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To: Delegations
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In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey of 23 May 2017, delegations will find attached "Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2017" 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 16 May 2017 as a background document.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

Brussels, 15-16 May 2017

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

2017

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1. **Executive summary**

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting of 25 May 2016, 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 agreed that the elements of the 2015 policy guidance which had not yet been fully implemented remained valid and needed to be addressed by policymakers in the candidate countries. 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 15-16 May 2017.

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 2016, all countries moved closer towards achieving the objectives of the Action Plan. Given the importance of reliable and up-to-date data as underlined also at the 2016 Ministerial Dialogue, its full implementation should continue to be of utmost priority in these countries.

In the domain of **annual national accounts (main aggregates)** all five candidate countries now report data using ESA 2010 as a methodological basis since Turkey introduced it in December 2016. ESA 2010 based data received from Turkey beginning of January 2017 have been taken into account in this exercise, but Eurostat is still expecting more detailed information on data sources and methods (GNI inventory) for their evaluation. Most candidate countries (MK, RS and TR) 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 (1995-2015) and Albania (1996-2015) 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 as well as in providing income variables.

For **regional accounts**, Turkey provided ESA 2010 data for the first time (only gross value added data for reference years 2006 to 2013 at regional level 3); however, timeliness still needs to improve. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia already provides ESA 2010 data regularly, but should step up efforts to improve the coverage of the indicators. Serbia provided ESA 2010 data for 2011 to 2014 to Eurostat while Albania for the first time transmitted ESA 2010 GVA data at regional level 3. Montenegro provided ESA 2010 data on regional GVA for 2010-2014.

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, November 2015, June 2016 and February 2017. Montenegro submitted EDP notifications in October 2014, May and November 2015, as well as May and November 2016. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia submitted EDP notification tables in April and October 2016. Serbia submitted EDP notifications in October 2015, April 2016 and October 2016. Turkey submitted in April 2016 only limited information which relates to general government consolidated gross debt. Some progress in adhering to the methodological standards and providing the required information can be noted. Yet, the data submitted by the candidate countries do not comply with ESA 2010, nor have the main principles for completion of the EDP tables been followed.

Concerning **annual government finance statistics**, Turkey provided data for ESA tables 2 and 9 for 2009-2015 based on ESA 2010 in December 2016. Serbia provides ESA table 9 and the national tax list according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within transmission deadline; the transmitted data covers 2005-2015. Serbia also sent ESA table 2 as pilot exercise, in the context of an IPA project for the year 2014. Albania recently submitted officially ESA table 2 and ESA table 9 covering 2010-2015. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has sent pilot transmissions of ESA table 2 and table 9 for 2011-2014, in the context of an IPA project. Montenegro has not provided any 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 for the participating candidate countries.

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. Montenegro has started delivering LFS data for the most recent years, but data for the third quarter of 2012 is still missing, and dissemination is pending. Some back series data, not disseminated yet, were also provided by Serbia. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are disseminated starting from 2010 up to 2015. Serbia and Montenegro transmitted recent data, while the indicators are published only for Serbia, years 2013-2015. For Turkey, only the 2006-2013 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.

As far as the domains of **annual International Trade in Services (ITSS) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** are concerned, Montenegro punctually transmitted ITSS data covering almost all services categories but only vis-à-vis partner total world. Montenegro submitted its annual FDI flows and inward stocks data with an increased data coverage of information by partner's country. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted annual ITSS data only with partner total world (2012-2015) within the official deadline, as well as FDI data with detailed information by partner country. Serbia provided annual ITSS and FDI data with a very good data coverage as regards official requirements. Turkey reported annual 2015 ITSS for total world, as well as selected geographical breakdown for some of the services categories; voluntary revisions of years 2012-2014 were also transmitted. Moreover, Turkey reported FDI data with very good data coverage as regards official requirements. Albania reported for the first time FDI flows and positions data with a geographical breakdown focusing mainly on the inward side. In the area of annual ITSS Albania reported on time ITSS data for reference year 2015, as well as voluntary revisions for years 2013 and 2014; only with partner total world .

In 2016 most candidate countries realised progress concerning the compliance in the domain of **quarterly national accounts**. In addition, Turkey switched from ESA 95 to ESA 2010. Regarding the expenditure variables, all candidate countries transmitted at least some variables. However, gaps still exist for some expenditure breakdowns. On the income side, Turkey is the only candidate country to provide a complete set of variables from 1998Q1 to 2016Q3. A general improvement in the quarterly national accounts areas of output and expenditure is the timeliness: all candidate countries data for 2016Q3 (Montenegro sent only GDP figures up to 2016Q3) were received by the end of 2016. However, only Serbia was 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 provided 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 the previous year's report. 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 (bi-annual data for 2010 to 2013, quarterly data for 2014) and Montenegro (from 2010 onwards, all but one quarter) have transmitted LFS data to Eurostat for several reference years, but the back-series are not complete yet, and transmission of current quarters does not yet happen regularly and timely enough to be included in the Eurostat releases. All candidate countries have transmitted Labour Cost Survey data (LCS 2012). Structure of Earnings Survey (SES2014) data were not transmitted by Albania. Albania considers delivering SES data for reference year 2019 (although October 2018 would be preferable as a reference month for the sake of comparability with other MSs). 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 the HICP in line with the transmission requirements and their data are released by Eurostat. Dissemination of Serbian HICP data began in October 2016. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro transmit their HICP to Eurostat but they are not yet disseminated. The data for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be published by Eurostat in the first half of 2017 and data for Montenegro later in the year. Albania is producing the HICP and started dissemination at national level in February 2017, with transmission to Eurostat planned for later in 2017.

