	ND	+43	ND	ND
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>									
<b>Allocation of primary income account of households</b>									
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<b>Secondary distribution of income account of households</b>									
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND



Table I.5: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table 1

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Net borrowing/net lending</b>									
S.13	General government	2014-2018*	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2018	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
S.1311	- Central government	2014-2018*	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
S.1312	- State government	2014-2018*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	- Local government	2014-2018*	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
S.1314	- Social security funds	2014-2018*	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
<b>General government consolidated gross debt</b>									
AF.2	Currency and deposits	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	-2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	NA	ND
AF.3	Debt securities	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
AF.31	- Short-term	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
AF.32	- Long-term	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
AF.4	Loans	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
AF.41	- Short-term	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
AF.42	- Long-term	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
P.51g	Gross fixed capital formation	2014-2018*	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014	ND
D.41p	Interest (consolidated), uses	2014-2018*	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2018*	2014-2016	2014-2017	2014	ND
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	2014-2018*	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014-2017	2014-2018*	2014-2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND

\*planned 2018 data



Table I.6: Annual Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Main aggregates of general government – Table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme</b>									
S.13	General government	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
S.1312	- State government		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
<b>Detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – Table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme</b>									
S.13	General government	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2005-2017	2009-2017	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2005-2017	2009-2015	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
S.1312	- State government		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2005-2017	2009-2017	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2005-2017	2009-2017	2013-2014, 2016-2017	2014-2017
<b>General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – Table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme- Short-term</b>									
S.13	General government	1995-2017 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2016-2017
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2017 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2016-2017
S.1312	- State government	1995-2017 (or shorter)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2017 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2016-2017
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2017 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017	ND	ND	ND	2016-2017

Table I.7: Data needs for convergence reporting (1/2)

Coverage

Indicator		Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Price Stability</b>									
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices<sup>1</sup></b>									
	HICP, 12 main categories		2012M1/ (1) 2018M10	2005M1/ (1) 2019M01	2016M1/ 2018M12	2005M1/ 2019M01	1996M1/ 2017M12	ND	2015M1/ 2018M09
	HICP, COICOP 3-4		2012M1/ (1) 2018M10	2005M1/ (1) 2019M01	2016M1/ 2018M12	2005M1/ 2019M01	1996M1/ 2017M12	ND	2015M1/ 2018M09
<b>Government budgetary position</b>									
<b>General government financial position</b>									
	General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	2014- 2018*	2014- 2018*	2014- 2017*	2014- 2017	2014- 2018*	2014- 2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
	General government consolidated gross debt ( as of % GDP)	2014- 2018*	2014- 2017	2014-2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014, 2016-2017	ND
	General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	2014- 2018*	2014- 2018*	2014-2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014	ND
<b>General government gross debt – structural features</b>									
Total debt composition by currency									
	In domestic currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	In foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Euro or participating foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Non- participating foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total debt composition by maturity									
	Short-term (up to and including one year)	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014-2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014-2017	ND
	Medium and long-term	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014-2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014- 2017	2014-2017	ND

<sup>1</sup> Data coverage for HICP is presented in terms of monthly transmissions (see table II.5)

Table I.8: Data needs for convergence reporting (2/2)

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Deficit-debt adjustment data</b>								
Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets	2014-2017	ND	ND	2012-2015	2014-2015	ND	ND	ND
Currency and deposits	2014-2017	ND	ND	2012-2015	2012-2015	ND	ND	ND
Loans and securities other than shares	2014-2017	ND	ND	2012-2015	2012-2015	ND	ND	ND
Shares and other equity	2014-2017	ND	ND	2012-2015	2012-2015	ND	ND	ND
Privatisations	2014-2017	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Equity injections	2014-2017	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other	2014-2017	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other financial assets	2014-2017	ND	ND	2012-2015	2012-2015	ND	ND	ND
Valuation changes of general government debt		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other valuation effects		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other changes in general government debt	2014-2017	ND	ND	2012-2015	2014-2015	ND	ND	ND
<b>General government budgetary position</b>								
Total revenue	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Current revenue	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Direct taxes	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2005-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Indirect taxes	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2005-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Social contributions	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2005-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Other current revenue	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Capital revenue	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Total expenditure	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016
Current expenditure	1995-2017	ND	2011-2016	2010-2017	2013-2016	2009-2017	2013-2014	2014-2016

