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## COVER NOTE

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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 2016

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In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey of 25 May 2016, delegations will find attached

"Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2016"

endorsed by the members of the EFC and representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey on 12 May 2016 as a background document.



**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE**

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**Progress Report on the  
Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and  
Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries  
2016**

## Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
2. INTRODUCTION .....	8
3. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, MONTENEGRO (ME) .....	11
3.1. Annual economic statistics .....	11
3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics.....	14
4. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (MK) .....	18
4.1. Annual economic statistics .....	18
4.2. Infra-annual economic statistics.....	21
5. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, SERBIA (RS) .....	25
5.1. Annual economic statistics .....	25
5.2. Infra-annual economic statistics.....	27
6. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, TURKEY (TR) .....	31
6.1. Annual economic statistics .....	31
<b>6.2. Infra-annual statistics</b> .....	<b>33</b>
7. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, ALBANIA (AL) .....	37
<b>7.1. Annual economic statistics</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>7.2. Infra-annual economic statistics</b> .....	<b>39</b>
8. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS .....	41
9. ANNEXES .....	42
Annex I Availability of annual data.....	43
Table I.1: Annual national accounts - main aggregates <sup>(1)</sup> at current prices .....	43
Table I.2: Annual national accounts - main aggregates <sup>(1)</sup> in chain linked volumes.....	44
Table I.3: Annual national accounts – population and employment <sup>(1)</sup> .....	45
Table I.4: Regional accounts <sup>(0)</sup> .....	46

Table I.5: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table 1 <sup>1,2</sup> .....	47
Table I.6: Data needs for convergence reporting (1) .....	48
Table I.7: Data needs for convergence reporting (2) .....	49
Table I.8: Europe 2020 indicators .....	50
Table I.9: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment .....	51
Table I.10: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment .....	52
Annex II Availability and/or transmission delays for infra-annual data .....	53
Table II.1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> at current prices (non-seasonally adjusted) .....	53
Table II.2: Quarterly national accounts – population and employment <sup>(1)(2)</sup> .....	54
Table II.3: Quarterly public finance statistics (1) (Transmission of Q3 2015 data) .....	55
Table II.4: Quarterly public finance statistics (2) .....	56
Table II.5: Labour market statistics .....	57
Table II.6: Harmonised indices of consumer prices <sup>(1)</sup> .....	58
Table II.7: Short-term business statistics <sup>(1)</sup> .....	59
Table II.8: International trade in goods statistics .....	60
Table II.9: Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data <sup>1</sup> .....	61

## **1. Executive summary**

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting of 12 May 2015, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the candidate countries welcomed the Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics in the Candidate countries adopted in May 2003. They were comforted that all the countries made progress in fulfilling the Action Plan requirements, but noted that additional efforts in some statistical areas are still needed to achieve full compliance with the Action Plan requirements. The Council invited the Commission (Eurostat) to review progress towards the fulfilment of the Action Plan and considered discussing it in the context of the next Ministerial Dialogue meeting between the EU and the candidate and acceding countries on 12-13 May 2016.

This report presents progress made by Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey in the priority areas of economic and monetary and financial statistics. Since 2015, all countries moved closer towards achieving the objectives of the Action Plan. Given the importance of reliable and up-to-date data as underlined at the 2015 Ministerial Dialogue, its full implementation should continue to be of utmost priority in these countries. This report no longer covers Iceland, following its request in March 2015 not to be regarded as a candidate country for EU membership.

In the domain of **annual national accounts (main aggregates)** four out of five candidate countries now report data using ESA 2010 as a methodological basis since Montenegro introduced it in 2015. Only Turkey still delivers data based on ESA 95 and did not improve its compliance compared to the previous year. All candidate countries 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, and compliance is still insufficient for most candidate countries with respect to annual population and employment data. A general shortcoming for all candidate countries except Serbia (1995-2014) is that the length of most series is too short, i.e. starting too late (e.g. only 2010 for Montenegro). Summarising, efforts to improve compliance of annual national accounts are required for all candidate countries in all annual national accounts areas, but most progress can be realised in the areas of population and employment.

For **regional accounts**, Turkey has not yet provided any ESA 2010 data (only gross value added data for reference years 2009 to 2011 based on ESA 95); a start needs to be made on ESA 2010 data, and the industry detail as well as timeliness need to improve compared to transmissions of ESA 95 data. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made a start on ESA 2010 data, but should step up efforts to improve the coverage of the indicators and the transmission of back data. Serbia provided some ESA 2010 data for 2012 to 2014 to Eurostat while Albania sent some experimental ESA 2010 data.

In the area of annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, there are still notable data gaps and methodological issues. Albania submitted EDP notifications in November 2014, May 2015 and November 2015, Montenegro in October 2014, May 2015 and November 2015 whilst Serbia submitted its first EDP notification in October 2015. Some progress in adhering to the methodological standards and providing the required information can be noted. Yet, the data submitted by all the three countries do not comply with ESA 2010, nor have the basic principles for completion of the EDP tables been followed. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey did not submit any fiscal notification neither in 2014, nor in 2015.

Concerning **annual government finance statistics**, Turkey provided data for ESA tables 2, 9 and 11 for 2007-2011, but no ESA 2010 data, nor data for a new reference period in 2014 or 2015. Serbia provided ESA table 9 and the national tax list for 2005-2014 according to ESA 2010, and ESA table 2 in the context of an IPA project as a pilot transmission. Albania submitted officially ESA table 2 covering 2010-2013 in November 2014, with no update/ new reference period received in 2015. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has sent only pilot transmissions in the context of an IPA project covering the year 2010 under ESA 95 basis. Montenegro has not provided data. All five candidate countries have to intensify their effort to meet the methodological and legislative requirements. The IPA Programme should help achieve this objective.

With regard to **Europe 2020 indicators**, this report assesses the availability of data allowing their calculation and dissemination. All candidate countries transmit energy time-series data to Eurostat. Labour market and education time-series, based on the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS), are available for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. Some old data, not disseminated, were provided by Serbia and Montenegro, although regular transmission of LFS data has not yet been established. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are disseminated starting from 2010 up to 2014. Serbia and Montenegro transmitted recent data, while the indicators are published only for Serbia, years 2013-2014. For Turkey only the 2006-2009 poverty indicators are published. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D data is regularly provided by Serbia, Turkey and Montenegro, while no data are available for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania.

In the area of **annual international trade in services (ITSS) and foreign direct investment (FDI)**, Montenegro transmitted ITSS data according to BPM6 covering almost all services categories but only vis-à-vis partner total world. It submitted BPM6 annual FDI flows and inward stocks data with a limited country breakdown. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted annual BPM6 ITSS data with partner total world, as well as BPM6 FDI flows and stocks data with country and activity breakdown. Serbia provided annual BPM6 ITSS and FDI data with the required geographical breakdown and FDI data by activity for reference period 2013. Turkey reported annual BPM6 ITSS and FDI data within the official deadline. While Albania has still not reported any regular FDI data according to BPM6, in the area of annual ITSS in 2015 they reported for the first time services transactions only with partner total world for reference year 2014.

In 2015 only Serbia realised considerable progress concerning the compliance in the domain of **quarterly national accounts** and Albania sent quarterly data for the first time. In addition, Montenegro switched from ESA 95 to ESA 2010, but Turkey still reports data according to the ESA 95. The compliance of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey with the ESA2010 does not show major improvements in comparison to the previous year. Regarding the expenditure variables, all candidate countries transmitted at least some variables. However, gaps still exist for some expenditure breakdowns. A general shortcoming in the quarterly national accounts areas of output, and expenditure is the timeliness: only Serbian data for 2015Q3 were received in line with the standard transmission deadlines of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme, T+2 months. Concerning the areas of population and employment, none of the candidate countries did provide any (recent) quarterly data. Therefore, all candidate countries still have to realise substantial improvements in these areas.