Improvements were recorded again in the area of **short-term business statistics (STS)**. Serbia improved their compliance further by providing long time series according to the STS requirements and Montenegro started providing more STS indicators. Turkey maintained their already good level of compliance, covering almost all indicators, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia their satisfactory compliance. Serbia, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro also continue maintaining 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 legal deadlines and according to the methodological and technical requirements. In 2016 all the candidate countries continued progressing in the area of Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) statistics, where two of the five candidate countries, which at the end of 2015 started providing TEC indicators, further enhanced their quality while the remaining three countries are undertaking further measures to provide these statistics to Eurostat for the first time. While some of them demonstrate certain improvements in TEC data and disseminate these statistics on their national website, Albania has already announced that it is going to provide them to Eurostat in 2017.

In 2016, all candidate countries made progress in terms of data coverage and methods of data processing for quality control. Nevertheless, some issues remain to be solved or require further enhancement in order to reach full compliance with the EU requirements.

The preparatory works for the implementation of Intrastat are still on hold, as the process of EU accession has slowed down.

In the area of **monthly and quarterly balance of payments**, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia transmit monthly and quarterly balance of payments data, while Montenegro, Albania and Turkey transmit only quarterly balance of payments data. All countries report data according to the 6th Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) requirements. In 2016 Albania started transmitting quarterly balance of payments data.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania (the first transmission was in 2016) and Serbia transmit **quarterly international investment position** data. Montenegro 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. Furthermore, 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 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 are further intensified, e.g. through regular regional seminars such as the Joint Czech National Bank / ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 11 to 14 May 2016 in Prague.

2. Introduction

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting¹ on 25 May 2016, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the candidate countries welcomed the 2016 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 2003². Ministers underlined that additional 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 2016 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 especially in aligning certain statistics with the EU acquis.

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.

¹ See: European Union Presidency Conclusions of the Ministerial Dialogue between the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the Candidate Countries on 25 May 2016.

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/ecofin/2016/05/25/>

² 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.

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 2017**. Developments after this cut-off date will be included in next year's report.

3. Economic statistics, Montenegro (ME)

3.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

The compliance of Montenegro does not show major improvements in comparison to the previous year. 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 2010-2015 by ESA 2010 methodology. The work on the extension of ESA 2010 data series for period 2006-2009 is in final stage. 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 were not transmitted in 2016, 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). Introduction of annual employment, compensation of employees and SUT's data are part of an IPA funded project. Also, using the support of IPA funded project there are activities on the improvements of non-observed economy for legal economy as well as a developing data sources and methods for estimation of illegal economy.

Regional accounts

Montenegro provided ESA2010 data on regional GVA for 2010-2015 to Eurostat. Population is available only from demographic statistics. Montenegro consists of one single statistical region at level 3; nevertheless, regional accounts data should be provided for the sole region using the corresponding templates.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Montenegro transmits EDP notification tables, the questionnaire related to EDP and the supplementary tables on government support to financial institutions – since October 2014 (last transmission was in November 2016). However, the coverage of the data is still very limited and progress compared to the October 2015 EDP notification has not been observed. As regards the reporting of the EDP notification, the basic principles for completion of the tables have not been followed and also, a number of agreed action points have not been addressed yet. In March 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Montenegro in order to assess the status of the preparatory work of the Montenegrin statistical authorities as regards the EDP statistics. In May 2016, a trilateral cooperation agreement was signed between the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and Statistical Institute in the field of statistics of national accounts of general government sector and associated statistics. The establishment of the working group is already in progress; however, the role of the National Statistical Institute should be further strengthened. All in all, efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements, since hitherto transmitted data do not fully comply with ESA 2010.

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. Eurostat is at this stage unable to assess compliance.

Europe 2020 indicators

Montenegro made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide historic series and provides latest data on energy. Primary energy consumption and final energy consumption are updated with 2015 data and data for the share of renewable energy will be updated in April 2017. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D have been provided for 2015 but not yet disseminated at Eurobase. After validation it will be potentially disseminated by the end of March 2017. Although EU-SILC data were transmitted to Eurostat, poverty indicators are not yet published. 2010, 2011 and 2013 to 2015 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

In 2016 Montenegro punctually transmitted to Eurostat International Trade in Services (ITSS) data for reference year 2015. These BPM6 ITSS data covered almost all services categories, but still did not comply with the regulation concerning the geographical breakdown; only partner total world was reported. FDI data coverage in 2016 (reference year 2015) increased on the geographical breakdown when compared to the previous 2015 period (reference year 2014). Eurostat received the 2015 annual FDI flows and 2015 annual inward stocks data with a detailed country breakdown. FDI income data remained restricted to dividends as no information is available for reinvested earnings and interest. Assets/liabilities and directional principle presentations are identical as there is no information on reverse investment. FDI data by activity are not yet available. Both annual ITSS and FDI data were transmitted within the EU official deadline.

3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

Montenegro transmitted non-seasonally adjusted data on gross value added up to 2015Q4 while GDP and few expenditure variables were received up to 2016Q3. 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. Introduction of 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 all quarters since 2010 with the exception of 2012 quarter 3. Montenegro should now build on this achievement and transmit data for the 3rd quarter of 2012 as well to allow Eurostat publishing results. Currently no ad-hoc module data are collected in Montenegro. No monthly unemployment figures are provided or calculated. Montenegro transmits neither the labour cost index nor quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS). However, Eurostat takes note that Montenegro will run a pilot survey on JVS in 2017.

