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In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey of 12 May 2015, delegations will find attached

"Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2015"

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 30 April 2015 as a background document.



**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE**

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

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

**2015**

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## 0. Executive summary

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting on 6 May 2014, 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 and the ongoing efforts set up by the countries towards fulfilling the requirements set-out in the Action Plan adopted in May 2003. The implementation of the Action Plan should continue to be a top priority in these countries and statistical authorities should foresee the necessary resources to be able to meet this objective. Ministers stressed that significant efforts are still needed to achieve full compliance. Efforts of the candidate countries are also required in the light of the implementation of the ESA 2010 as the new national accounts accounting frame by September 2014 in the European Statistical System, together with the underlying technical infrastructure using SDMX technologies. The Council invited the Commission (Eurostat) to review progress towards the fulfilment of the Action Plan implementation and considered that the progress achieved should be discussed in the context of the Ministerial Dialogue meeting between the EU and the candidate and acceding countries on 12 May 2015.

Since March 2014, all five candidate countries (Montenegro, Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey) made some further progress in fulfilling the Action Plan requirements, but additional efforts in some statistical areas are still needed to achieve a full compliance. Albania also gained candidate country status in June 2014, bringing the total number of candidate countries to 6.

Moreover, for the fourth time this report provides information on the progress made by the candidate countries on the priority areas in the field of economic and monetary and financial statistics.

In 2014 Serbia made efforts to improve the compliance in the domain of **annual national accounts** and is the country fulfilling most of the requirements. The compliance of Montenegro, Iceland and Turkey is at the same level as one year ago. Four out of six candidate countries report the data according to the requirements of the ESA 2010; the remaining two countries are working to fulfil

this objective. Albania started to report data under ESA 2010 in 2014. All candidate countries now provide annual national accounts data for most output and expenditure variables in current and constant prices. However, there are still gaps. For Iceland, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey data on gross value added including the NACE Rev.2 breakdown in constant prices still contain gaps. In addition, current and constant prices data are lacking for some variables for Montenegro (final consumption expenditure of NPISH, asset breakdown, acquisition less disposables of valuables) and Turkey (final consumption expenditure of NPISH, breakdown of government final consumption expenditure, asset breakdown, acquisition less disposables of valuables). Regarding the annual population and employment data compliance is still insufficient for all candidate countries. Montenegro and Albania did not transmit any variable. Serbia and Turkey only provided data for population, but for none of the other variables. Iceland provided complete time series for total population and total employment – national concept, persons -, and incomplete time series for compensation of employees including breakdown A10 – 1997-2012. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted almost all variables, but some for a very limited time span (2000-2013). Most difficult variables seem to be the employment (domestic concept, in hours worked) that is not transmitted by any country and the NACE Rev.2 breakdown for the employment variables, that is only transmitted by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A general shortcoming for all candidate countries except Iceland is that the length of most series is too short (starting too late or stopping too early). 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 to be realised in the areas of population and employment.

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

Montenegro, Albania, Iceland and Serbia have not provided ESA 2010 data to Eurostat so far.

In the area of annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, there are still notable data gaps and methodological issues outstanding. Iceland was submitting the EDP notification tables twice a year in the years 2012-2013, however no notifications were submitted in 2014. Montenegro and Albania have submitted an EDP notification in October 2014, but the submitted data do not comply with the ESA 2010 standards and the basic principles for completion of the EDP tables have not been followed. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Serbia did not submit any fiscal notification in 2014.

Concerning **annual government finance statistics**, Iceland and Turkey have provided non-financial data. For Iceland, the data coverage can be described as satisfactory. Iceland's data is usually received on a regular basis and published along with other countries' data. Improvements should be made in the treatment of some capital taxes. Iceland already supplies COFOG level II data and detailed tax data. In autumn 2014, delays occurred in publication of data due to late delivery and to non-adherence to the new technical standards. Turkey provides data for ESA tables 2, 9 and 11, currently for 2007-2011, but has not provided ESA 2010 data and has not provided data for a new reference period in 2014. Turkey has provided COFOG level I data for total expenditure. Further progress in the consistency of the tables and the coverage and estimation methods of the COFOG transmission would be desirable. Turkey has also provided some annual financial accounts data for general government (stocks). Serbia has officially provided ESA table 9 and the national tax list for 2005-2013 according to ESA 2010; this is expected to be disseminated along with other countries' data. Serbia has also provided ESA table 2 in the context of the IPA 2011 project as a pilot transmission. Albania has provided ESA table 2 as an official transmission covering 2010-2013. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has provided pilot transmissions covering single years in the context of the IPA 2011 project. These were provided under ESA 95 basis. Montenegro has not provided data.

The Europe 2020 Strategy, adopted by the European Council on 17 June 2010 and designed as the successor to the Lisbon strategy, is the EU's common agenda for the next decade. It puts emphasis on smart, sustainable and inclusive growth that can overcome the structural weaknesses in Europe's economy, improve its competitiveness and productivity and underpin a sustainable social market economy.

For the **Europe 2020 indicators**, this report assesses the availability of data allowing the calculation and dissemination of the indicators. Concerning data transmission to Eurostat, energy time-series are available for all candidate countries, although 2013 data for Iceland and Turkey are expected later this year. Labour market and education time-series, based on the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS), are available for Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. Some old data, not disseminated, have been provided by Serbia and Montenegro, although a regular transmission of LFS data has not yet been established. EU SILC data for Iceland, are transmitted up to 2013, and the poverty indicators are published. For the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia data are transmitted and indicators published starting from 2010 up to 2012. Serbia and Montenegro have transmitted 2013 data for the first time, while the indicators are published solely for Serbia. For Turkey only 2006 indicators were published. Finally, gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) data are regularly provided by Iceland, Serbia and Turkey, while no data are available for Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania.

In the area of **annual balance of payments**, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia started transmissions of annual international trade in services (ITS) data in March 2013 only for partner world and further continued with regular transmissions, including annual foreign direct investment (FDI) data with limited breakdown. So far, Turkey regularly transmitted annual ITS and FDI data. In March 2015, Turkey transmitted annual ITSS for 2010 – 2013 and annual FDI data (only transactions, except income) for 2013 according to the requirements of the BPM6. Iceland sent data with the required geographical breakdown for annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment. In terms of deadline Iceland was not compliant for annual ITS. Montenegro started in July



2012 regular data transmissions of annual international trade in services for partner total world and annual FDI data with a limited geographical coverage and no activity breakdown. In 2014, Serbia made the first regular annual ITS and FDI data transmission within the EU official deadline. Finally, as part of an IPA 2009 project, Albania transmitted in February 2012 annual ITS and FDI test data with a very limited coverage, but still does not regularly report data in both domains.

In 2014 only Serbia realised considerable progress concerning the compliance in the domain of **quarterly national accounts**. Serbia for the first time provided quarterly data for most of the expenditure components and improved the timeliness for the delivery of the output variables to t+58 days. Iceland reported some variables within the deadline of 69 days. The compliance of Montenegro, Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey is at the same level as one year ago. Albania did not report any quarterly data. Concerning quarterly output data, Montenegro transmitted GDP data – production approach - to Eurostat according to the ESA 95, although not within the t+60 days deadline. Turkey still reports data according to the ESA 95. Regarding the expenditure variables, all candidate countries except Montenegro and Albania transmitted at least some variables. However, gaps still exist for Iceland (breakdowns of government final consumption expenditure, asset breakdown), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (final consumption expenditure of households and NPISH, breakdown of government final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation including asset breakdown) and Turkey (asset breakdown of GFCF). A general shortcoming in the quarterly national accounts areas of output, and expenditure is the timeliness: only Serbian data are received on time, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are late, and Iceland transmitted its data slightly after the t+60 deadline. Concerning the areas of population and employment, none of the candidate countries did provide any (recent) quarterly data. Therefore all candidate countries still have to realise substantial improvements in these areas.