Table I.9: Europe 2020 indicators

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed</b>									
t2020_10	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64)	2005-2017	2011-2017	2006-2017	ND	2014-2017	2006-2017	ND	ND
<b>3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&amp;D</b>									
t2020_20	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	2005-2017	2011, 2013-2016	2015-2017	ND	2009-2016	2005-2017	2012-2014	ND
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 20% compared to 1990</b>									
<b>The share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should be increased to 20%</b>									
<b>Energy efficiency should improve by 20%</b>									
t2020_30	Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990	1990-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	1990-2016	ND	ND
t2020_31	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	ND	2005-2016
t2020_33	Primary energy consumption	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2014-2016	2005-2016
t2020_34	Final energy consumption	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2005-2016	2014-2016	2005-2016
<b>The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of 30-34 years old should have completed a tertiary or equivalent education</b>									
t2020_40	Early leavers from education and training	2005-2017	2011-2017	2006-2017	ND	2014-2017	2006-2017	ND	ND
t2020_41	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34)	2005-2017	2011-2017	2006-2017	ND	2014-2017	2006-2017	ND	ND
<b>Poverty should be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion</b>									
t2020_50	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion ( <i>union of the three sub-indicators below</i> )	2005-2017	ND	2010-2017	ND	2013-2017	2006-2016	ND	ND
t2020_51	People living in households with very low work intensity	2005-2017	ND	2010-2017	ND	2013-2017	2006-2016	ND	ND
t2020_52	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	2005-2017	ND	2010-2017	ND	2013-2017	2006-2016	ND	ND
t2020_53	Severely materially deprived people	2005-2017	ND	2010-2017	ND	2013-2017	2006-2016	ND	ND

Table I.10: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Total services	2013-2017	2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2007-2017	2010-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014-2017	2014-2017 <sup>(3)</sup>
Transport	2013-2017	2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2007-2017	2010-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014-2017	2014-2017 <sup>(3)</sup>
Travel	2013-2017	2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2010-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	2007-2017	2010-2017 <sup>(2)</sup>	2014-2017	2014-2017 <sup>(3)</sup>
Direct investment, abroad (transactions)	2016-2017	2016-2017 <sup>(4)</sup> (6)	2017 <sup>(5) (7)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(4)(8)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>	2015-2017	ND	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>
Direct investment, in reporting country (transactions)	2016-2017	2016-2017 <sup>(4)(6)</sup>	2017 <sup>(5) (7)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>	2015-2017	ND	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	2016-2017	ND	2017 <sup>(5)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(4)(8)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>	2015-2017	ND	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>
Direct investment, in reporting country (stocks)	2016-2017	2016-2017 <sup>(4)</sup>	2017 <sup>(5)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>	2015-2017	ND	2016-2017 <sup>(8)</sup>

- 1) For ITSS only data for partner world were provided.
- 2) For ITSS data for partner world were provided as well as the geographical breakdown only for export (credit) values.
- 3) The vast majority of the required partners are reported
- 4) No breakdown by activity.
- 5) Activity breakdown reported only vis-à-vis the world. No "activity x partner" cross-classification.
- 6) Information on FDI income exclude the reinvested earnings (or the reinvestment of earnings).
- 7) Only total FDI income (no geographical breakdown)
- 8) No breakdown by functional category

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Annual International Trade In Services	270	-6	-3	-7	0	-4	+42	0
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	270	0	-3	+2	0	-6	ND	0