The situation regarding **quarterly government finance statistics** is unchanged compared to 2014. Efforts of all candidate countries have to be intensified in order to meet the methodological and legislative requirements. IPA funded projects will provide the necessary support for the development of quarterly non-financial and annual financial accounts for general government. These projects are expected to improve availability of quarterly government finance statistics in the medium-term.

Regarding **labour market statistics**: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey provide Eurostat with quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in compliance with EU Regulation 0577/1998, and they have been doing so for several years. Both Serbia (2010, 2011, and 2012, but only bi-annual data) and Montenegro (2010, 2011, and 2013) have transmitted LFS data to Eurostat for several reference years, but yet not regularly and timely enough to be included in the Eurostat releases. Serbia provided the labour cost index data although does not yet provide data on the quarterly job vacancies and Montenegro provided neither the labour cost index nor quarterly job vacancy statistics. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provides job vacancy statistics. Data are available for reference years from 2012. This country made efforts to calculate a basic labour cost index which has not been transmitted to Eurostat though. Turkey delivers partial data for the labour cost index. Turkey does not deliver quarterly job vacancy statistics.

Concerning the **harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**, Turkey provides HICP in line with the transmission requirements and their data are released by Eurostat. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro transmit their HICP to Eurostat but they are currently not yet disseminated. The data for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia will be published by Eurostat in the first half of 2016 and data for Montenegro in 2017. Albania is not yet producing the HICP.

General improvements in coverage were recorded in the area of **short-term business statistics (STS)**, although the requirements in terms of the length of time series are difficult to fulfil for nearly all candidate countries. Serbia and Turkey are transmitting short-term business statistics data regularly, covering almost all indicators. Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have all improved their compliance with the short-term business statistics requirements recently. Serbia, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro have also transmitted national reference metadata on all their regular STS indicators. Albania has not yet started with short-term business statistics data transmissions.

All candidate countries regularly transmit monthly **international trade in goods statistics** to Eurostat, generally well within the statutory deadlines and according to Eurostat's methodological and technical requirements. In 2015 the most significant progress was recorded in the area of Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) statistics, where all the candidate countries are now involved, although to varying degrees. While every candidate country could demonstrate some improvements in 2015, notably in the domain of data coverage and quality control, other issues remain to be solved or require further enhancement in order to reach full compliance with the EU standards. The preparatory works for the implementation of Intrastat are still on hold given that the process of EU accession has slowed down and that the Intrastat system is undergoing important changes.

In the area of **monthly and quarterly balance of payments**, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia transmit regularly monthly and quarterly balance of payments data, while Montenegro and Turkey transmit only quarterly balance of payments data. All four countries report data according to the BPM6 requirements. Albania has not yet started to transmit (neither monthly nor quarterly) balance of payments data.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia transmit **quarterly international investment position** data. Montenegro, Albania and Turkey do not transmit quarterly international investment position data.

In the area of **monetary and financial statistics** compiled by the European Central Bank (ECB), the national central banks of the candidate countries are not required to transmit national statistical data to the ECB. They will be legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB legal requirements only upon their entry into the EU. Nevertheless, 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 (ESRB) 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 the candidate countries, namely of Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey, have already taken place, 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 are further intensified, e.g. through regular regional seminars such as the Joint Central Bank of Montenegro / ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 30 September to 3 October 2015 in Budva.

## **2. Introduction**

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting<sup>1</sup> on 12 May 2015, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the candidate countries welcomed the 2015 Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics in the Candidate countries and the ongoing efforts put in place by candidate countries towards fulfilling the requirements set out in the Action Plan adopted in May 2003<sup>2</sup>. Ministers underlined that significant efforts were still needed to achieve full compliance. The implementation of the Action Plan should continue to be a priority in these countries and statistical authorities should foresee the necessary resources to be able to meet this objective. The Commission's country annual reports of November 2015 with respect to statistics marked progress regarding the statistical data as well as the alignment of methods and classifications in all candidate countries. Yet, further effort is required to fully implement the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010), which is the newest internationally compatible EU accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy.

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<sup>1</sup> See: European Union Presidency Conclusions of the Ministerial Dialogue between the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the Candidate Countries on 12 May 2015.  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/ecofin/2015/05/12/>

<sup>2</sup> The Action Plan had been endorsed by the high-level meeting with the candidate countries of 28 May 2003 in Athens. It covered the ten Member States that joined the EU on 1 May 2004, Bulgaria and Romania that joined the EU on 1 January 2007, and Turkey. Following the enlargements of the EU in 2004 and 2007, and Iceland's decision in 2015 not to be regarded as a candidate country for EU membership, the Action Plan is now addressed only to the candidate countries: Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and Turkey.

This report assesses further progress made by candidate countries Albania, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey in specific areas. It 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 executive summary of this report (section 1) outlines the main findings by area of statistics or indicator. In order to facilitate the Ministerial Dialogue meeting, which is organised by country, the main part of the detailed report (sections 3 to 7) presents the findings on a country by country basis as well. Therefore, sections 3 to 7 of this report provide overviews of the progress made on each of the priority areas by Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey and Albania respectively. For each country a distinction is made between annual statistics (annual national accounts, regional accounts, government deficit and debt statistics (EDP), annual government finance statistics, Europe 2020 indicators, annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment) and infra-annual statistics and indicators (quarterly national accounts, quarterly government finance statistics, labour market statistics, harmonised index of consumer prices, short-term business statistics, external trade statistics, monthly and quarterly balance of payments, quarterly international investment position). Section 8 presents (non-country specific) 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 candidate countries, 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 February 2016.

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

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

##### **Annual national accounts**

Montenegro switched to ESA 2010 for annual national accounts data. As a result, the level of compliance of Montenegro improved compared with one year ago. Most of the main output components are provided 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 2010-2014. The absence of data on population and employment (both in persons and hours worked), on the compensation of employees and on gross wages and salaries is also considered as a serious gap. Annual non-financial sector accounts data for 2010 and 2011 were delivered, but on ESA 95 basis, while financial accounts data have not yet been provided. Montenegro should continue to step up its efforts on the full implementation of ESA 2010 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 has not provided data to Eurostat so far. It can be noted that Montenegro consists of one single statistical region at level 3; nevertheless, regional accounts data should be provided for the sole region.

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

The statistical office of Montenegro – MONSTAT as coordinating body for EDP reporting – has delivered an EDP notification in October 2014, May 2015 and November 2015. However, currently the three main pillars of the ESA 2010 standards – sector classification, distinction between financial and non-financial transactions and recording of accruals – are not being followed. As regards the reporting of the EDP notification, the basic principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. 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. Thirty action points were agreed, whereas so far only a small number of the action points have been completed. The Montenegrin authorities show willingness to make improvements to the government statistics, but the availability of resources for production of ESA 2010 compliant government statistics seems to be a major obstacle. Efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

Montenegro has not provided any annual data so far. Also see section 3.2, 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.

## **Europe 2020 indicators**

Montenegro made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide historic series and provides latest data on energy and while the Europe 2020 indicators are not yet available, reliable estimates can be calculated from 2005 onwards. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D have been provided for 2014 but not yet disseminated at Eurobase. After validation it will be potentially disseminated by the end of March 2016. Although 2013 EU-SILC data were transmitted to Eurostat, poverty indicators are not yet published. 2010, 2011 and 2013 Labour Force Survey data, needed for employment and education indicators, are available as well, but not published yet, see section labour market statistics.

