



Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 23 May 2018
(OR. en)

9222/18

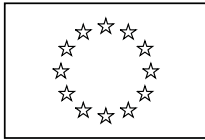
ECOFIN 476
UEM 177
COWEB 75
ELARG 30

COVER NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2018

In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey of 25 May 2018, delegations will find attached "Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2018" 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 15 May 2018 as a background document.

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



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

Brussels, 23 April 2018
ecfin.cef.cpe(2018)2393666

**Progress Report on the
Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial
Statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey
(2018 EFC WB&T report)**

2018

Contents

1.	<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	4
2.	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	12
3.	<u>ECONOMIC STATISTICS, MONTENEGRO (ME)</u>	14
3.1.	<u>Annual economic statistics</u>	14
3.2.	<u>Infra-annual economic statistics</u>	16
4.	<u>ECONOMIC STATISTICS, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (MK)</u>	19
4.1.	<u>Annual economic statistics</u>	19
4.2.	<u>Infra-annual economic statistics</u>	21
5.	<u>ECONOMIC STATISTICS, SERBIA (RS)</u>	24
5.1.	<u>Annual economic statistics</u>	24
5.2.	<u>Infra-annual economic statistics</u>	26
6.	<u>ECONOMIC STATISTICS, TURKEY (TR)</u>	29
6.1.	<u>Annual economic statistics</u>	29
6.2.	<u>Infra-annual statistics</u>	31
7.	<u>ECONOMIC STATISTICS, ALBANIA (AL)</u>	34
7.1.	<u>Annual economic statistics</u>	34
7.2.	<u>Infra-annual economic statistics</u>	36
8.	<u>ECONOMIC STATISTICS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BA)</u>	38
8.1.	<u>Annual economic statistics</u>	38
8.2.	<u>Infra-annual economic statistics</u>	39
9.	<u>ECONOMIC STATISTICS, KOSOVO (XK)</u>	42
9.1.	<u>Annual economic statistics</u>	42
9.2.	<u>Infra-annual economic statistics</u>	43
10.	<u>MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS</u>	46

11. ANNEX	49
11.1. Annex I Availability of annual data	49
Table I.1: Annual national accounts - main aggregates ⁽¹⁾ at current prices	49
Table I.4: Regional accounts ⁰	53
Table I.5: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table 1 ^{1,2}	54
Table I.6: Annual Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	55
Table I.7: Data needs for convergence reporting (1/2)	56
Table I.8: Data needs for convergence reporting (2/2)	57
Table I.9: Europe 2020 indicators	58
Table I.10: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment	60
Table I.11: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment	61
11.2. Annex II Availability and/or transmission delays for infra-annual data	62
Table II.1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates ^{(1) (2)} at current prices (non- seasonally adjusted)	62
Table II.2: Quarterly national accounts – population, employment and income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	63
Table II.3: Quarterly government finance statistics (Transmission of Q3 2017 data)	64
Table II.4: Labour market statistics	65
Table II.5: Harmonised indices of consumer prices ⁽¹⁾	66
Table II.6: Short-term business statistics ⁽¹⁾	67
Table II.7: International trade in goods statistics	69
Table II.8: Monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data ^{1,2}	71

1. Executive summary

At their Dialogue meeting of 23 May 2017, the representatives of the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey welcomed the "Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2017"¹. They took note that all the Candidate Countries made progress in fulfilling the Action Plan requirements, but noted that additional efforts in some statistical areas are still needed to achieve a full compliance with the Action Plan requirements. For the 2018 reporting period, information on potential candidates has been added. This report presents progress made by Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey and Albania (candidate countries) and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo*² in the priority areas of economic and monetary and financial statistics.

Since 2017, all candidate countries and potential candidates moved closer towards achieving the objectives of the Action Plan. Given the importance of reliable and up-to-date data as underlined also at the 2017 Dialogue, its full implementation should continue to be of utmost priority in these countries:

In the domain of **annual national accounts (main aggregates)** all candidates now report data using the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010³) as a methodological basis since Bosnia and Herzegovina introduced it in May 2017. Most participants provide annual national accounts data for most output and expenditure variables in current and previous year's prices as well as in chain-linked volumes. However, there are still gaps for some expenditure variables (such as the asset breakdown of Gross Capital Formation), and compliance is still insufficient for most participants with respect to annual income (not provided at all by Serbia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, limited time series for Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), population and employment data (only provided by ME and MK with time series shorter than expected). A general shortcoming for all candidate countries and potential candidates except Montenegro (first reference period 2006, compared to 2010), Serbia (1995-2016) and Albania (1996-2016) is that the length of most series is too short, i.e. starting too late. Summarising,

¹ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9340-2017-INIT/en/pdf>

*²This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

³ Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union, *OJ L174/1*, 26.06.2013

efforts to improve compliance of annual national accounts are required for all candidate countries and potential candidates in all annual national accounts areas, but most progress can be realised in the areas of income, population and employment.

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

In the area of annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, there are still notable data gaps and methodological issues, however progress is visible. Albania submitted Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) notification tables in November 2014, May 2015, November 2015, June 2016, February 2017, May 2017 and November 2017.⁴ Montenegro submitted EDP notification tables in October 2014, May and November 2015, May and November 2016, as well as in May and mid-December 2017. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia submitted EDP notification tables in April and October 2016, May 2017, as well as in October and December 2017. Serbia submitted EDP notification tables in October 2015, April 2016, October 2016, April and November 2017. Turkey submitted tables in April 2016 (only limited information which relates to general government consolidated gross debt) and in December 2017 (more detailed information with some gaps concerning the planned 2017 data). Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided a pilot EDP transmission in July 2016, for the year 2014. Kosovo has not yet transmitted an EDP notification table. Some progress in adhering to the methodological standards and providing the required information can be noted. Yet, the data submitted by the participants do not comply with ESA 2010, nor have some key principles for completion of the EDP notification tables been followed.

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

Concerning **annual government finance statistics**, for the period 2009-2015, Turkey provided data for ESA tables 2 and 9 for 2009-2015 based on ESA 2010 in December 2016 and in August 2017. Serbia provides ESA table 9 and the national tax list (NTL)⁵ according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within the transmission deadline; the transmitted data covers 2005-2016. Serbia also provided ESA table 2 as a pilot transmission, for the period 2013-2016. Albania submitted officially ESA table 2, ESA table 9 and NTL covering 2010-2015. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has sent pilot transmissions of ESA table 2, table 9 and NTL according to ESA 2010 for 2011-2016, in the context of an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) project. Montenegro has not provided any data.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided pilot transmissions of ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL for the period 2013-2014. Kosovo has provided pilot transmissions of ESA tables 2 and 9 of NTL for the period 2014-2015. All participants have to intensify their effort to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

With regard to **Europe 2020 indicators**, this report assesses the availability of data allowing their calculation and dissemination. All participants transmit energy time-series data to Eurostat, however, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption is only available for Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Albania. However, the transmission of shares data to Eurostat is not obligatory. Labour market and education time-series, based on the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS), are available for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and, since the end of 2017, for Montenegro. Serbia has provided LFS data for all years since 2010, but dissemination is still pending. First data, not disseminated yet, were also provided by Albania and Kosovo. No EU LFS-based time series on labour market or education have yet been transmitted by Bosnia-Herzegovina. Poverty indicators for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, based on EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) data, were disseminated for the period 2010 up to 2016. Serbia and Montenegro transmitted recent data, while the indicators are published only for Serbia, for the years 2013-2016. Indicators for 2016 for Montenegro should be published in the first half of 2018 upon reception of final data. For Turkey, poverty indicators are published for the years 2016-2015. Albania sent 2016 data to Eurostat but an agreement has not yet been reached on the date of publication of indicators. Kosovo has planned to launch a

⁵ The full detail of the national classification of taxes and social contributions

full scale EU-SILC during Q4/2017. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D data is available for Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2015 data only), Serbia and Turkey.

As far as the domains of **annual International Trade in Services (ITSS) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** are concerned, Montenegro punctually transmitted ITSS data covering almost all services categories but only vis-à-vis partner "total world". Montenegro increased the level of details submitted to Eurostat but FDI flows still do not include reinvested earnings, FDI positions cover only the inward side and there is no breakdown by activity. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted annual ITSS data covering the period 2015-2016 for most services items only with partner "total world" within the official deadline, as well as FDI data with detailed information by activity and partner country, except for FDI income components provided without any geographical breakdown. Serbia provided punctually annual ITSS (reference year 2016) and FDI data with very good data coverage as regards official requirements. A few improvements need to be achieved by Serbia to be fully compliant as regards all the qualitative criteria established in the EU Regulations. Turkey punctually reported annual 2016 ITSS for "total world", as well as selected geographical breakdown for some of the services categories; voluntary revisions the period 2012-2015 were also transmitted within the official deadline. Turkey reported FDI data with very good data coverage and few improvements need to be achieved to be fully compliant for the domain of FDI as regards all the qualitative criteria established in the EU Regulations. Albania substantially increased the level of FDI flows and positions geographical breakdown details reported to Eurostat, and sent for the first time its inward FDI positions by activity. For the time being, current deliveries do not include the outward FDI positions and any FDI income data. In the area of annual ITSS Albania reported on time ITSS data for reference year 2016, as well as voluntary revisions for years 2013 to 2015; with a good coverage of services items but only with "total world" as a partner.

Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted annual ITSS data to Eurostat for the period 2014-2016 for the majority of the services items following the geographical breakdown required by the regulation but has not yet started to report any FDI data to Eurostat. Kosovo punctually transmitted annual ITSS data for reference year 2016 and voluntary revisions for years 2014 and 2015. The available data cover a quite satisfactory part of the partners and services items

required by the regulation. Kosovo significantly increased the level of FDI details reported to Eurostat, mainly through the transmission (for the first time) of FDI positions data by country and by activity, and also inward FDI income information.

In 2017 candidate countries and potential candidates realised progress concerning the compliance in the domain of **quarterly national accounts**. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina switched from ESA 95⁶ to ESA 2010. Regarding the expenditure variables, all candidate countries and potential candidates transmitted at least some variables in non-adjusted form. However, gaps still exist for some expenditure breakdowns as well as for income, population and employment data. On the income side, Turkey is the only candidate country to provide a complete set of variables from 1998Q1 to 2017Q3 in non-adjusted form. There is no improvement in the quarterly national accounts areas of output and expenditure in the timeliness: the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania and Turkey transmitted 2017Q3 by the end of 2017. Montenegro reported in SMIS+ that, in 2017, it improved timeliness: "Timeliness of QGDP are improved, from previous t+90days to t+83days". Only Serbia was in line with the standard transmission deadlines of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme⁷, i.e. T+2 months. Albania and Turkey transmitted the data just after the legal deadline. Concerning the areas of population and employment, none of the candidate countries or potential candidates provided any (recent) quarterly data except Serbia who transmitted Total population only. Therefore, all candidate countries and potential candidates still have to realise substantial improvements in these areas.

The situation regarding **quarterly government finance (GFS) statistics** is mainly unchanged compared to the previous year's report. Turkey is the only candidate country that has provided a pilot transmission of ESA table 25, covering a limited period (2015Q1-2015Q4). Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided a pilot transmission of ESA table 28 for general government covering the period from 2000Q1-2016Q1. No other candidate countries or potential candidates provided any quarterly GFS data. Efforts of all candidate countries and potential candidates have to be intensified in order to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

⁶ The European system of national and regional accounts in the Community set out in the Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 of 25 June 1996 (*OJ L310, 30.11.1996*).

⁷ As set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.

Regarding **labour market statistics**, LFS data for Montenegro were published for the first time end-2017 (all quarters back to 2011), and became part of the regular Eurostat releases with 2017 Q3 data. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey provide Eurostat with quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community, and they have been doing so for several years. Serbia (bi-annual data for 2010 to 2013, quarterly data since 2014) has transmitted LFS data to Eurostat for several reference years, and the whole time series is currently undergoing final checks. Until now, no LFS data have been transmitted by Bosnia-Herzegovina. Albania and Kosovo have just started transmitting first quarterly LFS datasets for 2017. Among candidate countries, only Montenegro and Turkey have transmitted monthly unemployment estimates. All participants except Kosovo have run a Labour Cost Survey for reference year 2014 that should provide benchmark data for the hourly labour costs in those countries. Eurostat expects the corresponding results to be transmitted in June 2018. Serbia provided data on the Labour Cost Index (LCI) but not on quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS) whereas Montenegro provided neither of those two datasets. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided job vacancy statistics from reference year 2012 onwards. This country has undertaken to compute a labour cost index which has not been transmitted to Eurostat so far. Turkey delivers partial data (missing NACE⁸ sections L, O, P, Q, R and S) for the labour cost index and no data on quarterly job vacancy statistics. As concerns Bosnia-Herzegovina Albania and Kosovo, neither job vacancy nor labour cost index data have been transmitted to Eurostat.⁹

Concerning the **harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**, Montenegro transmits HICP data to Eurostat but they are not yet disseminated. Data for Montenegro are currently under validation and will be disseminated in 2018. Dissemination of Serbian HICP data has been ongoing since October 2016, while the HICP for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were disseminated for the first time in March 2018. Turkey provides the HICP in line with the transmission requirements and their data are released by Eurostat. Albania started dissemination of HICP at national level in February 2017 and data transmission to Eurostat later that year. The Albanian data are currently under validation by Eurostat and will

⁸ The statistical classification of economic activities within the European Union. NACE is a four-digit classification providing the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of statistical data according to economic activity in the fields of economic statistics (e.g. production, employment and national accounts) and in other statistical domains developed within the European statistical system (ESS).

⁹ Regulation (EC) No 453/2008, made quarterly JVS compulsory from January 2010

be disseminated later in 2018. Bosnia and Herzegovina do not provide HICP data to Eurostat. Kosovo started transmitting HICP data to Eurostat in 2017; Eurostat plans to begin disseminating the data in early 2019.

Improvements were recorded again in the area of **short-term business statistics (STS)**. Montenegro has recently provided further STS indicators according to the short-term business statistics requirements and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is working to improve their already satisfactory compliance. Serbia has reached high compliance by also providing long time series. Turkey has maintained their already good level of compliance, covering almost all STS indicators. Albania has started with their first short-term business statistics data transmissions in December 2017. Bosnia and Herzegovina has improved their compliance in providing additional STS indicators on industry and construction. Kosovo has not yet transmitted their first STS data files. Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Serbia, Turkey as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina also continue to improve national reference metadata on all their regular STS indicators in line with the Member States.

All candidate countries and potential candidates regularly transmit monthly **international trade in goods statistics** to Eurostat, generally well within the legal deadlines and according to the methodological and technical requirements. The quality of detailed monthly statistics was further improved through increased use of other data sources for the compilation of national statistics. In 2017, most of the candidate countries and potential candidates continued progressing in the area of Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) statistics and Trade by Invoicing Currency (TIC). The preparatory works for the implementation of Intrastat are still on hold, as the process of EU accession has slowed down.

In the area of **monthly and quarterly balance of payments**, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia transmit monthly and quarterly balance of payments data, while Montenegro, Albania, Turkey and Kosovo transmit only quarterly balance of payments data. All participants report data according to the 6th Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) requirements. In 2016 Albania and Kosovo started transmitting quarterly balance of payments data. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not transmit balance of payments data.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo (the first transmission was accomplished in 2016) and Serbia transmit **quarterly international investment position** data. Montenegro, Turkey and Bosnia and Herzegovina do not transmit quarterly international investment position data. In the area of **monetary and financial statistics** compiled by the European Central Bank (ECB), the national central banks of the candidate countries and potential candidates are not required to transmit national statistical data to the ECB. Furthermore, they will be legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB legal requirements only upon their accession to the EU. Nevertheless, early preparation for eventual membership in the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is desirable inter alia because ECB statistical requirements are largely aligned with the international statistical standards. In addition, the ECB provides statistical support to the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) which addressed data requirements to all EU Member States via its Decision 2011/6. As a consequence, once countries attain the status of acceding countries, they are invited by the ECB to regularly transmit a summary set of national statistical data to the ECB on a voluntary basis. Some contacts between the ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the central banks of candidate countries have taken place in past years, with the aim to make them aware of the ECB's statistical requirements, of methodological standards applicable to the national contributions to euro area data and of the working methods of the ESCB structures. These contacts are further intensified, e.g. through the biannual Regular Statistical Seminar, which will be hosted by the Statistics Department of Bank of Albania in 2018.

2. Introduction

At their Dialogue meeting¹⁰ on 23 May 2017, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey welcomed the "Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2017".¹¹ They took note that all the Candidate Countries made progress in fulfilling the Action Plan requirements, but noted that additional efforts in some statistical areas are still needed to achieve a full compliance with the Action Plan requirements.

This report assesses further progress made by Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey and Albania (candidate countries) and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo in specific areas.

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

The executive summary of this report (section 1) outlines the main findings by area of statistics or indicator. In order to facilitate the Dialogue meeting, which is organised by country, the main part of the detailed report (sections 3 to 9) presents the findings in detail for each candidate country and potential candidate.

For each candidate country and potential candidate a distinction is made between annual statistics (annual national accounts, regional accounts, government deficit and debt statistics (EDP), annual government finance statistics, Europe 2020 indicators, annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment, and infra-annual statistics and

¹⁰ See: European Union Presidency Conclusions of the Dialogue between representatives of the EU and the Candidate Countries on 25 May 2016.
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/ecofin/2016/05/25/>

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 10 presents information on the developments in the domain of monetary and some financial statistics. The tables in the annex provide detailed information on economic statistics and indicators for all candidate countries and potential candidates, 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 **February 2018**. Developments after this cut-off date will be included in next year's report.