Negative value: number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

Table I.11: Research and development

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Government Budget Appropriations on Research &amp; Development (GBARD)</b>									
CG1	GBARD by socioeconomic objectives	2015-2017	ND	2013-2014(1)	ND	2013-2017	2008-2017	2014-2017	ND
CB3	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research	2015-2017	ND	ND	ND	2013-2014	ND	ND	ND
<b>Intramural Research &amp; Development expenditure (GERD)</b>									
CE1	GERD by sector of performance and source of funds	2015-2017	2011, 2013-2015	2015-2017	ND	2009-2017	1990-2017	2012-2014	ND
CE3	GERD by sector of performance and type of cost	2015-2017	2011, 2015	2015-2016	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2017	1990-2017	2012-2014	ND
CE4.2	GERD by sector of performance and type of R&D	2015-2017	2015	2016	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2017	1990-2017	ND	ND
CE5	GERD by sector of performance and field of science	2015-2017	2011, 2015-2016	2015-2016	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2017	1990-2017	2012-2014	ND
R5	GERD by sector of performance and region (NUTS 2)	2015-2017	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA
<b>Business expenditure on Research &amp; Development (BERD)</b>									
CE8.1	Business enterprise R&D by industry	2015-2017	ND	2015-2016	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2017	2009-2017	2013	ND
CE12	Business enterprise R&D by size class and source of funds	2015-2017	ND	2015-2016	ND	2015-2017	2015-2017	ND	ND
<b>Research &amp; Development personnel at national and regional level (PERS)</b>									
CP1-CP2	HC R&D personnel by sex, sector of employment and occupation	2015-2017	2011, 2013-2016	2015-2016	ND	2008-2017	1991-2017	2012-2014	ND
CP7-CP8, P8	HC Researchers by sex, sector of employment and field of science	2015-2017	2011, 2013-2015	2005-2012, 2015-2016	ND	2008-2017	2003-2017	2012-2014	ND
CP9	FTE Total R&D personnel by sector of employment and occupation	2015-2017	2011, 2013-2016	2005-2017	ND	2008-2017	1990-2017	2012-2014	ND
CP16-CP17	FTE Business enterprise total R&D personnel by occupation and industry	2015-2017	ND	2015-2016	ND	2008-2017	2009-2017	ND	ND
P6-P7	HC R&D Personnel and researchers by sex, economic activity in BES	2015-2017	ND	2016	ND	2008-2017	2009-2017	ND	ND
P21	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by size-class in BES	2015-2017	ND	2015-2016	ND	2008-2017	2009-2017	ND	ND
R1	HC R&D Personnel by sector of performance (employment) and region (NUTS2)	2015-2017	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA

R3	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by sector of performance (employment) and region (NUTS2)	2015-2017	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA
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## Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Government Budget Appropriations on Research &amp; Development (GBARD)</b>									
CG1	GBARD by socioeconomic objectives	T+6 months	ND	(1)	ND	2	0	6	ND
CB3	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	(1)	ND	ND	ND
<b>Intramural Research &amp; Development expenditure (GERD)</b>									
CE1	GERD by sector of performance and source of funds	T+10 months	(1)	0	ND	-1	0	(1)	ND
CE3	GERD by sector of performance and type of cost	T+18 months	0	0	ND	-9	-8	4	ND
CE4.2	GERD by sector of performance and type of R&D	T+18 months	0	0	ND	-9	-8	ND	ND
CE5	GERD by sector of performance and field of science	T+18 months	0	0	ND	-9	-8	4	ND
R5	GERD by sector of performance and region (NUTS 2)	T+18 months	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA
<b>Business expenditure on Research &amp; Development (BERD)</b>									
CE8.1	Business enterprise R&D by industry	T+18 months	ND	0	ND	-9	-8	4	ND
CE12	Business enterprise R&D by size class and source of funds	T+18 months	ND	0	ND	-9	-8	ND	ND
<b>Research &amp; Development personnel at national and regional level (PERS)</b>									
CP1-CP2	HC R&D personnel by sex, sector of employment and occupation	T+18 months	0	0	ND	-9	-8	4	ND
CP7-CP8, P8	HC Researchers by sex, sector of employment and field of science	T+18 months	0	0	ND	-9	-8	4	ND
CP9	FTE Total R&D personnel by sector of employment and occupation	T+10 months	(1)	0	ND	-1	0	(1)	ND
CP16-CP17	FTE Business enterprise total R&D personnel by occupation and industry	T+18 months	ND	0	ND	-9	-8	ND	ND
P6-P7	HC R&D Personnel and researchers by sex, economic activity in BES	T+18 months	ND	0	ND	-9	-8	ND	ND
P21	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by size-class in BES	T+18 months	ND	0	ND	-9	-8	ND	ND
R1	HC R&D Personnel by sector of performance (employment) and region (NUTS2)	T+18 months	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA
R3	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by sector of performance (employment) and region (NUTS2)	T+18 months	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	NA	NA

Negative value: number of months before the deadline ; Positive value : number of months after the deadline.