The situation regarding **quarterly government finance statistics** is unchanged compared to 2013. Iceland regularly transmits non-financial accounts for

general government data from the first quarter of 2004 onwards. The data are continuously published on Eurobase, although some delays are currently being experienced due to clarifications related to the introduction of ESA 2010. Iceland regularly transmits quarterly debt data only for the subsector of central government; due to consistency issues with the EDP notifications the data are not yet published. Efforts of other candidate countries (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey and Serbia) have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements. IPA 2014 provides for the development of quarterly non-financial and annual financial accounts for general government. This project is expected to improve availability of quarterly government finance statistics in the medium-term.

Regarding **labour market statistics**: Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey already provide Eurostat with quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in compliance with EU Regulation 0577/1998 since several years. Both Serbia and Montenegro have transmitted LFS data but only for the reference year 2010 and 2011 (only bi-annual data in the case of Serbia). Serbia and Montenegro provide 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. Eurostat is in contact with Iceland to restart the labour costs index data collection during 2015 using NACE Rev 2. classification. Turkey delivers only very partial data for the labour cost index. Neither Iceland nor Turkey deliver quarterly job vacancy statistics. Iceland has started to provide monthly unemployment data in 2012.

Concerning the **harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**, Iceland and Turkey provide HICP in line with the transmission requirements and their data are released by Eurostat. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro transmit their HICP to Eurostat but they are currently not yet disseminated. The data for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia will be published by Eurostat in the course of 2015 and data for Montenegro in the beginning of 2016. Albania is not yet producing the HICP but has planned to start doing so in 2015.

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

All candidate countries continued to regularly transmit monthly **external trade statistics** of satisfactory quality to Eurostat. In terms of timeliness Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey achieved to systematically respect the transmission deadline of t+40 days imposed by the Extrastat regulation. Iceland improved its compliance compared to 2013, whereas Serbia's performance deteriorated substantially in terms of timeliness (not in terms of quality and coverage though). The data transmission by the new candidate country Albania to Eurostat is not running completely smoothly yet. Overall the level of alignment with the *acquis* is advanced. The preparation works for the implementation of Intrastat, have been put on hold in all candidate countries, given that the process of EU accession has slowed down and that the Intrastat system is undergoing important changes.

The Member States of the European Union started in June 2014 to transmit **monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data** to Eurostat according to the requirements of the sixth edition of the Balance of payments and international investment position manual (BPM6), which was published by the IMF in 2009. To further improve the consistency of the macroeconomic accounts systems, the balance of payments manual (BPM5) was revised at the same time as the national accounts regulations and adapted in line with their development. Together, the European Commission, the IMF, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank revised and published the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). The accounting rules for the Member States of the European Union are specified in further detail and enshrined in

the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010). The changeover to the two new international standards took place in the Member States of the European Union in the course of 2014. The concepts for the national and international balance of payments and national accounts in the Member States of the European Union are completely consistent with one another. The application of the BPM6 is binding for the Member States of the European Union by virtue of *Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012*<sup>1</sup>. This Regulation firstly reflects methodological changes introduced by the BPM6, and helps secondly to close some remaining data gaps and bring external statistics into closer alignment with national accounts in terms of content and presentation. Compared with the reporting required under the BPM5, the BPM6 reporting includes much more detail on transactions and positions as well as a more granular geographical breakdown. The candidate countries have implemented the BPM6 together with the Member States of the European Union.

In the area of **monthly and quarterly balance of payments**, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia transmit regularly monthly and quarterly balance of payments data. Turkey started the transmission of quarterly balance of payments data according to the requirements of the BPM6 on 18 March 2015. Montenegro, Iceland and Turkey transmit only quarterly balance of payments data. Albania has not started yet to transmit (monthly and quarterly) balance of payments data.

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

In the area of **monetary and financial statistics** compiled by the European Central Bank (ECB), the national central banks of the candidate countries are not required to transmit national statistical data to the ECB. They will be legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB

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<sup>1</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 of 22 June 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment, as regards the update of data requirements and definitions, OJ L 166, 27.6.2012.

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 aligned with the international and European 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 national statistical data to the ECB on a voluntary basis. Some contacts between the ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the central banks of the candidate countries, namely of Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey, Serbia and Albania have already taken place, with the aim to make them aware of the ECB's statistical requirements, of methodological standards applicable to the national contributions to euro area data and of the working methods of the ESCB structures. These contacts are further intensified, e.g. through regional seminars such as the Joint National Bank of Serbia/ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 1 to 4 October 2014 in Belgrade.

## 1. Introduction

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting<sup>2</sup> on 6 May 2014, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the candidate countries welcomed the 2014 Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics in the Candidate countries and the ongoing efforts put in place by candidate countries towards fulfilling the requirements set-out in the Action Plan adopted in May 2003<sup>3</sup>. Ministers underlined that significant efforts were still needed to achieve full compliance. The implementation of the Action Plan should continue to be a priority in these countries and statistical authorities should foresee the necessary resources to be able to meet this objective. The Commission's October 2013 Progress Reports with respect to statistics marked progress regarding the statistical data as well as the alignment of methods and classifications in all candidate countries. Efforts of the candidate countries are also required in the light of the implementation of the ESA 2010 as the new national accounts accounting frame by September 2014 in the European Statistical System, together with the underlying technical infrastructure using SDMX technologies.

The present report gives an assessment of the additional progress made so far by candidate countries – Albania, Montenegro, Iceland, 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. The report provides also 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

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<sup>2</sup> See: European Union Presidency Conclusions of the Ministerial Dialogue between the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the Candidate Countries on 6 May 2014.  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/ecofin/2014/05/06/>

<sup>3</sup> The Action Plan had been endorsed by the high-level meeting with the candidate countries of 28 May 2003 in Athens. It covered the ten Member States that joined the EU on 1 May 2004, Bulgaria and Romania that joined the EU on 1 January 2007, and Turkey. Following the enlargements of the EU in

country. The Commission adopted seven flagship initiatives in addition to the headline targets, in order to drive progress towards the Europe 2020 goals.

The executive summary of this report (section 0.) 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 2 to 7) presents the findings on a country by country basis as well. Therefore, sections 2 to 7 of this report provide overviews of the progress made on each of the priority areas by Montenegro, Iceland, 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, annual government finance statistics, Europe 2020 indicators, annual balance of payments) 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 2015.

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2004 and 2007, the Action Plan is now addressed only to the candidate countries: Montenegro, Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey.

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

### **2.1. Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

Montenegro reports data in ESA 95 and did not make yet the change to ESA 2010. The level of compliance of Montenegro did not change compared with one year ago. Most of the main expenditure aggregates and the output side components are provided in current and constant prices. Data series in current prices and output in constant prices cover the years 2000-2013. The expenditure data series in constant prices are still very short: 2008-2013. Montenegro does not yet provide data on final consumption expenditure of NPISH. The absence of data on population and employment (including on hours worked), on the compensation of employees and on gross wages and salaries is also considered as a serious gap. Annual financial accounts data have not yet been provided. Montenegro is planning to switch to ESA 2010 in the near future (in September 2015) and they should continue to step up its efforts on the full implementation of ESA 95/ESA 2010 in order to ensure the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure aggregates and employment data (table 1 of the ESA 2010 transmission programme).