## **Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment**

Since 2012 Montenegro reports on a regular basis annual ITSS data with limited detail of services categories and only for partner world. In 2015 (reference year 2014) similarly with 2014 (reference year 2013)-the BPM6 ITSS data were punctually transmitted to Eurostat and covered almost all services categories, but still did not comply with the regulation concerning the geographical breakdown; only partner total world was reported. FDI data in 2015 (reference year 2014) were sent exactly in the same way as in 2014 (reference year 2013). Therefore, Eurostat received the (BPM6) 2014 annual FDI flows and inward stocks data with a limited country breakdown by partner and no detail by functional category. FDI income data remained restricted to dividends as no information is available for reinvested earnings and interest. No data are available for reverse investment; therefore the assets/liabilities and the directional principle presentations are identical. The country did not report any activity breakdown for the revised 2013 period. Both annual ITSS and FDI data were transmitted within the EU official deadline.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

The compliance concerning the transmission of quarterly national accounts data changed compared to one year ago as Montenegro switched from ESA 95 to ESA 2010 at the end of 2015. Montenegro transmitted data on gross value added up to 2014Q4 while GDP and some expenditure components were received up to 2015Q3. No other quarterly national accounts data series were provided: all quarterly data on income, as well as quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees were still missing. Montenegro needs to step up efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of required quarterly data. Montenegro informs on making a good amount of efforts to improve the coverage and accuracy of the transmitted QNA variables. Improvements for quarterly population and employment data are part of an IPA funded project.

### **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.

### **Labour market statistics**

Montenegro has made visible progress in the implementation of EU Regulation 0577/1998. Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data has been transmitted to Eurostat for the four quarters of the reference years 2010, 2011, and 2013. Montenegro should now build on this achievement and transmit data corresponding to the following reference years before Eurostat can start publishing. Currently no ad-hoc module data are collected in Montenegro. Montenegro neither yet provides the labour cost index nor quarterly job vacancy statistics. Montenegro has started to provide micro data from their national quarterly labour force survey, but the format of the transmission is not standardised yet. Since no LFS data is available for the recent years, no monthly unemployment data can be calculated.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**

Montenegro is producing the HICP and has started regular transmissions in the first quarter of 2012. Currently, their transmissions are few days behind the agreed deadlines but respecting the legal deadline. Their HICP data are not yet released by Eurostat as they have to undergo quality validation. Eurostat plans to release HICP data for Montenegro in 2017. Montenegro is not yet regularly producing the HICP at constant tax rates, but in the framework of IPA 2012 project they have calculated experimental HICP-CT for 2010 and 2011. Within IPA 2014 Montenegro will continue with work on the production of this index (collection of data and analysing methods of computation for the period from 2012 onwards). In November 2015, Montenegro submitted their HICP Inventory and an update of the classification of HICP – administered prices. In January 2016 Montenegro has implemented COICOP 5 digit as well as Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/2010 of 11 November 2015 (re-referencing regulation, 2015=100) and the data are transmitted to Eurostat.

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

Montenegro provides data regularly for several short-term business statistics indicators related to industry, construction and retail trade. Short or missing time series and lack of calendar adjustment reduce their compliance. Other services than retail trade are still not covered by data transmissions. Montenegro has transmitted national reference metadata in ESMS format for those indicators that they transmit regularly.

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

Montenegro transmitted detailed monthly statistics on a timely basis throughout the year. The country is providing all the mandatory and optional data elements as specified in Eurostat's *Doc-COOP400rev2* document, except for the "Other Partner Country" field. Some national codes (country, nature of transaction, preference) still have to be adapted to EU standards. Montenegro's monthly data are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2005.

Although Montenegro made some good progress in terms of data quality (implementation of advanced data correction procedures), the country is encouraged to further develop plausibility checks.

In 2015 Montenegro started investigating the possibility of producing data on Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC).

### **Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data**

Montenegro started the regular data transmission of quarterly balance of payments data in July 2013, with first transmission according to the BPM6 methodology in September 2014 and timeliness compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 for the vast majority of the required balance of payments items, but only vis-à-vis partner rest of the world. Data are available back to 2013Q1. At the time the report was drafted the latest transmission was for the 2015Q3. Montenegro transmits neither monthly balance of payments data nor quarterly international investment position data.

#### **4. Economic statistics, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK<sup>3</sup>)**

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

###### **Annual national accounts**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reports data according to the ESA 2010. All important output and expenditure variables are transmitted to Eurostat. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia updated the data of gross domestic product in chain linked volume and previous year prices. On the other hand, the length of the time series is shorter (2000-2014) than expected in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has not sent new population and employment data (time series 2000-2013). Data on employment in hours worked are still missing. Neither non-financial sector accounts nor financial accounts data have yet been provided. The former Yugoslav Republic of 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**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia switched to ESA 2010 based data also for regional accounts. Gross value added data is available at regional level 3 for reference years 2010 to 2013. Gross Fixed Capital Formation is calculated and transmitted on national level (NUTS1 level\_= NUTS 2 level). As regards employment data, employment in persons (total and employees) is also available for reference years 2010 to 2013. As the next priority the production of household accounts should be addressed (only for the national economy, as in the case of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the national level is equal to NUTS 1 and NUTS 2).

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<sup>3</sup> 'MK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations level.

## **Government deficit and debt statistics**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not submit any fiscal notification after April 2009. Therefore, Eurostat is not in a position to provide an assessment of the data on government deficit and debt for this country. From previous submissions of EDP tables it is known that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia experienced serious problems with the compilation of financial accounts. Moreover, the technical visit of Eurostat (June 2015) concluded some problems with the delimitation of the general government sector and its sub-sectors, the application of the accrual principle related to government sector, the definition of the gross government debt (Maastricht debt), according to the existing methodological manuals and the European legislation, as well as the need of updated Action Plan and National Statistical programme. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia needs to make efforts with respect to the compilation and transmission of deficit and debt statistics.

## **Annual government finance statistics**

In the context of an IPA project, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has provided annual data for ESA tables 2 and 9 (year 2010, ESA 95 methodology). This can be considered as an important step forward. However, considerable improvements in the availability, timeliness, consistency and adherence to methodological standards would be necessary before Eurostat would validate data. The country also participated in other IPA funded projects aiming 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. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continuously participates in IPA funded projects to continue development work linked to, introducing the detailed tax statistics compilation. Other IPA projects are intended to improve annual data and to develop quarterly data. 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. See also section 4.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

## **Europe 2020 indicators**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted the 2014 LFS data underlying the employment and education (in particular data on the employment rate, early leavers from education and training and tertiary educational attainment), thus prolonging the time-series starting in 2006. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are not available but reliable estimates can be calculated. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2010-2014.

## **Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted annual ITSS data (according to BPM6) for reference year 2014 – and, on voluntary basis, selected revised data for years 2012 and 2013 within the mandatory deadline. The detailed geographical breakdown is still missing, as only partner total world was reported to Eurostat. In 2015 the country transmitted its 2014 (BPM6) annual FDI flows and stocks data with a detailed country breakdown but with no information for aggregate partners. A breakdown by functional category was sent for the first time on debt instruments components, which is an improvements compared to last year's deliveries. FDI income is still reported only for total world. FDI data by activity have also been provided for the revised 2013 period and vis-à-vis the World total. The FDI data were transmitted within the EU official deadline.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

The compliance of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding the quarterly national accounts transmission requirements remained at the same level compared to one year ago. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided quarterly data on main output and selected expenditure variables up to 2015Q2 at t+76 days. Gross value added, 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 transmitted. All quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia still needs to step up efforts to improve the completeness and timeliness of its transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

The former Yugoslav Republic of 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 and to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Labour market statistics**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regularly transmits Labour Force Survey micro data, and has been doing so since 2008 in compliance with EU Regulation 0577/1998, except regarding ad-hoc modules. The published time series now covers the period 2006 – 2014. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should still progress on the implementation of the ad-hoc modules regulations. To date, only the ad-hoc module 2010 has been conducted in the country. The former Yugoslav Republic of 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. Data are available from reference year 2012. It transmits micro data from its national quarterly labour force survey, generally in accordance with the deadline set by the regulation. Data for this country are already disseminated by Eurostat on a regular basis. No monthly unemployment figures are provided or calculated.