(1) No data delivered yet but expected.

## Annex II Availability and punctuality of infra-annual data

Table II.1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates at current prices (non-seasonally adjusted)

### Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2017Q4	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2017Q4	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2017Q4	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2009Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P5	10. Gross capital formation	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	2000Q1-2018Q3	ND	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
	- Breakdown by asset	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND						
P52	b) Changes in inventories	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	2005Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	2005Q1-2018Q3	ND	2008Q1-2017Q4	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	2000Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2018Q2	1995Q1-2018Q3	1998Q1-2018Q3	2008Q1-2017Q4	2010Q1-2018Q3

## Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2018 data)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	60	357 (2016Q4)	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	73	128 (2017Q4)	102
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	357 (2016Q4)	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	73	128 (2017Q4)	102
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	60	357 (2016Q4)	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	73	128 (2017Q4)	102
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	60	86	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	73	128 (2017Q4)	102
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	60	86	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	ND	128 (2017Q4)	102
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	70	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	60	ND	ND	88 (2018Q2)	60	70	128 (2017Q4)	102
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	60	ND	ND	88 (2018Q2)	60	ND	128 (2017Q4)	102
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	60	86	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	70	128 (2017Q4)	ND
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	60	ND	ND	88 (2018Q2)	60	ND	128 (2017Q4)	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	60	ND	ND	88 (2018Q2)	60	ND	128 (2017Q4)	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	60	ND	ND	88 (2018Q2)	60	ND	128 (2017Q4)	102
NDP5	10. Gross capital formation	60	86	66	ND	60	ND	128 (2017Q4)	102
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	60	86	ND	88 (2018Q2)	60	70	128 (2017Q4)	102
	- Breakdown by asset	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	60	86	ND	ND	60	70	128 (2017Q4)	102
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	60	ND	ND	ND	60	ND	128 (2017Q4)	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	60	86	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	70	128 (2017Q4)	102
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	60	86	66	88 (2018Q2)	60	70	128 (2017Q4)	102

Negative value: number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.



Table II.2: Quarterly national accounts – population, employment and income

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
POP	Total population	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995Q1-2018Q3	2013Q1-2017Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995Q1-2018Q3	2013Q1-2017Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2018Q3	2013Q1-2017Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995Q1-2018Q3	2013Q1-2017Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2018Q3	2013Q1-2017Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995Q1-2018Q3	2013Q1-2017Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2018Q3	2013Q1-2017Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND

## Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2017 data)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	ND	60	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	272 (2017Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	275 (2017Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	275 (2017Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	275 (2017Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	275 (2017Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	275 (2017Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	275 (2017Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	70	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	70	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	70	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	70	ND	ND

Negative value: number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

Table II.3: Quarterly government finance statistics (Transmission of Q3 2018 data)

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
TE (and breakdowns)	Total general government expenditure and components	2002Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015Q1-2017Q4	ND	2016Q1-2017Q4
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components	2002Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015Q1-2017Q4	ND	2016Q1-2017Q4
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	1999Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	1999Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	1999Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	1999Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	1999Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000Q1-2016Q1	ND

Table II.4: Labour market statistics

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Labour cost index	2009Q1	ND	ND	ND	2011 – 2018Q3	2009 – 2018Q3	ND	ND
Job vacancy statistics	2010Q1	ND	2012– 2018Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey	2010Q1	2011 – 2018Q3	2006 – 2018Q3	ND	2010 – 2018Q3	2006 – 2018Q3	ND	ND
Monthly unemployment rates	Not specified	Jan 2011– Dec 2018	ND	ND	ND	Jan 2005 – Oct 2018	ND	ND

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2018 data (except monthly unemployment rate))

Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2018	T + 70	ND	ND	ND	0	-10	ND	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2018	T + 70	ND	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2018	T + 84	-4	-12	ND	-17	+1	ND	ND <sup>(1)</sup>
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2018	T + 1 month	-18	ND <sup>(2)</sup>	ND	ND	+46 <sup>(3)</sup>	ND	ND

Negative value: number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

1) Eurostat is in contact with AL and XK to arrange regulation compliant micro data transmissions.

2) Quarterly data based on LFS is available, but not published in the framework of the monthly series.