#### **Regional accounts**

Montenegro has not provided data to Eurostat so far. It can be noted that Montenegro consists of one single statistical region at level 3. Montenegro provided GVA as per table 1200 data to Eurostat for reference years 2011-2013.

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

Montenegro submitted a fiscal notification in autumn 2014 through EDP tables by Statistical office of Montenegro – MONSTAT as coordinating body for EDP reporting. However, currently the three main pillars of the ESA 2010 standards – sector classification, distinction between financial and non-financial transactions and recording of accruals – are not being followed. As regards the reporting of the EDP notification, the basic principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. Efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the



legislative requirements. In March 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Montenegro, which seems to be on track with implementation of ESA in their EDP statistics.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

Montenegro has not provided any annual data so far. Also see section 2.II, quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Montenegro made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide historic series and provides latest data on energy, which has allowed disseminating the complete energy balance in the Eurostat database, while the Europe 2020 indicators are not yet available, reliable estimates can be calculated from 2005 onwards. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) for 2013 have been provided to Eurostat in February 2015. Currently they are under validation and will be potentially disseminated by the end of March 2015. Although 2013 the EU-SILC data were transmitted to Eurostat, poverty indicators are not yet published. 2010 and 2011 Labour Force Survey data, needed for employment and education indicators, are available as well, but not published yet, see section labour market statistics.

### **Annual balance of payments**

Since 2012 Montenegro reports on a regular basis annual ITS data with limited detail of services categories and only for partner world. In 2014 data transmitted according to the new BPM6 methodology covered almost all services categories, but still did not comply with the regulation concerning the geographical breakdown. For FDI in 2014 Montenegro transmitted 2013 data for flows and inward stocks according to the requested new international standards (BPM6) with limited breakdown by partner and no detail by functional category. No data are available for reverse investment; therefore the assets/liabilities and the directional principle presentations are identical. No information is available for reinvested earnings and interest. The country still does not report activity breakdown as requested for back periods. Both annual ITS and FDI data were transmitted within the EU official deadline.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Work on compliance concerning the transmission of quarterly national accounts data is continued. Montenegro transmitted data on gross value added according to ESA 95, the time series Q1\_2010 - Q3\_2014 at current prices and Q1\_2011 – Q3\_2014 at constant prices. Quarterly data on the expenditure components are expected to be provided by the end of April 2015. Quarterly data on population and employment are objectives for improvement within the forthcoming IPA 2014 regional project granted to the Statistical Office of Montenegro. Other quarterly national accounts data on income, saving and net lending as well as quarterly data on compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns) are still missing. Montenegro makes a lot of efforts in the regular compilation and transmission of required quarterly data even with limitation in capacity. .

#### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

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

#### **Labour market statistics**

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

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

Montenegro publishes an experimental HICP and has started regular transmissions in the first quarter of 2012. Currently, their transmissions are few days behind the agreed deadlines but respecting the legal deadline. Their HICP

data are not yet released by Eurostat and they can be integrated into the publication tables only when the HICP reference year is changed to 2015, which is planned to be done in February 2016. Montenegro is not yet producing the HICP at constant tax rates, but started with collection of data and analysing methods of computation. In April 2015, Montenegro submitted updated Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) to EUROSTAT. Writing of HICP Inventory is still in progress and will be provided until the end of year as HICP at administered prices.

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

Montenegro provides data regularly for several short-term business statistics indicators related to industry, construction and retail trade. Short or missing time series and lack of calendar adjustment reduce their compliance. Other services than retail trade are still not covered by data transmissions. The transmission of data for industrial production and industrial turnover was the main improvement during the previous year. Montenegro has started compiling national reference metadata in ESMS format on those indicators that they transmit regularly.

### **External trade statistics**

MONSTAT currently employs only one person in the department of external trade; in 2014 progress has clearly been hampered by lack of funds and resources and prospects for 2015 are not promising. It is therefore remarkable that Montenegro has managed to provide its monthly statistics on a timely basis throughout the year. Little progress has been made in the improvement of data quality, where some efforts are still required in terms of error checks and methodological harmonization. Another key concern remains MONSTAT's need for coordination with the other producers of official statistics, notably Customs Administration.

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

Montenegro started in July 2013 the regular data transmission of quarterly balance of payments data, with timeliness compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 for the vast majority of the required balance of payments items, but only vis-à-vis partner rest of the world. Data are available

back to 2013Q1 Montenegro neither transmits monthly balance of payments data nor quarterly international investment position data yet.

### **3. Economic statistics, Iceland (IS)**

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

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

Iceland reports data according to ESA 2010. Iceland reported expenditure aggregates in current and constant prices without important gaps. No output variables in constant prices have been transmitted and for the current prices output variables the final year 2013 is missing (the series starts in 1997). Progress has been realised for some employment data series: Iceland started transmitting data on employment, self-employed and employees (in persons). Data on population and compensation of employees were already provided earlier. Data series concerning NACE Rev.2 breakdowns for employment, self-employed and employees (in persons) are still missing as well as data series on employment in hours worked and on gross wages and salaries (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns). Annual financial accounts have been provided, but they are not fully complete. Concluding, although some progress has been realised, Iceland still has to improve its level of compliance with respect to annual national accounts.

##### **Regional accounts**

Iceland has not provided regional accounts data yet to Eurostat.

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

Iceland was submitting the EDP notification tables twice a year in the period 2012-2013, however no notifications were submitted in 2014. All tables were reported; however, not all variables were fully completed. Regarding the indicators related to financial accounts and debt figures, the completeness is satisfactory. Iceland has to implement the ESA 2010 methodology in full extent and to improve the current EDP reporting and provision of the additional information related to the government deficit and debt statistics.

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

Iceland regularly provides all annual government finance tables. Some delay was encountered in the provision of ESA 2010 tables. Some progress in terms of methodology and data sources remains desirable (notably capital taxes). The transmissions are in general timely and the data is published along with other countries' data.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Iceland regularly transmits energy data to Eurostat. However, only incomplete data for 2013 were provided and those have not been disseminated yet. Complete 2013 data are expected to be delivered later this year. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are not available but reliable estimates can be calculated. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) are missing for 2012 and 2013. Employment, education and poverty indicators are in line with the quality and timeliness requirements.

### **Annual balance of payments**

Iceland sends the requested geographical breakdown for annual international trade in services (ITS) and foreign direct investment (FDI). ITS annual data - for reference year 2013, according to the new BPM6 methodology - was transmitted with a considerable delay. In 2014, the annual FDI data were reported within the official deadline and according to the requested new international standards (BPM6), but with no detail by functional category. The FDI data transmission format (SDMX-ML or EDI) is still not respected.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Iceland's compliance concerning the transmission of quarterly national accounts data did not change compared to one year ago. Iceland provides most (but not all) quarterly main expenditure aggregates with some delay, but does not transmit quarterly data on gross value added and income. In addition, all quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing. Iceland

needs to step up efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of required quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Iceland has provided non-financial accounts data according to the legal deadlines. Currently data is available from 2004Q1 to 2014Q3. This data is regularly validated and published. Some delay was encountered in the transmission of ESA 2010 data. However, Iceland has not yet transmitted quarterly financial accounts for general government. Data on quarterly Maastricht debt have been regularly transmitted only for the central government subsector. Due to some consistency issues with EDP these data are not yet published.