¹¹ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9260-2016-INIT/en/pdf>

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

3.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

The compliance of Montenegro shows an improvement in terms of completeness in comparison to the previous year (longer time series, first reference period 2006 compared to 2010). Most of the main output components are provided in current and previous year prices. On the expenditure side, final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and assets of total gross capital formation and acquisitions less disposals of valuables are missing. Annual data series for output and expenditure cover the years 2006-2016 by ESA 2010 methodology. Data on employment (in persons), and on compensation of employees have been provided for the period 2013 to 2015 only but flagged as not publishable. The absence of data on population, employment (in hours worked) and on gross wages and salaries is also considered as a serious gap. Annual non-financial sector accounts data were not transmitted in 2016, while financial accounts data have not yet been provided. Montenegro should continue to step up its efforts on the full implementation of ESA 2010 in order to ensure the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure aggregates and employment data (table 1 of the ESA 2010 transmission programme).

Regional accounts

Montenegro consists of one single statistical region at level 3 and therefore regional figures are the same as national ones; nevertheless, regional accounts data should be provided for the sole region using the corresponding templates. Montenegro provided ESA2010 data on regional GVA for the period 2006-2016 to Eurostat and population for the period 2006-2014.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Montenegro transmits EDP notification tables since October 2014 (last transmission was accomplished in mid-December 2017). The EDP notifications include the EDP notification tables and the questionnaire related to EDP. As regards EDP notification tables,

Montenegro has introduced data in the overview table (EDP T1), whereas other EDP tables mainly empty with only the working balance line and basis of the working balance line filled in. The adjusting lines are not filled. Concerning the questionnaire related to EDP, some few data are available for the tables on the revision of general government net lending / net borrowing (table 1.1) and consolidated gross debt (table 1.2), the breakdown of financial transactions included in the working balance (table 2.1) and the table on guarantees (table 9.1). In general the coverage of the data is still very limited and progress compared to the October 2016 EDP notification has not been observed. As regards the reporting of the EDP notification, the basic principles for completion of the tables have not been followed and also, a number of agreed action points have not been addressed yet. In March 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Montenegro in order to assess the status of the preparatory work of the Montenegrin statistical authorities as regards the EDP statistics. In May 2016, a trilateral cooperation agreement was signed between the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and Statistical Institute in the field of statistics of national accounts of general government sector and associated statistics. The establishment of the working group is already in progress; however, the role of the National Statistical Institute should be further strengthened. All in all, efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements, since hitherto transmitted data do not fully comply with ESA 2010.

Annual government finance statistics

Montenegro has not provided any annual data so far. Also see section 3.2, quarterly government finance statistics. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. Eurostat is at this stage unable to assess compliance.

Europe 2020 indicators

Montenegro made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide historic time series and provides latest data on energy. As a result, data on all three energy indicators (primary and final energy consumption and share of renewable energy) are available up to 2016. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D have been published for 2011 and 2013-2015. Although EU-SILC data were transmitted to Eurostat, poverty indicators are not yet published. It is foreseen to publish them in the first half of 2018 upon provision of

final data. Labour Force Survey data from 2011 onwards, needed for employment and education indicators, have been published for the first time end-2017. As a result, education indicators are now available for 2011-2016.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2017 Montenegro punctually transmitted to Eurostat International Trade in Services (ITSS) data for reference year 2016 following the official reporting standards. These BPM6 ITSS data covered almost all services categories, but still did not comply with the regulation concerning the geographical breakdown; only partner total world was reported. Montenegro has participated in IPA 2012 and IPA2015 (grant) programs and is working towards improving its annual ITSS data production, in particular the data collection systems and detailed geographical allocation. In 2017, Montenegro continued to provide on time more detailed country breakdown of its FDI data to Eurostat (reference year 2016). The situation remained more or less the same as during the previous production cycle, may be because of data collection system's constraints: FDI income cover only dividends (received/paid) as there is still no information for reinvested earnings and interest, current deliveries do not incorporate any data by functional category, meaning that separate FDI data between fellows enterprises cannot be processed, as are information on reverse investment. Furthermore, FDI data by activity are not yet available and information related to FDI positions cover only the inward side.

3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

Montenegro transmitted non-seasonally adjusted data in current and previous year prices on gross value added up to 2016Q4 while GDP and few expenditure variables were received up to 2017Q3. Except some employment data covering 2013Q1-2015Q4 no other quarterly national accounts data series were provided: all quarterly data on income, as well as quarterly data on population, employment (in hours worked), compensation of employees were still missing. Montenegro needs to step up efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of required quarterly data. Montenegro informs on making a good amount of efforts to improve the coverage and accuracy of the transmitted Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) variables.

Quarterly government finance statistics

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

Labour market statistics

Montenegro has made significant progress in the implementation of and compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community, resulting in the first ever publication of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data end-2017. That first dissemination covered all quarters since 2011. Currently no ad-hoc module data are collected in Montenegro, and progress is therefore needed on the implementation of the corresponding regulations. Monthly unemployment figures from administrative sources are provided to Eurostat for experimental calculation of the Monthly Unemployment Rate. Montenegro transmits neither the labour cost index nor quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS). However, Eurostat takes note that Montenegro will run in 2018 a pilot data collection on JVS based on administrative sources. For this purpose, the Statistical Office of Montenegro established cooperation with the Employment Agency of Montenegro.

Montenegro is expected to transmit Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Montenegro is producing the HICP and has started regular transmissions in the first quarter of 2012. Although they were able to meet the data transmission deadline for several months in 2017, the majority of their transmissions were still behind the agreed deadlines. The HICP data for Montenegro are not yet released by Eurostat as they are still undergoing quality validation. Eurostat plans to disseminate the data in 2018. Montenegro is not yet regularly producing the HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT), though they calculated experimental HICP-CT for 2010 and 2011 within the IPA 2012 framework.

Short-term business statistics

Montenegro improved further their compliance by providing more STS indicators on industrial turnover. Montenegro is at least partly compliant for almost all STS indicators; more work is still needed for services turnover and prices, hours worked and industrial prices. Data are transmitted in time, but the time series are short for many indicators. Montenegro has provided Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) metadata files related to those STS indicators that they regularly transmit.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2017, Montenegro transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) provided all mandatory and optional data elements, except for the 'Other partner country' (mandatory). Montenegro's monthly data are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database¹² from January 2005. According to Montenegro, experimental results were compiled for TEC and TIC. However, neither of these statistics were transmitted to Eurostat so far. Montenegro is thus encouraged to intensify its efforts to finalise the production of TEC and TIC data and transmit them to Eurostat. In addition, further measures might be undertaken to compile detailed data including the country of consignment (mandatory data element).

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

Montenegro transmits regularly quarterly balance of payments data according to the BPM6 methodology. The data are timeliness compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012¹³ for the vast majority of the required balance of payments items, but only vis-à-vis partner rest of the world. Data made available by 31 January 2018 were for the period 2013Q1 - 2017Q3. Montenegro transmits neither monthly balance of payments data nor quarterly international investment position statistics.

¹² The [Eurostat](#) reference database for international trade in goods.

¹³ 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

4. Economic statistics, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK¹⁴)

4.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reports data according to the ESA 2010. All output, expenditure and income variables are transmitted to Eurostat. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted the data of gross domestic product in chain linked volume and current and previous year prices. The length of the time series is shorter (2000-2017 and 2000-2015 for income) than expected in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has sent updated population and employment data still for the period 2000-2014. Data on employment in hours worked are still missing. Non-financial sector accounts has not yet been provided, while transmissions of some financial accounts data have started (ESA 2010 Questionnaires 0720 and 0725 covering the years 2013-2015, non-consolidated balance sheets). 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 provided Gross value added data is available at regional level 3 for reference years 2000 to 2015 and at regional level 2, which correspond to a single area, for 2016. Gross Fixed Capital Formation is calculated and transmitted at national level (level 0 = level 2). As regards employment data, employment in persons (total and employees) is also available at regional level 3: total employment for reference years 2000 to 2015 and employees for 2010 to 2015. As the next priority, the production of household accounts and employment in hours worked should be addressed (only for the national economy, as for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the national level is equal to the statistical region at level 1 and at level 2).

¹⁴ 'MK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations level.

Government deficit and debt statistics

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmits regularly EDP notification tables since April 2016. The second transmission of the EDP notification for 2017 was sent in October 2017. EDP T1, T2 (other accounts receivable/payable are missing) and partially T3 (only net lending/net borrowing line) are compiled and the data sent cover the period 2013-2016. The revised EDP notification according to the first request for clarification by Eurostat concerning the October 2017 transmission was sent in December 2017. Concerning the questionnaire related to EDP, no data was provided. Regarding the methodology used, the data are prepared based on ESA 2010. However, the data are not being compiled on an accrual basis, and some key sectorisation questions remain open. In October 2017, the list of the government units and the questionnaire on public corporations were provided, for the first time, to Eurostat. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia needs to intensify efforts in order to meet the legislative requirements.