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 still a few days behind the agreed deadlines. It is expected that in February 2017 they will begin to send data in line with Eurostat's transmission calendar. Their HICP data are not yet released by Eurostat as they are still undergoing quality validation. Eurostat plans to release HICP data for Montenegro in 2017. Montenegro is not yet regularly producing the HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT), though they calculated experimental HICP-CT for 2010 and 2011 within the IPA 2012 framework.

Short-term business statistics

Montenegro improved their compliance by providing more STS indicators on labour input, industrial producer prices and building permits. Montenegro is at least partly compliant for two thirds of the STS indicators. More work is still needed for services turnover and prices, hour worked and the main aggregates of industrial turnover and prices. Data are transmitted in time, but the time series are short for many indicators. Montenegro has provided ESMS metadata files on new indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

Montenegro continued to transmit detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis throughout the year. The Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) is providing all the mandatory and optional data elements at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's Doc. COOP400rev2 document, except for the "Other partner country" field. In 2016, work was carried out aiming at providing the full set of data elements, including the country of consignment, to Eurostat in 2017. Montenegro's monthly data are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2005.

In 2016, MONSTAT carried out pilot exercises to produce TIC data and continued investigating the possibility to produce data on TEC. To this end, a first and second expert missions dealing with the compilation of TEC and TIC was organized in Podgorica in September and December 2016. Although Montenegro made some good progress in terms of data quality (implementation of advanced data correction procedures), the country is encouraged to intensify its efforts, amongst others to improve its IT systems.

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

Montenegro transmits regularly quarterly balance of payments data according to the BPM6 methodology. The data are 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 made available by 31 January 2017 were for the period 2013Q1 - 2016Q3. Montenegro transmits neither monthly balance of payments data nor quarterly international investment position statistics.

4. Economic statistics, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK³)

4.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reports data according to the ESA 2010. All output, expenditure and income variables are transmitted to Eurostat. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia updated the data of gross domestic product in chain linked volume and current and previous year prices. On the other hand, the length of the time series is shorter (2000-2015 and 2000-2014 for income) than expected in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has sent new population and employment data for 2000-2014. 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 2000 to 2014 and at regional level 2 for 2015. Gross Fixed Capital Formation is calculated and transmitted at national level (level 0 = level 2). As regards employment data, employment in persons (total and employees) is also available at regional level 3: total employment for reference years 2000 to 2014 and employees for 2010 to 2014. As the next priority, the production of household accounts should be addressed (only for the national economy, as for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the national level is equal to the statistical region at level 1 and at level 2).

³ '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 submitted EDP tables in April 2016 and in October 2016. The data sent cover only the years 2012 and 2013. Regarding the methodology used, the data are prepared based on ESA 2010. However, the data are not being compiled on an accrual basis, and data on government debt have not been transmitted. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia needs to intensify efforts in order to meet the legislative requirements.

Annual government finance statistics

In the context of an IPA project, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has recently provided annual data for ESA tables 2 and 9 (covering the years 2011-2014, ESA 2010 methodology). This can be considered as an important step forward. The country participates in 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. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government on a regular basis and to meet the methodological requirements set by the legislation. See also section 4.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted the 2015 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 updated for 2015 and data for the share of renewable energy will be updated in April 2017. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2010-2015.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted annual BPM6 ITSS data for reference year 2015 – and, on voluntary basis, revised data for years 2012 to 2014 within the mandatory deadline. The detailed geographical breakdown is still missing, as only partner total world was reported to Eurostat. The 2015 annual FDI flows and stocks data were reported in 2016 with a detailed breakdown by partners' country and by functional category. FDI income is still reported (only) vis-à-vis the total world, so as the activity breakdown. 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 improved regarding punctuality compared to one year ago. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided non-seasonally adjusted quarterly data on main output and selected expenditure variables up to 2016Q3 at t+69 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 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 (on a regular basis) 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 2006 in compliance with EU Regulation 0577/1998, except regarding ad-hoc modules. Data for this country are already disseminated by Eurostat on a regular basis, and the published time series now covers the period 2006 – 2015. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should still progress on the implementation of the ad-hoc module 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, back to reference year 2012. 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 as well as the HICP-CT. The data are transmitted according to the agreed deadlines and will be released by Eurostat in the first half of 2017. In the beginning of 2016, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia began providing HICP data from the lowest 5-digit level of the European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (*ECOICOP*), which is a new requirement for the HICP; these data (indices and weights) are currently under validation by Eurostat.

Short-term business statistics

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has remained 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 updated national reference metadata in ESMS format on most STS indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

The State Statistical Office (SSO) of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia collects and processes data on trade in goods statistics in accordance with the specific EU requirements and UN recommendations.

In 2016, the SSO continued to transmit their monthly ITGS data to Eurostat on a regular and timely basis at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's Doc. COOP400-rev2 document. All mandatory and optional data elements were provided.

The monthly data of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are available in COMEXT from January 2002.

When compiling trade in goods statistics on gas and electricity, additional sources of information (from the companies responsible for the transmission of electricity and gas) are used besides the customs declarations. This allows the country to improve the quality of their data.

In 2016 the country continued providing TEC data the transmission of which was initiated in October 2015 with data since 2009 and data are published on SSO's website as well. The structure of the data was not completely in accordance with the requested transmission format (incorrect template) and required further processing by Eurostat, but the data coverage was complete and of good quality.

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. The transmitted data are according to the BPM6 methodology, however the monthly data transmission is always delayed. 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. As of 31 January 2017 the transmission of the monthly balance of payments data (the latest available data are for 2016M11) and quarterly international investment position data (2016Q2 data available) has been delayed.

5. Economic statistics, Serbia (RS)

5.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2016 Serbia remained at the same level of compliance compared to one year ago. Serbia reported all required output and 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 were provided in 2015, but no new data were transmitted since then. Similarly, in 2015, Serbia transmitted financial accounts data for 2013-2014 for sector S.13 only, but no new financial accounts data were transmitted since then.