### **Labour market statistics**

Iceland regularly provides Eurostat with quarterly Labour Force Survey micro data since 2003. Following the action plan set up in 2010 to address the shortcomings in the implementation of EU Regulation 0577/1998, significant progress have been achieved by Iceland, in particular in the transmission of missing variables and ad-hoc modules. However, contrary to what was agreed in this action plan, household variables are still not transmitted, and the lower age limit of respondents remains 16 year old. Iceland used to provide regularly the labour cost index, but not according to NACE Rev.2. This is the reason why they were not disseminated. Eurostat is in contact with Iceland to restart the labour costs index data collection during 2015. Iceland provides micro data from their national quarterly labour force surveys, within the deadlines set by the regulation. Data are already regularly disseminated by Eurostat. The Icelandic statistical office has transmitted monthly unemployment data since February 2012. The unemployment figures are regularly disseminated by Eurostat. Iceland does not yet provide quarterly job vacancy statistics.

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

The HICP of Iceland is of a comparable quality to the HICP of EU Member States and in line with the EU requirements; the time series starts in January 1995 as for the EU Member States. Iceland is not yet providing Eurostat with the HICP at constant tax rates.



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

Iceland has not yet started transmitting short-term business statistics, but an ambitious project exists in the country to implement the *acquis* in business statistics by the end of 2016.

### **External trade statistics**

Iceland continues providing monthly external trade statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis; in 2014 the legal deadlines were generally respected. The quality analysis performed on 2014 data was satisfactory. Overall Iceland's level of alignment with the *acquis* is well advanced.

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

Iceland does not transmit monthly balance of payments data to Eurostat. Quarterly balance of payments data (data are available back to 1995Q1) are transmitted with only partner "rest of the world". Iceland transmits quarterly international investment position data with a high coverage, i.e. 95% of the cells required by the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 are completed. Time series were transmitted back to 1995Q1, with partner "rest of the world". Quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data for Iceland are not publishable and restricted for internal use only.

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

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reports data according to the ESA 2010. All important output and expenditure variables are transmitted to Eurostat. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia updated the data of gross domestic product in constant prices. On the other hand, the length of the time series is shorter (2000-2013) than expected in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme and last year it did not transmit updates for most of the expenditure variables in constant prices (time series 1998-2010 for most variables). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continued the transmission of population and employment data (time series 2000-2013). Data on employment in hours worked are still missing. Annual financial accounts data have not 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 for reference years 2010 to 2012. As regards employment data, employment in persons (total and employees) is also available for reference years 2010 to 2012. As the next priority the production of household accounts should be addressed (only for the national economy, as in the case of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the national level is equal to NUTS 1 and NUTS 2).

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

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not submit any fiscal notification after 2008. Therefore, Eurostat is not in a position to provide an

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<sup>4</sup> 'MK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

assessment of the data on government deficit and debt for this country. From previous submissions of EDP tables it is known that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia experienced serious problems with the compilation of financial accounts. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia needs to make efforts with respect to the transmission of deficit and debt statistics.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

In the context of the IPA 2011 project, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has provided annual data for ESA table 2 and 9 (year 2010, ESA 95 methodology). This can be considered as an important step forward. However, considerable improvements in the availability, timeliness and consistency would be necessary before Eurostat would validate data. The country participated in the pilot project of the IPA 2009 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (until July 2012) with an aim to develop the harmonisation of the statistical methodologies related to non-financial and financial accounts of the general government sector data compilation, to improve the data quality and to strengthen the regular data transmission. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continued participation in the pilot project of the IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (from September 2012 until June 2014) to develop the work started introducing the detailed tax statistics compilation. The IPA 2014 project is intended to improve annual data and to develop quarterly data. Also see section 4.II, quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted the 2013 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. Also energy data is provided, the full time series 1990-2013 are available and the complete energy balance has been disseminated in Eurostat database. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are not available but reliable estimates can be calculated. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2010-2012. There is an improvement in the data collection and production, work is on-going to reach

timeliness and statistical production requirements. Eurostat is expecting to receive for first time data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) in March 2015, which after validation will be potentially disseminated by the end the same month.

## **Annual balance of payments**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted annual ITS data for 2013 – and, on a voluntary basis, back casted data for years 2010 to 2012 according to the new methodology and within the mandatory deadline. The geographical breakdown is still missing. As regards annual foreign direct investment, in 2014 the country transmitted 2013 data for flows and stocks according to the requested new international standards (BPM6) with no data for aggregate partners and for FDI between fellow enterprises by residency of the ultimate controlling parent (UCP). The FDI income was only reported for total world. The FDI data were transmitted within the EU official deadline.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

The compliance of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding the quarterly national accounts transmission requirements remained at the same level compared to one year ago. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided quarterly data on main output and selected expenditure variables for 2014Q3 at t+73 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 needs still to step up efforts to improve the completeness and timeliness of its transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has not provided yet any quarterly data. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements.

### **Labour market statistics**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regularly transmits Labour Force Survey statistics since 2008 in compliance with EU Regulation 0577/1998, except regarding ad-hoc modules. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should still progress on the implementation of the ad-hoc modules regulations. To date, only the ad-hoc module 2010 has been conducted in the country. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia does not yet provide data for the labour cost index although elements for a basic labour cost index are calculated. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are transmitted. Data are available from reference year 2012. It transmits micro data from its national quarterly labour force survey, generally in accordance with the deadline set by the regulation. Data for this country are already disseminated by Eurostat on a regular basis. No monthly unemployment figures are provided or calculated.

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

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is producing the standard HICP that have an experimental status, and it sends the data to Eurostat according to the agreed deadlines. The data will be released by Eurostat in the course of 2015. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is not yet producing the HICP at constant tax rates.

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

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

### **External trade statistics**

The State Statistical Office of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia compiles its external trade statistics in line with the specific Eurostat requirements and UN recommendations. The country keeps providing monthly external trade statistics to Eurostat on a regular and timely basis. The quality analysis performed on 2014 data was satisfactory. One major task of the SSO

in 2014 was the preparation of annual statistics on trade by business characteristics for the reference period 2009-2013, a work already started in 2013. First concrete results are expected to become available in the first quarter of 2015. Thanks to this new module the SSO will be able to analyse the effects of international trade on production, employment and enterprises' performances in the future.

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

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has started to transmit monthly balance of payments data to Eurostat, data is available back to 2012M01. Quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data is transmitted to Eurostat, with back data available for both time series from 2012Q1 onwards. Data were sent only with partner “rest of the world” and transmission of fully required breakdowns will be possible only after establishment of new data warehouse system in the central bank. Timeliness for data transmission is compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.



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

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

In the course of 2013 Serbia realised a substantial improvement in its compliance to the annual national accounts requirements. All important data series in current prices have been transmitted within the deadlines. In addition Serbia improved the timeliness of its transmission of the output and expenditure data in current prices. Serbia also reports all required expenditure variables in constant prices and improved the timeliness of its transmission of the output variables in constant prices. Regarding population, employment and compliance with NACE Rev.2, Serbia for the first time transmitted data on 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. Annual financial accounts data have not yet been provided by Serbia.

#### **Regional accounts**

Following development work in the area of Regional accounts Serbia provided regional accounts data based on ESA2010 at the end of 2014. The data covered the reference years 2011-2012 for household accounts and 2013 for most of the other regional accounts indicators<sup>5</sup>.