Annual government finance statistics

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has provided annual data for ESA table 2, table 9 and NTL covering the years 2011-2016, ESA 2010 methodology, using formal templates and modes of data transmission. This can be considered as an important step forward. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia aims to harmonise statistical methodologies related to the compilation of non-financial and financial accounts of the general government sector, to improve the data quality and to strengthen the regular data transmission. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government on a regular basis and to meet the methodological requirements set by the legislation. See also section 4.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

The situation regarding Europe 2020 indicators for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is very good: The Europe 2020 energy indicators are updated for 2016, including the share of renewables. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2010-2016. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D is available until 2015.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2017, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted annual BPM6 ITSS data for reference year 2016 – and, on voluntary basis, revised data for year 2015 within the regulation deadline and following the official reporting standards. The detailed geographical breakdown is still missing, as only partner total world was reported to Eurostat; the coverage of the detailed services breakdown is quite good but still some services items are missing. Annual FDI flows and stocks data for reference year 2016 were sent to Eurostat within the mandatory deadline and with a detailed breakdown by activity and partners' country and functional category. Data coverage remained stable during the 2017 production cycle. There is still no country breakdown of FDI income data and FDI data by activity are reported only vis-à-vis the World totals (i.e. no cross-classification by country).

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 continued to improve regarding punctuality. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided non-seasonally adjusted quarterly data in current and previous year prices and chain linked volume on main output and selected expenditure variables up to 2017Q3 at t+67 days. Gross value added, total and NACE Rev.2 breakdown, and taxes less subsidies on products are transmitted, but some other expenditure variables (details on final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) are not yet transmitted. All quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia still needs to step up efforts to improve the completeness of its transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

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

Labour market statistics

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regularly transmits Labour Force Survey micro data, and has been doing so since 2006 in compliance with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community, except regarding ad-hoc modules. Standard LFS data for this country are already disseminated by Eurostat on a regular basis. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should still progress on the implementation of ad-hoc module regulations; to date, only the ad-hoc module 2010 has been conducted in the country. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia does not yet provide data for the labour cost index although elements for a basic labour cost index are calculated. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are transmitted, back to reference year 2012. No monthly unemployment figures are provided or calculated. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is expected to transmit Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

Harmonised index of consumer Prices (HICP)

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is producing the standard HICP as well as the HICP-CT. The data are transmitted according to the agreed deadlines. In the beginning of 2016, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia began providing HICP data from the lowest 5-digit level of the European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (*ECOICOP*), which is a new requirement for the HICP; these data, available from January 2015, were validated by Eurostat and they were released in March 2018. At the same time, HICP data for the period 2005 – 2014 was re-referenced by the NSI to reference year 2015 = 100 and they were published by Eurostat.

Short-term business statistics

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has remained partly compliant for most STS indicators of industry, construction and retail trade but not yet for the STS indicators of other services. Many times series are short and all indicators are not yet calendar adjusted, but there have been improvements in timeliness. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted national reference metadata in ESMS format for most STS indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2017, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. The State Statistical Office (SSO) provided all mandatory and optional data elements.

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

In 2017, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also provided TEC data for the years 2010 to 2015 and, for the first time, TIC data for 2010, 2012, 2014 (final data) and 2016 (preliminary data).

Both statistics were provided in a format other than the required SDMX format. While the TEC data showed only minor quality issues. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is thus encouraged to implement SDMX for the provision of TEC and TIC data to Eurostat. Further work related to the improvement of TIC is also required.

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

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provides both monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position according to the BPM6 methodology. However, the monthly data transmission is not yet timeliness compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.. For all the variables the data were sent only with partner “rest of the world”. Transmission of fully required breakdowns would be possible only after the establishment of a new data warehouse system in the central bank. As of 31 January 2018 both monthly and quarterly balance of payments series, and quarterly international investment position series, are available from 2011 onward, respectively for time period 2011M01-2017M11 and 2011Q1-2017Q3.

5. Economic statistics, Serbia (RS)

5.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2017 Serbia increased its level of compliance compared to one year ago. Serbia reported all required output and expenditure variables in current prices, chain linked volume and previous year prices for years 1995-2016 and transmitted data on total population. However, significant progress in this domain is still needed, as Serbia does not yet transmit any data on employment, compensation of employees or gross wages and salaries. Priority must be given to the full implementation of ESA 2010 with the focus on a better compliance with the requirements for the data on employment and wages. Incomplete non-financial sector accounts for 2005-2013 were provided in 2015, and further data was transmitted in 2017. Similarly, in 2015, Serbia transmitted financial accounts data for 2013-2014 for sector S.13 only, but no new financial accounts data were transmitted since then.

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

Regional accounts

Serbia transmitted regional accounts data based on ESA 2010. The data covered the reference years 2011-2014 for regional GVA, employment in persons and household accounts as well as 2015 for regional GVA at regional level 2. As the next priority, the production of Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Compensation of Employees and employment measured in hours worked should be addressed further.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Since October 2015, Serbia sends on regular basis EDP tables to Eurostat (for the October 2016 and 2017 transmission, Serbia sent EDP tables as well as Table 9 from the Questionnaire related to EDP). Further progress is expected with regard to the completion

of the EDP tables and adherence to the ESA2010 methodology, notably in terms of the accrual principle and the sector delimitation of general government. Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Serbia in March 2015. In December 2017, the updated questionnaire on taxes and social contributions was provided for the first time to Eurostat.

Annual government finance statistics

Since September 2015, Serbia officially provides ESA table 9 and the national tax list according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within the transmission deadline (the most recent transmission covered 2005-2016 data). This data, as in the previous years, has been validated by Eurostat and disseminated along with Member States' data. Serbia also sends ESA table 2, covering the period 2013-2016 as pilot exercise. An important step forward would be an official transmission of ESA table 2 with expected improvements in terms of coherence and adherence to ESA2010 methodology and consistency with ESA table 9 and EDP data. Efforts have to be intensified in order to improve the regular production of both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 5.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

Serbia provides data on R&D expenditure since 2009 and energy data time series starting in 1990. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are updated for 2016. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2013-2016. Labour Force Survey data are available from 2010 to 2016, but they are not published yet (see section labour market statistics).

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2017, Serbia provided annual ITSS data for reference year 2016 within the EU official deadline and using the official reporting standards. The coverage of services items is very good for Serbia (still few services sub-categories missing); furthermore the geographical breakdown reported is consistent with the regulation. Serbia has participated in IPA 2012 (grant) and IPA 2015 (grant) projects; as a result Serbia has improved significantly, and makes efforts to improve even further, its annual ITSS production process and respective outcome. In 2017, FDI data provided by Serbia were fully compliant as regards completeness and timeliness criteria. Full consistency was also achieved for the reporting

of FDI transactions, but needs to be improved when reporting FDI positions data by financial instruments (equity/debt) and by functional category (with/without fellows). Reverse FDI data are not yet recorded since the phenomenon is very small and insignificant.

5.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2017 Serbia continued to transmit quarterly national accounts data according to the legal deadline. Serbia transmitted non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output and expenditure sides up to 2017Q3 (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns but excluding household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept) and assets for gross fixed capital formation). However, all quarterly data on employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are not yet provided. Therefore, Serbia needs to intensify its efforts with respect to the transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

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

Labour market statistics

Serbia used to conduct the Labour Force Survey (LFS) twice a year until 2013. In 2014, Serbia moved to a continuous survey. To date Serbia has transmitted to Eurostat the corresponding micro data for 2010 to 2017 Q3, and the time series is currently undergoing final checks to allow publication in 2018. Only the ad-hoc module 2010 has been transmitted so far, so Serbia should now investigate how to make progress on implementation of ad-hoc module regulations. Serbia is on track to provide regular quarterly LFS micro data from now on which generally provide the benchmark for unemployment rate calculations. Therefore, no monthly unemployment data have been

published for this country so far. Serbia provided labour cost index data but not quarterly job vacancies. In 2017, Serbia finalised the IPA 2014 ad-hoc project on developing job vacancy statistics with a clear strategy being endorsed by the Statistical Office. Serbia is expected to transmit Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

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

Short-term business statistics

Serbia has reached high compliance by also providing long time series time series for almost all STS indicators. All indicators were transmitted in time. However, there is no data yet on construction costs and services producer prices, and time series on non-domestic producer prices and services turnover are short. Serbia has updated their ESMS metadata related to the STS indicators transmitted.

International trade in goods statistics

In 2017 Serbia transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. The data were transmitted in due time, except for the reference period of January where a 4-day delay was reported. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) provided all mandatory and optional data elements.

The monthly data of Serbia are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2005.