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

Regional accounts

Serbia transmitted regional accounts data based on ESA 2010. The data covered the reference years 2011-2014 for regional GVA, employment in persons and household accounts as well as 2015 for regional GVA at regional level 2⁴.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Since October 2015, Serbia sends EDP tables to Eurostat (for the October 2016 transmission, Serbia sent EDP tables as well as Table 9 from the Questionnaire related to EDP). Further progress is expected with regard to the completion of the EDP tables and adherence to the ESA2010 methodology, notably in terms of the accrual principle and the sector delimitation of general government. Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Serbia in March 2015.

⁴ 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.

Annual government finance statistics

Since September 2015, Serbia officially provides ESA table 9 and the national tax list according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within the transmission deadline (the most recent transmission covered 2005-2015 data). This data, as in the previous years, has been validated by Eurostat and disseminated along with Member States' data. Serbia also send ESA table 2 as pilot exercise (not official transmission), in the context of an IPA project. An important step forward would be an official transmission of ESA table 2 with expected improvements in terms of coherence and adherence to ESA2010 methodology. Efforts have to be intensified in order to improve the regular production of both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 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 are updated for 2015 and data for the share of renewable energy will be updated in April 2017. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2013-2015. Labour Force Survey data are available from 2010 to 2014, but they are not yet published (see section labour market statistics).

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2016, Serbia provided annual ITSS data for reference year 2015 within the EU official deadline. 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. As regards the geographical breakdown requirements, FDI data provided by Serbia are fully compliant with the Regulation. Detailed FDI data by activity were also transmitted in 2016 (for the 2014 reference period), however with limited activity breakdown components.

5.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2016 Serbia continued to transmit quarterly national accounts data according to the legal deadline. Serbia transmitted non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output and expenditure sides up to 2016Q3 (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns but excluding household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept) and assets for gross fixed capital formation). However, all quarterly data on 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 participates 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 2014, Serbia moved to a continuous survey. To date Serbia has transmitted to Eurostat the corresponding micro data for 2010 to 2014. 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, and explicitly plans to respect transmission deadlines by the end of 2017. 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 labour cost index data but not quarterly job vacancies.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

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

Short-term business statistics

Serbia has further improved their compliance by transmitting longer time series and is fully compliant for almost all STS indicators. Data transmissions of all transmitted indicators have been punctual. The only remaining issues are: there is no data yet on construction costs and services producer prices, and time series on non-domestic producer prices and services turnover are short. Serbia has provided ESMS metadata on new STS indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

In 2016 Serbia transmitted their monthly statistics in due time, except for the reference period of January where a 5-day delay was reported. The country is providing ITGS data at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's Doc. COOP400-rev2 document. All mandatory and optional data elements were provided, although loading these data into Eurostat's COMEXT database required a certain amount of pre-processing due to the non-application of CN and country codes for a number of records.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) continued to transmit TEC indicators to Eurostat. However, the structure of the data was not completely in accordance with the requested transmission format (incorrect template) and required further processing by Eurostat. However, the data coverage was complete and of good quality.

In 2016 SORS has improved data control processes regarding quantity in unit of measurement by introducing a control table that contains records relating only to current month, along with the existing table that comprises all the records from January 2016. This allows SORS to further improve the quality of their trade in goods statistics.

In 2016 the country carried out mirror and reconciliation exercises with Belarus and Kazakhstan in view of decreasing the discrepancies in the trade in goods statistics between these countries. In addition SORS considered creating an optional set of tables related to the compilation of TEC.

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. The data transmitted are according to the BPM6 methodology. Serbia transmits quarterly international investment position data, starting with 2014Q1, and partner "rest of the world". Timeliness for data transmission is compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

6. Economic statistics, Turkey (TR)

6.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

Turkey introduced ESA 2010 in December 2016. GDP figures for 2015 showed an upward level shift of around 19% due to the implementation of ESA 2010 (methodological changes and statistical improvements) and included large revisions of GDP growth rates for several periods. While ESA 2010 based data were already used for this exercise, Eurostat is still expecting more detailed information on data sources and methods (GNI inventory) for their evaluation (data sources and methods (GNI inventory) will be submitted in June 2017). All important data series in current prices and chain linked volume have been transmitted by the end of December and in January 2017. Turkey also reported most required output, expenditure and income variables. Data on population and employment (both in persons and hours worked) have not been transmitted. The length of the time series is shorter (1998-2015) than expected in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. Non-financial sector accounts based on ESA 2010 have been transmitted for years from 2009 to 2015, wrongly coded, and are currently under validation by Eurostat. Financial accounts transactions data for 2015 only have been provided on an ESA 95 basis. Financial stocks data have been transmitted for 2011-2015 on ESA 2010 basis, but some inconsistencies are apparent. 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 2010 at regional level 3 and industry detail A*10 for the periods 2006-2013; however, the data was not transmitted in the appropriate SDMX format. Timeliness still needs to improve. Gross value added remains the only variable which is available for Turkey at regional level.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Turkey has in the past (based on ESA95 methodology) provided the Commission (Eurostat) with annual general government deficit and ^{debt} statistics in the framework of the EDP notification process aiming at the same standards as Member States. Nevertheless, since April 2013, no such data was sent anymore to Eurostat. In April 2016, Turkey sent in the framework of the EDP notification, a partially completed EDP table 1, including only data on debt. Eurostat requested additional information on the debt data provided, notably whether this data was compiled taking into account ESA 95 or ESA 2010 rules. In addition, Eurostat also asked whether it would be possible to send the EDP table 1 on the best effort basis, including also the figures for the main indicators such as deficit figures and GDP. The Turkish Statistical Authorities did not provide any additional information on this request. Therefore, Eurostat is unable at this stage to assess the compliance with ESA 2010⁵.