### **Harmonised index of consumer Prices (HICP)**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is producing the standard HICP. It is currently under quality validation by Eurostat. The data are transmitted according to the agreed deadlines and will be released by Eurostat in the first half of 2016. In October 2015, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided data for HICP at constant tax rates, the classification of HICP administered prices, as well as their HICP Inventory.

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

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is partly compliant for most STS indicators of industry, construction and retail trade but not yet for STS indicators of other services. Short time series, missing calendar adjustment and timeliness problems are the biggest challenges. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has transmitted national reference metadata in ESMS format on the main STS indicators.

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

The State Statistical Office of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia compiles its external trade statistics in line with the specific Eurostat requirements and UN recommendations. In 2015 the country has been transmitting monthly data to Eurostat on a regular and timely basis. All the mandatory data elements as specified in Eurostat's *Doc.COOP400-rev2* document are provided, although loading these data into Eurostat's COMEXT database needs a certain amount of pre-processing. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2002.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been compiling Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) statistics since 2013; in 2015 the country delivered TEC data for the reference years 2009-2013 to Eurostat. The format was not completely in line with Eurostat requirements (especially regarding confidentiality reporting) but the overall quality of the data was good. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also publishes TEC on an annual basis, not later than 21 months after the observation period, in their national (MAK-STAT) database.

### **Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provides monthly balance of payments data since 2011M01. Quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data are available since 2011Q1 onwards. First data transmission according to the BPM6 methodology took place at the same time as for the EU Member States, in July 2014. For all the variables the data were sent only with partner “rest of the world”. Transmission of fully required breakdowns would be possible only after establishment of new data warehouse system in the central bank. Timeliness for data transmission is compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

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

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2015 Serbia realised substantial improvement in its compliance to the annual national accounts requirements. All important data series in current prices have been transmitted within the deadlines. Serbia also reports all required expenditure variables in current prices, chain linked volume and previous year prices 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 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 have been provided, as well as financial accounts data for 2013-2014 for sector S.13 only.

#### **Regional accounts**

Following development work in the area of Regional accounts Serbia provided regional accounts data based on ESA2010 at the end of 2015. The data covered the reference years 2011-2013 for household accounts and in addition 2014 for regional GVA at regional level 2<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Serbia has delivered regional accounts data to Eurostat. However, since there is currently no agreement on the statistical regions of Serbia this data has not been included into Eurostat's dissemination database. Serbia has been requested to submit a revised proposal on its statistical regions.

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

In March 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Serbia where it was agreed that the Serbian Statistical Office would send to Eurostat a fiscal notification as a pilot exercise in October 2015. As a follow-up Serbia submitted for the first time in October 2015, a fiscal notification for the period 2011 - 2014. This covered partially EDP table 1 and 2. Debt data was not transmitted.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

In September 2015, Serbia has officially provided ESA table 9 and the national tax list, covering 2005-2014. This data, as in the previous year, has been validated by Eurostat and disseminated along with Member States' data. ESA table 2 data has last been provided in 2014; however not as an official transmission. An important step forward would be an official transmission of ESA table 2. Efforts have to be intensified in order to improve the production of both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 5.2, 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 for Serbia are not available, but reliable estimates can be calculated. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2013-2014. Labour Force Survey data are available for 2010 and 2011 only, but they are not yet published (see section labour market statistics).

## **Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment**

In 2014, Serbia made its first regular annual ITSS and FDI data transmission within the EU official deadline and according to the requested new international standards (BPM6). In 2015, Serbia provided annual ITSS data for reference year 2014 within the EU official deadline. Moreover, on a voluntary basis Serbia provided revisions of year 2013, as well as back casted data of years 2007 to 2012. The coverage of services items is quite good for Serbia (still some services sub-categories missing); furthermore the geographical breakdown reported is consistent with the regulation. In 2015, Eurostat received a full geographical breakdown of the 2014 FDI data. Data on reverse investment always show nil values. However, improvements have been achieved in the delivery of FDI flows and income data broken down by functional category. FDI data by activity have also been reported for the 2013 reference period.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2015 Serbia continued to transmit quarterly national accounts data on time. Serbia transmitted main aggregates from output and expenditure sides up to 2015Q3 (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) at t+61 days. However, all quarterly data on population, 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 participated in IPA funded projects aiming to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure also introducing the detailed tax statistics compilation. The IPA programme is inter alia expected to help in developing quarterly non-financial accounts for general government.

### **Labour market statistics**

Serbia used to conduct the Labour Force Survey (LFS) twice a year. In 2015, Serbia moved to a continuous survey. To date Serbia has transmitted to Eurostat the corresponding micro data for the reference year 2010 and 2011 and 2012. The ad-hoc module 2010 on “Reconciliation between work and family life” has been transmitted as well. Serbia is now expected to catch up with other countries by transmitting the following reference years to Eurostat before data publication can be envisaged. Serbia does not yet provide regular quarterly LFS micro data which generally provide the benchmark for unemployment rate calculations. Therefore, no monthly unemployment data have been published for this country so far. Serbia provided the labour cost index data although it does not yet provide data on the quarterly job vacancies.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**

Serbia is producing the standard HICP. It is currently under quality validation by Eurostat. The data are transmitted according to the agreed deadlines and will be released by Eurostat in the first half of 2016. Serbia is not yet producing the HICP at constant tax rates.

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

Serbia has made again considerable progress by transmitting data on most short-term business statistics indicators, and is fully or almost fully compliant for industrial production and turnover, domestic industrial producer prices, production in construction, building permits indicators, retail trade volume and all STS labour indicators. There is no data yet on construction costs, services turnover and producer prices. Recently progress was made by adjusting the key time series for calendar effects and by improving the availability of labour indicators. Serbia has transmitted metadata on all STS indicators that they transmit regularly.

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

Serbia has made considerable progress in terms of timely data delivery to Eurostat: since February 2015 the monthly statistics have been transmitted within the legal deadlines. Serbia is providing all 15 mandatory and optional data elements as specified in Eurostat's *Doc.COOP400-rev2* document. The data can be loaded into Eurostat's COMEXT database without pre-processing and are available from January 2005.

In 2015 Serbia delivered TEC (Trade by Enterprise Characteristics) statistics for the reference years 2009-2013 to Eurostat. The structure of the data was not in line with Eurostat's requirements (wrong templates) but the data coverage was complete and the data quality good. The country will now investigate into the implementation of the new standard transmission format (SDMX).

Serbia regularly carries out mirror exercises with its main trade partners, based on data available for the five most recent years. This allows the country to constantly improve the quality of its data.

### **Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data**

Serbia transmits monthly balance of payments data (starting with 2007M01) with a full geographical breakdown Geo 3 and quarterly balance of payments data (starting with 2011Q1) with a full geographical breakdown Geo 4, according to Commission Regulation (EU) 555/2012. First data transmission according to the BPM6 methodology took place at the same time as for the EU Member States, in July 2014. Serbia transmits quarterly international investment position data, starting with 2014Q1, and partner "rest of the world".

## **6. Economic statistics, Turkey (TR)**

### **6.1. Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

Turkey did not yet introduce ESA 2010 and continued to transmit annual national accounts based on ESA 95 methodology. Compared to last year Turkey's compliance to the annual national accounts requirements remained broadly at the same level. Turkey does transmit data on most output and expenditure variables, but some of the important output and expenditure components are still not available, neither in current prices nor volumes. This concerns data on government individual and collective consumption and final consumption expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH). The available output and expenditure variables have not been updated in volumes. In addition, data on income, saving and net lending are not transmitted or outdated. Concerning population and employment: Turkey did not update its data on population and still did not provide any data on employment in persons and in hours worked, compensation of employees and gross wages and salaries. Non-financial sector accounts are not yet available, but financial accounts data for 2014, stocks only, on ESA95 basis has been provided. In any case, Turkey has to improve significantly its level of compliance with respect to annual national accounts. Priority must be given to the implementation of ESA 2010, and the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure and income aggregates, and employment data.