In 2017, Serbia also provided TEC data for the years 2010 to 2015 in the required SDMX format but with a number of inconsistencies in the provided files. Serbia also provided, for the first time, TIC data for 2014 and 2016. These data were not provided in SDMX but were of good quality. Serbia is thus encouraged to intensify efforts to align their TIC data

transmissions with EU data transmission requirements and further improve the TEC data quality.

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

Serbia transmits both monthly and quarterly balance of payments data with a full geographical breakdown, respectively Geo 3 and Geo 4, according to Commission Regulation (EU) 555/2012. The data transmitted are according to the BPM6 methodology and covered respectively the period 2007M01-2017M11 for monthly series and 2011Q1-2017Q3 for quarterly ones. Data were made available by 31 January 2018 for the period 2014Q1-2017Q3. Timeliness for data transmission is compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

6. Economic statistics, Turkey (TR)

6.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2017 Turkey transmitted all important data series in current prices and chain linked volume. Turkey also reported most required output, expenditure and income variables. Data on population and employment (both in persons and hours worked) have not been transmitted. The length of the time series is shorter (1998-2016) than expected in the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme. Almost complete non-financial sector accounts based on ESA 2010 have been transmitted for years from 2009 to 2015, and have been validated by Eurostat after corrections were made to the coding. Financial accounts transactions data for 2010-2015 have been provided and validated by Eurostat, though incomplete. Financial stocks data have been transmitted for 2011-2015 on ESA 2010 basis, but some inconsistencies are apparent. In any case, Turkey has to improve significantly its level of compliance with respect to annual national accounts. Priority must be given to the implementation of ESA 2010, and the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure and income aggregates, and employment data.

Regional accounts

Turkey provided gross value added data based on ESA 2010 at regional level 3 and industry detail A*10 for the periods 2006-2014; however, the data was not transmitted in the appropriate SDMX format. Timeliness still needs to improve. Gross value added remains the only variable which is available for Turkey at regional level.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Turkey has in the past (based on ESA95 methodology) provided the Commission (Eurostat) with annual general government deficit and debt statistics in the framework of the EDP notification process aiming at the same standards as Member States. Nevertheless, since April 2013, no such data was sent anymore to Eurostat. In April 2016, Turkey sent in the framework of the EDP notification, a partially completed EDP table 1 based on ESA 2010, including only data on debt. In April and December 2017, Turkey transmitted much more detailed EDP notification data based on ESA 2010 concepts. The EDP tables were

almost fully completed, except for the planned data for 2017 as well as for some specific details. Further effort is needed in order to complete the EDP related questionnaire, notably on other accounts payable/receivable. Turkey made also a lot of progress in applying Eurostat's methodology such as guidance on UMTS licences as well as on providing additional extensive information on the data provided in the form of explanatory notes. Nevertheless, some methodological challenges remain.

Annual government finance statistics

In December 2016 and in August 2017, Turkey had transmitted data on government revenue expenditure and detailed taxes (ESA tables 2 and 9) based on ESA 2010, covering 2009-2015. This can be considered as an important step forward. Turkey aims to develop and improve the data on government expenditure introducing the classification of the functions of government (COFOG) breakdown. Efforts are ongoing in order to improve the (regular) compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 6.2 on quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

The poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data for Turkey are now available for the complete time period 2016-2015, 2016 data have not yet been received. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. The Europe 2020 energy indicators are updated for 2016, however data for the share of renewable energy is not sent to Eurostat. Data on gross domestic expenditure on R&D is available up to 2015.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2017 Turkey reported annual BPM6 ITSS data for reference year 2016 as well as revised back data for years 2012 to 2015, within the official deadline for data transmission and following the standard reporting formats. The coverage of services for "total world" is quite good (some services sub-categories still missing) but the geographical breakdown is limited merely to selected partners for specific services categories (travel, reinsurance and auxiliary insurance services and telecommunication services, information services and

news agency services). In 2017, Turkey provided consistent FDI datasets on time, for reference year 2016 and with revisions back to 2014. These deliveries contained a very detailed coverage by country and activity, and also a very good level of details along other breakdowns required by EU Regulation. As in earlier annual transmissions, FDI statistics including and excluding fellow enterprises are available (only) on the inward side. Reverse FDI information and separate FDI figures related to the so-called resident Special Purpose Entities (SPEs). SPEs are not available yet.

6.2. Infra-annual statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2017 Turkey transmitted complete quarterly non-seasonally adjusted output and income components from 1998Q1 to 2017Q3. At level of expenditure some variables (details on final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) are not yet transmitted. No quarterly national accounts data series have been provided on population and employment.

Quarterly government finance statistics

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

Labour market statistics

Turkey regularly provides Eurostat with Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in line with the timeliness requirements set in the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community. The data are already regularly disseminated by Eurostat. While the survey did not cover all the weeks of the year until 2013, Turkey has introduced a continuous survey in 2014. LFS ad-hoc modules are not fully systematically implemented yet (only the ad-hoc modules 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2016 have been transmitted to Eurostat). Turkey calculates monthly unemployment estimates using moving 3-month averages from the LFS; the methodology was discussed with Eurostat, and is in line with that used by some Member States. The monthly unemployment figures are regularly published in Eurostat's online database.

Turkey regularly provides data for the labour cost index. As the data are incomplete (all sections from the mainly non-business economy as well as section L: 'real estate' are not available) they are not disseminated yet. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are not provided. The Turkish Employment Agency conducted designed and implemented a new research strategy towards the compilation of job vacancy statistics. Turkey is expected to transmit Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Turkey compiles HICP that are comparable to those of the EU Member States and the HICP data are transmitted regularly and on time. Their HICP data are released in the dissemination database of Eurostat. Turkey is not yet providing the HICP-CT, and does not foresee to produce it in 2018.

Short-term business statistics

Turkey's level of compliance in all short-term business statistics domains mostly remains good; Turkey is at least partly compliant for all STS indicators except services producer prices and – temporarily – for the index of production in construction. Partial compliance means the delivery of short time series, in many cases starting in 2005, and a few timeliness problems. The Turkish national reference metadata in ESMS format are available for those STS indicators that they send to Eurostat.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2017, Turkey transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. Turkish Statistical Institute (Turkstat) provided all mandatory and optional data elements, except for the 'preference' (optional).

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

In 2017, Turkey provided, for the first time, TEC data for 2015 in the required SDMX format and TIC data for the years 2015 and 2016 in a format other than the required SDMX format. The TEC data showed a few quality issues which were gradually improved. The TIC data showed issues with the data structure. Turkey is therefore encouraged to implement the SDMX format for the transmission of TIC data to Eurostat. Furthermore, more efforts might be made on the TEC and TIC data quality.

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

Turkey started the regular transmission of quarterly balance of payments data according to the BPM6 methodology in March 2015. The data available at Eurostat covers the period 2010Q1-2017Q3. Data with partner 'rest of the world' were sent with very detailed breakdown of balance of payments components, while detailed geographical breakdowns cover less balance of payments components. Data are timeliness compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. Turkey sends neither monthly balance of payments data nor quarterly international investment position data to Eurostat.

7. Economic statistics, Albania (AL)

7.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2017 Albania did not improve its compliance to the annual national accounts main aggregates requirements as regards completeness as 2016 annual data for expenditure have not been transmitted. Nevertheless all main output (1996-2016) and expenditure (1996-2015) components are provided in current and previous year prices, and there have been improvements for other tables (see Annex I and II). Concerning population and employment, Albania transmits only total population data for the complete time series. Non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts data have not yet been provided.

Regional accounts

Albania provides data on regional GVA at industry detail A*10 and population, both variables at regional level 3. The data covers the periods 2008 to 2015. Albania should next step up efforts to compile regional data on employment in persons, followed by household accounts, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Compensation of Employees and Employment measured in hours worked.

Government deficit and debt statistics

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

Progress is visible; however as regards the reporting of the EDP notification, some principles for completion of the tables have not been followed. Efforts should be maintained in order to meet the legislative requirements. The timeliness of EDP

notifications is noticeable improved for April 2017 and October 2017 EDP notifications. Moreover, Albania provided in October 2014 a "*Draft-Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA.*" Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Albania in November 2015.