Annual government finance statistics

In December 2016, Turkey had transmitted in December 2016 data on government revenue expenditure and detailed taxes (ESA tables 2 and 9) based on ESA 2010, covering 2009-2015. This can be considered as an important step forward. Turkey participates in the IPA programme with an aim to develop and improve the data on government expenditure introducing the classification of the functions of government (COFOG) breakdown. IPA funded projects are expected to help in developing further data availability and quality. Efforts have to be intensified in order to improve the (regular) compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 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 2006-2013 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 updated for 2015 and data for the share of renewable energy will be updated in April 2017. 2015 data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D have been provided to Eurostat and will be released by end of March 2017.

⁵ After the cut-off date for this report, updated EDP tables have been transmitted; clarifications on these are on-going.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2016 Turkey reported annual BPM6 ITSS data for reference year 2015 as well as revised back data for years 2012 to 2014, 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 for specific services categories. In 2016, Turkey reported the FDI datasets requested by the Regulation on time (reference year 2015 and 2014 revised period), with detailed information by partner's country and activity breakdown. FDI statistics including and excluding fellow enterprises are available on the inward side. Reverse FDI transactions or positions data are not identified, as are the delivery of separate FDI data with resident special-purpose entities (SPE).

6.2. Infra-annual statistics

Quarterly national accounts

The compliance concerning the transmission of quarterly national accounts data changed compared to one year ago as Turkey switched from ESA 95 to ESA 2010 at the end of 2016. Turkey transmitted complete non-seasonally adjusted output and income components from 1998Q1 to 2016Q3. At level of expenditure some variables (details on final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) are not yet transmitted. No quarterly national accounts data series have been provided on population and employment.

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. The data are already regularly disseminated by Eurostat. 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; the 2016 module was also implemented and microdata will be transmitted to Eurostat in 2017). Turkey regularly provides data for the labour cost index. As

the data are incomplete (all sections from the mainly non-business economy as well as section L: 'real estate' are not available) they are not disseminated yet. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are not provided. Turkey calculates monthly unemployment estimates using moving 3-month averages from the LFS; the methodology was discussed with Eurostat, and is in line with that used by some Member States. The monthly unemployment figures are regularly published in Eurostat's online database.

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 the HICP-CT, as this index is produced on voluntary basis by candidate countries.

Short-term business statistics

Turkey's level of compliance in all short-term business statistics domains remains satisfactory and they are at least partly compliant for all STS indicators except services producer prices. Partial compliance is mostly the result of short time series, in many cases starting in 2005, and a few timeliness problems. Very recently, long time series were provided on the industrial production index at NACE Section level. Turkey has updated national reference metadata in ESMS format on STS indicators sent to Eurostat.

International trade in goods statistics

In 2016 Turkey provided detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis and continued to transmit it to Eurostat at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's Doc. COOP400-rev2 document. All mandatory and optional data elements, except for the field "preference" (optional data element) were provided, although loading these data into Eurostat's COMEXT database required a certain amount of pre-processing due to the non-application of CN and country codes for a number of records. Turkey's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 1999. The Turkish Statistical Institute (Turkstat) has deployed the SAS software for data production. At present, all the processes, such as transforming the record layout, transforming the codes, unit value checks, are carried out using the same software. This allows Turkstat to improve the data quality and provide the data in a timely manner.

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 2010Q1-2016Q3. Data were sent with partner 'rest of the world' in very detailed breakdown of balance of payments components. The geographical breakdown was detailed, but covering less balance of payments 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

In 2016 Albania realised substantial improvement in its compliance to the annual national accounts requirements as regards completeness. Time series start now from 1996 up to 2015. All main output and expenditure components are provided in current and previous year prices. 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 for the first time ESA 2010 data on regional GVA at industry detail A*10 and population, both variables at regional level 3. The data covers the periods 2008 to 2014. This first ESA 2010 data transmission constitutes a major progress. Albania should next step up efforts to compile regional data on employment in persons, followed by household accounts.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Albania has submitted data related to EDP notification in November 2014, May 2015, November 2015, June 2016 and February 2017 in the overview table (EDP T1), as well as in the central government, local government, and social security funds dedicated tables (EDP T2A, T2C, T2D, T3A, T3B, T3D and T3E). Albania has no State Government subsector. In EDP T4, the data for Gross National Income at current market prices for the years starting with 2012 were provided at every notification except the October 2015 EDP notification. Only four tables of the questionnaire related to the EDP notification are partially completed (Tables 1.1, 1.2, 3, and 9.1) and not for every EDP notification period. The supplementary tables on the financial crisis are not completed.

Some progress is visible, however as regards the reporting of the EDP notification, some principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. Efforts should be maintained in order to meet the legislative requirements. The timeliness of EDP notifications could be improved in the future. Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Albania in November 2015.

Annual government finance statistics

Albania has submitted ESA table 2 and ESA table 9 data covering 2010-2015. While there are shortcomings in adherence to the ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, this can be considered as an important step forward. Albania participates in the IPA programme with an aim to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure. IPA funded projects are expected to help in developing further data availability and quality. 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 updated for 2015 and data for the share of renewable energy will be updated in April 2017. No other Europe 2020 indicators are available yet.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2015, 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. In 2016, Albania has punctually reported BPM6 ITSS data only with partner total world for reference year 2015, as well as voluntary revisions of years 2013 and 2014. In 2016, Albania reported for the first time annual FDI data related to reference year 2015. Data coverage was restricted to the geographical breakdown of inward FDI flows and stocks. Outward FDI flows and FDI positions abroad were transmitted only vis-à-vis the World total.