3) The delay is due the methodology used by Turkey to calculate the unemployment figures. The method (3-month moving averages) was discussed with Eurostat.

Table II.5: Harmonised indices of consumer prices

Coverage

	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Price Stability</b>									
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices</b>									
	HICP, 12 main categories		2012M1/ 2017M10	2005M1/ 2017M12	2017M1/ 2017M12	2005M1/ 2017M12	1996M1/ 2018M12	ND	2015M1/ 2017M12
	HICP, COICOP 3-4		2012M1/ 2017M10	2005M1/ 2017M12	2017M1/ 2017M12	2005M1/ 2017M12	1996M1/ 2018M12	ND	2015M1/ 2017M12

Timeliness

	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Price Stability</b>									
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices</b>									
	HICP, 12 main categories	15	+30	0	+30	0	0	ND	+90
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	15	+30	0	+30	0	0	ND	+90

Negative value : number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

Table II.6: Short-term business statistics

Coverage

Please note that for STS domain the evaluation of coverage takes in account additional information. In contrast to other domains, not only the length of the time series is evaluated but also the industry breakdown and the adjustment methods. Therefore the coding in the table below is the following:

Empty white cell indicate full compliance on all criteria

ND no data transmitted to Eurostat

NC non-compliant, but some data transmitted (explanation in brackets, see below)

P(..) indicates a partial compliance (explanation in brackets, see below)

(..) indicates minor compliance issue (almost full compliance; explanation in brackets, see below)

..(..T..) indicates an issue in the timeliness (punctuality of data)

..(..L..) indicates an issue in the length of the time series

..(..W..) indicates an issue in working day adjustment (missing or not clear)

..(..C..) indicates an issue in industry coverage (NACE breakdown)

..(..BY..) indicates that the reference year use is not aligned with Eurostat expectation (ie 2005 instead of 2015).

Indicator		1 <sup>st</sup> reference period	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Industry									
Production		01/2000	P (L;W)	P (W)	ND		P (T;L)	P (L)	ND
Turnover		01/2000	P (L)	P (L)	ND		P (L)	P (L)	ND
	Domestic	01/2000	P (L)	P (L)	ND		P (L)	P (L)	ND
	Non-domestic	01/2000	P (L)	P (L)	ND		P (L)	P (L)	ND
Number of persons employed		01/2000	P (L)	P (L)	P (T;L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		01/2000	ND	ND	ND		P (L)	ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		01/2000	P (L)	P (L;C)	P (L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Producer prices		01/2000	ND	P (L;C)	P (T;L;C)	P (L)	P (L)	ND	ND
	Domestic market	01/2000	P (L;C)	(L;C)	P (T;L;C)			ND	ND
	Non-domestic market	01/2000	P (L)	P (L)	P (T;L;C)	P (L)	P (L;C)	ND	ND

Indicator		1 <sup>st</sup> reference period	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Construction									
Production		01/2005 or Q1/2000		(L)	P (T;L)		NC (T)	P (L)	ND
	Building construction	01/2005 or Q1/2000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	NC (T)	n.a.	n.a.
	Civil engineering	01/2005 or Q1/2000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	NC (T)	n.a.	n.a.
Number of persons employed		Q1/2000		P (L)	P (T;L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		Q1/2000		P (L)	ND		P (L)	ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		Q1/2000		P (L)	P (L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Construction costs		Q1/2000		P (L)	(L)	ND	P (BY)	ND	ND
	Material costs	Q1/2000		P (L)	(L)	ND	P (BY)	ND	ND
	Labour costs	Q1/2000		P (L)	(L)	ND	P (BY)	ND	ND
Building permits (number of dwell.)		Q1/2000	P (T)	P (L)	NC (L)			P (L)	ND
Building permits (sq. metres)		Q1/2000	P (T)	P (L)	NC (L)			P (L)	ND
Retail trade									
Turnover		01/2000		P (L;W)	ND	P (T)	P (T;L)	P (L)	ND
Number of persons employed		Q1/2000		P (L)	P (L;C)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		Q1/2010		P (L;W)	ND			ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		Q1/2010			P (L)			ND	ND
Deflator		01/2000		P (L;W)	P (L;C)	P (T)	P (T;L)	P (L)	ND
Services									
Turnover		Q1/2000	P (L;C)	NC- (L;W;C)	P (L;W;C)	P (L)	P (L;W)	P (L)	ND
Number of persons employed		Q1/2000	P (L)	NC (L;C)	P (L;C)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		Q1/2010	ND	ND	ND			ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		Q1/2010		ND (C)	P (C)			ND	ND
Producer prices		Q1/2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