Annual government finance statistics

Albania has submitted (twice) ESA table 2 and ESA table 9 data covering 2010-2015. While there are still some shortcomings in adherence to the ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, this can be considered as an important step forward. Albania aims to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure. Efforts should continue to progress on compiling a complete set of GFS tables. An important step forward would be to assure consistency among all compiled GFS and EDP data. See also section 7.2, quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

Albania made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide full historic time series (from 1990 onwards) and provides latest data (up to 2016) on energy, including the share of renewable energy. EU-SILC 2016 data have been provided but no agreement has been reached yet on the publication of poverty indicators. No other Europe 2020 indicators are available yet, however in 2017, Albania has started to transmit LFS data, which is required for the indicators on employment and education, to Eurostat.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In 2017, Albania has punctually reported ITSS data for the majority of the required by the regulation services breakdown, but only with partner total world; data for reference year 2016, as well as voluntary revisions of years 2013 to 2015 were transmitted. Albania has participated in the IPA 2012 and 2015 funded project and has already improved aspects of national data collection and processing. Nevertheless, further efforts should be focused on improving the annual ITSS geographical allocation as well as the reporting of FISIM, sub categories of insurance and pension services and other business services. In 2017 Albania transmitted to Eurostat its annual FDI flows and positions figures within the official

deadlines. This second annual FDI delivery to Eurostat highlighted significant efforts made by Albania last year to increase the level of completeness. Indeed, the data coverage by country have increased on the outward side and, for the first time, Albania provided the inward FDI positions with an activity breakdown. Outward FDI positions and FDI income data are not yet available.

7.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2017 Albania continued to transmit all seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output side and non-seasonally adjusted figures from expenditure side in current prices, previous year prices and chain linked volume. Still time series are shorter than expected (2008Q1-2017Q3). Concerning income, population and employment, Albania does not transmit any quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

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

Labour market statistics

With the delivery of 2017 Q1 to Q3 data Albania started transmitting LFS data to Eurostat. Data for more quarters and years will have to be transmitted in the near future to prepare for a regular transmission in line with EU Regulation 0577/1998. Monthly unemployment figures cannot be calculated yet. Neither labour cost index nor job vacancy statistics were transmitted. Albania is expected to transmit Labour Cost Survey data, for reference year 2016, by the deadline of June 2018.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

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

Short-term business statistics

Albania has started with their first short-term business statistics data transmissions of STS construction indicators to Eurostat in December 2017. Eventually further transmissions could be started even if the short time series and lower frequency of data collection do not yet fully correspond to all STS requirements. Albania has not yet transmitted any national reference metadata in ESMS format.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2017, Albania provided detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. The Institute of Statistics of Albania (INSTAT) provided all mandatory and optional data elements.

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

According to their self-assessment, Albania publishes TEC statistics for reference years 2013-2016 on their website. However, no TEC data were transmitted to Eurostat so far. Albania has only recently started to compile statistics on TIC. Albania is thus encouraged to intensify their efforts to transmit TEC data to Eurostat and to finalise the production of TIC data and transmit them to Eurostat.

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

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

8. Economic statistics, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)

8.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

Bosnia and Herzegovina started to report data according to ESA 2010 methodology in May 2017. Gross Domestic Product by output and expenditure approaches are provided in current and previous year prices and in chain linked volume. Annual data series for output approach cover the years 2005-2015, while the time series for GDP by expenditure approach cover the years 2007-2016. Data on GDP by the income approach, population and employment are still missing. Neither non-financial sector accounts nor financial accounts data have yet been provided. Data transmissions to Eurostat were still sent via E-mail, i.e. standard transmissions (via EDAMIS in SDMX format) still need to be introduced.

Regional accounts

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not provide any data in the field of regional accounts.

Government deficit and debt statistics

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

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

Annual government finance statistics

Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted pilot transmissions of ESA table 2 and ESA table 9 data covering 2013-2014. Bosnia and Herzegovina has participated in an IPA programme

with an aim to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure. Efforts should continue to progress on compiling a complete set of GFS tables.

Europe 2020 indicators

Data on primary and final energy consumption is available for Bosnia and Herzegovina for the years 2014-2016. No other Europe 2020 indicators are available as of today. LFS data have not been transmitted by Bosnia and Herzegovina so far. Concerning EU-SILC Bosnia and Herzegovina sent microdata concerning a pilot survey collection for 2016. No poverty indicators can be published.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Bosnia and Herzegovina sent ITSS data for reference year 2016 and revisions for years 2014-2015, in January 2018 and has been transmitting annual ITSS (BPM6) data to Eurostat regularly since 2015 (data available on Eurostat reference database since reference year 2014). The data cover the majority of the services items (still few are missing) and follow the geographical breakdown required by the regulation. Bosnia and Herzegovina has been participating in IPA 2012 and IPA 2015 programs and has, therefore, improved the national data collection and compilation systems. Bosnia and Herzegovina aims to further improve its annual ITSS data production process especially aspects of remaining missing items, data validation and dissemination. Eurostat has not yet received any annual FDI data from Bosnia and Herzegovina, therefore is not in a position to make any qualitative evaluation. The Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina should start the reporting(s) to Eurostat as soon as possible to allow such an evaluation.

8.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2017 Bosnia and Herzegovina switches from ESA 95 to ESA 2010 for quarterly accounts by output and expenditure approaches. Bosnia and Herzegovina send non-seasonally adjusted output components for 2012Q1 to 2017Q1 and expenditure components for 2008Q1 to 2016Q4. No quarterly national accounts data series have been provided on income, population and employment.

Quarterly government finance statistics

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

Labour market statistics

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

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Bosna and Herzegovina did not provide HICP data to Eurostat in 2017.

Short-term business statistics

Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly transmit STS data on production in industry and in construction. Transmission of data on industrial turnover started recently. Monthly data on building permits will become publishable after the change of the base year from 2010 to 2015 in 2018, starting with time series from 2013. ESMS metadata have been updated on production and building permits indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2017, Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS) provided all mandatory and optional data elements.

The monthly data of Bosnia and Herzegovina are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2008.

According to the information outlined the Strategy Handbook of Bosnia and Herzegovina for ITGS, Bosnia and Herzegovina publishes TEC statistics no later than 12 months after the end of the observed period. However, no TEC data were transmitted to Eurostat so far.

In 2017, Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted for the first time TIC statistics to Eurostat covering the reference periods 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. However, the data provided were not in line (contain significant discrepancies) with those already available in the COMEXT database.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is thus encouraged to make further efforts to finalize the production of TEC in 2018. Further efforts should also be undertaken to improve quality of TIC data transmitted to Eurostat.

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina does not transmit yet balance of payments and international investment position statistics to Eurostat.

9. Economic statistics, Kosovo (XK)

9.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2017 Kosovo transmitted most of the main output components in current and previous year prices according to the ESA 2010 methodology (introduced in 2014). Annual data series for output and expenditure approaches cover the years 2008 – 2016. Data in chain linked volume are missing. Data on income, population and employment are missing. Non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts data have not yet been provided.

Regional accounts

Kosovo did not provide any data in the field of regional accounts.

Government deficit and debt statistics

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

Annual government finance statistics

Kosovo has provided ESA table 2 and ESA table 9/ NTL for the time period 2014-2015. Kosovo aims to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure, as well as data availability and quality. Efforts should continue to progress on compiling a complete set of GFS tables.

Europe 2020 indicators

Data on primary and final energy consumption is available for Kosovo for the years 2001-2016. No other Europe 2020 indicators are available as of today, however Kosovo started transmitting LFS data to Eurostat, which is needed for the indicators on employment and education (see section: 'labour market statistics'). Concerning EU-SILC, it was planned to launch a full scale survey in Q4/2017.

Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

In September 2017 Kosovo reported to Eurostat annual ITSS data for reference year 2016 within the regulation deadline and following the official reporting standards. Moreover, back data from reference year 2014 are also available on Eurostat reference database, as Kosovo has been regularly reporting annual ITSS data since 2015. The available data cover a quite good part of the partners and services items required by the regulation. Kosovo has participated in IPA 2012 and IPA 2015 and has therefore improved significantly the national ITSS collection and production systems. Nevertheless, more efforts should be undertaken in order to further improve the detailed services breakdown required by the regulation as well as the respective geographical allocation. In September 2017 Kosovo transmitted to Eurostat consistent annual FDI flows and positions within the requested deadline, and with a huge improvement in the level of details provided to Eurostat. This second transmission to Eurostat has put forward significant efforts done by the Central Bank of Kosovo to comply with official FDI requirements, as FDI income (inward side only) and FDI positions data were provided for the first time with detailed breakdowns by country and activity. Reverse FDI data and separate FDI data by functional category (with/without fellow enterprises) are not available and, for the time being, Eurostat is not in a position to evaluate to which extent the Central Bank of Kosovo is able to fully implement the extended directional principle. Kosovo should continue its efforts in delivering more detailed FDI data and by providing more methodological information to Eurostat regarding their FDI data compilation process.

9.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

Kosovo transmitted non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from output and expenditure sides in current and previous year prices by ESA 2010 methodology. Still time series are shorter than expected (2010Q1-2017Q2). Concerning income, population and employment, Kosovo does not transmit any quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Kosovo has not provided any quarterly government finance statistics 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

With the delivery of 2017Q1 data Kosovo started transmitting LFS data to Eurostat. Data for more quarters and years will have to be transmitted to prepare for a regular transmission in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community. No monthly unemployment data, job vacancy statistics nor labour cost indices have been transmitted by Kosovo. Among participants, Kosovo is the only one that did not run a Labour Cost Survey for reference year 2016.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

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

Short-term business statistics

Kosovo has not yet started with regular STS data and metadata transmission. IPA funded projects however show that they are building up the capacity to start their first STS data transmissions in the coming years.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2017, Kosovo transmitted detailed monthly statistics to Eurostat on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. The Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) provided all mandatory and optional data elements.