7.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

Albania realised progress concerning the compliance in the domain of quarterly national accounts at level of completeness. Albania transmitted all seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output side and non-seasonally adjusted figures from expenditure side in current prices, previous year prices and chain linked volume. Still time series are shorter than expected (2008Q1-2016Q3). Concerning population and employment, Albania does not transmit any quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Albania 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

Albania works on improving its compliance level through an ongoing IPA project scheduled to be completed in November 2017, but has so far 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 has produced the HICP for two years, but did not disseminate the results at national level before February 2017. It aims at compliance with the HICP requirements in 2017 as well as regular transmission of the HICP to Eurostat.

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. A first data transmission test was carried out with construction indicators in 2016.

International trade in goods statistics

In 2016 Albania made significant progress in the area of timeliness and transmitted their monthly statistics on a timely basis, except for the reference period of October where a 2-day delay was reported. All mandatory and optional data elements according to Eurostat's Doc. COOP400-rev2 document were provided, although loading these data into Eurostat's COMEXT database required a certain amount of pre-processing due to the non-application of CN and country codes for a number of records.

Albania's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2002.

When compiling trade in goods statistics on gas and electricity, the data received from the General Directorate of Customs serve as data sources. Therefore the Institute of Statistics of Albania (INSTAT) is encouraged to consider the use of additional sources of information, e.g. from traders involved in trade in electricity and gas in order to enhance the quality of data.

Albania publishes TEC statistics for reference years 2012-2015 on their website. Nevertheless they have not transmitted any TEC data to Eurostat so far. Therefore Albania is encouraged to intensify its efforts aiming at providing TEC data to Eurostat.

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

Albania transmitted for the first time quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data on 04 January 2017. The covered period is 2015Q1-2016Q3 and it is according to the BPM6 methodology.

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 Czech National Bank / ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 11 to 14 May 2016 in Prague.

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 ⁽¹⁾ at current prices

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series ⁽²⁾	ME	MK ⁽⁴⁾	AL	RS	TR
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices							
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	1998-2015
	Breakdown A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	1998-2015
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	1998-2015
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	1998-2015
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices							
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2014	1996-2015	1995-2015	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	1996-2015	1995-2015	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	1998-2015
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2014	1996-2015	1995-2015	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2014	1996-2015	1995-2015	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2014	1996-2015	1995-2015	ND
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2014	1995-2015	ND
	Breakdown by asset	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	1996-2014	1995-2015	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2014	1995-2015	1998-2015
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	1996-2014	1995-2015	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	1998-2015
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	1996-2015	1995-2015	1998-2015

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 31/12/2016 (except for TR data received in January 2017 have been taken into account).

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 ⁽¹⁾ in chain linked volumes

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes							
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	1998-2015
	Breakdown A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	1998-2015
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	1998-2015
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	1998-2015
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes							
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	1995-2015	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	1995-2015	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	1998-2015
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2015	ND	ND	ND	1995-2015	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2015	ND	ND	ND	1995-2015	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2015	ND	ND	ND	1995-2015	ND
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	ND
P51	Breakdown by asset	1995-2015	ND	ND	ND	1995-2015	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	1998-2015
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	1995-2015	1998-2015

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 31/12/2016 (except for TR data received in January 2017 have been taken into account).

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 ⁽¹⁾

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR
POP	Total population	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	1995-2015	1995-2015	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	1998-2015
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	1998-2015
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	1998-2015
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2015	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	1998-2015

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 31/12/2016 (except for TR data received in January 2017 have been taken into account).

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 ⁽¹⁾

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)							
NUTS II							
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2015	2010-2015	2000-2015	2011-2015	2006-2013	2008-2014
ETO	Employment in hours worked	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2014	ND	2010-2014	2011-2014	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	2000-2014	ND	2010-2014	2011-2014	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	2000-2014	ND	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	2000-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND
NUTS III							
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2014	2010-2014	2000-2014	2011-2014	2006-2013	2008-2014
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2014	ND	2000-2014	2011-2014	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	2000-2014	ND	2010-2014	2011-2014	ND	ND
Household accounts by region (table 1300 of ESA 2010, NUTS II)							
Allocation of primary income account of households							
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
Secondary distribution of income account of households							
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	2000-2014	ND	ND	2011-2014	ND	ND
ND	Data not available						

(1) 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.

Required reference periods not entirely available
Full compliance

Table I.5: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table 1^{1,2}

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series (1)	AL	ME	MIK	RS	TR ³
Net borrowing/net lending							
S13	General government	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2016*	2012-2013	2012-2016*	2001-2011
S1311	- Central government	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2016*	2012-2013	2012-2016*	2001-2011
S1312	- State government	t-4 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S1313	- Local government	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2016*	2012-2013	2012-2016*	2001-2011
S1314	- Social security funds	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2016*	2012-2013	2012-2016*	2001-2011
General government consolidated gross debt							
AF2	Currency and deposits	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2015	ND	2013-2015	2001-2015
AF3	Debt securities	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2015	ND	2013-2015	2001-2015
AF31	- Short-term	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2015	ND	2013-2015	2001-2015
AF32	- Long-term	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2015	ND	2013-2015	2001-2015
AF4	Loans	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2015	ND	2013-2015	2001-2015
AF41	- Short-term	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2015	ND	2013-2015	2001-2015
AF42	- Long-term	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2015	ND	2013-2015	2001-2015
Other data reported under EDP							
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2016	2012-2013	2012-2014	2001-2011
D41	Interest (consolidated)	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2016	2012-2013	2012-2014	2001-2011
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	t-4 years	2010-2015	2012-2016	2012-2013	2012-2015	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) Eurostat is unable at this stage to assess the compliance with ESA 2010
* 2016 data refers to forecasted data