## **Regional accounts**

Turkey provided gross value added data based on ESA 95 at regional level 2 for the periods 2009-2011. The industry detail of the data was still not sufficient (A3) and the regional detail only in level 2 data, but the timeliness improved to T+24 months. As a next priority, ESA2010 and NACE Rev. 2 need to be implemented and progress should be made on the industry detail. Gross value added based on ESA 95 remains the only variable which is available for Turkey at the regional level.

## **Government deficit and debt statistics**

Turkey has in the past provided the Commission (Eurostat) with annual general government deficit and debt statistics aiming at the same standards as Member States and reporting data once a year. In 2013, 2014 and 2015 Turkey did not send any EDP data to Eurostat. Turkey's last EDP notification was in April 2012. Eurostat is therefore unable at this stage to assess compliance with ESA 2010.

## **Annual government finance statistics:**

Turkey had provided data on government revenue, expenditure and detailed taxes. Some progress has been achieved in the quality of this. In 2013 and 2014, data have been transmitted for 2007-2011 but are not published yet due to remaining quality issues. Turkey had also provided Eurostat with a limited set of COFOG data and some data on annual financial accounts for general government (stocks). Turkey participated in the pilot project of the IPA programme with an aim to develop and improve the data on government expenditure introducing the COFOG breakdown. No data has been transmitted under ESA 2010. Therefore Eurostat is unable to assess the completeness and quality of the reporting under ESA2010. IPA funded projects are expected to help in developing further data availability and quality. Efforts have to be intensified in order to improve the compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 6.2 on quarterly government finance statistics.

## **Europe 2020 indicators**

The poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data for Turkey are only available for years 2006-2009 and poverty indicators are missing for the recent years. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are not available but reliable estimates can be calculated. 2014 data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D have been provided to Eurostat and will be released by end of March 2016.

## **Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment**

In 2015 Turkey reported annual BPM6 ITSS data for reference year 2014 as well as revised back data for years 2011 to 2013, within the official deadline for data transmission. The coverage of services for total world is quite good (some services sub-categories still missing) but the geographical breakdown is limited merely to selected partners and services categories. In 2015, Turkey has made a substantial effort to deliver its annual (BPM6) FDI data on time (reference year 2014). Moreover, detailed information is available on both geographical and activity breakdowns, also regarding the breakdown by functional category (inward side). No data are available for reverse investment.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Turkey has not achieved further progress with respect to the transmission of quarterly national accounts figures in terms of coverage or timeliness. Turkey provides most main quarterly series on value added and expenditure components at t+75 days. Quarterly data on population, employment, the compensation of employees and gross wages and salaries have not yet been transmitted. Turkey thus needs to step up its efforts to complete its quarterly data transmission.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Turkey 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. IPA funded projects are expected to help in producing these data and hence increasing data availability.

### **Labour market statistics**

Turkey regularly provides Eurostat with Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in line with the timeliness requirements set in the EU Regulation 0577/1998. While the survey did not cover all the weeks of the year until 2013, Turkey has introduced a continuous survey in 2014. LFS ad-hoc modules are not systematically implemented (only the ad-hoc modules 2009, 2011, and 2013 have been transmitted to Eurostat). Turkey regularly provides data for the labour cost index. As the data are incomplete (from the business economy section L (real estate) is lacking, and apart from this the entire mainly non-business economy is not available), they are not yet disseminated. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are not provided. Turkey transmits micro data from their national quarterly labour force surveys, generally within the deadline set by the regulation. The data are already regularly disseminated by Eurostat. Turkey calculates monthly unemployment estimates directly from the LFS; the methodology was discussed with Eurostat, and is in line with that used by other Member States. The monthly unemployment figures are regularly published in Eurostat's online database.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**

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 Eurostat with the HICP at constant tax rates.

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

Turkey's level of compliance in all short-term business statistics domains is already satisfactory and they are at least partly compliant for all STS indicators except services producer prices. Partial compliance is mostly the result of timeliness problems or short time series, in many cases starting in 2005. Turkey has also transmitted national reference metadata in ESMS format on all STS indicators they send regularly to Eurostat.

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

Turkey produces and disseminates external trade statistics in line with international recommendations and specific Eurostat requirements. In 2015 Turkey provided detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, except for the month of November. The country is providing all the mandatory and optional data elements as specified in Eurostat's *Doc-COOP400rev2* document, except for the optional 'Preference' field. Some national product and partner codes still have to be adapted to EU standards.

Turkey's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 1999.

In 2015 Turkey delivered for the first time Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) data to Eurostat. Turkey used the Excel templates but has started to investigate the possibility to provide the data in the required SDMX format. The quality of the data is good.

### **Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data**

Turkey started the regular transmission of quarterly balance of payments data according to the BPM6 methodology on 18 March 2015. The data available at Eurostat covers the period 2010Q1-2015Q3. Data were sent with partner 'rest of the world' in very detailed breakdown of b.o.p. components. The geographical breakdown was detailed, but covering less b.o.p. components. Turkey sends neither monthly balance of payments data nor quarterly international investment position data to Eurostat.

## **7. Economic statistics, Albania (AL)**

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

Albania reports data according to ESA 2010 using SDMX standard. Albania transmits all important GDP main aggregates in current and previous year prices. However, time series are shorter than expected (all are 2008-2014). Concerning population and employment, Albania transmits only total population data. Non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts data have not yet been provided.

#### **Regional accounts**

Albania provided some experimental ESA 2010 data to Eurostat so far. Albania should step up efforts to compile ESA 2010 data regularly.

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

Albania has submitted an EDP notification in November 2014, May 2015 and November 2015. Although some progress is visible, currently the three main pillars of the ESA 2010 standards – sector classification, distinction between financial and non-financial transactions and recording of accruals – are not being followed. As regards the reporting of the EDP notification, the basic principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. Efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements. In November 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Albania.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

In November 2014, Albania has for the first time submitted ESA table 2 data covering 2010-2013. While there are shortcomings in adherence to the ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, this can be considered as an important step forward. However, in 2015, no new data has been transmitted. Efforts should be stepped up to progress on compiling a complete set of GFS tables. See also section 7.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Albania made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide full historic series (from 1990 onwards) and provides latest data on energy. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are not available but reliable estimates can be calculated. No other Europe 2020 indicators are available yet.

### **Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment**

Albania participated in an IPA funded project with the objective to improve the quality of its balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment statistics towards the EU reporting requirements. As part of the project, the country made a test transmission in 2012 (inward FDI with very limited detail and ITSS transactions with partner total world). While, for FDI, Albania has not still reported any regular BPM6 data, for annual ITSS, in 2015, they have reported for the first time services transactions only with partner total world for reference year 2014. Moreover, specifically regarding annual ITSS Albania implements an IPA funded project.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Albania transmits all important GDP main aggregates in current prices, previous year prices and chain linked volume. However, time series are shorter than expected (all are 2008Q1-2015Q1). Concerning population and employment, Albania does not transmit any quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Albania has not provided any quarterly data so far.

### **Labour market statistics**

Albania has not sent any labour force survey data to Eurostat. Therefore, monthly unemployment figures cannot be calculated. Neither labour cost index nor job vacancy statistics were transmitted.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**

Albania does not produce the HICP yet. It aims at compliance with the HICP requirements in 2017.