The monthly data of Kosovo are available in Eurostat's COMEXT database from January 2004.

In 2017, Kosovo provided few and very experimental TEC data to Eurostat. However, due to the high number of inconsistencies and blank cells in the tables, the data could not be processed. Kosovo also provided experimental TIC statistics for the first time.

Kosovo is thus encouraged to intensify their efforts in view to improve the production of TEC data and to complete the production of TIC data.

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

Kosovo started the regular transmission of quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data according to the BPM6 methodology in December 2016. Data are timeliness compliant with the Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. By 31 January 2018 the series cover the period 2009Q1-2017Q3 for balance of payments and 2012Q1-2017Q3 for international investment position statistics. Balance of payment series starting from 2014Q1 are sent with full geographical breakdown, while previous periods are sent only with partner "rest of the world".

Kosovo does not transmit monthly balance of payments statistics to Eurostat.

10. Monetary and Financial Statistics

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

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

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

A subset of interest rates statistics data (Money Market and Capital Market Rates) are collected from participants.

MFS Data available for participants

<i>Participants</i>	<i>Monetary and Financial Statistics available to the ECB (23 February 2018)</i>
Montenegro	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	IRS
Turkey	IRS
Serbia	IRS, MIR
Albania	IRS
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Kosovo	IRS, MIR in preparation

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

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

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

Annexes

Annex I: Availability of annual data

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

11. ANNEX

11.1. Annex I Availability of annual data

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series ⁽²⁾	ME	MK ⁽⁴⁾
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices				
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
	Breakdown A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices				
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2015
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2016	ND	2000-2015
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2015
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2015
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2014
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
	Breakdown by asset	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2016	2006-2016	2000-2016

- 1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2017.
- 2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995 in the ESA 2010 regulation.
- 3) Breakdown A10+C concerns NACE Rev. 2 classification
- 4) In this and all following tables 'MK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusions of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations level.
- 5) In this and all following tables 'XK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	1998-2016	ND	2005-2015	ND
	Breakdown A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	1998-2016	ND	2005-2015	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	1998-2016	ND	2005-2015	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	1998-2016	ND	2005-2015	ND
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households	1995-2016	ND	2000-2015	1995-2016	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2016	ND	2000-2015	1995-2016	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	1998-2016	ND	2007-2016	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2016	ND	ND	1995-2016	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2016	ND	ND	1995-2016	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2016	ND	ND	1995-2016	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P5	Capital formation (should be Gross capital formation)	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
	- Breakdown by asset	1995-2016	ND	ND	1995-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2007-2016	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	1998-2016	ND	2007-2016	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2016	ND	2000-2016	1995-2016	1998-2016	ND	2007-2016	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2017.

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

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

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

Table I.3: Annual national accounts – population and employment ⁽¹⁾

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
POP	Total population	1995-2016	ND	2000-2014	1995-2016	ND	1995-2016	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2016	2013-2016	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2016	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	1998-2016	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2016	2013-2015	2000-2014	ND	1998-2016	ND	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2016	ND	2000-2014	ND	1998-2016	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2016	ND	2000-2014	ND	1998-2016	ND	ND	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2017.

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

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

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

Table I.4: Regional accounts ⁽¹⁾

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)									
NUTS II									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2016	2006-2016	2010-2016	2011-2016	2006-2014	2008-2015	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	2000-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	2000-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2015	ND	2010-2015	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	2000-2015	ND	2010-2015	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	2000-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	2000-2015	ND	2000-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NUTS III									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2015	2006-2016	2010-2015	2011-2015	2006-2014	2008-2015	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2015	ND	2010-2015	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	2000-2015	ND	2010-2015	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
Household accounts by region (table 1300 of ESA 2010, NUTS II)									
Allocation of primary income account of households									
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
Secondary distribution of income account of households									
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	2000-2015	ND	ND	2011-2015	ND	ND	ND	ND
ND	Data not available								
	Required reference periods not entirely available								
	Full compliance								

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

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

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series (t)	ME	MK	RS	TR ³	AL	BA	XK
Net borrowing/net lending									
S13	General government	t-4 years	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
S1311	- Central government	t-4 years	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
S1312	- State government	t-4 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S1313	- Local government	t-4 years	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
S1314	- Social security funds	t-4 years	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
General government consolidated gross debt									
AF2	Currency and deposits	t-4 years	ND	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	NA	ND
AF3	Debt securities	t-4 years	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
AF31	- Short-term	t-4 years	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
AF32	- Long-term	t-4 years	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
AF4	Loans	t-4 years	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
AF41	- Short-term	t-4 years	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
AF42	- Long-term	t-4 years	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	t-4 years	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
D41	Interest (consolidated)	t-4 years	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	t-4 years	2013-2017*	2013-2016	2012-2017*	2013-2016	2013-2016	2014	ND

1) Annual data at t+3 months, updated at t+9 months. Required length of series: year t (planned), t-1, t-2, t-3, t-4 years. For candidate countries, Eurostat encourages reporting at t+4 months and t+10 months.
2) In accordance with the definitions and rules laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009, as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 679/2010.
3) Eurostat is unable at this stage to assess the compliance with ESA 2010
* 2017 data refers to forecasted data

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

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

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Main aggregates of general government – Table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S13	General government	From 1995	ND	2011-2015	2013-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
S1311	- Central government	From 1995	ND	2011-2015	2013-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
S1312	- State government	From 1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S1313	- Local government	From 1995	ND	2011-2015	2013-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
S1314	- Social security funds	From 1995	ND	2011-2015	2013-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
Detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – Table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S13	General government	From 1995	ND	2011-2014	2005-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
S1311	- Central government	From 1995	ND	2011-2014	2005-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
S1312	- State government	From 1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S1313	- Local government	From 1995	ND	2011-2014	2005-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
S1314	- Social security funds	From 1995	ND	2011-2014	2005-2016	2009-2015	2010-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – Table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S13	General government	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S1311	- Central government	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S1312	- State government	From 1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S1313	- Local government	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S1314	- Social security funds	From 1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND	Data not available
	Data does not cover all required periods or was transmitted after deadline

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

Indicator	Most relevant starting period of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Price Stability								
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices								
HICP, 12 main categories	2005/M1	2012M1/ (1) 2017M10	2005M1/ (1) 2017M12	2005M1/ 2017M12	1996M1/ 2017M12	2017M1/ 2017M12	ND	2015M1/ 2017M12
HICP, COICOP 3-4	2005/M1	2012M1/ (1) 2017M10	2005M1/ (1) 2017M12	2005M1/ 2017M12	1996M1/ 2017M12	2017M1/ 2017M12	ND	2015M1/ 2017M12

1) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2018

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

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

**2017 data refers to forecasts

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

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

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 1995

Table I.9: Europe 2020 indicators

Code	Indicator	Length of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed									
t2020_10	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64) ⁽¹⁾	1993-2016	2011-2016 ⁽⁴⁾	2006-2016	ND ⁽¹⁾	2006-2016	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND	ND ⁽¹⁾
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D									
t2020_20	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	1990-2016 ⁽²⁾	2011, 2013-2015	2009-2016	1990-2015	2009-2016	ND	ND	ND
Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 20% compared to 1990									
The share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should be increased to 20%									
Energy efficiency should improve by 20%									
t2020_30	Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990	1990-2015	ND	ND	ND	1990-2015	ND	ND	ND
t2020_31	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	2004-2016	2005-2016	ND	ND	ND	2005-2016	ND	ND
t2020_33	Primary energy consumption	1990-2016	2005-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	2014-2016	2000-2016
t2020_34	Final energy consumption	1990-2016	2005-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	1990-2016	2014-2016	2000-2016

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										
		19 93-2016	2011-2016	2006-2016	2006-2016	2006-2016	2006-2016	2006-2016	2006-2016	
t2020_4_0	Early leavers from education and training ⁽¹⁾	19 93-2016	2011-2016	2006-2016	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾
t2020_4_1	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34) ⁽¹⁾	19 93-2016	2011-2016	2006-2016	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽¹⁾
Poverty should be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion										
t2020_5_0	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (<i>union of the three sub-indicators below</i>)	20 05-2016	ND ⁽³⁾	2006-2016	2013-2016	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	ND
t2020_5_1	People living in households with very low work intensity	20 05-2016	ND ⁽³⁾	2006-2016	2013-2016	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	ND
t2020_5_2	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	20 05-2016	ND ⁽³⁾	2006-2016	2013-2016	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	ND
t2020_5_3	Severely materially deprived people	20 05-2016	ND ⁽³⁾	2006-2016	2013-2016	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	2006-2015	ND

1) First transmissions of LFS data from ME, RS, AL and XA have been received by Eurostat.