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

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

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
Main aggregates of general government – Table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme							
S13	General government	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2014	2009-2015
S1311	- Central government	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2014	2009-2015
S1312	- State government	From 1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S1313	- Local government	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2014	2009-2015
S1314	- Social security funds	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2014	2009-2015
Detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – Table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme							
S13	General government	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2005-2015	2009-2015
S1311	- Central government	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2005-2015	2009-2015
S1312	- State government	From 1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S1313	- Local government	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2005-2015	2009-2015
S1314	- Social security funds	From 1995	2010-2015	ND	2011-2014	2005-2015	2009-2015
General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – Table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme							
S13	General government	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S1311	- Central government	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S1312	- State government	From 1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S1313	- Local government	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S1314	- Social security funds	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ND	Data not available						
	Data does not cover all required periods or was transmitted after deadline						

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

Indicator	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
Price Stability					
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices					
HICP, 12 main categories	ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2016M8 2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2016M8	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2016M12 2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2016M12	2005M1/ 2016M12	1996M1/ 2017M1
HICP, COICOP 3-4	ND			2005M1/ 2016M12	1996M1/ 2017M1

1) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2017

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
General government consolidated gross debt (as % of GDP)	1995
General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	1995
General government gross debt – structural features	
Total debt composition by currency	
In domestic currency	1995
In foreign currency	1995
Euro or participating foreign currency	1995
Non- participating foreign currency	1995
Domestic ownership of total debt	1995
Average residual maturity	1995
Total debt composition by maturity	
Short-term (up to and including one year)	1995
Medium and long-term	1995
Data not available	
Data do not start in 1995	

* Eurostat is unable at this stage to assess the compliance with ESA 2010

**2016 data refers to forecasts

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

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

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 1995

Table I.9: Europe 2020 indicators

Code	Indicator	Length of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed							
t2020_10	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64) ⁽¹⁾	1992-2015	ND ⁽¹⁾	2006, 2015	ND ⁽¹⁾	2006, 2015	ND
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D							
t2020_20	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	1990-2015 ⁽²⁾	2011, 2014 ⁽²⁾	ND	2009, 2014 ⁽²⁾	1990, 2014 ⁽²⁾	ND
Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 20% compared to 1990							
The share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should be increased to 20%							
Energy efficiency should improve by 20%							
t2020_30	Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990	1990-2014	ND	ND	ND	1990-2014	ND
t2020_31	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	2004-2014	ND ⁽³⁾	ND ⁽³⁾	ND ⁽³⁾	ND ⁽³⁾	ND ⁽³⁾
t2020_33	Primary energy consumption ⁽⁴⁾	1990-2014	2005, 2014	1990, 2014	1990, 2014	1990, 2014	1990, 2014
t2020_34	Final energy consumption ⁽⁴⁾	1990-2014	2005, 2014	1990, 2014	1990, 2014	1990, 2014	1990, 2014
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							
t2020_40	Early leavers from education and training ⁽¹⁾	1992-2015	ND ⁽¹⁾	2006, 2015	ND ⁽¹⁾	2006, 2015	ND
t2020_41	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34) ⁽¹⁾	1992-2015	ND ⁽¹⁾	2006, 2015	ND ⁽¹⁾	2006, 2015	ND
Poverty should be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion							
t2020_50	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (<i>union of the three sub-indicators below</i>)	2004-2015	ND ⁽⁵⁾	2010, 2015	2013, 2015	2006, 2013	ND
t2020_51	People living in households with very low work intensity	2004-2015	ND ⁽⁵⁾	2010, 2015	2013, 2015	2006, 2013	ND
t2020_52	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	2003-2015	ND ⁽⁵⁾	2010, 2015	2013, 2015	2006, 2013	ND
t2020_53	Severely materially deprived people	2003-2015	ND ⁽⁵⁾	2010, 2015	2013, 2015	2006, 2013	ND

1) First transmissions of LFS data from ME (2010, 2011, 2013 to 2015 data received and validated) and RS (2010 to 2013 data received and validated, 2014 data 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; 2015 data for ME, RS and TR are available for dissemination.

3) Europe 2020 indicator will be updated in April 2017.

4) 2015 data are available for dissemination

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.10: 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	256	270	270	268	266
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	2015	270	255	270	270	267	345

ND	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

Table I.1.1: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Indicator	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
Total services	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2010-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2007-2015	2010-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾
Transport	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2010-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2007-2015	2010-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾
Travel	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2010-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2007-2015	2010-2015 ⁽³⁾	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾
Direct investment, abroad (transactions)	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	2013-2015 ⁽²⁾	2013-2015	2013-2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾
Direct investment, in reporting country (transactions)	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	2013-2015 ⁽²⁾	2013-2015	2013-2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	ND	2013-2015 ⁽²⁾	2013-2015	2013-2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾
Direct investment, in reporting country (stocks)	2013-2015 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2015 ⁽²⁾	2013-2015	2013-2015	2015 ⁽¹⁾

- 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 reported only for partner world.
 3) For ITSS data for partner world were provided as well as the geographical breakdown only for export (credit) values.
 4) Information provided only with the rest of the world (no geographical breakdown).
 5) Information on FDI income cover only dividends distributed to shareholders

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 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ at current prices (non-seasonally adjusted)
(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2016 data)

Code	Indicator	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product						
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	365 (2015Q4)	69	111	60	76
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	365 (2015Q4)	69	111	60	76
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	365 (2015Q4)	69	111	60	76
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	90	69	111	60	76
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product						
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	90	69	111	60	ND
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	ND	ND	111	60	ND
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	ND	ND	111	60	ND
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	90	69	111	60	76
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	ND	ND	111	60	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	ND	ND	111	60	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	ND	ND	111	60	ND
P5	10. Gross capital formation	90	69	111	60	ND
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	90	ND	111	60	ND
	- Breakdown by asset	ND	ND	111	ND	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	90	ND	111	ND	76
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	ND	ND	111	ND	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	90	69	111	60	76
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	90	69	111	60	76

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 31/12/2016 (except for TR data received in January 2017 have been taken into account).