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

Albania has not yet started transmitting short-term business statistics, but the results of an IPA funded project indicate that there is potential to start the transmissions of the first STS indicators.

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

In 2015 the Statistical Office of Albania transmitted monthly international trade in goods statistics to Eurostat on a regular basis. All the mandatory and optional data elements as specified in Eurostat's *Doc.COOP400-rev2* document are provided. Loading these data into Eurostat's COMEXT database requires no pre-processing. However, Albania is still non-compliant in terms of timeliness: in 2015, 9 out of 12 data deliveries were outside the legal timeframe.

Albania publishes statistics on Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) since June 2015 on its web site. Nevertheless, further improvements are required as a considerable number of traders are not yet linked to the business register.

The non-application of passive confidentiality in Albania remains a major drawback: the new Statistical Law was not ratified, as expected, by the Parliament in 2015. As a consequence, the current legislation does not allow the application of passive confidentiality and Albania continues publishing data at aggregated level only.

### **Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data**

Albania has not started yet to transmit balance of payments and international investment position data to Eurostat. However, at national level, the external sector statistics have been published compiled according to the BPM6, starting from June 2014 by the Central Bank of Albania.

## **8. 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 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 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 get 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 ESCB structures. These contacts have taken place, among other, through participation in ECB annual 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. An example of such regular regional seminars is the Joint Central Bank of Montenegro / ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 30 September to 3 October 2015 in Budva.

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).

## **9. Annexes**

Annex I: Availability of annual data

Annex II: Availability and/or transmission delays for infra-annual data

## Annex I Availability of annual data

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR (ESA95)
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>							
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1998-2014
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1998-2014
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1998-2014
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices</b>							
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2014	ND	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	2008-2014	1995-2014	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2014	ND	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2014	ND	ND	2008-2014	1995-2014	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2014	ND	ND	2008-2014	1995-2014	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2014	ND	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
	Breakdown n by asset	1995-2014	ND	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2013	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2014	ND	2000-2014	ND	1995-2014	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2014

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 31/12/2015.

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) In this and all following tables 'MK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusions of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations level.

ND	Data not available
	Required reference periods not entirely available
	Full compliance

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR (ESA95)
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>							
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>							
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2013	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	2008-2014	1995-2014	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2014	2010-2014	ND	2008-2014	1995-2014	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2014	2010-2014	ND	2008-2014	1995-2014	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2014	ND	ND	2008-2014	1995-2014	
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
P51	Breakdown n by asset	1995-2014	ND	ND	2008-2013	1995-2013	1995-2010
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2014	ND	ND	ND		1999-2006
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2014	ND	ND	ND		ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2008-2014	1995-2014	1995-2010

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 31/12/2015.

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

ND	Data not available
	Required reference periods not entirely available
	Full compliance

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR (ESA95)
POP	Total population	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	1995-2014	1995-2014	1995-2012
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2014	ND		ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2014	ND		ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2014	ND	2000-2013	ND	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 31/12/2015.

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

ND	Data not available
	Required reference periods not entirely available
	Full compliance

Table I.4: Regional accounts <sup>(1)</sup>

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>							
<b>NUTS II</b>							
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2014	2010-2014	2010-2014	2012-2014	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2013	ND	2010-2013	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	2000-2013	ND	2010-2013	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	2000-2013	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	2000-2013	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
<b>NUTS III</b>							
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2013	2010-2014	2010-2013	2012-2013	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2013	ND	2010-2013	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	2000-2013	ND	2010-2013	ND	ND	ND
<b>Household accounts by region (table 1300 of ESA 2010, NUTS II)</b>							
<b>Allocation of primary income account of households</b>							
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
<b>Secondary distribution of income account of households</b>							
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	2000-2013	ND	ND	2011-2013	ND	ND
ND	Data not available						
	Required reference periods not entirely available						
	Full compliance						

<sup>1</sup> Serbia has delivered regional accounts data to Eurostat. However, since there is currently no agreement on the statistical regions of Serbia this data has not been included into Eurostat dissemination database. Serbia has been requested to submit a revised proposal on its statistical regions.

Table I.5: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table 1<sup>1,2</sup>

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series (1)	AL	ME	MIK <sup>3</sup>	RS	TR <sup>3</sup>
<b>Net borrowing/net lending</b>							
S13	General government	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2006-2008	2011-2014	2001-2011
S1311	- Central government	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2006-2008	2012-2014	2001-2011
S1312	- State government	t-4 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S1313	- Local government	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2006-2008	2012-2014	2001-2011
S1314	- Social security funds	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2006-2008	2012-2014	2001-2011
<b>General government consolidated gross debt</b>							
AF2	Currency and deposits	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	ND	ND	2001-2011
AF3	Securities other than shares, exc. financial derivatives	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	ND	ND	2001-2011
AF31	- Short-term	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2005-2008	ND	2001-2011
AF32	- Long-term	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2005-2008	ND	2001-2011
AF4	Loans	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	ND	ND	2001-2011
AF41	- Short-term	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	ND	ND	2001-2011
AF42	- Long-term	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2005-2008	ND	2001-2011
<b>Other data reported under EDP</b>							
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2005-2008	2011-2014	2001-2011
D41	Interest (consolidated)	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2005-2008	2011-2014	2001-2011
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	t-4 years	2010-2014	2010-2014	2005-2008	2011-2014	2001-2011

1) Annual data at t+3 months, updated at t+9 months. Required length of series: year t (planned), t-1, t-2, t-3, t-4 years. For candidate countries, Eurostat encourages reporting at t+4 months and t+10 months.

2) In accordance with the definitions and rules laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009, as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 679/2010.

3) Data reported under ESA 95.

ND	Data not available
NA	Not applicable
	The latest required reference period not available
	The latest required data transmission was delayed

*Table I.6: Data needs for convergence reporting (1)*

Indicator	Most relevant starting period of series	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
<b>Price Stability</b>						
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices</b>						
HICP, 12 main categories	2005/M1	ND	2012M1/ <sup>(1)</sup> 2015M1	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M2	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M1	1996M1/ 2015M2
HICP, COICOP 3-4	2005/M1	ND	2012M1/ <sup>(1)</sup> 2015M1	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M2	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M1	1996M1/ 2015M2

1) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2016

2) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2015

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 05/M1

#### Government budgetary position

##### General government financial position

General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	1995	2010-2014	2010-2014	2006-2009 <sup>2</sup>	2011-2014	2001-2011
General government consolidated gross debt (as % of GDP)	1995	2010-2014	2010-2014	2006-2009 <sup>2</sup>	ND	2001-2011
General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	1995	2010-2014	2010-2014	2006-2009 <sup>2</sup>	2011-2014	2001-2011

##### General government gross debt – structural features

Total debt composition by currency						
In domestic currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
In foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Euro or participating foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Non- participating foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Domestic ownership of total debt	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Average residual maturity	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total debt composition by maturity						
Short-term (up to and including one year)	1995	2010-2014	2010-2013	2006-2009 <sup>3</sup>	ND	1997-2010
Medium and long-term	1995	2010-2014	2010-2013	2006-2009	ND	1997-2010
ND	Data not available					
	Data do not start in 1995					

<sup>2</sup> The 3 data sets are not consistent with the ESA/EDP methodologies. The year 2009 is planned.