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

Serbia did not submit any fiscal notification. Therefore, Eurostat is not in a position to provide an assessment of the data on government deficit and debt for this country. In March 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Serbia where it was agreed that the Serbian Statistical Office would send to Eurostat a fiscal notification as a pilot exercise in October 2015.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

Serbia has officially provided ESA table 9 and the national tax list, covering 2005-2013. ESA table 2 data has also been provided; however not as an official transmission. Due to improvements in the data in the context of the IPA 2011 project, Eurostat expects to be able to validate and disseminate table 9 and table 2 (the latter after official transmission). Also see section 5.II, quarterly government finance statistics.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

Serbia provides data on R&D expenditure since 2009 and energy data time series starting in 1990. The Europe 2020 energy indicators for Serbia are not available, but reliable estimates can be calculated. They will be disseminated later this year. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) for 2013 have been provided to Eurostat in February 2015. Currently they are under validation and will be disseminated by the end of March 2015. Serbia has provided the EU-SILC data in 2013 for the first time, poverty indicators for 2013 are published in line with quality requirements. Labour Force Survey data are available for 2010 and 2011 only, but they are not yet published (see section labour market statistics).

### **Annual balance of payments**

In 2014, Serbia made its first regular annual ITS and FDI data transmission within the EU official deadline and according to the requested new international standards (BPM6). No geographical breakdown is still available for FDI between fellows by residency of the ultimate controlling parent (UCP). Data are also missing on reverse investment for income and outward flows and stocks.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

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<sup>5</sup> Serbia has delivered regional accounts data to Eurostat. However, since there is currently no agreement on the statistical regions of Serbia this data has not been included into Eurostat's dissemination database. Serbia has been requested to submit a revised proposal on its statistical regions.

In 2014 the compliance of Serbia regarding the quarterly national accounts transmissions improved both in terms of the number of transmitted variables and in timeliness. Serbia transmits main aggregates from output and expenditure sides for 2014Q4 (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) at t+58 days. This is a significant improvement compared with previous reporting. 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 timely and regularly transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Serbia has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. Serbia participated in the pilot project of the IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (from September 2012 until June 2014) with an aim to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure also introducing the detailed tax statistics compilation. The IPA 2014 project is inter alia expected to develop quarterly non-financial accounts for general government.

### **Labour market statistics**

Serbia used to conduct the Labour Force Survey (LFS) twice a year. In 2015, Serbia moved to a continuous survey. To date Serbia has transmitted to Eurostat the corresponding micro data for the reference year 2010 and 2011. The ad-hoc module 2010 on “Reconciliation between work and family life” has been transmitted as well. Serbia is now expected to catch up with other countries by transmitting the following reference years to Eurostat before data publication can be envisaged. Serbia does not yet provide regular quarterly LFS micro data which generally provide the benchmark for unemployment rate calculations. Therefore, no monthly unemployment data have been published for this country so far. Serbia does not yet provide data neither on the labour cost index nor on quarterly job vacancies.

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

Serbia is producing the standard HICP that have an experimental status, and it sends the data to Eurostat some days after the agreed deadlines but observing the legally binding deadlines. Eurostat will start disseminating their HICP data in the course of 2015. Serbia is not yet producing the HICP at constant tax rates.

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

Serbia has made considerable progress by transmitting data on most short-term business statistics indicators, and is fully compliant for industrial production and production in construction as well as for building permits indicators. Other time series are either short, the required breakdown is not available or there are

problems with the timeliness of the data. There is no data yet on construction costs, services turnover and producer prices. Recently progress was made by adjusting the key time series for calendar effects and by improving the availability of labour indicators.

### **External trade statistics**

In 2014 Serbia reached its lowest compliance level in terms of timely data deliveries: indeed 11 out of 12 data transmissions were recorded outside the legal deadlines. The Serbian statistical office must definitely step up its efforts to remedy this problem. On the other hand, substantial progress was achieved regarding the data coverage, especially by using additional data sources and by linking trade and business statistics for the purpose of producing TEC (trade by enterprise characteristics) statistics. Data quality has also improved following the development of further data validation and correction procedures, including the production of adequate supporting documentation.

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

Serbia transmits monthly balance of payments data (starting with 2014M01) with a full geographical breakdown Geo 3 and quarterly balance of payments data (starting with 2014Q1) with a full geographical breakdown Geo 4 according to Commission Regulation (EU) 555/2012. Serbia transmits quarterly international investment position data, starting with 2014Q1, and partner "rest of the world".

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

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

Turkey reports data in ESA 95 and did not make yet the change to ESA 2010. Compared to last year Turkey's compliance to the annual national accounts requirements remained broadly at the same level. Turkey does transmit data on most output and expenditure variables, nevertheless, some of the important output and expenditure components are still not available, neither in current prices nor in constant prices. This concerns data on government individual and collective consumption, final consumption expenditure by NPISH's and NACE Rev.2 breakdowns of gross value added. The available output and expenditure variables in constant prices have not been updated. In addition, data on income, saving and net lending are not transmitted or outdated. Concerning population and employment: Turkey did not update its data on population and still did not provide any data on employment in persons and in hours worked, compensation of employees and gross wages and salaries. A limited set of annual financial accounts data has so far been provided, however, according to the Official Statistical Program of Turkey, financial accounts tables for all sectors for all breakdowns will be produced in 2015. In any case, Turkey has to improve significantly its level of compliance with respect to annual national accounts. Priority must be given to the full implementation of ESA 2010, NACE Rev.2 and the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure and income aggregates, and employment data.

#### **Regional accounts**

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



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

Turkey has in the past provided the Commission (Eurostat) with annual general government deficit and debt statistics aiming at the same standards as Member States and reporting data once a year. In 2013 and 2014, Turkey did not send any EDP data to Eurostat, but have informed that they are in the process of preparing data for 2012-2015, based on ESA 95. Eurostat is therefore unable at this stage to assess compliance with ESA 2010. Turkey did however used to send some data in the past (last notification was in April 2012).

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

Turkey provides data on government revenue, expenditure and detailed taxes. Some progress has achieved in the quality of this. In 2013 and 2014, data have been transmitted for 2007-2011 but are not published yet due to remaining quality issues. Turkey has also provided Eurostat with a limited set of COFOG data and some data on annual financial accounts for general government (stocks). Turkey participated in the pilot project of the IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (from September 2012 until June 2014) with an aim to develop and improve the data on government expenditure introducing the COFOG breakdown. The upcoming IPA 2014 is expected to develop further data availability and quality.

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

The data series provided from Turkey cover all the Europe 2020 targets, except poverty data from EU-SILC and the last year of energy data. The poverty data are only available for 2006 and poverty indicators are missing for the recent years. The statistical work on improvements is ongoing. The energy data for 2013 are not yet complete but expected to be delivered later this year. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are not available but reliable estimates can be calculated. 2013 data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) have been provided to Eurostat. Currently they are under validation and will be published by the end March 2015.

### **Annual balance of payments**



So far, Turkey regularly transmitted balance of payments data on an annual basis, following methodological standards agreed at the European level. With a very long delay, Turkey transmitted in March 2015 annual ITSS for 2010 – 2013 and annual FDI data (only transactions, except income) for 2013, according to the new international standards (BPM6).

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Turkey has not achieved further progress with respect to the transmission of quarterly national accounts figures in terms of coverage or timeliness. Turkey provides most main quarterly series on value added and expenditure components – but not yet by NACE Rev.2 breakdowns – at t+76 days. Quarterly data on population, employment, the compensation of employees and gross wages and salaries have not yet been transmitted. Turkey thus needs to step up its efforts to complete its quarterly data transmission.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Turkey has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. The upcoming IPA 2014 is expected to develop data availability.

### **Labour market statistics**

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

unemployment estimates directly from the LFS; the methodology was discussed with Eurostat, and is in line with that used by other Member States. The monthly unemployment figures are regularly published in Eurostat's online database.