## Timeliness

Indicator		Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Industry</b>									
Production		1m 25d <sup>(*)</sup>	-16	-26		-16	6	-31	
Turnover		2m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-36	-30		-26	-14	-46	
	Domestic	2m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-36	-30		-26	-14	-46	
	Non-domestic	2m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-36	-30		-26	-14	-46	
Number of persons employed		2m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-5	-45	-3	-15	-1		
Hours worked		3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>				-21	-32		
Gross wages and salaries		3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-36	-57	-28	-21	-32		
Producer prices		1m 30d <sup>(*)</sup>		-35	12	-46	-43		
	Domestic market	1m 20d <sup>(*)</sup>	-15	-25	22	-36	-33		
	Non-domestic market	1m 20d <sup>(*)</sup>	-15	-25	22	-36	-33		
<b>Construction</b>									
Production		1m 30d <sup>(*)</sup>	-14	-2	18	-21		-9	
	Building construction	1m 30d <sup>(*)</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
	Civil engineering	1m 30d <sup>(*)</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
Number of persons employed		2m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-43	17	3	-15	-1		
Hours worked		3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-60	-48			-32		
Gross wages and salaries		3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-74	-57	-28	-21	-32		
Construction costs		3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-60	-43	-34		-39		
	Material costs	3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-60	-43	-34		-39		
	Labour costs	3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-60	-43	-34		-39		
Building permits (number of dwell.)		3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-49	-64	-28	-26	-41	-55	
Building permits (sq. metres)		3m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-49	-64	-28	-26	-41	-55	
<b>Retail trade</b>									
Turnover		1m	-1	0		0	19	-1	
Number of persons employed		2m 15d <sup>(*)</sup>	-40	-45	3	-15	-1		
Hours worked		3m	-5	-61		-6	-32		
Gross wages and salaries		3m	-56	-42	-13	-62	-32		
Deflator		1m	-1	0	48	0	19	-1	

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Services								
Turnover	2m	-7	-30	19	-14	19	0	
Number of persons employed	2m	-25	-30	19	-1	19		
Hours worked	3m				-32			
Gross wages and salaries	3m	-56	-57	-12	-32	-12		
Producer prices	3m							

Negative value: number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

(\*) The deadline for Turkey is 15 days less than for the rest of the countries because Turkey is considered a large country for which the EU legislation defines shorter delays.

Table II.7: International trade in goods statistics

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
International Trade in Goods	2002M01 – 2018M12	2005 M 01 2018 M 12	2002 M 01 2018 M 12	2002 M 01 2018 M 12	2005 M 01 2018 M 12	2002 M 01 2018 M 12	2005 M 01 2018 M 12	2004 M 01 2018 M 12

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
International Trade in Goods (base on reference period 2018/01-2018/12)	70	-7	-2	-4	-2	-10	-12	-13

Negative value : number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

Table II.8: Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	2014M04	ND	2011M1-2018M11	ND	2007M1-2018M11	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2014Q1	2013Q1-2018Q3	2011Q1-2018Q3	2015Q1-2018Q3	2011Q1-2018Q3	2010Q1-2018Q3	ND	2009Q1-2018Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	2014Q1	ND	2011Q1-2018Q3	2015Q1-2018Q3	2014Q1-2018Q3	ND	ND	2012Q1-2018Q3

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	44	ND	+16 <sup>3</sup>	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	85	-11 <sup>3</sup>	-26 <sup>3</sup>	-4 <sup>3</sup>	-4	-8	ND	-5
Quarterly International Investment Position	85	ND	+4 <sup>3</sup>	-2 <sup>3</sup>	-4	ND	ND	-5

Negative value: number of days before the deadline ; Positive value : number of days after the deadline.

<sup>1</sup> Data provided according to BPM6 methodology

<sup>2</sup> Data made available by 31 January 2019

<sup>3</sup> Data were provided only for partner rest of the world