<sup>3</sup> For both data sets, the year 2009 is planned

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

Indicator	Starting period of series	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
<b>Deficit-debt adjustment data</b>						
Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets	1995	ND	2010-2013	ND	ND	1997-2011
Currency and deposits	1995	ND	2010-2013	ND	ND	1997-2011
Loans and securities other than shares	1995	ND	2010-2013	ND	ND	1997-2011
Shares and other equity	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Privatisations	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Equity injections	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Other	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Other financial assets	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Valuation changes of general government debt	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Other valuation effects	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
Other changes in general government debt	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	1997-2011
<b>General government budgetary position</b>						
Total revenue	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Current revenue	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Direct taxes	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Indirect taxes	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Social contributions	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Other current revenue	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Capital revenue	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Total expenditure	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011
Current expenditure	1995	2010-2013	ND	2010	2005-2013	2006-2011

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 1995

Table 1.8: Europe 2020 indicators

Code	Indicator	Length of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
<b>75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed</b>							
t2020_10	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64) <sup>(1)</sup>	1992-2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	2006, 2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	2006, 2014	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)	1990-2014 <sup>(2)</sup>	2011, 2014 <sup>(3)</sup>	ND	2009, 2014	1990, 2014 <sup>(3)</sup>	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	1990-2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
t2020_31	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption <sup>(3)</sup>	2004-2014	ND <sup>(4)</sup>	ND <sup>(4)</sup>	ND <sup>(4)</sup>	ND <sup>(4)</sup>	ND <sup>(4)</sup>
t2020_33	Primary energy consumption <sup>(3)</sup>	1990-2014	2005, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>
t2020_34	Final energy consumption <sup>(3)</sup>	1990-2014	2005, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>	1990, 2014 <sup>(4)</sup>
<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 <sup>(1)</sup>	1992-2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	2006, 2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	2006, 2014	ND
t2020_41	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34) <sup>(1)</sup>	1992-2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	2006, 2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	2006, 2014	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> )	2004-2014	ND <sup>(5)</sup>	2010, 2014	2013, 2014	2006, 2009	ND
t2020_51	People living in households with very low work intensity	2004-2014	ND <sup>(5)</sup>	2010, 2014	2013, 2014	2006, 2009	ND
t2020_52	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	2003-2014	ND <sup>(5)</sup>	2010, 2014	2013, 2014	2006, 2009	ND
t2020_53	Severely materially deprived people	2003-2014	ND <sup>(5)</sup>	2010, 2014	2013, 2014	2006, 2009	ND

1) First transmissions of LFS data from ME (2010 and 2011 data received and validated, 2013 received but not yet validated) and RS (2010 and Q2 2011 data received and validated, Q4 2011 and all of 2012 received but not validated) have been received by Eurostat.

2) First reference year (on Europe 2020 dedicated web section) - 1990, first reference year (on the source data set) – 1981.

3) 2014 data transmitted but not published yet.

4) Europe 2020 indicator is not yet calculated but reliable estimates are possible.

5) EU-SILC 2013 data are transmitted however no indicators are published yet.

ND	No data available
	First or the last reference year not available
	Incomplete data between the first and the last reference year

**Table I.9: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment**

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
Annual International Trade In Services	2014	270	268	270	270	258	312
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	2014	270	269	270	270	258	ND
ND	Data not available						
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation						

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

Indicator	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
Total services	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2010-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2007-2014	2010-2014 <sup>1</sup>	ND
Transportation	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2010-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2007-2014	2010-2014 <sup>1</sup>	ND
Travel	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2010-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2007-2014	2010-2014 <sup>1</sup>	ND
Direct investment, abroad (flows)	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	ND
Direct investment, in reporting country (flows)	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	ND
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	ND
Direct investment, in reporting country (stocks)	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	2013-2014 <sup>1</sup>	ND

- 1) For ITSS only data for partner world were provided. For FDI flows and FDI positions data were provided without activity breakdown (only total activity).
- 2) Activity breakdown only for partner world.
- 3) Total world is provided as well as part of the geographical breakdown only for debit values.

ND	Data not available
	Data (partly) available

## Annex II Availability and/or transmission delays for infra-annual data

**Table II. 1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates <sup>(1) (2)</sup> at current prices (non-seasonally adjusted)**  
(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2015 data)

Code	Indicator	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR (ESA95)
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product						
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	89 (2014Q4)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	89 (2014Q4)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	89 (2014Q4)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	89 (2015Q3)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product						
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	89 (2015Q3)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	89 (2015Q3)	ND	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	ND	ND	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPSH's	ND	ND	150 (2015Q1)	60	
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	89 (2015Q3)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	ND	ND	150 (2015Q1)	60	
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	ND	ND	150 (2015Q1)	60	
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	ND	ND	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
P5	10. Gross capital formation	89 (2015Q3)	76 (2015Q2)	ND	60	75 (2015Q3)
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	89 (2015Q3)	ND	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
	- Breakdown by asset	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	89 (2015Q3)	ND	ND	ND	75 (2015Q3)
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	89 (2015Q3)	ND	ND	ND	
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	89 (2015Q3)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	89 (2015Q3)	76 (2015Q2)	150 (2015Q1)	60	75 (2015Q3)

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Quarterly data are due after T+2 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2015.

2) The table shows the number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat for 2015Q3 data. If these were not transmitted, the latest available quarter is shown.

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

ND	No data transmission
	Data transmitted but not the most recent data
	Transmission delay more than 2 months
	Transmission delay less than or equal to 2 months (full compliance)

**Table II.2: Quarterly national accounts – population and employment<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2015 data)

Code	Indicator	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR (ESA95)
POP	Total population	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Quarterly data are due after T+2 months.

2) The table should show the number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat, but no data were received yet. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2015.

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

NaN	No data transmission
	Transmission delay more than T+2 months
	Transmission delay less than or equal T+2 months (full compliance)

**Table II.3: Quarterly public finance statistics (1)** (Transmission of Q3 2015 data)

Code	List of variables	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
P11+P12+P131	Market output, output for own final use and payments for other non-market output	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P2	Intermediate consumption	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D29	Other taxes on production (payable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D39	Other subsidies on production (receivable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D2 <sup>1)</sup>	Taxes on production and imports	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D211 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which VAT	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4	Property income (receivable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D3	Subsidies (payable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4	Property income	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D41	- of which interest	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5 <sup>1)</sup>	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (receivable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D61	Net social contributions (receivable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D611 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which employers' actual social contributions	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D613	- of which households' actual social contributions	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7	Other current transfers (receivable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (payable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D62 + D6311 + D63121 + D63131	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind and social transfers in kind – purchased market production	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D62 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which social benefits other than social transfers in kind	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D6311 + D63121 + D63131	- of which social transfers in kind – purchased market production	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7	Other current transfers (payable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D8	Adjustments for the change in pension entitlements	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D9	Capital transfers (receivable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D91 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which capital taxes	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D92+D99	- of which other capital transfers and investments grants	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D9	Capital transfers (payable)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B8g	Saving, gross	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P5+NP	Gross capital formation, acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P51g	- of which gross fixed capital formation	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B9	Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (+)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
TE	Total general government expenditure	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
TR	Total general government revenue	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	<b>Q3 2015 data not transmitted</b>	The delay in days is more than 90 days				

**Table II.4: Quarterly public finance statistics (2)**

(Transmission of Q3 2015 data)

Code	List of variables	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
<b>Quarterly financial statistics</b>						
<b>S.13</b>	<b>General Government</b>					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<b>S.1311</b>	<b>Central Government</b>					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<b>S.1314</b>	<b>Social Security Funds</b>					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<b>S.1312</b>	<b>State Government</b>					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>S.1313</b>	<b>Local Government</b>					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ND	Data not transmitted					
Q	Data transmitted					
NA	Not applicable					

**Table II.5: Labour market statistics**

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2015 data (except monthly unemployment rate))

List of variables	ME	MIK	RS	TR	AL
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2014	ND	ND	70	70	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2014	ND	71	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	79	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	56	ND
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2014	ND	ND <sup>(2)</sup>	ND	79 <sup>(3)</sup>	ND

1) Eurostat is in contact with ME and RS to arrange first transmissions of LFS data. So far, only 2010 and 2011 data files have been received.

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.