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⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2016 data)

Code	Indicator	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR
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 A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours work)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown 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 31/12/2016.

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

ND	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 government finance statistics (Transmission of Q3 2016 data)

Code	List of variables	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
TE (and breakdowns)	Total general government expenditure and components	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Q3 2016 data not transmitted
The delay in days is more than 90 days

Table II.4: Labour market statistics

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2016 data (except monthly unemployment rate)

List of variables	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2016	ND	ND	69	67	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2016	ND	63	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2016	90 ⁽¹⁾	79	ND ⁽¹⁾	58	ND
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2016	ND	ND ⁽²⁾	ND	77 ⁽³⁾	ND

1) Eurostat is in contact with ME and RS to arrange regulation compliant micro data transmissions. So far ME has not provided back data for 2012Q3 whereas RS has provided data for 2010Q1-2014Q4 only.

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.5: Harmonised indices of consumer prices ⁽¹⁾

Indicator	Most relevant starting period of series	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR
Price Stability						
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices						
HICP, 12 main categories	2005/M1	ND	2012M1/ ⁽²⁾ 2016M8	2005M1/ ⁽²⁾ 2016M8	2005M1/ 2016M12	1996M1/ 2017M1
HICP, COICOP 3-4	2005/M1	ND	2012M1/ ⁽²⁾ 2016M8	2005M1/ ⁽²⁾ 2016M8	2005M1/ 2016M12	1996M1/ 2017M1

1) This table is also shown as part of table I.7 convergence criteria

2) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2017

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

Table II.6: Short-term business statistics ⁽¹⁾

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

Notes:

- (1) Assessment based on the available data at 1 October 2016;
- (2) 1 month and 10 days; (3) Approximated by producer prices; "M" missing series; "T" timeliness, "L" length of series; "W" no calendar adjustment; "BY" old base year

√	Compliant or nearly compliant	P	Partly compliant	ND	Non-compliant	n.a.	Not applicable
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Table II.7: International trade in goods statistics

Table 1a: Receipt dates of detailed statistics

Reporter	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Transmission delay (40 days)	11/03/2016	11/04/2016	10/05/2016	09/06/2016	11/07/2016	09/08/2016	09/09/2016	10/10/2016	09/11/2016	12/12/2016	09/01/2017	09/02/2017
MONTENEGRO	29/02/2016	28/03/2016	26/04/2016	31/05/2016	28/06/2016	27/07/2016	29/08/2016	30/09/2016	27/10/2016	25/11/2016	29/12/2016	31/01/2017
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	07/03/2016	06/04/2016	09/05/2016	06/06/2016	04/07/2016	05/08/2016	06/09/2016	06/10/2016	07/11/2016	06/12/2016	09/01/2017	07/02/2017
SERBIA	16/03/2016	08/04/2016	09/05/2016	07/06/2016	11/07/2016	05/08/2016	09/09/2016	07/10/2016	08/11/2016	09/12/2016	09/01/2017	08/02/2017
TURKEY	29/02/2016	31/03/2016	29/04/2016	31/05/2016	30/06/2016	29/07/2016	31/08/2016	30/09/2016	31/10/2016	30/11/2016	30/12/2016	31/01/2017
ALBANIA	11/03/2016	04/04/2016	29/04/2016	02/06/2016	29/06/2016	05/08/2016	30/08/2016	07/10/2016	04/11/2016	14/12/2016	09/01/2017	08/02/2017

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

Reporter	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Transmission delay (40 days)	11/03/2016	11/04/2016	10/05/2016	09/06/2016	11/07/2016	09/08/2016	09/09/2016	10/10/2016	09/11/2016	12/12/2016	09/01/2017	09/02/2017
MONTENEGRO	-11	-14	-14	-9	-13	-13	-11	-10	-13	-17	-11	-9
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	-4	-5	-1	-3	-7	-4	-3	-4	-2	-6	0	-2
SERBIA	5	-3	-1	-2	0	-4	0	-3	-1	-3	0	-1
TURKEY	-11	-11	-11	-9	-11	-11	-9	-10	-9	-12	-10	-9
ALBANIA	0	-7	-11	-7	-12	-4	-10	-3	-5	2	0	-1

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

Table II.8: Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data^{1,2}

(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	2016M11	44	ND	+18 ³	ND	0	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2016Q3	85	-15 ³	-23 ³	+17 ³	-1	+5 ³
Quarterly International Investment Position	2016Q3	85	ND	+7 ^{3,4}	+12 ³	-1 ³	ND

¹ Data provided according to BPM6 methodology

² Data made available by 31 January 2017

³ Data were provided only for partner rest of the world

⁴ Latest available period 2016Q2

ND	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

Indicator	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR
Monthly Balance of Payments	ND	2011M1-2016M10	ND	2007M1-2016M11	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2013Q1-2016Q3	2011Q1-2016Q3	2015Q1-2016Q3	2011Q1-2016Q3	2010Q1-2016Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	ND	2011Q1-2016Q2	2015Q1-2016Q3	2014Q1-2016Q3	ND