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

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

4) Data will be published in April 2018.

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

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

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Annual International Trade In Services	2016	270	268	269	269	266	265	387	269
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	2016	270	267	269	269	266	268	ND	269

ND	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

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

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

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

2) Activity breakdown reported only for partner world.

3) For ITSS data for partner world were provided as well as the geographical breakdown only for export (credit) values.

4) The majority of the required partners are reported

5) Information on FDI income cover only dividends distributed to shareholders

6) Only total FDI income (no geographical breakdown)

7) No FDI income data

ND	Data not available
	Data (partly) available

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

Table II.1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates ^{(1) (2)} at current prices (non-seasonally adjusted)
(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2017 data)

Code	Indicator	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product								
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	357 (2016Q4)	67	60	73	96	126 (2017Q1)	70 (2017Q2)
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	357 (2016Q4)	67	60	73	96	126 (2017Q1)	70 (2017Q2)
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	357 (2016Q4)	67	60	73	96	126 (2017Q1)	70 (2017Q2)
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	357 (2016Q4)	67	60	73	96	126 (2017Q1)	70 (2017Q2)
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product								
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	82	67	60	ND	96	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	ND	ND	ND	73	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	ND	ND	60	ND	96	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	ND	ND	60	ND	96	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	82	67	60	73	96	257 (2016Q4)	ND
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	ND	ND	60	ND	96	257 (2016Q4)	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective	ND	ND	60	ND	96	257 (2016Q4)	ND

	consumption expenditure									
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	ND	ND	60	ND	96	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)		
P5	10. Gross capital formation	82	67	60	ND	ND	257 (2016Q4)	ND		
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	82	ND	60	73	96	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)		
	- Breakdown by asset	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
P52	b) Changes in inventories	82	ND	ND	94 (2017Q1)	ND	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)		
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	257 (2016Q4)	ND		
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	82	67	60	73	96	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)		
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	82	67	60	73	96	257 (2016Q4)	110 (2017Q2)		

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No. 549/2013. Quarterly data are due after T+2 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2017.

2) The table shows the number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat for 2017Q3 data. If these were not transmitted, the latest available quarter is shown.

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

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

Table II.2: Quarterly national accounts – population, employment and income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2017 data)

Code	Indicator	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
POP	Total population	ND	ND	85	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	659 (2015Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	656 (2015Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	656 (2015Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	656 (2015Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	656 (2015Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	656 (2015Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	656 (2015Q4)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	ND	ND	ND	73	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	73	ND	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	ND	ND	ND	73	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	ND	ND	ND	73	ND	ND	ND

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

2) The table shows the number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2017.

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

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

Table II.3: Quarterly government finance statistics (Transmission of Q3 2017 data)

Code	List of variables	AL	ME	MK	RS	TR	BA	XK
TE (and breakdowns)	Total general government expenditure and components	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015Q1-2015Q4	ND	ND
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components	ND	ND	ND	ND	2015Q1-2015Q4	ND	ND
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000Q 1- 2016Q 1	ND

Q3 2017 data not transmitted
The delay in days is more than 90 days

Table II.4: Labour market statistics

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2017 data (except monthly unemployment rate))

List of variables	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2017	ND	ND	67	67	ND	ND	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2017	ND	63	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2017	82	80	114 ⁽¹⁾	63	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND	ND ⁽¹⁾
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2017	ND	ND ⁽²⁾	ND	76 ⁽³⁾	ND	ND	ND

1) Eurostat is in contact with AL and XK to arrange regulation compliant micro data transmissions. Data for RS has to pass final time series checks before first dissemination.

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

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

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

Table II.5: Harmonised indices of consumer prices ⁽¹⁾

Indicator	Most relevant starting period of series	ME	MK	RS	TR	AL	BA	XK
Price Stability								
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices								
HICP, 12 main categories	2005/M1	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2017M10	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2017M12	2005M1/ 2017M12	1996M1/ 2017M12	2017M1/ 2017M12	ND	2015M1/ 2017M12
HICP, COICOP 3-4	2005/M1	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2017M10	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2017M12	2005M1/ 2017M12	1996M1/ 2017M12	2017M1/ 2017M12	ND	2015M1/ 2017M12

1) Dissemination by Eurostat will start in 2018

ND	

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

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

Services										
Turnover	2m	2m	2m	ND	ND (M;L;W)	P (L)	P (L;W)	ND	ND	ND
Number of persons employed	2m	2m	2m	P (L)	ND (M;L)		P (L)	ND	ND	ND
Hours worked	3m	3m	3m	ND	ND		P (W)	ND	ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries	3m	3m	3m		ND (M)			ND	ND	ND
Producer prices	3m	3m	3m 15d	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Notes:

(1) Assessment based on the available data at 1 October 2017;

(2) 1 month and 10 days;

(3) Approximated by producer prices; "M" missing series; "T" timeliness; "L" length of series; "W" no calendar adjustment; "BY" old base year.

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

Table II.7: International trade in goods statistics

Table II.7.a: Receipt dates of detailed statistics

Reporter	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Transmission delay (40 days)	13/03/2017	10/04/2017	10/05/2017	09/06/2017	10/07/2017	09/08/2017	11/09/2017	10/10/2017	09/11/2017	11/12/2017	09/01/2018	09/02/2018
MONTENEGRO	27/02/2017	29/03/2017	25/04/2017	29/05/2017	27/06/2017	31/07/2017	25/08/2017	27/09/2017	01/11/2017	28/11/2017	25/12/2017	26/01/2018
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	07/03/2017	04/04/2017	04/05/2017	05/06/2017	04/07/2017	07/08/2017	11/09/2017	09/10/2017	06/11/2017	07/12/2017	09/01/2018	07/02/2018
SERBIA	17/03/2017	07/04/2017	09/05/2017	08/06/2017	07/07/2017	09/08/2017	08/09/2017	09/10/2017	08/11/2017	08/12/2017	08/01/2018	08/02/2018
TURKEY	28/02/2017	31/03/2017	28/04/2017	31/05/2017	30/06/2017	31/07/2017	29/08/2017	29/09/2017	31/10/2017	30/11/2017	29/12/2017	31/01/2018
ALBANIA	06/03/2017	06/04/2017	05/05/2017	07/06/2017	05/07/2017	09/08/2017	18/08/2017	10/10/2017	09/11/2017	06/12/2017	21/12/2017	05/02/2018
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	21/02/2017	23/03/2017	24/04/2017	22/05/2017	06/07/2017	21/07/2017	22/08/2017	28/09/2017	26/10/2017	28/11/2017	22/12/2017	23/01/2018
KOSOVO	03/03/2017	27/03/2017	08/05/2017	26/05/2017	04/07/2017	26/07/2017	25/08/2017	26/09/2017	26/10/2017	24/11/2017	03/01/2018	25/01/2018

Table II.7.b: Number of days of delay (positive) or advance (negative)

Reporter	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Transmission delay (40 days)	13/03/2017	10/04/2017	10/05/2017	09/06/2017	10/07/2017	09/08/2017	11/09/2017	10/10/2017	09/11/2017	11/12/2017	09/01/2018	09/02/2018
MONTENEGRO	-14	-12	-15	-11	-13	-9	-17	-13	-8	-13	-15	-14
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	-6	-6	-6	-4	-6	-2	0	-1	-3	-4	0	-2
SERBIA	4	-3	-1	-1	-3	0	-3	-1	-1	-3	-1	-1
TURKEY	-13	-10	-12	-9	-10	-9	-13	-11	-9	-11	-11	-9
ALBANIA	-7	-4	-5	-2	-5	0	-24	0	0	-5	-19	-4
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	-20	-18	-16	-18	-4	-19	-20	-12	-14	-13	-18	-17
KOSOVO	-10	-14	-2	-14	-6	-14	-17	-14	-14	-17	-6	-15

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

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

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Balance of payments									
Monthly Balance of Payments	2017M11	44	ND	+16 ³	ND	0	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2017Q3	85	-7 ³	-27 ³	-7 ³	-7	-6	ND	-6
Quarterly International Investment Position	2017Q3	85	ND	+2 ³	+2 ³	-7 ³	ND	ND	-6

¹ Data provided according to BPM6 methodology

² Data made available by 31 January 2018

³ Data were provided only for partner rest of the world

ND	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

Indicator	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Monthly Balance of Payments	ND	2011M1-2017M11	ND	2007M1-2017M11	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2013Q1-2017Q3	2011Q1-2017Q3	2015Q1-2017Q3	2011Q1-2017Q3	2010Q1-2017Q3	ND	2009Q1-2017Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	ND	2011Q1-2017Q3	2015Q1-2017Q3	2014Q1-2017Q3	ND	ND	2012Q1-2017Q3