	Data not transmitted
	The delay in days is more than 75 days: Labour cost index and JVS
	The delay in days is more than 90 days: Quarterly labour force survey
	The delay in days is more than 35 days: Monthly unemployment rates

Table II.6: Harmonised indices of consumer prices<sup>(1)</sup>

Indicator		Most relevant starting period of series	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
<b>Price Stability</b>							
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices</b>							
	HICP, 12 main categories	2005/M1	ND	2012M1/ <sup>(3)</sup> 2015M12	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M12	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M12	1996M1/ 2015M12
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	2005/M1	ND	2012M1/ <sup>(3)</sup> 2015M12	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M12	2005M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 2015M12	1996M1/ 2015M12
1) This table is also shown as part of table I.6 convergence criteria 2) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2016 3) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2017							

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 05/M1

Table II.7: Short-term business statistics <sup>(1)</sup>

Indicator	Delay in Regulation			ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
	Large MS	Small MS						
Industry								
Production	1m 10d <sup>(2)</sup>	1m 25d		P (L;W)	P (W)	✓	P (L)	ND
Turnover	2m	2m 15d		P (L)	P (L)	✓	P (L)	ND
Domestic	2m	2m 15d		ND	P (L)	✓	P (L)	ND
Non-domestic	2m	2m 15d		ND	P (L)	✓	P (L)	ND
Number of persons employed	2m	2m 15d		P (M;L)	P (L)	✓	P (L)	ND
Hours worked	3m	3m 15d		ND	ND	✓ (L)	P (L)	ND
Gross wages and salaries	3m	3m 15d		ND	P (M;L)	✓ (L)	P (L)	ND
Producer prices	1m 15d	1m 30d		ND	P (M;L)	✓ (L)	P (L)	ND
Domestic market	1m 5d	1m 20d		ND	✓ (M;L)	✓	✓	ND
Non-domestic market	1m 5d	1m 20d		ND	P (L)	✓	P (M;L)	ND
Construction								
Production	1m 15d	1m 30d		P (W)	✓ (L)	✓	P (T)	ND
Building construction	1m 15d	1m 30d		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	P (T)	n.a.
Civil engineering	1m 15d	1m 30d		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	P (T)	n.a.
Number of persons employed	2m	2m 15d		P (L)	P (L)	✓	P (L)	ND
Hours worked	3m	3m 15d		ND	P (L)	✓ (L)	P (L)	ND
Gross wages and salaries	3m	3m 15d		P (L)	P (L)	✓ (L)	P (L)	ND
Construction costs	3m	3m 15d		✓ <sup>(3)</sup>	P (L)	ND	✓ (BY)	ND
Material costs	3m	3m 15d		✓ <sup>(3)</sup>	P (L)	ND	✓ (BY)	ND
Labour costs	3m	3m 15d		✓ <sup>(3)</sup>	P (L)	ND	✓ (BY)	ND
Building permits (number of dwell.)	3m	3m 15d		ND	P (L)	✓ (L)	✓	ND
Building permits (sq metres)	3m	3m 15d		ND	P (L)	✓	✓	ND
Retail trade	3m	3m 15d		ND	P (L)	✓	✓	ND
Turnover	1m	1m 15d		P (M;T;L)	P (L;W)	✓ (T)	P (T;L)	ND
Number of persons employed	2m	2m 15d		P (M;L)	P (L)	✓	P (L)	ND
Hours worked	3m	3m		ND	ND	✓	P (W)	ND
Gross wages and salaries	3m	3m		✓ (L)	✓	✓	✓	ND
Deflator	1m	1m 15d		P (M;T;L)	P (L;W)	✓ (T)	P (T;L)	ND
Services								
Turnover	2m	2m		ND	ND (M;L;W)	ND	P (L;W)	ND
Number of persons employed	2m	2m		ND	ND (M;L)	✓	P (L)	ND
Hours worked	3m	3m		ND	ND	✓	P (W)	ND
Gross wages and salaries	3m	3m		ND	ND (M)	✓	✓	ND
Producer prices	3m	3m 15d		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes:

- (1) Assessment based on the available data at 1 October 2015;
- (2) 1 month and 10 days; (3) Approximated by producer prices; "M" missing series; "T" timeliness; "L" length of series; "W" no calendar adjustment

✓ Compliant or nearly compliant
 P Partly compliant
 ND Non-compliant
 n.a. Not applicable

**Table II.8: International trade in goods statistics**

Table 1a: Receipt dates of detailed statistics

Reporter	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
<b>Transmission delay (40 days)</b>	<b>12/03/2015</b>	<b>09/04/2015</b>	<b>11/05/2015</b>	<b>09/06/2015</b>	<b>10/07/2015</b>	<b>10/08/2015</b>	<b>09/09/2015</b>	<b>12/10/2015</b>	<b>09/11/2015</b>	<b>10/12/2015</b>	<b>11/01/2016</b>	<b>09/02/2016</b>
MONTENEGRO	27/02/2015	25/03/2015	27/04/2015	29/05/2015	26/06/2015	28/07/2015	27/08/2015	28/09/2015	09/11/2015	25/11/2015	25/12/2015	28/01/2016
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	06/03/2015	07/04/2015	07/05/2015	05/06/2015	08/07/2015	06/08/2015	07/09/2015	06/10/2015	09/11/2015	07/12/2015	05/01/2016	08/02/2016
SERBIA	19/03/2015	06/04/2015	11/05/2015	09/06/2015	08/07/2015	05/08/2015	08/09/2015	12/10/2015	09/11/2015	10/12/2015	11/01/2016	09/02/2016
TURKEY	27/02/2015	31/03/2015	30/04/2015	29/05/2015	30/06/2015	31/07/2015	31/08/2015	30/09/2015	02/11/2015	30/11/2015	15/01/2016	29/01/2016
ALBANIA	13/03/2015	10/04/2015	14/05/2015	12/06/2015	06/07/2015	12/08/2015	23/09/2015	16/10/2015	09/11/2015	11/12/2015	07/01/2016	10/02/2016

Table 1b: Number of days of delay (positive) or advance (negative)

Reporter	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15
<b>Transmission delay (40 days)</b>	<b>12/03/2015</b>	<b>09/04/2015</b>	<b>11/05/2015</b>	<b>09/06/2015</b>	<b>10/07/2015</b>	<b>10/08/2015</b>	<b>09/09/2015</b>	<b>12/10/2015</b>	<b>09/11/2015</b>	<b>10/12/2015</b>	<b>11/01/2016</b>	<b>09/02/2016</b>
MONTENEGRO	-13	-15	-14	-11	-14	-13	-13	-14	0	-15	-17	-12
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	-6	-2	-4	-4	-2	-4	-2	-6	0	-3	-6	-1
SERBIA	7	-3	0	0	-2	-5	-1	0	0	0	0	0
TURKEY	-13	-9	-11	-11	-10	-10	-9	-12	-7	-10	4	-11
ALBANIA	1	1	3	3	-4	2	14	4	0	1	-4	1

	Legal transmission deadline respected
No fill	Delay longer than foreseen by the Regulation

**Table II.9: Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data<sup>1</sup>**

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR
Balance of payments							
Monthly Balance of Payments	2015M12	44	ND	1 <sup>2</sup>	ND	-2	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2015Q3	85	-1 <sup>2</sup>	-20 <sup>2</sup>	ND	16	-2
Quarterly International Investment Position	2015Q3	85	ND	-20 <sup>2</sup>	ND	16	ND

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

<sup>2</sup> Data were provided only for partner rest of the world.

ND	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

Indicator	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR
Monthly Balance of Payments	ND	2011M1-2015M12	ND	2007M1-2015M12	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2013Q1-2015Q3	2011Q1-2015Q3	ND	2011Q1-2015Q3	2010Q1-2015Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	ND	2011Q1-2015Q3	ND	2014Q1-2015Q3	ND