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

Turkey compiles HICP that are comparable to those of the EU Member States and the HICP data are transmitted regularly and on time. Their HICP data are released in the dissemination database of Eurostat. Turkey is not yet providing Eurostat with the HICP at constant tax rates.

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

Turkey's level of compliance in all short-term business statistics domains is already satisfactory and they are at least partly compliant for all STS indicators except services producer prices. Partial compliance is mostly the result of timeliness problems or short time series, in many cases starting in 2005. Turkey has made progress by switching to NACE rev. 2.0 for the industrial producer prices, by improving the availability of STS labour indicators and by providing longer time series on building permits. Turkey has also transmitted national reference metadata in ESMS format on all STS indicators they send regularly to Eurostat.

### **External trade statistics**

Turkey produces and disseminates external trade statistics in line with international recommendations and specific Eurostat requirements. Overall the level of alignment with the *acquis* is well advanced. In 2014 Turkey made some tests in producing trade statistics by the General Trade System; first results are reported to be encouraging but the data have not been published yet. Turkey also started linking micro data on external trade with business registers in view of producing Trade by Enterprise (TEC) statistics for the period 2009-2013. For 2013 the matching rates between the trade operators recorded in the trade registers and the enterprises in the business registers varied between 95.2% and 99.9%. Turkey provides monthly external trade statistics on a regular basis to Eurostat, well within the legal deadlines. The data quality is satisfactory.

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

Turkey started the regular transmission of quarterly balance of payments data on 18 March 2015 for **2010Q1-2014Q3** and **also transmitted on 20 March 2015 data for 2014Q4** according to the requirements of the BPM6. Data was

sent with partner 'rest of the world' in very detailed breakdown of b.o.p. components. The geographical breakdown was detailed, but covering less b.o.p. components. The latest data transmission was on 2 April 2014 and referred to quarterly balance of payments data for 2013Q3-2013Q4, which was compiled according to requirements of the BPM5. Turkey neither sends monthly balance of payments data nor quarterly international investment position data to Eurostat.

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

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

Albania reports data according to ESA 2010 using SDMX standard. Albania transmits all important GDP main aggregates (except acquisitions less disposals of valuables) in current and constant prices. However, time series are shorter than expected (all are 2008-2012). Concerning population and employment, Albania does not transmit any data. Annual financial accounts data have not yet been provided.

#### **Regional accounts**

Albania has not provided ESA 2010 data to Eurostat so far. There was some development work on regional gross value added and household accounts based on ESA 95. Albania should build on this work to compile ESA 2010 data.

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

Albania submitted a fiscal notification in autumn 2014. However, currently the three main pillars of the ESA 2010 standards – sector classification, distinction between financial and non-financial transactions and recording of accruals – are not being followed. As regards the reporting of the EDP notification, the basic principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. Efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements.

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

In November 2014, Albania has for the first time submitted ESA table 2 data covering 2010-2013. Compliance with ESA 2010 methodology is being

assessed. This can be considered as an important step forward. Also see section 4.II, 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, which has allowed disseminating the complete energy balance in Eurostat database. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are not available but reliable estimates can be calculated. No other Europe 2020 indicators are available yet.

## **Annual balance of payments**

Albania participated in the IPA 2009 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme with the objective to improve the quality of its balance of payments towards the EU reporting requirements. As part of the project, the country made a test transmission in 2012 (inward FDI with very limited detail and ITS transactions with partner total world), but it still does not regularly report such data to Eurostat. Specifically regarding annual ITS, as a follow-up of the previous programme, Albania participates in the IPA 2012.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Albania does not transmit any quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

Albania has not provided any quarterly data so far.

### **Labour market statistics**

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

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

Albania does not produce the HICP yet. It has planned to start producing experimental series in 2015 and aims at full compliance with the HICP requirements in 2017.

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

Albania has not yet started transmitting short-term business statistics, but the results of the ongoing IPA 2012 project indicate that there is potential to start the transmissions of the first STS indicators.

### **External trade statistics**

Over the last years Albania, in spite of scarce human resources, has made steady progress towards the alignment of external trade statistics with the *acquis*. Data quality has improved but there is still room for further achievements. The amendment of the Law on Statistics, in February 2014, was welcomed by Eurostat, as it is supposed to put an end to the application of active confidentiality in Albania's trade in goods statistics, a major non-compliance issue in the past. The law should, among other things, allow to include more detailed methodological notes in Albania's publications. Regarding data transmission, some regular but not excessive delays have been recorded since 1 July 2014.

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

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

## 8. Monetary and Financial Statistics

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

Candidate countries are legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB legal requirements only upon their entry into the EU. Nevertheless, an early preparation for eventual membership in the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is desirable inter alia because ECB statistical requirements are aligned with the international and European 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 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 regional seminars is the Joint National Bank of Serbia/ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 1 to 4 October 2014 in Belgrade.

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).



## **Annexes**

Annex I: Availability of annual data

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

## Annex I Availability of annual data

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME (ESA95)	IS	MK <sup>(4)</sup>	AL	RS	TR (ESA95)
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>								
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2013	2000-2013	1997-2012	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2013	2010-2013	1997-2012	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2013	2000-2013	1997-2012	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2013	2000-2013	1997-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices</b>								
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2013	NaN	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2013	NaN	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
	Breakdown by asset	1995-2013	NaN	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2013	NaN	NaN	2000-2013	NaN	1995-2013	NaN
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2013	2000-2013	1995-2013	2000-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2013

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. The maximum delay for transmission is 60 days for annual data. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 19/02/2015.

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

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

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

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

**Table I.2: Annual national accounts - main aggregates<sup>(1)</sup> at constant prices (previous year's prices or chain linked volumes)**

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME (ESA 95)	IS (ESA 95)	MK <sup>(4)</sup> (ESA 95)	AL	RS	TR (ESA 95)
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>								
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2013	2001-2013	NaN	2010-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	2001-2013		NaN				
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2013	2001-2013	NaN	1998-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1998-2010
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2013	2001-2013	1995-2013	1997-2013	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2010
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>								
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2010
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2010
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2013	NaN	1995-2005	1998-2009	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2010
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2005	1998-2009	2008-2012	1995-2013	NaN
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2013				2008-2012	1995-2013	
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2010
P51	Breakdown by asset	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010			1995-2010
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2013	2008-2013	NaN	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	1999-2006
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2013	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2002-2013	NaN
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2010
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2013	2008-2013	1995-2013	1998-2010	2008-2012	1995-2013	1995-2010

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. The maximum delay for transmission is 60 days for annual data. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 19/02/2015.

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

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

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

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series <sup>(2)</sup>	ME	IS	MIK	AL	RS (ESA 95)	TR (ESA 95)
POP	Total population	1995-2013	ND	1995-2013	2000-2013	ND	2000-2012	1995-2011
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2013	ND	1995-2013	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2013	ND	1997-2012	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2013	ND	1997-2012	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2013	ND	ND	2000-2013	ND	ND	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. The maximum delay for transmission is 60 days for annual data. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 19/02/2015.

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

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

4) Some data derived from ESA table 3 Tables by industry

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

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR	AL
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>								
<b>NUTS II</b>								
B1G	Gross value added	00-13	ND	ND	10-13	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	00-12	ND	ND	10-12	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	00-12	ND	ND	10-12	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	00-12	ND	ND	00-12	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	00-12	ND	ND	00-12	ND	ND	ND
<b>NUTS III</b>								
B1G	Gross value added	00-12	11-13	ND	10-12	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	00-12	ND	ND	10-12	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	00-12	ND	ND	10-12	ND	ND	ND
<b>Household accounts by region (table 1300 of ESA 2010, NUTS II)</b>								
<b>Allocation of primary income account of households</b>								
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<b>Secondary distribution of income account of households</b>								
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	00-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

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

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

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

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series (1)	AL	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
<b>Net borrowing/net lending</b>								
S13	General government	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
S1311	- Central government	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
S1312	- State government	t-4 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S1313	- Local government	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
S1314	- Social security funds	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
<b>General government consolidated gross debt</b>								
AF2	Currency and deposits	t-4 years	ND	10-13	06-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF33	Securities other than shares, exc. financial derivatives	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	06-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF331	- Short-term	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	06-12	05-08	ND	01-11
AF332	- Long-term	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	06-12	05-08	ND	01-11
AF4	Loans	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	06-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF41	- Short-term	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	09-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF42	- Long-term	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	09-12	05-08	ND	01-11
<b>Other General government data</b>								
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	05-12	05-08	ND	01-11
D41	Interest (consolidated)	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	05-12	05-08	ND	01-11
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	t-4 years	10-13	10-13	05-12	05-08	ND	01-11

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.

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.

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

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

Indicator	Most relevant starting period of series	AL	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
<b>Price Stability</b>							
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices</b>							
HICP, 12 main categories	05/M1	ND	12M1/ (1) 15M1	95M1/ 15M2	05M1/ (2) 15M2	05M1/ (2) 15M1	96M1/ 15M2
HICP, COICOP 3-4	05/M1	ND	12M1/ (1) 15M1	95M1/ 15M2	05M1/ (2) 15M2	05M1/ (2) 15M1	96M1/ 15M2
1) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2016							
2) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2015							
ND	Data not available						
	Data do not start in 05/M1						
<b>Government budgetary position</b>							
<b>General government financial position</b>							
General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	1995	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10
General government consolidated gross debt ( as % of GDP)	1995	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10
General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	1995	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10
<b>General government gross debt – structural features</b>							
Total debt composition by currency							
In domestic currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
In foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Euro or participating foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Non- participating foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Domestic ownership of total debt	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Average residual maturity	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total debt composition by maturity							
Short-term (up to and including one year)	1995	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10
Medium and long-term	1995	10-13	10-13	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10
ND	Data not available						
	Data do not start in 1995						



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

Code	Indicator	Starting period of series	AL	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
<b>Deficit-debt adjustment data</b>								
	Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets	1995	ND	10-13	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Currency and deposits	1995	ND	10-13	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Loans and securities other than shares	1995	ND	10-13	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Shares and other equity	1995	ND	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Privatisations	1995	ND	ND	05-09	ND	ND	97-11
	Equity injections	1995	ND	ND	05-09	ND	ND	97-11
	Other	1995	ND	ND	05-09	ND	ND	97-11
	Other financial assets	1995	ND	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Valuation changes of general government debt	1995	ND	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	1995	ND	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Other valuation effects	1995	ND	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Other changes in general government debt	1995	ND	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
<b>General government budgetary position</b>								
	Total revenue	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Current revenue	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Direct taxes	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Indirect taxes	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Social security contributions	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Other current revenue	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Capital revenue	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Total expenditure	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Current expenditure	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Compensation of employees	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Social benefits other than in kind	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Interest payable	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Other current expenditure	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11
	Capital expenditure	1995	10-13	ND	95-13	10	05-13	06-11

<b>ND</b>	Data not available
	Data do not start in 1995

**Table I.8: Europe 2020 indicators**

Code	Indicator	First/Last reference year	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR	AL
<b>75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed</b>								
t2020_10	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64) <sup>(1)</sup>	92, 13	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	03, 13	06, 13	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	06, 13	ND
<b>3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&amp;D</b>								
t2020_20	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	90, 13 <sup>(2)</sup>	ND	95, 11 <sup>(3)</sup>	ND	09, 12	90, 12	ND
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 20% compared to 1990</b>								
<b>The share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should be increased to 20%</b>								
<b>Energy efficiency should improve by 20%</b>								
t2020_30	Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990	90, 12	ND	90, 11	ND	ND	90, 11	ND
t2020_31	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption <sup>(4)</sup>	04, 13	05, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	04, 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	04, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	04, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	04, 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	04, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>
t2020_33	Primary energy consumption <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13	05, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>
t2020_34	Final energy consumption <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13	05, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 12 <sup>(4)</sup>	90, 13 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of 30-34 years old should have completed a tertiary or equivalent education</b>								
t2020_40	Early leavers from education and training <sup>(1)</sup>	92, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	ND	99, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	06, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	ND	06, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	ND
t2020_41	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34) <sup>(1)</sup>	92, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	ND	99, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	06, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	ND	06, 14 <sup>(5)</sup>	ND
<b>Poverty should be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion</b>								
t2020_50	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion ( <i>Union of the three sub-indicators below</i> )	04, 13	ND <sup>(6)</sup>	04, 13	10, 12	13	06	ND
t2020_51	People living in households with very low work intensity	04, 13	ND <sup>(6)</sup>	04, 13	10, 12	13	06	ND
t2020_52	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	03, 13	ND <sup>(6)</sup>	04, 13	10, 12	13	06	ND
t2020_53	Severely materially deprived people	03, 13	ND <sup>(6)</sup>	04, 13	10, 12	13	06	ND

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

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

3) Estimated value for 2000 and 2002

4) Europe 2020 indicator is not yet calculated but reliable estimates are possible. Basic energy statistics is collected through the Energy questionnaires for the period. Different data tables and balances are published for ME, MK, RS and

AL

5) 2014 provisional data published in February 2015

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

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

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

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR	AL
Annual International Trade In Services	2013	270	263	394	270	269	438	ND
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	2013	270	270	270	287	270	440 <sup>1</sup>	ND
<b>ND</b>	Data not available							
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation							

1) Only FDI transactions, except FDI income.

**Table I.10: Annual balance of payments**

Indicator	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR	AL
Total services	10-13 <sup>1</sup>	85-13	03-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	93-13	2010 <sup>3</sup>
Transportation	10-13 <sup>1</sup>	85-13	03-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	93-13	2010 <sup>3</sup>
Travel	10-13 <sup>1</sup>	85-13	03-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	93-13	2010 <sup>3</sup>
Other services	10-13 <sup>1</sup>	85-13	03-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	93-13	2010 <sup>3</sup>
Direct investment, abroad (flows)	10-13 <sup>1</sup>	99-13 <sup>2</sup>	10-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	00-13	ND
Direct investment, in reporting country (flows)	10-13 <sup>1</sup>	99-13 <sup>2</sup>	10-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	00-13	2010 <sup>3</sup>
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	10-12 <sup>1</sup>	99-13 <sup>2</sup>	10-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	00-12	ND
Direct investment, in reporting country (stocks)	10-13 <sup>1</sup>	99-13 <sup>2</sup>	10-13 <sup>2</sup>	2013	00-12	08-10 <sup>4</sup>

1) For ITS data only for partner world were provided. For FDI flows and FDI positions data were provided without activity breakdown (only total activity).

2) Activity breakdown only for partner world.

3) Test transmission, not published by Eurostat. Data are available only for partner total world.

4) Test transmission, not published by Eurostat. Data are available with limited geographical breakdown (only most important partners).

ND	Data not available
	Data (partly) available

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

**Table II.1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates<sup>(1) (2)</sup> at current prices (non-seasonally adjusted)**  
(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2014 data)

Code	Indicator	ME (ESA 95)	IS	MK	RS	AL	TR (ESA 95)
<b>Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product</b>							
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	85 (2014Q3))	ND	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	85 (2014Q3))	ND	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	ND
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	85 (2014Q3)	ND	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	85 (2014Q3)	69	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
<b>Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product</b>							
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	ND	69	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	ND	69	ND	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	ND	69	ND	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	ND	69	ND	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	ND	69	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	ND	ND	ND	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	ND	ND	ND	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	ND	ND	ND	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P5	10. Gross capital formation	ND	69	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	ND	69	ND	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
	- Breakdown by asset	ND	NaN	ND	ND	ND	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	ND	69	ND	ND	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	ND	NaN	ND	ND	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	ND	69	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	ND	69	73 (2014Q3)	58	ND	76 (2014Q3)
<b>Income, Saving and Net Lending</b>							

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. The maximum delay for transmission is 60 days for quarterly data.

2) The table shows the number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat for 2014Q4 data. If 2014Q4 data have not been transmitted, the latest available quarter is shown.

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

ND	No data transmission for recent quarter
	Data transmitted but not the most recent data
	Transmission delay more than 60 days

Transmission delay less than or equal to 70 days (full compliance)

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

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2014 data)

Code	Indicator	ME	IS	MK	RS (ESA95)	AL	TR (ESA 95)
POP	Total population	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	- Breakdown A 10+C (3)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
SELF	Self Employed	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	- Breakdown A 10+C (3)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
SAL	Employees	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	- Breakdown A 10+C (3)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
D1	Compensation of employees	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	- Breakdown A 10+C (3)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
D11	Wages and salaries	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
	- Breakdown A 10+C (3)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. The maximum delay for transmission is 70 days for quarterly data.

NaN	No data transmission for recent quarter
	Transmission delay more than 70 days
	Transmission delay less than or equal to 70 days (full compliance)

**Table II.3: Quarterly public finance statistics (1) (Transmission of Q3 2014 data)**

Code	List of variables	AL	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
P11+P12+P131	Market output, output for own final use and payments for other non-market output	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
P2	Intermediate consumption	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D29	Other taxes on production (payable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D39	Other subsidies on production (receivable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D2 <sup>1)</sup>	Taxes on production and imports	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D211 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which VAT	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D4	Property income (receivable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D3	Subsidies (payable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D4	Property income	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D41	- of which interest	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D5 <sup>1)</sup>	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (receivable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D61	Net social contributions (receivable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D611 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which employers' actual social contributions	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D613	- of which households' actual social contributions	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D7	Other current transfers (receivable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (payable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D62 + D6311 + D63121 + D63131	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind and social transfers in kind – purchased market production	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D62 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which social benefits other than social transfers in kind	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D6311 + D63121 + D63131	- of which social transfers in kind – purchased market production	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D7	Other current transfers (payable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D8	Adjustments for the change in pension entitlements	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D9	Capital transfers (receivable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D91 <sup>1)</sup>	- of which capital taxes	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D92+D99	- of which other capital transfers and investments grants	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
D9	Capital transfers (payable)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
B8g	Saving, gross	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
P5+NP	Gross capital formation, acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
P51g	- of which gross fixed capital formation	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
B9	Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (+)	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
TE	Total general government expenditure	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
TR	Total general government revenue	ND	ND	14Q3	ND	ND	ND
	Q3 2014 data not transmitted						

The delay in days is more than 90 days

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

(Transmission of Q3 2014 data)

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



## Table II.5: Labour market statistics

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2014 data (except monthly unemployment rate))

List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR	AL
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	70	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2014	ND	ND	64	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2014	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	78	79	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	59	ND
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2014	ND	19 <sup>(3)</sup>	ND <sup>(2)</sup>	ND	79 <sup>(4)</sup>	ND

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

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

3) Iceland provides timely monthly data since the beginning of 2012.

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

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

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

Indicator	Most relevant starting period of series	AL	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
<b>Price Stability</b>							
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices</b>							
HICP, 12 main categories	05/M1	ND	12M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 15M1	95M1/ 15M2	05M1/ <sup>(3)</sup> 15M2	05M1/ <sup>(3)</sup> 15M1	96M1/ 15M2
HICP, COICOP 3-4	05/M1	ND	12M1/ <sup>(2)</sup> 15M1	95M1/ 15M2	05M1/ <sup>(3)</sup> 15M2	05M1/ <sup>(3)</sup> 15M1	96M1/ 15M2

1) This table is also shown as part of table I.6 convergence criteria

2) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2016

3) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2015

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

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

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

**Notes:**

(1) Assessment based on the available data at 1 October 2014 and major improvements thereafter; (2) 1 month and 10 days; (3) Approximated by producer prices; "M" missing series; "T" timeliness; "L" length of series; "W" no calendar adjustment

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

## Table II.8: External trade statistics

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

### Receipt dates of detailed statistics

Reporter	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
Transmission delay (40 days)	12/03/2013	09/04/2013	10/05/2013	10/06/2013	10/07/2013	09/08/2013	09/09/2013	10/10/2013	11/11/2013	10/12/2013	09/01/2014	10/02/2014
Montenegro	27/02/2013	26/03/2013	26/04/2013	28/05/2013	26/06/2013	26/07/2013	27/08/2013	27/09/2013	31/10/2013	27/11/2013	26/12/2013	29/01/2014
Iceland	01/03/2013	04/04/2013	13/05/2013	10/06/2013	01/07/2013	09/08/2013	05/09/2013	02/10/2013	18/11/2013	02/12/2013	08/01/2014	04/02/2014
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12/03/2013	08/04/2013	07/05/2013	06/06/2013	08/07/2013	06/08/2013	10/09/2013	07/10/2013	06/11/2013	06/12/2013	08/01/2014	06/02/2014
Serbia	19/03/2013	08/04/2013	09/05/2013	06/06/2013	09/07/2013	31/07/2013	13/09/2013	22/10/2013	15/11/2013	23/12/2013	28/01/2014	14/02/2014
Turkey	28/02/2013	29/03/2013	30/04/2013	31/05/2013	28/06/2013	31/07/2013	29/08/2013	01/10/2013	31/10/2013	29/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014

### Number of days of delay (positive) or advance (negative)

Reporter	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
Transmission delay (40 days)	12/03/2013	09/04/2013	10/05/2013	10/06/2013	10/07/2013	09/08/2013	09/09/2013	10/10/2013	11/11/2013	10/12/2013	09/01/2014	10/02/2014
Montenegro	-13	-14	-14	-13	-14	-14	-13	-13	-11	-13	-14	-12
Iceland	-11	-5	3	0	-9	0	-4	-8	7	-8	-1	-6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	-1	-3	-4	-2	-3	1	-3	-5	-4	-1	-4
Serbia	7	-1	-1	-4	-1	-9	4	12	4	13	19	4
Turkey	-12	-11	-10	-10	-12	-9	-11	-9	-11	-11	-9	-10

Data not available
Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

**Table II.9: Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data**

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	IS	MIK	AL	RS	TR
<b>Balance of Payments</b>								
Monthly Balance of Payments	2014M10	44	ND	ND	-10 <sup>1</sup>	ND	0 <sup>2</sup>	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2014Q4	85	-4 <sup>1</sup>	-13 <sup>1</sup>	-18 <sup>1</sup>	ND	0 <sup>3</sup>	-6
Quarterly International Investment Position	2014Q3	85	ND	-13 <sup>1</sup>	-18 <sup>1</sup>	ND	0 <sup>1</sup>	ND

<sup>1</sup> Data were provided only for partner rest of the world.

<sup>2</sup> Geographical breakdown GEO3.

<sup>3</sup> Geographical breakdown GEO4.

ND	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation