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In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Türkiye on 16 May 2023, delegations will find attached the "Progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Türkiye 2023".



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

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**Progress report on the
action plan on economic, monetary and financial
statistics for the Western Balkans and Türkiye
(2023 EFC WB&T report)**

2023

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1. Executive summary

This report presents the progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina (which was granted candidate status by the European Council in December 2022), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye (candidate countries) and Kosovo* (potential candidate) in the priority areas of economic, monetary and financial statistics during 2022. This stocktaking reflects data transmitted by the end of December 2022. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

In 2022, the Western Balkans and Türkiye moved closer to achieving the objectives of the action plan. Given the importance of reliable and up-to-date data (as underlined at the dialogue meeting), its full implementation should continue to take utmost priority.

Annual national accounts

All partners covered **annual national accounts (main aggregates)** data using the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010). Nearly all provide data for most output and expenditure variables in current and previous year's prices and in chain-linked volumes. Coverage continued to improve mainly for the delivery of some expenditure variables (e.g. the annual asset breakdown of gross capital formation). Most participants made progress with respect to the transmission of annual income, however, the coverage is not always complete and the length of time series is limited for all partners except Albania and Serbia. All partners provided population and employment data (except Türkiye) as well as employment by industry (except Türkiye) in the national accounts framework (with time series shorter than expected). Türkiye provided only total population. A general shortcoming of the national accounts data is the length of series, most of which do not start from 1995 as required by ESA 2010. Only Albania and Serbia send data from 1995, while Türkiye does so from 1998. In most cases, efforts need to be stepped up as regards the coverage and timeliness of annual national accounts in all areas, but the biggest room for improvement is in the area of employment. While partners also started to transmit detailed aggregates by industry and expenditure breakdowns, most of them still need to substantially expand their transmissions, and start the transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. Data are often still

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

flagged as not for publication, mostly for employment and least for expenditure breakdowns. Partners should also continue efforts to close remaining gaps for annual financial accounts (North Macedonia, Albania and Türkiye) or start their compilation. All partners still need to start compiling pension entitlements tables.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for population and employment and to further improve timeliness and the length of time series. With respect to further main aggregates, Bosnia and Herzegovina still needs to substantially expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start transmissions of capital stocks and balance sheets. Bosnia and Herzegovina should start compiling annual non-financial sector accounts. Bosnia and Herzegovina should start compiling annual financial accounts and pension entitlements tables.
ME	Montenegro should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables and should provide employment by industry in hours worked. In addition, Montenegro should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of a large part of the data. With respect to further main aggregates, Montenegro still needs to strongly expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start the compilation of balance sheets. Montenegro should regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts. Montenegro should start compiling annual financial accounts and pension entitlements tables.
MK	North Macedonia should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables, employment by industry in hours worked and make further efforts on timeliness (some series are still not available for 2021) and in solving outstanding issues identified during validation checks. North Macedonia should also further improve the length of time series. With respect to further main aggregates, North Macedonia still needs to substantially expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. North Macedonia should compile non-financial sector accounts that are ready for publication. North Macedonia should improve the compilation of annual financial accounts and start compiling pension entitlements tables.
AL	Albania should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure components of national accounts and GDP data on the income side. It should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of the data. With respect to further main aggregates, Albania still needs to strongly expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. Albania should compile non-financial sector accounts that are ready for publication. Albania should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for annual financial accounts tables, and should start compiling pension entitlements tables.
RS	Serbia should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data on employment and data on income components. With respect to further main aggregates, Serbia still needs to complete its detailed industry breakdowns and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. Serbia should compile and publish quarterly non-financial sector accounts. Serbia should start compiling annual financial accounts for all sectors and pension entitlements tables.

Partner	Remaining issues
TR	Türkiye should continue efforts to close remaining gaps in reporting annual national accounts data for output, expenditure and income variables, with special emphasis on proving employment data. Türkiye should also further improve the length of time series and continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data. With respect to additional main aggregates, Türkiye still needs to strongly expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. Türkiye should compile and publish quarterly non-financial sector accounts. Türkiye should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for annual financial accounts tables, and should start compiling pension entitlements tables.
XK	Kosovo should continue efforts to improve timeliness and the coverage of national accounts by closing remaining gaps for the expenditure and income components, population and employment. Furthermore, it should work on removing flags preventing publication of the annual data on income, population and employment in persons and to further improve the length of time series. With respect to further main aggregates, Kosovo still needs to strongly expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. Kosovo should compile non-financial sector accounts that are ready for publication. Kosovo should start compiling annual financial accounts and pension entitlements tables.

Regional accounts

In **regional accounts**, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye provided data in 2022. However, there are still considerable gaps in the reported figures and partners should step up efforts to improve the coverage of indicators other than gross value added (GVA) and population, e.g. employment data. In 2022, Kosovo provided data at national level.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should provide data in relevant regional tables.
ME	None.
MK	North Macedonia should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for employment in hours worked and household accounts although it consists of a single statistical region at NUTS level 2.
AL	Albania should continue efforts to improve coverage in employment and household accounts data, compensation of employees and gross fixed capital formation. Albania should also improve the length of time series.
RS	Serbia should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of employment data, compensation of employees and household accounts. Furthermore, it should work on employment data in hours worked.
TR	Türkiye should continue efforts to close gaps in reporting regional data for compensation of employees, gross fixed capital formation and household accounts, with special emphasis on providing employment data. Türkiye should also further improve the length of time series.

Partner	Remaining issues
XK	Kosovo should continue efforts to provide data in relevant regional tables.

Government deficit and debt statistics

On annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, there are still notable data gaps and methodological issues, although some progress has been made. The coverage and compliance varies across countries. All partners, except Montenegro, have been submitting EDP notification tables on a biannual basis. Montenegro's transmissions had been irregular in the past, with only headlines figures transmitted, so no assessment of compliance could be made and no progress was made in recent years. As regards North Macedonia, a rather slow pace of improving adherence to the methodology and data transmissions required under ESA 2010 was observed in 2022. In all cases, efforts should be stepped up to meet the methodological and legislative requirements in line with ESA 2010.

Further efforts should focus on ensuring the full completion of EDP tables and improving the completion of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables as well as other relevant statistical information needed for data quality assessment, including the EDP inventory.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to comply with ESA 2010, in particular to improve sector coverage, timeliness and coverage of EDP data transmissions and to further improve the coverage of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables.
ME	Montenegro should intensify efforts to meet legislative requirements and provide EDP data to Eurostat on a biannual basis.
MK	North Macedonia should intensify efforts in order to reach a full compliance with the ESA 2010, by improving the timeliness and coverage of EDP reporting. North Macedonia needs to solve basic technical consistency issues. Also, the implementation of the accrual principle and long-standing open issues related to the sectorisation of units should be resolved. North Macedonia should also intensify efforts to compile the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables. The relevant institutions involved in the compilation of the EDP reporting should work closely together with the main aim to improve the coverage and timeliness of EDP reporting. The lack of the qualified personnel in the NSI should be addressed. It should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of the data.

Partner	Remaining issues
AL	Albania should continue efforts to compile and transmit EDP data fully consistent with ESA 2010, and not only on a best efforts basis, and should continue work to remove flags preventing publication of data. Coverage and timeliness, notably of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables should be improved. Further methodological work is expected to fully adhere to ESA 2010, in particular, the implementation of the accrual principle, solving consolidation and classification issues, and improving the quality of data, in particular in EDP table 3.
RS	Serbia should continue efforts to further adhere to ESA 2010. In particular, the sector coverage between the EDP tables 2 and 3 should be aligned in accordance with ESA 2010, with the main aim to significantly improve the quality of data and coverage of units in the EDP table 2, which is still considered only as experimental. Serbia should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of the deficit data. Serbia should also continue efforts to improve the completeness of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables.
TR	Türkiye should continue efforts to further adhere to ESA 2010, namely on taxes, sector classification of units and accrual adjustments. TURKSTAT is yet to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (protocol) for EDP cooperation with the Central Bank and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. Furthermore, improvements in the coverage of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables is expected.
XK	Kosovo should continue efforts to improve the coverage and timeliness of the EDP tables by subsectors and well as to start completing the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables. Further methodological work is expected to fully adhere to ESA 2010. Special attention should be given, among others, to the improvement of sector coverage and implementation of the market/non-market test for all public units.

Annual Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

As regards **annual GFS**, most partners are not providing all tables and the time coverage differs from one to the other. Only Albania and Kosovo are providing all annual non-financial tables (main aggregates, detailed taxes and social contributions and government expenditure by function). Montenegro is still not providing any GFS data.

Nevertheless, in the course of 2022, some progress in terms of timeliness and coverage was made. In all cases, efforts should be stepped up to meet methodological and legislative requirements.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to comply with ESA 2010, in particular to improve sector coverage, timeliness and coverage. Issues related to access to data sources still need to be solved.
ME	Montenegro should strongly intensify efforts to meet legislative requirements, by commencing development of GFS.
MK	North Macedonia should ensure internal and cross-table consistency within GFS as well as with EDP. North Macedonia should continue methodological work to fully

Partner	Remaining issues
	adhere to ESA 2010. It should prioritise adequate resources for the compilation of GFS tables and develop ESA table 11. Improving the timeliness and capacity for correcting transmitted data is encouraged. North Macedonia should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data.
AL	Albania should continue methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010, in particular, the implementation of the accrual principle, solving consolidation and classification issues and improving the quality of the data. Albania should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data.
RS	Serbia should undertake further efforts to ensure adherence to ESA 2010. Serbia should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data.
TR	Türkiye should continue methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010. Capital transfers for capital injections should be made visible. Türkiye should develop ESA table 11. Timeliness of ESA table 2 should gradually be improved (t-1 reference year).
XK	Kosovo should continue methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010 methodology and coverage. Improving timeliness, including the timeliness of revision of transmitted data is encouraged. Kosovo should undertake efforts to improve cross-table consistency within GFS. Kosovo should prioritise adequate resources for compilation of GFS tables.

Annual International Trade in Services Statistics (ITSS)

In 2022, all partners except Türkiye transmitted **ITSS** data more or less on time, for different periods. Türkiye did not send data. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia provided more data than last year. Serbia transmitted data of the same coverage as last year. Albania provided less data than last year. Kosovo completed its dataset. All the datasets received were fully consistent.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to improve completeness of the dataset.
ME	Montenegro should improve timeliness and continue efforts to improve completeness of the dataset.
MK	North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve completeness of the dataset.
AL	Albania should make efforts to improve completeness of the 2021 dataset.
RS	Serbia should continue efforts to improve completeness.
TR	Türkiye should make efforts to send the data for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.
XK	None.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) statistics

For **FDI statistics**, all partners reported data to Eurostat. The levels of detail varied, partly according to their ability to report FDI information with/without fellow enterprises, activity details and FDI income data including reinvested earnings.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue its efforts to send FDI data in accordance with the integrity rules outlined in the Balance of Payments Vademecum Annex 1 and to send FDI transactions and positions with counterpart/activity breakdowns and income data.
ME	Montenegro should continue its efforts to send FDI data in accordance with the integrity rules outlined in the Balance of Payments Vademecum Annex 1 and to compile FDI statistics with activity breakdowns, reinvested earnings and separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises.
MK	North Macedonia should continue its efforts to send FDI data in accordance with the integrity rules outlined in the Balance of Payments Vademecum Annex 1 and to send the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
AL	Albania should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
RS	Serbia should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
TR	Türkiye should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as breakdowns by fellow enterprises on the outward side.
XK	Kosovo should continue efforts to send more detailed FDI breakdowns for income, activity data and FDI data with/without fellow enterprises.

R&D statistics

Serbia and Türkiye are compliant as regards **R&D statistics**. Despite having transmitted GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) and PERS (R&D personnel) data, Montenegro and North Macedonia have some minor compliance issues (related to implementing the *Frascati Manual 2015*). Montenegro has developed the GBARD (Government Budget Allocations for R&D) statistics methodology but has yet to produce GBARD data. North Macedonia has started a survey on GBARD statistics but has yet to transmit data to Eurostat. Bosnia and Herzegovina updated GERD and PERS data. For the first time, Albania transmitted GBARD statistics, and regarding R&D statistics (GERD and PERS), it has started to conduct R&D surveys. Kosovo has yet to provide data.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to improve the timeliness and completeness of the GBARD and R&D dataset. Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to deliver the GBARD data to Eurostat in the required (SDMX)

Partner	Remaining issues
	format.
ME	Montenegro should improve the timeliness of R&D data and continue efforts to improve the completeness of the dataset. Montenegro has yet to transmit GBARD data.
MK	North Macedonia has yet to transmit GBARD data.
AL	Albania has started to conduct R&D surveys but has yet to transmit R&D (GERD and PERS) data. Albania should improve the timeliness of GBARD data.
RS	Serbia should continue efforts to improve the timeliness of GBARD data and the preliminary R&D data.
TR	Türkiye should continue efforts to improve the timeliness of regional data ¹ .
XK	Kosovo has yet to provide data.

Quarterly national accounts (QNA)

In 2022, the Western Balkans and Türkiye continued to make progress on the coverage and timeliness of their **QNA**. They all transmitted at least some expenditure 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, variables in non-adjusted form were only provided by Serbia (1995Q1-2022Q3), Türkiye (1998Q1-2022Q3) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (2000Q1-2022Q2, not yet validated). Timeliness improved for QNA output and expenditure: North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye almost met the standard (T+2 months) deadlines of the ESA 2010 transmission programme². Montenegro, Albania, and Kosovo transmitted 2022Q3 before the end of 2022 while Bosnia and Herzegovina has not yet transmitted data for this period. Only Serbia (for the full time series) provided quarterly data on population and employment in the national accounts framework. Substantial improvements in these areas are therefore still required. More data should also be flagged as publishable.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to provide the data on time, to close remaining gaps for population and employment, and to further improve the length of time series.
ME	Montenegro should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables, and should provide GDP by income, population and updated employment data. In addition, Montenegro should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of a large part of the data and to further improve the length of time series.
MK	North Macedonia should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables and should provide GDP by income as well as population and employment

¹ Data was transmitted after the cut-off date.

² As set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013

Partner	Remaining issues
	data. North Macedonia should also further improve the length of time series.
AL	Albania should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables and should provide GDP by income as well as population and employment data. Albania should also further improve the length of time series.
RS	Serbia should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of a large part of the data.
TR	Türkiye should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables and should provide population and employment data. Türkiye should also further improve the length of time series.
XK	Kosovo should continue efforts to improve timeliness and the coverage of national accounts by closing remaining gaps for the main expenditure, income and employment by industry variables. Furthermore, it should extend the time series for population and employment and improve the length of time series of all tables.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Some progress regarding **quarterly GFS** was noted in 2022. Serbia provided table 25 for the first time for 2013Q1–2022Q2 on an experimental basis. In 2022, Türkiye and Kosovo continued providing table 25, covering in both cases the quarters from 2015Q1-2021Q4. Albania made good progress in 2022 as all quarterly tables were transmitted, including table 25 covering 2017Q1-2022Q3. North Macedonia provided table 25 covering 2017Q1-2018Q4 in 2021, but no further progress was observed during 2022.

Bosnia and Herzegovina continued providing quarterly general government debt data (ESA table 28) for general government and increased the length of time series, now covering 2000Q1-2022Q2. Serbia continued regular transmission of ESA table 28, covering 2014Q1-2022Q3.

In 2022, Albania and Türkiye provided table 27 for the first time. Albania's data transmission covered the reference quarters 2017Q1-2021Q4. For Türkiye, the transmission covered the reference quarters 2015Q1-2022Q2.

All partners should continue their efforts to expand data availability and meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake efforts to develop quarterly non-financial and financial GFS accounts.
ME	Montenegro should strongly intensify efforts to meet legislative requirements. While a development of quarterly GFS needs to be pursued, this needs to be preceded by a

Partner	Remaining issues
	development of annual GFS and by establishing prerequisites (institutional responsibilities, sectorisation, data sources, etc.).
MK	North Macedonia should develop regular quarterly GFS tables, by first transmitting ESA table 25 on a regular basis and also by developing the reporting of quarterly financial accounts and debt. Equal coverage to annual data and consistency with annual data (ESA table 2 and EDP) needs to be ensured.
AL	Albania should ensure coherence with annual non-financial data and debt, coherence between financial balance sheets and Maastricht debt, and consistency within the tables. Albania is also encouraged to expand coverage to the most recent quarters (including by extrapolating in cases where data sources are not providing complete coverage).
RS	Serbia should intensify its efforts to set up a system to compile all quarterly GFS data in order to meet all methodological and legislative requirements. Serbia should undertake further efforts to ensure adherence to ESA 2010. Developing and reporting quarterly financial accounts data is also encouraged.
TR	Türkiye should undertake efforts to provide quarterly debt data. Türkiye is also encouraged to expand coverage to the most recent quarters (including by extrapolating in cases where data sources are not providing complete coverage).
XK	Kosovo should expand extrapolation using appropriate direct source data and indicators. Kosovo should undertake efforts to develop and transmit quarterly financial data. Kosovo needs to improve actuality and revision of data transmitted and to ensure cross-table consistency. Kosovo should prioritise adequate resources for compilation of GFS tables is encouraged.

Labour market statistics

On **labour market statistics**, the situation changed in 2021 with the entry into force of Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700. Before 2021, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye had provided Eurostat with quarterly LFS micro data in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 for several years. Since then, only Serbia has continued regular quarterly data transmission, while Montenegro, North Macedonia and Türkiye did not provide any data. Albania and Kosovo started transmitting first quarterly LFS datasets before 2021, but the data are not yet ready for dissemination. Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided data from the first quarter of 2021. Only Montenegro and Türkiye have transmitted monthly unemployment figures (data until September 2022 in the case of Türkiye). All candidate countries have run a Labour Cost Survey for 2020 (LCS 2020). However Montenegro and North Macedonia have not yet transmitted the datasets to Eurostat. Serbia provided labour cost index (LCI) data, but no quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS) data. North Macedonia provided JVS from 2012 onwards. It has undertaken to compute a labour cost index but has not yet transmitted it to Eurostat. Türkiye delivers partial LCI data (missing NACE sections O, P, Q, R and S) and has

transmitted quarterly JVS from 2021Q2 onwards. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo have not transmitted either JVS or LCI data to Eurostat.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should provide quality reports on the LFS regularly. It should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly Unemployment data to Eurostat. Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake efforts to develop JVS and LCI data collections.
ME	Montenegro should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. Montenegro should work on making its experimental monthly Unemployment data publishable. LCS 2020 still needs to be transmitted to Eurostat. Montenegro should undertake efforts to develop JVS and LCI data collections.
MK	North Macedonia should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. North Macedonia should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly Unemployment data to Eurostat. It still needs to transmit LCS 2020 to Eurostat. North Macedonia should work on further developing its LCI.
AL	Albania should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. Albania should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly Unemployment data to Eurostat. Albania should undertake efforts to develop JVS and LCI data collections.
RS	Serbia should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly Unemployment data to Eurostat. Serbia should undertake efforts to develop JVS data collection.
TR	Türkiye should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. Türkiye should undertake efforts to improve the timeliness and regularity of its monthly Unemployment data transmissions. Türkiye should work on extending the scope of LCI (NACE sections O, P, Q, R and S are currently missing) and updating annual weights transmitted.
XK	Kosovo should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. Kosovo should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly Unemployment data to Eurostat and to develop JVS and LCI data collections.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

All partners except Bosnia and Herzegovina provide Eurostat with **HICP** data. Eurostat started disseminating HICP data for Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo in December 2022.

Montenegro has transmitted HICP data at 5-digit ECOICOP level covering the period from January 2015 onwards and has started regular HICP transmissions. Serbia's HICP data have been disseminated since October 2016, while the HICP for North Macedonia has been disseminated since March 2018. Türkiye provides the HICP in line with the transmission requirements and its data are released by Eurostat. Albania started dissemination of HICP at national level in February 2017. Kosovo started transmitting HICP data in 2017.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to provide data.
ME	Montenegro should undertake efforts to compile and transmit to Eurostat HICP at

Partner	Remaining issues
	constant taxes (HICP-CT).
MK	None.
AL	Albania should undertake efforts to improve the timeliness of HICP data transmissions. Albania should also transmit to Eurostat the experimental HICP-CT data that were compiled for 2021 and, upon validation, begin regular HICP-CT transmissions. Albania should work on developing the classification of HICPs with administered prices (HICP-AP).
RS	None.
TR	Türkiye should undertake efforts to compile and transmit to Eurostat HICP-CT and develop the classification of HICP-AP.
XK	Kosovo should undertake efforts to improve the timeliness of HICP data transmissions. Kosovo should work on the development of the HICP-CT as well as the classification of HICP-AP and transmit them to Eurostat.

Short-term business statistics (STS)

For **STS**, the new legal basis entered into force at the beginning of 2021. STS requirements³ are now stipulated in Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics (EBS regulation) and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics.

Most of the old STS requirements remain intact in the European business statistics regulation's (EBS-R) requirements, and most partners show better compliance with the old STS requirements than with the new EBS requirements.

None of the partners has yet demonstrated compliance with the new EBS-R requirements on quarterly business demography or the monthly services production index. None of them has transmitted a monthly volume indicator for wholesale and motor vehicle sales even if Montenegro, North Macedonia and Türkiye transmit monthly net turnover. The STS reporting requirements changed with the entry into force of the EBS regulation in 2021.

The EBS regulation has a special allowance for future Member States as regards the length of the time series (Regulation 2020/1197, Annex III.E: the 2nd most recent base year change needs to be covered, currently 2010), which has been taken into account in this evaluation.

³ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gq-21-006> (p.99)

Most partners improved their levels of compliance for the STS datasets, nevertheless, only Serbia (10) and Montenegro (8) are fully compliant for more than half of the 14 STS datasets. Türkiye and North Macedonia are fully compliant for 6 datasets each. Bosnia and Herzegovina is fully compliant for 4 datasets and Albania for 2 datasets. Kosovo is not yet even partially compliant for any of the STS datasets.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should start compiling industrial and services producer prices and labour indicators. Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake efforts to fully meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations as well as monthly volume indicators of services.
ME	Montenegro should start compiling services producer prices. It should undertake efforts to meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations as well as monthly volume indicators of services.
MK	North Macedonia should start compiling services producer prices and hours worked. It should undertake efforts to fully meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations as well as monthly volume indicators of services.
AL	Albania should start compiling services producer prices, hours worked, industrial prices and volume indicators. It should undertake efforts to meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations as well as monthly volume indicators of services.
RS	Serbia should start compiling services producer prices and construction prices. It should undertake efforts to fully meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations as well as monthly volume indicators of services.
TR	Türkiye should start transmitting services producer prices and construction volume. It should undertake efforts to fully meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations as well as monthly volume indicators of services.
XK	Kosovo should undertake efforts to meet the STS requirements.

International Trade in Goods Statistics (ITGS)

The Western Balkans and Türkiye all regularly transmit monthly **ITGS** to Eurostat, generally well within the legal deadlines and in line with methodological and technical requirements. In the course of 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye and Kosovo continued the transmission of detailed data in line with the transmission guidelines for intra and extra-EU trade in goods statistics (DOC MET 400 CCs). At present, it is thus only Albania which continues using the legacy data transmission format, still not having completed its test phase as planned in the action plan for 2021. Albania is therefore

encouraged to step up efforts to complete the compilation of detailed data in the new format in the first half of 2023.

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Türkiye and Kosovo transmitted the required 2020 data on ‘trade by enterprise characteristics’ (TEC) according to the new EBS format. These data were consistent and of good quality, leading to their dissemination, with the exception of Montenegro whose data could not be disseminated since a number of inconsistencies were detected in the course of validation. North Macedonia transmitted 2019 TEC data with a delay but these data could be validated successfully and then disseminated. Albania did not provide any revisions of the initial data transmitted in 2018 so that issues detected by Eurostat still remain unaddressed.

As for ‘trade by invoicing currency’ (TIC), the transmission of 2021 data was based on the principle of voluntary participation in the 2022 exercise. All partners, with the exception of Albania, transmitted 2021 TIC data which were consistent and of good quality.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake further efforts to transmit optional tables for TEC data and to implement the new EBS format for the future transmission of TIC data.
ME	Montenegro should eliminate errors in 2020 TEC data so that they can be disseminated by Eurostat. In addition, further efforts should be made to implement the new EBS format for future transmissions of TIC data.
MK	North Macedonia should address recurrent minor issues observed in monthly transmissions of detailed data. Furthermore, North Macedonia should undertake efforts to transmit missing 2020 TEC data as well as to transmit future TIC data in a timely manner.
AL	Albania should undertake further efforts with regard to the production of TEC data by addressing issues reported by Eurostat in 2018. In addition, Albania should step up efforts to finally align its statistical systems with the requirements of DOC MET 400 CCs transmission format for the transmission of detailed monthly ITGS data in the first half of 2023.
RS	None.
TR	Türkiye should undertake further efforts to transmit optional tables for TEC data. Türkiye should transmit future TIC data in the new EBS format and in a timely manner.
XK	Kosovo should undertake further efforts to implement the new EBS format for the future transmission of TIC data.

Balance of payments (BOP) and international investment position (IIP) data

In the area of **BOP statistics**, North Macedonia and Serbia transmit monthly and quarterly data, while Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Türkiye and Kosovo transmit only quarterly data. All reported data are in line with the 6th edition of the *Balance of payments and international investment position manual* (BPM6).

The Western Balkans and Türkiye all transmit quarterly **IIP** data according to the methodological and technical requirements. In October 2022, Montenegro improved its quarterly transmissions, which now cover all quarters for the provided reference periods (until 2022Q2).

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina should transmit monthly BOP and continue efforts to improve geographical breakdown coverage.
ME	Montenegro should transmit monthly BOP. Montenegro should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series for quarterly IIP as well as geographical breakdown coverage.
MK	North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve the timeliness for monthly BOP and quarterly IIP data transmissions as well as geographical breakdown coverage.
AL	Albania should transmit monthly BOP. Albania should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series as well as geographical breakdown coverage.
RS	None.
TR	Türkiye should transmit monthly BOP. Türkiye should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series for quarterly IIP.
XK	Kosovo should transmit monthly BOP.

Monetary and financial statistics

The central banks of the Western Balkans and Türkiye are not required to transmit data to the European Central Bank (ECB) for the compilation of European **monetary and financial statistics**. However, on accession to the EU and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) they would be obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics into line with ECB legal requirements. Early preparation is desirable, *inter alia* because ECB statistical requirements are largely aligned with 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. Accordingly, as soon as partners attain candidate status, the ECB invites them to regularly provide a summary set of national statistical data on a voluntary basis. The ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the

candidate countries' central banks exchanged information and remain in contact regarding prospective reporting requirement and practices, including by means of observer contributions as well as via trainings and seminars.

Since 2009, some central banks of the Western Balkans and Türkiye have also regularly provided an agreed set of key variables via the Bank for International Settlements. The availability of voluntary data transmission remained unchanged during 2022.

Partner	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina would be welcome to commence data transmissions on a voluntary basis.
ME	Montenegro would be welcome to commence data transmissions on a voluntary basis.
MK	North Macedonia would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
AL	Albania would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
RS	Serbia would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
TR	Türkiye would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
XK	Kosovo would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.

The Directorate General Statistics of the ECB remains available for assistance.

2. Introduction

Representatives of the EU Member States, the Western Balkans and Türkiye, the European Commission and the European Central Bank, as well as representatives of the central banks of the Western Balkans and Türkiye, meet annually for their economic policy dialogue to review the developments assessed in a *progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Türkiye*. In their joint conclusions issued on 24 May 2022⁴ they noted that the Western Balkans and Türkiye had made progress in meeting statistical requirements, but that additional efforts were still needed in some areas.

This report assesses the subsequent progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina (which was granted candidate status by the **European Council** in December 2022), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye (candidate countries) and Kosovo* (potential candidate) in specific areas, each in turn, in order to serve as a reference for this exercise (Sections 3 to 9).

This report focuses on part A of the action plan (economic statistics and structural indicators), for which information is collected mainly via national statistical institutes (NSIs) and/or central banks. There are headline targets at EU level for the key areas of the strategy: annual national accounts, government debt and deficit, annual government finance statistics (GFS), convergence criteria, structural indicators and short-term business statistics (STS).

In each case, a distinction is made between:

- **annual statistics and indicators**, i.e. annual national accounts, regional accounts, government deficit and debt statistics for the excessive deficit procedure (EDP), annual GFS, and annual international trade in services (ITSS), foreign direct investment (FDI) and R&D statistics; and
- **infra-annual statistics and indicators**, i.e. quarterly national accounts (QNA), quarterly GFS, labour market statistics, harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP), STS, international trade in goods statistics (ITGS), monthly and quarterly balance of payments (BOP) and quarterly international investment position (IIP) statistics.

⁴ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/56385/st09459-en22.pdf>

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

Section 10 presents developments as regards monetary and some financial statistics.

The tables in the annexes provide detailed information on economic statistics and indicators, as collected by Eurostat. Again, a distinction is made between annual and infra-annual statistics and indicators (Annexes I and II respectively).

This stocktaking reflects data transmitted by the end of December 2022. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

3. Economic statistics, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA)

3.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly transmitted annual national accounts main aggregates in accordance with ESA 2010 methodology. It improved the timeliness of transmissions at T+2, while the T+9 transmissions were received with a delay of 82 days. It transmitted all main GDP by output, expenditure approaches for 2000-2021 in current and previous year's prices and in chain-linked volumes (for output and expenditure as required by the ESA 2010 transmission programme). Income aggregates for 2000-2021, population and employment (in persons) for 2015-2016 and geographical breakdowns of exports and imports (2015-2019) were also transmitted, but flagged as non-publishable. Timeliness needs to be improved (1st transmission 35 days after the transmission programme deadline) as well as the length of time series. With respect to further main aggregates (ESA table 3, 5, 20, 22 and 26), Bosnia and Herzegovina already transmits some expenditure breakdowns, but still needs to expand estimates on gross fixed capital formation by industry and start the compilation of capital stocks and balance sheets. It has not yet provided non-financial sector accounts, annual financial accounts and pension entitlements data.

Regional accounts

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

Government deficit and debt statistics

Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted EDP notification data for the first time in April 2016 (for 2014) in the overview table (EDP table 1) and the general and central government tables showing the transition from deficit to debt (tables 3A and 3B). Since July 2019 onwards, the EDP notifications are provided regularly on a biannual basis (in July and September/October). In 2022, it provided EDP notification tables for 2018-2021.

Following Eurostat's last technical visit to Sarajevo (12-14 November 2019), 63 action points were drafted, mainly relating to the institutional arrangements and the functioning of the inter-institutional working group, the reporting of source data to EDP/GFS compilers, the compilation of EDP according to ESA 2010 and the sector classification of units. Progress on the completion of the action points has been limited so far.

Steps forward have been the publication of the general government list (year 2015 as a reference year) on the website of Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics (BHAS) in January 2021, which was agreed by the GFS Working Group members. The published list of general government units was deemed to be an interim list, accompanied by an appropriate disclaimer on the quality, and without showing sub-sectorisation at this stage. The updated list of general government units for 2019 was published in December 2022.

The October 2022 EDP notification covered the period 2018-2021 with EDP tables 1, 2 and 3 mostly completed. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina provided for the first time the Questionnaire relating to EDP tables with completed tables 1, 2 and 3.

It should continue efforts to adhere to ESA 2010 and to improve the coverage and timeliness of EDP tables and related questionnaires.

Annual government finance statistics

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted ESA table 2 for 2018-2021 and table 9 and the NTL for 2017-2021. Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in an IPA programme in order to develop and improve government revenue and expenditure data. It should maintain its efforts to compile a complete set of GFS tables in line with ESA 2010 methodology, in particular to improve sector coverage, timeliness and coverage. Issues related to access to data sources are currently limiting progress.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2021 as well as revisions for 2018-2020, following official reporting standards. Bosnia and Herzegovina improved the completeness of the data file transmitted, covering more items than in the past and following the geographical breakdown required by the legislation. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Bosnia and Herzegovina from year 2014 onwards. Bosnia and Herzegovina is working to improve its annual ITSS data production. Regarding the data consistency, the data received in 2022 was fully consistent.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted its annual FDI datasets on time, but unfortunately the datasets did not pass the structural and content validation; therefore Eurostat

cannot assess the data transmitted in 2022. For previous data transmissions Bosnia and Herzegovina sent data for counterpart 'W1 – Total world' for positions and transactions, inward and outward and split in functional categories. No further counterpart/activity breakdowns nor income data was sent. Eurostat encourages Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue efforts to comply with international standards.

R&D statistics

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been conducting an R&D survey since 2013 and a GBARD survey since 2014, in line with EU legislation. Further work will focus on the following:

- extending data collection;
- improving methodology according to *Frascati 2015*; and
- delivering data to Eurostat in the required (SDMX) format.

Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted R&D and GBARD statistics for 2020.

3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina improved the length of the time series and sent non-seasonally adjusted output and expenditure for 2000Q1-2022Q1 (2022Q2 data were transmitted, but under validation) as well as income data as not publishable. Seasonally adjusted figures were transmitted for chain-linked volumes series. No QNA data series on population and employment (persons and hours worked) were provided. Improvement is expected in terms of timeliness and coverage.

Quarterly government finance statistics

In October 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted ESA table 28 (general government) for 2000Q1-2022Q2. Further efforts are needed to set up a system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided LFS microdata to Eurostat starting with the first quarter of 2021, according to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700. Timeliness has improved significantly during 2022 and the data quality is good. Availability and timeliness of quality reports should

still be improved with a view to a possible later dissemination of the data. Monthly Unemployment data were not calculated and not disseminated yet. Bosnia and Herzegovina has not transmitted neither JVS nor LCI data. It transmitted the Labour Cost Survey data for 2020 (LCS 2020).

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Bosnia and Herzegovina has not yet provided HICP data.

Short-term business statistics

Bosnia and Herzegovina is fully compliant for 4, partly compliant for 3 and non-compliant for 7 of the 14 STS datasets. Punctuality has been good except for trade and services turnover. The reasons for non-compliance are partial activity coverage, missing deflation of wholesale trade and adjustment of building permits. Bosnia and Herzegovina has not started transmitting data on quarterly business demography, STS labour indicators, producer prices of industry and services or services production.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina continued the transmission of detailed data according to the requirements of DOC MET 400 CCs launched in November 2020. These data were transmitted to Eurostat within the prescribed deadline. Bosnia and Herzegovina's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2008.

In 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted TEC data (mandatory tables only) for 2020 within the deadline and according to the new EBS format. These data were consistent and of good quality. Bosnia and Herzegovina also transmitted 2021 TIC data according to the old data format that were validated successfully and then disseminated. The data were transmitted within the prescribed deadline.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to transmit optional tables for TEC data in the future,
- implement the new EBS format for the future transmission of TIC data.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Since 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly transmits quarterly BOP data according to the BPM6 methodology. Data are available for 2010Q1-2022Q3 without a full geographical breakdown. Starting from January 2020, Bosnia and Herzegovina provides quarterly IIP data conforming to the BPM6 methodology and covering 2007Q1-2022Q3, with geographical breakdown for 'rest of the world' and IMF. In terms of timeliness, the data provided are not fully compliant with the deadline. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not transmit monthly BOP statistics to Eurostat.

4. Economic statistics, Montenegro (ME)

4.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

Montenegro provided all output components in current and previous year's prices as well as in chain-linked volumes. Annual data series for output and expenditure cover 2006-2021 according to ESA 2010 methodology (still missing individual consumption expenditure – Non-profit institutions serving households). Detailed breakdowns of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and consumption breakdowns and consumption by durability were also transmitted but as not publishable. On the income side, Montenegro provided complete information (except subsidies) for 2013-2021 (not publishable). While data on population for 2006-2021 are publishable, data on employment (persons only) transmitted for 2011-2021 remain flagged as not publishable. The lack of national accounts data on employment (hours worked) remains a gap. Montenegro transmitted almost all GDP annual data by the T+2 months transmission programme deadline. It should step up its efforts to meet the requirements of the ESA 2010 transmission programme, in order to ensure the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure aggregates and employment data (ESA table 1). With respect to further main aggregates (ESA table 3, 5, 20, 22 and 26), Montenegro already transmits some detailed industry as well as expenditure breakdowns, but still needs to strongly expand estimates on GFCF and capital stocks by industry and start the compilation of balance sheets. It transmitted annual non-financial sector accounts data (Production and Generation of income data) for 2015-2017 in 2021. As most of the variables are flagged as `N`, the data could not be published. No new transmission took place in 2022. Montenegro has yet to provide annual financial accounts and pension entitlements data.

Regional accounts

Montenegro consists of a single statistical region at NUTS level 2 and 3, so regional figures are the same as national ones; nevertheless, it should provide regional accounts data for the sole region using the relevant templates. It provided ESA 2010 data on regional Gross Value Added and population for 2006-2021 and employment (persons) for 2011-2021.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Montenegro has been transmitting EDP notifications from October 2014 until November 2021 on an irregular basis (the last transmission in November 2021). The Montenegrin statistical authorities provided very limited data, which did not allow any meaningful assessment of data (only limited data in the overview EDP table 1, while other EDP tables were empty). In 2022, no EDP notification tables were provided to Eurostat.

In 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Montenegro to assess the status of the statistical authorities' preparatory work on EDP statistics. Montenegro has failed to address a number of agreed action points. In 2016, a trilateral cooperation agreement was signed between the finance ministry, the central bank and the NSI in the field of national accounts (general government sector) and associated statistics. In this context, Eurostat has advised the statistical authorities that the role of the NSI should be further strengthened. In 2021, a videoconference meeting with the Ministry of Finance and Social Welfare of Montenegro was held with the aim of discussing the present situation of the EDP/GFS statistics in Montenegro. MONSTAT was present at this meeting. Eurostat raised its concerns on the situation in the field of GFS/EDP. However, no progress has been noted. In addition, Montenegro did not give an overview of the progress made over the past five years in the field of GFS in the context of the support given to the country in this area (IPA projects).

Overall, efforts should be intensified to meet the legislative requirements, since hitherto the lack of data prevents meaningful assessment. At this stage, Eurostat is unable to assess compliance.

Annual government finance statistics

To date, Montenegro has not provided annual data on GFS. It should intensify its efforts to set up a compilation system to produce financial and non-financial accounts for general government (including by establishing prerequisites such as clarifying institutional responsibilities, sectorisation and data sources) and to meet the legislative requirements. At this stage, Eurostat is unable to assess compliance.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2022, Montenegro transmitted ITSS data for 2021 six days after deadline and sent revisions for 2020, following official reporting standards. Montenegro transmitted a dataset with a

better coverage than last year, containing the same services categories and an improved geographical breakdown. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Montenegro from year 2013 onwards. Montenegro is working to improve its annual ITSS data production, in particular the data collection systems and national methodology. Regarding the data consistency, the data received in 2022 was fully consistent.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2022, Montenegro transmitted its annual FDI datasets on time, but unfortunately the datasets did not pass the structural and content validation; therefore Eurostat cannot assess the data transmitted in 2022. For previous data transmissions the FDI positions covered only the inward side, split in equity and debt instruments and by main partner countries. The flows included inward and outward investments, also split in equity and debt instruments, however, not reinvested earnings. The flows were provided with detailed breakdown per counterpart. FDI income included both inward and outward investments. Montenegro did not provide FDI data with activity breakdowns.

R&D statistics

Montenegro provided in a timely manner the R&D statistics required under EU legislation until June 2021. The 2019 statistics were partially aligned with *Frascati 2015*. Montenegro transmitted GERD data for 2011-2018 and PERS data for 2011-2019. It developed the GBARD statistics methodology in 2017 but has yet to produce GBARD data.

4.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

Montenegro transmitted 14 days after the T+2 months transmission programme deadline, non-seasonally output components in current and previous year's prices and in chain-linked volumes for 2010Q1-2022Q3. On the expenditure side it provided most expenditure variables up to 2022Q3 in current and previous year's prices as well as some chain-linked volumes series, but breakdowns of GFCF, government consumption and exports and imports by goods and services were not publishable. Similarly, Montenegro provided data on employment (persons) for 2011Q1-2020Q4 and household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept, total) for 2006Q1-2022Q3 as non-publishable. Other QNA data series for income, population, employment (hours worked) and compensation of employees were still missing.

Seasonally adjusted and chain-linked volumes figures are also missing except for main expenditure variables sent in seasonally and calendar adjusted form. Montenegro needs to step up its efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Montenegro has not yet provided any quarterly GFS data. It should step up its efforts to set up a compilation system for financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements, starting with the development of annual GFS.

Labour market statistics

In 2022, Montenegro did not provide any LFS micro data to Eurostat according to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700. Up to 2020, Montenegro had regularly provided Eurostat with LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EC) No 577/98. Eurostat regularly disseminated standard LFS data, but 2010 data were pending, as Montenegro still had to update the weights based on Census 2011 results. Montenegro has not transmitted ad hoc module data so far. It provides Eurostat with monthly unemployment figures from administrative sources for experimental calculation of the monthly unemployment rate. It transmits neither the LCI nor the quarterly JVS. With the assistance of external experts, it ran a pilot collection of JVS data based on administrative sources from the employment agency. The date of a first transmission to Eurostat is not yet known. Montenegro conducted a Labour Cost Survey for 2020 (LCS 2020) but has still not transmitted the data to Eurostat.

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Montenegro produces an HICP and started transmissions to Eurostat in 2012. After an interruption in the data transmission in July 2021, Montenegro transmitted back data for the HICP at five-digit ECOICOP level covering the period from January 2015 onwards. Data are now transmitted in accordance with the Eurostat deadline and have been disseminated since December 2022. Montenegro does not yet transmit an HICP at constant tax rates.

Short-term business statistics

Montenegro is fully compliant for 8, partly compliant for 4 and non-compliant for 2 datasets of the 14 STS datasets. Punctuality of the transmitted datasets is mostly good and the reasons for non-compliance are partial coverage of NACE activities and missing seasonal adjustment.

Data on quarterly business demography, services producer prices and services production are missing.

International trade in goods statistics

In the course of 2022, Montenegro continued the transmission of detailed data according to the requirements of DOC MET 400 CCs launched in July 2021. The 2022 data were consistent and of good quality. Throughout 2022, Montenegro transmitted detailed monthly ITGS data on a timely basis. Monthly detailed data are available in COMEXT⁵ from January 2005.

In 2022, Montenegro transmitted 2020 TEC (mandatory and optional tables) according to the new EBS format and within the prescribed deadline. However, due to a number of inconsistencies detected by Eurostat, these data could not be disseminated. Montenegro also provided 2021 TIC data, in time but still in the old data transmission format. These data were consistent and were thus published.

Montenegro is encouraged to

- eliminate errors in its 2020 TEC data so that they can be disseminated by Eurostat; and
- make efforts to implement the new EBS format for future transmissions of TIC data.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Montenegro transmits quarterly BOP data according to the BPM6 methodology. In October 2022, Montenegro started transmitting IIP data on quarterly basis covering all quarters for the reference periods between 2019Q1 and 2022Q2. In terms of timeliness, the data are compliant with Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 for most BOP items, but only vis-à-vis 'rest of the world'. Quarterly BOP data are available for 2013Q1-2022Q3 and quarterly IIP series for 2016Q4, 2017Q4 and from 2018Q4 onwards (2018Q4-2022Q2). Montenegro does not transmit monthly BOP data.

⁵ [Eurostat](#) reference database for ITGS.

5. Economic statistics, North Macedonia (MK)

5.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

North Macedonia reports national accounts data according to the ESA 2010 methodology. It transmits most output, expenditure and main income variables. Data was transmitted 17 days after the transmission programme deadline for the 1st data transmission, and on the deadline for the second transmission. In 2022, it transmitted GDP data in chain-linked volumes and current and previous year's prices for output and expenditure aggregates. The time series are shorter (2000-2021 and 2000-2020 for income) than specified in the transmission programme. North Macedonia sent updated population and employment (in persons) data in the national accounts framework for 2000-2020, but only data on total employment (with industry breakdowns) are publishable. Data on employment (hours worked) are still missing. With respect to further main aggregates (ESA table 3, 5, 20, 22 and 26), North Macedonia already transmits a substantial number of detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns, but still needs to expand estimates on gross fixed capital formation by industry and start the compilation of capital stocks and balance sheets. It transmitted non-financial sector accounts for 2012-2020 in 2022 (flagged as confidential) and transmitted annual financial accounts data for 2013-2021, non-consolidated balance sheets only (including counterpart information). North Macedonia has yet to provide pension entitlements data. It is encouraged to make further improvements regarding the complete and timely transmission of annual national accounts according to ESA 2010 requirements.

Regional accounts

North Macedonia provided Gross Value Added, employment and population data at statistical region level 2 (a single area) for the years 2000-2021 and at level 3 for the years 2000-2020. It transmitted gross fixed capital formation and compensation of employees at national level (level 0 = level 2) for the years 2000-2020. As the next priority, it should address the production of household accounts and employment (hours worked) – for the national economy only, as the national level is equal to the statistical region at levels 1 and 2.

Government deficit and debt statistics

The National Statistical Institute is compiling EDP tables in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank. North Macedonia has been regularly transmitting EDP notification tables since April 2016 on a bi-annual basis, most recently at the end of October 2022. However, in April 2022, no new data was reported due to the lack of human resources in the NSI. The EDP tables are partly completed on a best effort basis while the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables is mostly empty. While in the past North Macedonia made a good progress on the recording of taxes and interest on an accrual basis and improved the coverage of units, no further progress was observed in 2022. In this context, further efforts should be made to comply with the legislative and methodological requirements by improving the timeliness and coverage of the set of EDP tables and related questionnaires. In particular, the long-standing open issues related to the sectorisation of units should be solved, notably by including a large entity with a substantial impact on deficit and debt in the government sector.

Annual government finance statistics

North Macedonia continued to provide regular annual data for ESA tables 2, 9 and the NTL for 2011-2020, using ESA 2010 methodology, templates and modes of data transmission. While progress was made prior to 2022, no progress was made in 2022.

Further efforts regarding the consistency, coverage and timeliness are needed. North Macedonia should also make further efforts on compiling a complete set of GFS tables and improving the adherence to ESA 2010 as well as the capacity to correct data already transmitted.

A development of ESA table 11 is encouraged.

Currently, the GFS data is transmitted as non-publishable, while other GFS data less in line with ESA 2010 requirements is being published, including by other international organisations.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2022, North Macedonia punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2021 and sent revisions for 2020, following official reporting standards. North Macedonia transmitted a dataset covering more services categories than previous years (including in addition the sub-items SDA2, SI21,

SI32, SJ31, SJ311, SJ312, SJ313, SJ32, SJ33, SJ34, SJ35, SL1, SL2, SL3). However, a detailed geographical breakdown is still missing, as only data for ‘total world’ are reported. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for North Macedonia from year 2010 onwards. North Macedonia is working to improve its annual ITSS data production. Regarding the data consistency, the data received in 2022 was fully consistent.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2022, North Macedonia transmitted its annual FDI datasets on time, but unfortunately the datasets initially did not pass the structural and content validation due to a few technical issues; therefore Eurostat was not able to assess the data transmitted in 2022. After an extensive exchange with the FDI team in February 2023 all issues were resolved. Data transmissions on flows and positions cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments. Detailed information by partner country is available, as are separate data with/without fellow enterprises. Income data is available with breakdowns per counterpart countries, including reinvested earnings. Activity data is available both inward and outward with breakdown per partner country. North Macedonia does not yet provide data for the voluntary data collection on inward positions by ultimate investing economy.

R&D statistics

North Macedonia has provided in a timely manner the mandatory R&D statistics and also some for which transmission is voluntary. It transmits all R&D data according to requirements (i.e. SDMX form via EDAMIS). It improved the quality of R&D data and the implementation of *Frascati 2015*. North Macedonia transmitted GERD data and PERS data for 2015-2020. It conducted the GBARD survey in 2018 for the first time but has yet to produce GBARD data.

5.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

North Macedonia provided non-seasonally adjusted quarterly data in current, previous year's prices and chain-linked volumes, and seasonally and calendar adjusted quarterly data in current, and chain-linked volumes on all output and selected expenditure variables up to 2022Q3 2 days after the T+2 month deadline. Some expenditure variables (details on final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation) are not yet available. All other

QNA data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing. North Macedonia still needs to step up its efforts to improve the completeness and the quality of its transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

In 2021, North Macedonia provided ESA table 25 for 2017Q1–2018Q4 on an experimental basis, which was a good step forward. However, in the course of 2022 no further progress was made. North Macedonia should step up its efforts to set up a system to regularly compile non-financial general government accounts and develop financial accounts and debt data and thereby meet the legislative requirements. Equal coverage to annual data and consistency with annual data (ESA table 2 and EDP) needs to be ensured.

Labour market statistics

In 2022, North Macedonia did not provide any LFS micro data to Eurostat according to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700. Up to 2020, North Macedonia had regularly provided LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EC) No 577/98, except as regards ad hoc modules. Eurostat regularly disseminated standard LFS data. The 2010 ad hoc module was the only one in which North Macedonia participated. It does not yet provide LCI data, although it does calculate elements for a basic LCI. It transmits quarterly JVS going back to 2012. It does not calculate monthly unemployment figures. It has still not transmitted the LCS 2020 survey data to Eurostat.

Harmonised index of consumer prices

North Macedonia produces both the standard HICP and the HICP-CT. It transmits the data according to the agreed Eurostat deadlines and Eurostat publishes them. The HICP data from January 2015 onwards are available at the lowest (five-digit) level of the European classification of individual consumption according to purpose (ECOICOP).

Short-term business statistics

North Macedonia is fully compliant for 6, partly compliant for 4 and non-compliant for 4 of the 14 STS datasets. Punctuality of transmissions has been good except for non-domestic industrial producer prices and services turnover. Missing NACE activities and calendar

adjustment are reasons for non-compliance. North Macedonia has not transmitted any data on quarterly business demography, services producer prices or services production.

International trade in goods statistics

In the course of 2022, North Macedonia continued the transmission of detailed data according to the requirements of DOC MET 400 CCs launched in May 2021. The 2022 data were consistent and of good quality. Throughout 2022, North Macedonia transmitted detailed monthly ITGS data in due time. Monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2002.

In 2022, North Macedonia transmitted 2019 TEC data (mandatory and optional tables) according to the new EBS format but with a delay of more than one year. 2020 TEC data were not transmitted by the required deadline of mid-2022. North Macedonia also transmitted 2021 TIC data. These data were consistent and of good quality. TIC data were transmitted according to the new EBS format but with a delay of 21 days.

North Macedonia is encouraged to:

- address recurrent minor issues observed in monthly transmissions of detailed data;
- transmit missing 2020 TEC data; and
- make efforts to transmit future TIC data in a timely manner.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

North Macedonia provides monthly and quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology. In terms of timeliness, quarterly BOP transmissions fully comply with the Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. The monthly BOP and quarterly IIP data are provided but they are still not fully compliant with the deadlines. For all variables, the data were sent only for trade with 'rest of the world'. Full transmission of the required breakdowns will not be possible until a new data warehouse system has been established in the central bank. Monthly series are available for 2011M01-2022M09, whereas quarterly BOP series and quarterly IIP for 2011Q1-2022Q3.

6. Economic statistics, Albania (AL)

6.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2022, Albania regularly transmitted annual national accounts main aggregates according to the ESA 2010 methodology. The first transmission was received 32 days after the T+2 month transmission programme deadline and the second was received 11 days after the T+9 months deadline. Data were transmitted for all output and expenditure components in current and previous year's prices and chain-linked volumes, for 1995-2021, even though consumption by durability and chain-linked volumes from output side were not publishable. No new income data have been transmitted (2018-2019) so significant progress in this domain is still needed. Albania transmitted new data for total population (1995-2021) and for employment, both for persons and for hours worked (2012-2020) but flagged these as not publishable. With respect to further main aggregates (ESA table 3, 5, 20, 22 and 26), Albania already transmits some detailed industry and most expenditure breakdowns, but still needs to strongly expand estimates on gross fixed capital formation by industry and start the compilation of capital stocks and balance sheets. Albania transmits production and generation of income accounts plus some additional variables of annual non-financial sector accounts (Production and Generation of Income accounts) since 2018. The data for 2013-2018 are published on Eurostat's webpage. There is a parallel transmission of the experimental IPA results (full set of NFSA) that is not publishable yet. Regarding annual financial accounts, Albania provided balance sheet data for reference years 2013 to 2021 and transactions for reference years 2020 and 2021 only. Albania has yet to provide pension entitlements data.

Regional accounts

Albania provided data on Gross Value Added and population for the years 2008-2020 at the required regional NUTS levels (2 and 3) and NACE activities breakdown (A*10). It did not transmit data to be reported for the year 2021 at NUTS level 2. Albania should step up efforts to compile regional data on employment (persons and hours worked). It is also encouraged to address the production of compensation of employees, gross fixed capital formation and household accounts data.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Albania has been submitting EDP notification data on a regular basis since November 2014 in the overview table (EDP table 1T1) and the dedicated central government, local government and social security funds tables (EDP tables 2-3) as well as the partly filled in table 4. As regards the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables, only a few tables were partially completed. However, due to the implementation of the new IT tool (AIGCS), this questionnaire has not been yet provided to Eurostat in the context of the October EDP notification. End-2022, Albania provided for the first time the Questionnaire on government controlled units classified outside general government.

Albania made progress in 2022 but the alignment with ESA 2010 has not yet been reached. The last EDP data provided in 2022 includes improvements due to the introduction of a new IT tool, and in particular related to the implementation of an accrual principle. However, the data provided to Eurostat are flagged 'not for publication' as data are still subject to further revisions. In this context, Albania should further improve the quality of data and remove the flag on a best effort basis. The timeliness of EDP tables was improved in 2022; however, the timeliness and the coverage of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables needs to be further improved. The coverage of general government was further improved although further progress is expected in this context. Albania should maintain its efforts to meet the legislative and methodological requirements.

Annual government finance statistics

Albania submitted ESA table 2, 9, NTL and 11 data for 2017-2021 using the new IT system for compiling GFS and EDP statistics. Data for time series 2010-2016 are on status 'break in time series' for ESA table 2 and 9. This is also the case for NTL for the time series 2011-2016. While there are still some shortcomings in adherence to the ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, some improvements in the coverage were made. Albania aims to further improve the government revenue and expenditure data. Further methodological work is expected to adhere to ESA 2010, in particular, the implementation of accrual principle, solving consolidation and classification issues and improving the quality of data. An important step forward would be to ensure consistency among all GFS and EDP data. Transparency in terms of publishing the data transmitted and allowing for a Eurostat publication of data is strongly encouraged. Currently, the data is transmitted as non-

publishable, while other GFS data less in line with ESA 2010 requirements is being published by other international organisations.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2022, Albania punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2021, following official reporting standards. Albania transmitted a dataset with less coverage than previous year (completeness of 45%, while it was complete in 2021). In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Albania from year 2013 onwards. Regarding the data consistency, the data received in 2022 was fully consistent.

Foreign direct investment statistics

Albania delivered its annual FDI datasets on time, including positions, flows and income. For positions, the data cover inward and outward investments and are split in equity and debt instruments. Detailed information is available by partner country. For flows, the data cover inward and outward investments and are split in equity and debt instruments, including reinvested earnings (and detailed breakdown by partner country). Activity data are available, including data split by counterpart, however, with more detailed counterpart information on the inward side. FDI income included inward and outward investments, including reinvested earnings. Albania provided breakdowns by functional category with more detailed counterpart information on the inward side than the outward side. Albania does not yet provide data for SPEs nor for the voluntary data collection on inward positions by ultimate investing economy.

R&D statistics

Albania has yet to transmit R&D statistics, but for the first time transmitted GBARD statistics. Its efforts are appreciated but must be maintained to produce more results.

During 2021, Albania conducted surveys in four sectors where the R&D activities are potentially conducted (Private Businesses, Non-Profit Organisations, Government Institutions and Higher Education Institutions) and collected administrative data on the budget funds allocated for R&D (GBARD statistics). In December 2021, with the support of IPA 2017, the data for GBARD statistics and the Quality Report were transmitted to Eurostat for the reference period 2019-2020.

The total value of the expenditure and staff involved in R&D activities was estimated regarding the HE sector. However, for the government sector, the data collection was not filled out by many institutions.

The data have been processed for the business sector, but the estimated values do not meet the quality criteria to be representative of this sector.

6.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2022, Albania continued to transmit quarterly main aggregates from the output and expenditure sides in current prices, previous year's prices and chain-linked volumes up to 2022Q3 at 28 days after the legal T+2 months deadline. Time series (still shorter than expected) for output approach were transmitted starting 2001Q1, but back years up to 2008Q4 are not publishable. While seasonally (and calendar) adjusted estimates were transmitted for output and expenditure aggregates, only main expenditure aggregates were sent as publishable. Progress is still required as Albania does not transmit quarterly data on income aggregates, population and employment.

Quarterly government finance statistics

In 2022, Albania provided for the first time tables 27 and 28 covering the period 2017Q1-2021Q4. Table 25 for 2017Q1-2022Q3 was also provided. The alignment with ESA 2010 is not yet fully reached. Nevertheless, in the course of 2022, Albania made a good progress by delivering data within all GFS tables of the ESA transmission programme. It should maintain its efforts to meet all the legislative requirements. Areas in which progress should be made are: ensuring coherence with annual non-financial data and debt, coherence between financial balance sheets and Maastricht debt and consistency within the table. Albania is also encouraged to expand coverage to the most recent quarters (including by extrapolating in cases where data sources are not providing complete coverage).

Labour market statistics

Albania started transmitting LFS data in 2017. To date, Eurostat has received data from 2016 to the third quarter of 2020. Data submissions ceased afterwards. Data quality has improved, but Albania should meet standard deadlines to allow for dissemination. Monthly

unemployment figures cannot be calculated yet. Albania transmitted neither LCI nor JVS data, but did send the Labour Cost Survey data for 2020 (LCS 2020).

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Albania started dissemination of HICP at national level in February 2017 and data transmission to Eurostat in May of that year. The HICPs cover the period from December 2015 to October 2022 and are disseminated by Eurostat since December 2022. Albania does not transmit to Eurostat an HICP at constant tax rates, although it has compiled an experimental HICP-CT index for 2021 at the national level.

Short-term business statistics

Albania is fully compliant for 2, partly compliant for 2 and non-compliant for 10 of the 14 STS datasets. Poor punctuality is the reason for non-compliance of several datasets. Albania has not transmitted any data on quarterly business demography, hours worked by employees, producer prices of services, industrial production and turnover or services production.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2022, Albania provided detailed monthly ITGS on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in the 'Doc.Coop-400' document, including all mandatory and optional data elements. The monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2002.

In 2018, Albania transmitted TEC data for the first time covering 2016. However, over the period of 2019 - 2022, Albania did not provide any revisions of these initial data so that issues detected by Eurostat still remain unaddressed. As for the transmission of 2021 TIC data, since their transmission was based on the principle of voluntary participation in the 2022 exercise, these data were not provided.

As regards the implementation of the new data transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs), Albania provided test files for the first time in 2020 but the issues detected by Eurostat in the validation of these test files still need to be addressed. The prior agreed action plan and implementation steps, initially geared towards full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2021, has still not been completed. Albania is hence the only one of the reporting countries still remaining in the test phase and using the legacy data transmission. Albania is

thus encouraged to step up efforts to complete the action plan and transmit detailed data to Eurostat in the new format in the first half of 2023.

Albania is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to transmit TEC data; and
- step up efforts to align its statistical systems to the new transmission format in the extended test phase and transmit these data to Eurostat in the first half of 2023.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Albania provides quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology. Albania also provides detailed IIP data as regards quarterly revaluations and other changes in volume. In terms of timeliness, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP transmissions comply with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012, apart from minor delays for 2021Q4 data. For all variables, the data were sent only for trade with ‘rest of the world’. The data are available for 2015Q1-2022Q3. Albania does not transmit monthly BOP statistics.

7. Economic statistics, Serbia (RS)

7.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2022, Serbia regularly transmitted annual national accounts main aggregates according to the ESA 2010 methodology. All required output and expenditure variables in current prices, chain-linked volumes and previous year's prices as well as income variables (set as confidential) for 1995-2021 were received on time. Data on population and employment in persons for 1995-2021 and employment in hours worked for 2008-2021 were also transmitted but flagged as confidential. Serbia should aim to achieve the full implementation of the ESA 2010 transmission programme (ESA Table 1). With respect to further main aggregates (ESA table 3, 5, 20, 22 and 26), Serbia already transmits a substantial number of detailed industry and nearly full expenditure breakdowns, but still needs to expand estimates on gross fixed capital formation by industry and start the compilation of capital stocks and balance sheets. It provided non-financial sector accounts for 2010-2021 in 2022. Data for period 2010-2020 are published in Eurostat webpage. In 2015, it transmitted financial accounts data for 2013-2014 for sector S.13 only, but has since transmitted no new financial accounts data. Serbia has yet to provide pension entitlements data.

Regional accounts

Serbia provided regional data on Gross Value Added, population, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, employment (in persons), compensation of employees and household accounts data series at the required regional nuts levels and NACE activities breakdown (A*10). The time coverage is not uniform across variables: data are reported from 2012 for GVA, population and households accounts, from 2014 for Gross Fixed Capital Formation, from 2015 for employment (in persons) and compensation of employees. The next priorities should be to:

- provide longer time series of regional data;
- start sending data on employment (in hours worked); and
- remove flags preventing publication of employment data, compensation of employees and household accounts series.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Since October 2015, Serbia has been sending EDP tables on a regular biannual basis. The coverage of the questionnaire relating to EDP tables has been progressively improved over the years. Although progress was noted in 2022, further progress is expected with regard to the completion of the EDP tables and adherence to the ESA 2010 methodology, notably in terms of the accrual principle and the sector delimitation of general government. In particular, further efforts should be put on ensuring the coherence between EDP tables 2 and 3. Serbia should intensify efforts to improve the data quality of the EDP table 2 and to stop flagging this data as experimental. Serbia provides the questionnaire on taxes and social contributions and the questionnaire on government controlled units classified outside general government according to the same schedule as the Member States.

Annual government finance statistics

Since September 2015, Serbia provides ESA table 9 and the NTL according to ESA 2010 on a regular basis and within the deadline (most recently for 2005-2021). Serbia has also sent table 2 for 2013-2021. The alignment with ESA 2010 is not yet fully reached and further work is expected. Nevertheless, in the course of 2022, Serbia made a good progress in terms of timeliness, coherence and coverage. Consistency with other ESA GFS tables and EDP data has improved. Serbia should step up its efforts to improve the regular production of non-financial general government accounts and to meet all the legislative requirements, for example by developing government expenditure by function (ESA table 11). Currently, all annual GFS data are transmitted as non-publishable, while other GFS data less in line with ESA 2010 requirements are being published, including by other international organisations.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2022, Serbia punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2021, following official reporting standards. Serbia transmitted a dataset with the same coverage as in the previous year (completeness of 83%). In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Serbia from year 2007 onwards (only data since 2010 are disseminated on Eurostat's reference database). Serbia is working on further improving its annual ITSS data production. The data received in 2022 was fully consistent.

Foreign direct investment statistics

Serbia delivered its annual FDI datasets on time, including positions, flows and income. For positions, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments. Detailed information is available by partner country. For flows, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments, including reinvested earnings (and detailed breakdown by counterpart). For income, data are available both inward and outward with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data for the main categories are available for positions and flows, including split by counterpart. Serbia also provided FDI data with/without fellow enterprises. Serbia does not yet provide data for SPEs nor for the voluntary data collection on inward positions by ultimate investing economy.

R&D statistics

Serbia provided in a timely manner the mandatory R&D and GBARD statistics and some for which transmission is voluntary. It has improved the quality of the R&D data in the context of implementing the revised *Frascati 2015*.

In the business enterprises sector (BES), it carries out a survey on a sample basis of enterprises (potentially) involved in R&D. In the government (GOV) and higher education (HES) sectors, it surveys all entities. It conducted its first GBARD survey under the IPA 2012 programme. All R&D data were sent to Eurostat via SDMX tools. In addition, data for GBARD by funding mode and data for national contributions to transnationally coordinated R&D were obtained, too.

7.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2022, Serbia continued to improve its transmission of QNA data by the deadline. It transmitted complete seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from the output and expenditure sides (including breakdowns of GFCF by assets and household consumption by durability) as well as income up to 2022Q3 flagged confidential. Serbia transmitted quarterly data on population and employment in persons for 1995Q1-2022Q3 and in hours worked for 2008Q1-2022Q3 but only population data could be published. Seasonally and calendar adjusted series were also transmitted (confidential for income and employment).

Quarterly government finance statistics

In 2022, Serbia continued regular transmission of quarterly general government debt data (ESA table 28). Serbia also provided table 25 for the first time on an experimental basis, covering the period 2013Q1–2022Q2, which is a good step forward. Nevertheless, Serbia should continue intensifying its efforts to set up a system to compile quarterly financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet all legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Serbia regularly provides LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700. Eurostat regularly disseminates standard LFS data. Serbia should still improve its implementation of regulations on eight-yearly variables and ad hoc subjects; to date, it has conducted only the 2010 ad hoc module. It has not published monthly unemployment data so far. It provided LCI data, but not quarterly job vacancies. It transmitted the Labour Cost Survey data for 2020 (LCS 2020).

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Serbia produces the standard HICP at the 5-digit level of the ECOICOP and transmits the data according to the agreed deadlines. Eurostat began dissemination of the HICP in October 2016 covering the data from December 2015 onward. In June 2019, Serbia began transmitting the HICP –CT for the data from January 2016 onward. Ever since, its monthly transmission of the HICP-CT complies with the transmission deadlines.

Short-term business statistics

Serbia is fully compliant for 10, partly compliant for 1 and non-compliant for 3 of the 14 STS datasets. Punctuality is good for all transmitted datasets. In one case of partial compliance, the reason is partial coverage and missing deflation of wholesale trade. Serbia has not transmitted any data on quarterly business demography, construction and services producer prices or services production.

International trade in goods statistics

In the course of 2022, Serbia continued the transmission of detailed data according to the requirements of DOC MET 400 CCs launched in April 2021. The 2022 data were consistent

and of very good quality. Serbia transmitted detailed monthly ITGS data on a timely basis. Serbia's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2005.

In 2022, Serbia provided TEC data (mandatory and optional tables) for 2020 that were coherent and of good quality. TEC data were provided according to the new EBS format and in due time. Serbia also transmitted 2021 TIC data that were validated successfully and then disseminated. These data were transmitted in the new data format and within the prescribed deadline.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Serbia regularly transmits monthly and quarterly BOP data with full geographical and sectoral breakdowns in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. Since 2020, Serbia provides quarterly revaluations and other changes in volume; continuous transmissions were maintained in 2022. The data are produced according to the BPM6 methodology and cover 2007M01-2022M10 (monthly BOP), 2011Q1-2022Q3 (quarterly BOP) and 2014Q1-2022Q3 (IIP). The timeliness of data transmissions complies with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

8. Economic statistics, Türkiye (TR)

8.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2022, Türkiye regularly transmitted annual national accounts main aggregates in accordance with ESA 2010 methodology with improved timeliness. It transmitted most data series for GDP and its main components in current and previous years' prices (not publishable) and chain-linked volumes, and most of the required output, expenditure and income variables. However, Türkiye did not provide all details of expenditure or full breakdown in gross capital formation (and provided some as non-publishable). Main income aggregates are also provided but only compensation of employees is publishable. Time series are shorter (1998-2021) than specified in the ESA 2010 transmission programme. Türkiye provided national accounts data on total population (1998-2021), but no employment figures (persons or hours worked). It transmitted annual data in line with the transmission programme deadlines. With respect to further main aggregates (ESA table 3, 5, 20, 22 and 26), Türkiye already transmits selected detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns, but still needs to start estimates on gross fixed capital formation by industry, capital stocks and balance sheets. It transmitted non-financial sector accounts data for 2009-2021 in 2022, which are under validation. Data are published for 2009-2017 on Eurostat website. Türkiye provided annual financial accounts data for 2010-2021, which were validated. Türkiye has yet to provide pension entitlements data.

Türkiye should:

- improve delivery of annual national accounts data according to the transmission programme and the GNI inventory in line with the inventory guide; and
- prioritise the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure aggregates and employment data.

Regional accounts

Türkiye provided Gross Value Added (GVA) data based on ESA 2010 at statistical regions level 3 and industry detail A*10, and population for 2004-2021. Türkiye provided also GVA growth rate for 2005-2021. The data is published. Türkiye should provide longer time series of regional data.

The next priorities of Türkiye should be to start sending data on employment (persons) and hours worked), on compensation of employees, on gross fixed capital formation and on household accounts series.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Historically, Türkiye transmitted EDP tables for 2006-2012, but then halted data transmission to Eurostat for several years pending a major revision in national accounts methodology. It resumed in 2016, sending a partially completed EDP table 1, including only data on debt. It started sending the EDP tables (all except EDP table 4) in 2017. It transmitted EDP tables once per year in November in 2018 and 2019. These transmissions were largely complete. Data for 2021 was transmitted both in April and in October 2022. The NSI (TURKSTAT) is yet to sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the other two EDP authorities (the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the Central Bank) in order to facilitate data transfer quality and timeliness (in particular in April reporting). In this context, the NSI should continue its efforts towards a MoU. Further progress is expected in adherence to ESA 2010, in particular Türkiye should continue efforts to complete and expand the coverage of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables as well as to further improve EDP tables, especially taxes, the delimitation of general government, other accounts payable/receivable and trade credits.

Annual government finance statistics

In November 2022, Türkiye transmitted data on government revenue expenditure and detailed taxes (ESA tables 2 and 9) based on ESA 2010, for 2009-2021. It transmitted also NTL data for the same period. Türkiye aims to develop and improve the data on government expenditure by introducing the classification of the functions of government (COFOG) breakdown (ESA table 11). Efforts are ongoing to improve the (regular) system for compiling financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements. The timeliness of ESA table 2 should gradually be improved (t-1 reference year). Further alignment with ESA 2010 methodology is needed, for example no capital transfers are visible for capital injections.

Annual international trade in services statistics

Türkiye submitted data files for years 2020 and 2021 in the testing environment in September and October 2022. The tests were unsuccessful, resulting in a rejection of the datasets by the

automatic validation system. As a result, in 2022 Türkiye did not transmit any ITSS data (neither for year 2021 nor for any previous years). In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Türkiye for reference years 2010-2018, mostly for partner area ‘rest of the world’.

Foreign direct investment statistics

Türkiye delivered its annual FDI datasets on time, including positions, flows and income. For positions, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments. Detailed information is available by partner country. For flows, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments, including reinvested earnings (and detailed breakdown by counterpart). For income, data are available on the inward and outward side, with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data are available for positions, flows and income, including split by counterpart. FDI statistics for fellow enterprises are available only on the inward side. Türkiye also sent data for the voluntary data collection on inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy, however, did not send FDI data with SPE breakdowns.

R&D statistics

Türkiye provided in a timely manner the mandatory R&D and GBARD statistics and some for which transmission is voluntary. It has improved the quality of the R&D data in the context of implementing the revised *Frascati 2015*.

Türkiye compiles R&D data through annual surveys in line with *Frascati 2015*. Following the revision of *Frascati 2015*, Türkiye initiated studies on adapting to the new guidelines to meet national and international statistical requirements. In addition, it reduced coverage deficiencies in existing statistics. It improved methods for estimating R&D expenditure in higher education and business enterprise sector in compliance with the new guideline. Therefore, the figures were revised between 2015 and 2021. It provided Eurostat with GBARD statistics for 2016-2022 and revised figures for 2008-2015. GERD data for the reference year 2020⁶ and GBARD data for 2020-2022 were transmitted to Eurostat in the SDMX format.

⁶ Data for 2021 was transmitted after the cut-off date.

8.2. Infra-annual statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2022, Türkiye transmitted, on time, main quarterly seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted output and most income components for 1998Q1-2022Q3 in current and previous year's prices (flagged as not publishable) and in chain-linked volumes (for non-seasonally adjusted data). However, quarterly transmissions are still incomplete for expenditure variables (total final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) and income variables. It did not provide QNA data series on population and employment. It should therefore step up its efforts with respect to the transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

In 2022, Türkiye provided for the first time table 27, now covering 2015Q1-2022Q2. It also continued providing ESA table 25, now covering 2015Q1-2021Q4. Efforts are ongoing to set up a system to compile quarterly financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. Türkiye should expand extrapolation using appropriate direct source data and indicators and is encouraged to also provide quarterly debt data.

Labour market statistics

In 2022, Türkiye did not provide any LFS micro data to Eurostat according to Regulation (EU) No 2019/1700. Up to 2020, Türkiye had regularly provided LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EC) No 577/98, but discontinued contributions from 2021. Previously, Eurostat had regularly disseminated standard LFS data. Türkiye implemented LFS ad hoc modules for years up to 2020 and Eurostat included the data in the annual dissemination rounds.

Türkiye calculates monthly unemployment data using pure monthly extractions from the LFS. The methodology was discussed with Eurostat and is in line with that used by some Member States. During 2022, the transmissions of unemployment figures were not regular (not each month) and not according the current deadline (t+27 days). Consequently, the latest available Monthly Unemployment figures refer to September 2022.

As of 2021, Türkiye adopted regulations to adapt the new EU Regulation (IESS) and 19 ICLS Resolutions in LFS. Also monthly results started to be estimated directly from LFS as of 2021 instead of three months moving average, however, transmission to Eurostat became irregular during 2021 and the latest data point remained September 2021 for the monthly

unemployment rate. Türkiye regularly provides data for the LCI, but these are incomplete (missing all sections from the mainly non-business economy as well as public administration and defence; compulsory social security). In addition, the last annual weights date back to 2016. Türkiye has transmitted quarterly JVS data using the required standard format (SDMX) from 2021Q2 onwards. Türkiye transmitted the Labour Cost Survey data for 2020 (LCS 2020).

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Türkiye compiles and transmits the HICP data regularly and on time, with data series going back to January 1996. The HICP data are released in the Eurostat dissemination database. Türkiye does not yet provide the HICP at constant tax rates.

Short-term business statistics

Türkiye is fully or almost fully compliant for 6, partly compliant for 4 and non-compliant for 4 of the 14 STS datasets. Differently from other candidate countries, the large countries' EBS requirements are applied to Türkiye. Lacking punctuality of industrial production⁷ and retail trade sales volume, missing seasonal adjustment of building permits and lacking activity breakdowns are the reasons for non-compliance as regards data transmissions until the cut-off date. Türkiye has not yet transmitted any data on quarterly business demography, production volume in construction, services producer prices or production. Türkiye is working on the compilation of data for production volume in construction, trade volume, services producer prices and production volume with the aim of transmitting data starting in 2024.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2022, Türkiye continued the transmission of detailed data according to the requirements of DOC MET 400 CCs launched in November 2020. These data were transmitted to Eurostat within the prescribed deadline. Türkiye's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 1999.

In 2022, Türkiye provided TEC data (mandatory tables only) for 2020 within the deadline and according to the new EBS format; these data were consistent and of good quality. Türkiye

⁷ The timeliness problem in the industrial production index was resolved early 2023.

also transmitted 2020 TIC data according to the old data format that were validated successfully and then disseminated. These data were delivered with a delay of 4 days.

Türkiye is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to transmit optional tables for TEC data in the future; and
- make efforts to implement the new EBS format for future transmissions of TIC data and to transmit these data in a timely manner.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Türkiye regularly provides quarterly BOP and IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology. The data available are for 2010Q1-2022Q3 for BOP and 2016Q1-2022Q3 for IIP. The data sent have full geographical and sectoral breakdowns, however, they are flagged as confidential and are therefore unavailable to the users. Only the quarterly data for the ‘rest of the world’ are marked as free for publication. Timeliness is compliant with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. Türkiye should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series for quarterly IIP and transmit monthly balance of payments data.

9. Economic statistics, Kosovo* (XK)

9.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2022, Kosovo improved the timeliness and transmitted most of the main output, expenditure and income components in current and previous year's prices as well as in chain-linked volumes according to the ESA 2010 methodology. It transmitted annual data 17 days after the T+2 months deadline. Annual data series for output and expenditure approaches are transmitted for 2008-2021. Data on income for 2010-2019, population for 2010-2018 and employment in persons for 2012-2019 were transmitted as confidential. With respect to further main aggregates (ESA tables 3, 5 20, 22 and 26) Kosovo started transmitting some detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns (non-publishable), but still needs to start compiling estimates on gross fixed capital formation by industry, capital stocks and balance sheets. Kosovo provided confidential non-financial sector accounts for 2016-2019 in 2021 and 2022. It has yet to transmit annual financial accounts and pension entitlements data.

Regional accounts

Kosovo provided some data at national level. The series delivered were Gross Value Added for the years 2018-2019.

Government deficit and debt statistics

In 2020, Kosovo provided the EDP tables 1 and 2A for 2017-2018, including data on government deficit, to Eurostat for the first time. Since 2020, the EDP tables have been provided on a regular basis twice per year. The last notification was provided in October 2022 (EDP table 1 and 2A and 3A were filled in). No questionnaire relating to the EDP tables has been provided yet. A limited progress has been achieved in 2022 as regards details provided in the table 3A, namely interest. However, no progress has been achieved in the completion of the EDP tables by sub-sectors. In 2022, Kosovo further improved the coverage and implementation of the market/non-market test for the biggest public units, which should be extended to all units. Its efforts to improve compilation and to adhere to ESA 2010

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

methodology are set to be supported by ongoing IPA projects. In this context, it should continue efforts to improve the coverage and timeliness of EDP tables and related questionnaires.

Annual government finance statistics

In the course of 2022, Kosovo provided ESA tables 2, 9 and 11, for 2015-2021. Kosovo also provided the national tax list, covering years 2017-2021. Improvements in the timeliness, revisions of data transmitted and cross-table consistency within GFS are needed. Efforts should be maintained to improve the (full set of) annual GFS tables provided.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2022, Kosovo punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2021, following official reporting standards. In this year, Kosovo transmitted a complete dataset - which is an improvement compared to previous years. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Kosovo from year 2014 onwards. Kosovo is working to improve its annual ITSS data production. Regarding the data consistency, the data received in 2022 was fully consistent.

Foreign direct investment statistics

Kosovo delivered, on time, its annual FDI datasets, including positions, flows and income. For positions, the data cover inward and outward investments and are split in equity and debt instruments. For flows, the data cover inward and outward investments and are split in equity and debt instruments, including reinvested earnings. For income, data are available on the inward side and very limited on the outward side, with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data are available for both inward and (limited) outward positions and flows, including split by counterpart. Kosovo provided only very limited FDI data with/without fellow enterprises.

R&D statistics

Kosovo has not yet provided any R&D or GBARD statistics.

9.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

Kosovo transmitted almost all non-seasonally and seasonally (for current price) adjusted main aggregates from the output and expenditure sides in current and previous year's prices

according to the ESA 2010 methodology. The time series are still shorter than expected (2010Q1-2022Q3). Timeliness worsened as it went from 13 days after the transmission programme deadline to 20 days. Kosovo did not provide updated data on population and employment. Provided data cover only 2010Q1-2017Q4 and 2012Q1-2017Q4, respectively, and are flagged as non-publishable. It does not transmit quarterly data on income and employment by industry. Kosovo transmitted seasonally adjusted output and expenditure main aggregates in current prices but flagged as non-publishable.

Quarterly government finance statistics

In 2022, Kosovo provided quarterly GFS data for ESA table 25 for 2015Q1-2021Q4. For non-financial accounts, the latest quarters should be covered by a combination of direct data sources and coverage adjustments using appropriate extrapolation techniques. Kosovo should maintain efforts to set up a regular system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts as well as quarterly debt and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Kosovo started transmitting EU-LFS data to Eurostat in 2017. To date, it has provided data for 2017Q1-2019Q1. It should significantly improve data quality and transmit data for more quarters and years to allow for more detailed time series assessment. It has not transmitted monthly unemployment data, JVS or LCI data. Kosovo did not run the Labour Cost Survey for 2020 (LCS 2020) either.

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Kosovo began transmitting HICP data in 2017. The available data cover the period from December 2015 to November 2022 and are disseminated in the Eurostat database since December 2022. Kosovo does not provide HICP at constant tax rates data.

Short-term business statistics

Kosovo is not compliant for any of the 14 STS datasets.

International trade in goods statistics

In the course of 2022, Kosovo continued the transmission of detailed data according to the requirements of DOC MET 400 CCs launched in April 2021. Kosovo transmitted detailed

monthly ITGS on a timely basis. The detailed data are coherent and of very good quality. Kosovo's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2004.

In 2022, Kosovo transmitted TEC data (mandatory and optional tables) for 2020 according to the new EBS format. These data were consistent and of good quality and transmitted in due time. Kosovo transmitted 2021 TIC data within the prescribed deadline but according to the old data format. These data were coherent and comparable with the detailed data also provided.

Kosovo is encouraged to implement the new EBS format for future transmissions of TIC data.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Since 2016, Kosovo provides regular transmission of quarterly BOP and IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology. Timeliness is fully compliant with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. As of 31 December 2022, Kosovo provided data for 2009Q1-2022Q3 (BOP) and 2012Q1-2022Q3 (IIP) with a full geographical breakdown. Kosovo does not transmit monthly BOP statistics, even though they are published nationally. The Statistics Department of Kosovo continues to work on increasing their capacities in order to process the monthly data with an acceptable quality and in line with Eurostat's deadline of t+44 days.

10. Monetary and financial statistics

The central banks are not required to transmit statistical data to the ECB for its compilation of monetary and financial statistics.

It is only on joining the EU that partners are legally obliged to bring their statistics into line with ECB requirements, in anticipation of euro area membership. Nevertheless, early preparation for ESCB membership is desirable, *inter alia* because ECB statistical requirements are largely aligned with international standards. In addition, the ECB provides statistical support to the European Systemic Risk Board, which has addressed data requirements to all EU Member States⁸. Accordingly, once partners achieve candidate status, the ECB invites them to provide it regularly with a summary set of national statistical data on a voluntary basis.

Since 2009, some central banks of the Western Balkans and Türkiye have also regularly provided an agreed set of key variables (e.g. narrow/broad money, credit data, interest rate data) via the Bank for International Settlements. The ECB forwards these statistics regularly to the Commission (Eurostat).

A subset of interest rate data (money market and capital market rates) are collected from participants. Serbia transmits the entire set of monthly MFI interest rate statistics for reference periods from September 2010.

Available monetary and financial statistics

<i>Participants</i>	<i>MFS available to ECB (31 December 2022)</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-
Montenegro	-
North Macedonia	IRS, MIR in preparation
Albania	IRS
Serbia	IRS, MIR
Türkiye	IRS
Kosovo	IRS, MIR in preparation

IRS = long-term interest rate statistics; MIR = MFI interest rate statistics

⁸ Decision ECB/2011/6 (OJ L 158, 16.6.2011, p. 37).

The ECB's Directorate-General for Statistics has had regular exchanges with candidate countries' central banks since 2005, to make them aware of:

- the ECB's statistical requirements;
- methodological standards applicable to national contributions to euro area data; and
- the working methods of the ESCB structures.

Some of these contacts have taken place in the context of:

- participation in seminars/workshops hosted by the ECB on compiling ESCB MFS statistics;
- observer status in the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB);
- regional seminars organised by the countries concerned, to which ECB representatives contributed; these were held every year between 2013 and 2018 – most recently by the Statistics Department of the Bank of Albania. These 2.5-day events are an opportunity for national representatives to:
 - hear about recent developments in central banking statistics from ECB and ESCB colleagues; and
 - present recent developments concerning their national central bank.

11. List of abbreviations

BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM6	<i>Balance of payments and international investment position manual</i> (6 th edition)
COICOP	European classification of individual consumption according to purpose
COMEXT	Eurostat's reference database for detailed statistics on ITGS
EBS(-R)	European business statistics (regulations)
ECB	European Central Bank
EDP	excessive deficit procedure
ESA 2010	European system of national and regional accounts
ESCB	European System of Central Banks
EU	European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
FISIM	financial intermediation services indirectly measured
GBARD	statistics on government budget allocation on R&D
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
GFS	government finance statistics
GNI	gross national income
GVA	gross value added
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
HICP-CT	HICP at constant tax rates
IIP	international investment position
IPA	pre-accession assistance programme
IRS	long-term interest rate statistics
ITGS	international trade in goods statistics
ITSS	international trade in services statistics
JVS	job vacancy statistics
LCI	labour cost index
LFS	labour force survey
MFI	monetary financial institutions
MIR	MFI interest rates
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community,
NSI	national statistical institute
NPISH	non-profit institution serving households
NTL	national tax list
NUTS	nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
QNA	quarterly national accounts
R&D	research and development
SDMX	statistical data and metadata eXchange standard
SES	structure of earnings survey
SPE	special-purpose entities

SPPI	producer price indices for services
STS	short-term business statistics
TEC	trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics
TIC	trade in goods statistics by invoicing currency

Annexes

Annex I: Availability and punctuality of annual data

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

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

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

Annex I Availability and punctuality of annual data

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered ⁽²⁾	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
	Breakdown n A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Price									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept) ⁽⁴⁾	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2019	1995-2021	1995-2021	2009-2021	2008-2020
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2021	2000-2021	ND	2000-2020	ND	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	2009-2021	2008-2021
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	2009-2021	2008-2021
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	2009-2021	2008-2021
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
	Breakdown n by asset	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	2009-2021	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2021	2000-2021	ND	2000-2020	ND	1995-2021	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021

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 31/12/2022.

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

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

4) Assessment based on provision of table 0117.

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
	Breakdown n A10+C	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	35	16	17	38	0	ND	17
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	60	35	16	ND	ND	0	0	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	35	16	ND	38	0	0	17
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	35	ND	ND	ND	0	0	17
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	16	17	38	0	0	17
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	16	ND	38	0	0	17
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	16	ND	38	0	0	17
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	35	16	ND	38	0	0	17
P5	Gross capital formation	60	35	16	17	38	0	ND	17
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	35	ND	ND	38	0	0	17
	Breakdown n by asset	60	35	ND	ND	38	0	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	35	16	ND	38	0	0	17
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	35	16	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	35	16	17	38	0	0	17
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	35	16	17	38	0	0	17

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

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
	Breakdown n A10+C	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept)	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	-9
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	82	ND	ND	ND	0	-30	-9
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	-9
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	-9
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	-9
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	-9
	Breakdown n by asset	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	-9
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	T+9 months	82	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9

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

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered ⁽²⁾	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
	Breakdown A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2019	1995-2021	1995-2021	2009-2021	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2021	2000-2021	ND	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	ND	1995-2021	1995-2021	ND	2008-2021
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	ND	1995-2021	1995-2021	ND	2008-2021
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	ND	1995-2021	1995-2021	ND	2008-2021
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	ND	2008-2021
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
	- Breakdown by asset	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2020	ND	1995-2021	1995-2021	2009-2021	ND
P52	Changes in inventories ⁽⁵⁾	1995-2021	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables ⁽⁶⁾	1995-2021	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2021	2000-2021	2006-2021	2000-2021	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2008-2021

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 31/12/2022.

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

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

4) Assessment based on provision of table 0117

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

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
	Breakdown A10+C	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	35	16	17	32	0	0	17
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	35	16	17	38	0	ND	17
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept) ⁽¹⁾	60	35	16	ND	ND	0	0	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	35	16	ND	38	0	0	17
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	35	ND	ND	38	0	0	17
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	16	17	38	0	0	17
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	16	ND	38	0	ND	17
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	16	ND	38	0	ND	17
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	35	16	ND	38	0	ND	17
P5	Gross capital formation	60	35	16	17	38	0	ND	17
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	35	16	ND	38	0	0	17
	Breakdown by asset	60	35	ND	ND	38	0	0	ND
P52	Changes in inventories ⁽¹⁾	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables ⁽¹⁾	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	35	16	17	38	0	0	17
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	35	16	17	38	0	0	17

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

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
	Breakdown A10+C	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept) ⁽¹⁾	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	82	ND	0	11	0	-30	-9
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	ND	-9
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	ND	-9
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	ND	-9
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	ND	-9
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
	Breakdown by asset	T+9 months	82	-8	ND	11	0	-30	ND
P52	Changes in inventories ⁽¹⁾	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables ⁽¹⁾	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	82	-8	0	11	0	-30	-9

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

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

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered ⁽²⁾	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	1995-2021	2015-2016	2006-2021	2000-2020	1995-2021	1995-2021	1998-2021	2010-2018
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2021	2015-2016	2011-2021	2000-2020	2012-2020	1995-2021	ND	2010-2018
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2021	2015-2016	2011-2021	2000-2020	2012-2020	1995-2021	ND	2012-2019
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	1995-2021	2015-2016	2011-2021	2000-2020	2012-2020	1995-2021	ND	2012-2019
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2021	2015-2016	2011-2021	2000-2020	2012-2020	1995-2021	ND	2012-2019
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	1995-2021	2015-2016	2011-2021	2000-2020	2012-2020	1995-2021	ND	2012-2019
SAL	Employees	1995-2021	2015-2016	2011-2021	2000-2020	2012-2020	1995-2021	ND	2012-2019
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	1995-2021	2015-2016	2011-2021	2000-2020	2012-2020	1995-2021	ND	2012-2019
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2021	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	2008-2021	ND	2017-2019
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2021	2000-2021	2013-2021	2000-2020	2018-2019	1995-2021	1998-2021	2010-2019
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	1995-2021	2000-2021	2013-2021	2000-2020	2018-2019	1995-2021	1998-2021	2010-2019
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2021	2000-2021	2013-2021	2000-2020	2018-2019	1995-2021	1998-2021	2010-2019
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	1995-2021	2000-2021	2013-2021	2000-2020	2018-2019	1995-2021	1998-2021	2010-2019

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 31/12/2022.

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

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

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	ND	58	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	60	35	ND	ND	ND	0	0	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	60	35	ND	ND	ND	0	0	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	60	35	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	60	35	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	11	0	-23	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	-9	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+9 months	82	-9	ND	ND	0	-27	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	T+9 months	82	-9	ND	ND	0	-27	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	T+9 months	82	-9	ND	ND	0	-9	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C (3)	T+9 months	82	-9	ND	ND	0	-9	ND

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

Table I.4: Regional accounts
Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)									
Statistical regions level II									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2021	ND	2006-2021	2000-2021	2008-2020	2012-2021	2004-2021	2008-2019
B1G	Gross value added (volume)	2000-2020	ND	2007-2021	2016-2021	2009-2020	2015-2020	2005-2021	2009-2019
ETO	Employment in hours worked	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2017-2019
EEM	Employees in hours worked	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2017-2019
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2021	ND	2011-2021	2000-2021	ND	2015-2021	ND	2012-2019
EEM	Employees in persons	2000-2020	ND	2011-2021	2010-2020	ND	2015-2020	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	2000-2020	ND	2013-2021	2000-2020	ND	2015-2020	ND	2012-2019
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	2000-2020	ND	ND	2000-2020	ND	2014-2020	ND	ND
POP	Population	2000-2021	ND	2006-2021	2000-2021	2008-2020	2012-2020	2014-2021	2010-2019
Statistical regions level III									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2020	ND	2006-2021	2000-2020	2008-2020	2012-2020	2004-2021	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2020	ND	2011-2021	2000-2020	ND	2015-2020	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	2000-2020	ND	2011-2021	2010-2020	ND	2015-2020	ND	ND
POP	Population	2000-2020	ND	2006-2021	2000-2020	2008-2020	2012-2020	2004-2021	ND
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)									
Allocation of primary income account of households									
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	2000-2020	ND	2013-2018	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
Secondary distribution of income account of households									
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	2000-2020	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012-2020	ND	ND

Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)									
Statistical regions level II									
B1G	Gross value added	T+12 months	ND	-100	-19	-67	-2	-3	-348
B1G	Gross value added (volume)	T+24 months	ND	-100	-19	-67	-2	-3	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	T+12 months	ND	-100	-19	ND	-2	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	T+24 months	ND	-100	-18	ND	-2	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+24 months	ND	-100	-19	ND	-2	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+24 months	ND	ND	-19	ND	-2	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+12 months	ND	-100	-19	-67	-2	-3	ND
Statistical regions level III									
B1G	Gross value added	T+24 months	ND	-100	-18	-67	-2	-3	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	T+24 months	ND	-100	-18	ND	-2	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	T+24 months	ND	-100	-18	ND	-2	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+24 months	ND	-100	-18	-67	-2	-3	ND
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)									
Allocation of primary income account of households									
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
Secondary distribution of income account of households									
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-2	ND	ND

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Net borrowing/net lending									
S.13	General government	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
S.1311	- Central government	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
S.1312	- State government	2018-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
S.1314	- Social security funds	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
General government consolidated gross debt									
AF.2	Currency and deposits	2018-2021	N/A	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	N/A
AF.3	Debt securities	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
AF.31	- Short-term	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
AF.32	- Long-term	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
AF.4	Loans	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
AF.41	- Short-term	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
AF.42	- Long-term	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
P.51g	Gross fixed capital formation	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
D.41p	Interest (consolidated), uses	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA ⁽¹⁾	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Main aggregates of general government – Table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S.13	General government	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
S.1312	- State government		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	N/A
Detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – Table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S.13	General government	1995-2021	2017-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2005-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2021	2017-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2005-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
S.1312	- State government		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2021	2017-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2005-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2021	2017-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2005-2021	2009-2021	N/A
General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – Table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme-									
S.13	General government	1995-2021 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2017-2021	ND	ND	2015-2021
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2021 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2017-2021	ND	ND	2015-2021
S.1312	- State government	1995-2021 (or shorter)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2021 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2017-2021	ND	ND	2015-2021
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2021 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2017-2021	ND	ND	N/A

1) ESA table 2 for the period 2015-2017 has not been updated with the most recent data transmission.

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

Coverage

Indicator		Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Price Stability									
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices⁽¹⁾									
	HICP, 12 main categories		ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2016M1/ 2022M10	2005M1/ 2022M12	1996M1/ 2022M12	2015M1/ 2022M11
	HICP, COICOP 3-4		ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2016M1/ 2022M10	2005M1/ 2022M12	1996M1/ 2022M12	2015M1/ 2022M11
Government budgetary position *									
General government financial position									
	General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	General government consolidated debt (as % of GDP)	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
General government gross debt – structural features									
Total debt composition by currency									
	In domestic currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	In foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Euro or participating foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Non- participating foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total debt composition by maturity									
	Short-term (up to and including one year)	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	Medium and long-term	2018-2021	2018-2021	2017-2020	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021

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

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

Coverage

Indicator		Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Deficit-debt adjustment data									
Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets		2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	Currency and deposits	2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	Loans and securities other than shares	2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	Shares and other equity	2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	Privatisations	2018-2021	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Equity injections	2018-2021	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Other	2018-2021	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Other financial assets	2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	ND
Valuation changes of general government debt		2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
	Other valuation effects	2018-2021	ND	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
Other changes in general government debt		2018-2021	2018-2021	ND	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021	2018-2021
General government budgetary position									
Total revenue		1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
	Current revenue	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
	Direct taxes	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
	Indirect taxes	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
	Social contributions	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
	Other current revenue	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
	Capital revenue	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
Total expenditure		1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021
	Current expenditure	1995-2021	2015-2021	ND	2011-2020	2017-2021	2013-2021	2009-2021	2015-2021

Table I.9: Annual ITSS and FDI

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
Total services	2013-2021	2014-2021	2013-2021	2010-2021 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2016 ⁽¹⁾ 2017-2021	2007-2021	2010-2018 ⁽²⁾	2014-2021 ⁽¹⁾
Transport services	2013-2021	2014-2021	2013-2021	2010-2021 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2016 ⁽¹⁾ 2017-2021	2007-2021	2010-2018 ⁽¹⁾	2014-2021 ⁽³⁾
Travel services	2013-2021	2014-2021	2013-2021	2010-2021 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2016 ⁽¹⁾ 2017-2021	2007-2021	2010-2018 ⁽²⁾	2014-2021 ⁽³⁾
Direct investment, abroad (transactions)	2013-2020	2017-2021 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	2013-2021 ^{(4) (6)}	2013-2021	2016-2021	2013-2021	2015-2021	2015-2021 ⁽⁷⁾
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (transactions)	2013-2020	2017-2021 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	2013-2021 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	2013-2021	2015-2021	2013-2021	2015-2021	2015-2021 ⁽⁷⁾
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	2013-2020	2017-2021 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	ND	2013-2021	2015-2021	2013-2021	2015-2021	2015-2021 ⁽⁷⁾
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (stocks)	2013-2020	2017-2021 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	2013-2021 ⁽⁴⁾	2013-2021	2015-2021	2013-2021	2015-2021	2015-2021 ⁽⁷⁾

1) For ITSS only data for partner world were provided.

2) For ITSS data for partner world were provided for 2010-2018.

3) The vast majority of the required partners are reported

4) No breakdown by activity.

5) Activity breakdown reported only vis-à-vis the world. No "activity x partner" cross-classification.

6) Information on FDI income exclude the reinvested earnings (or the reinvestment of earnings).

7) Limited or no breakdown by functional category

8) Only 'W1 – Total World' breakdown

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
Annual International Trade In Services	270	0	6	0	0	0	ND	0
Annual Foreign Direct Investment (Based on the first transmission of data)	270	-2	-5	-5	-2	-8	-8	-2

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

Table I.10: Research and development

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Government Budget Appropriations on Research & Development (GBARD)									
CG1	GBARD by socioeconomic objectives	2004-2021	2014-2020	ND	2013-2014	2019-2020	2013-2021	2008-2021	ND
CB3	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research	2007-2021	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013-2014, 2018, 2020	ND	ND
Intramural Research & Development expenditure (GERD)									
CE1	GERD by sector of performance and source of funds	1981-2020	2012-2014, 2019-2020	2011, 2013-2018	2015-2020	ND	2009-2020	1990-2020	ND
CE3	GERD by sector of performance and type of cost	1981-2020	2012-2014, 2019-2020	2011, 2015-2018	2015-2020	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2020	1990-2020	ND
CE4.2	GERD by sector of performance and type of R&D	1981-2020	2019-2020	2017-2018	2016-2020	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2020	2003-2020 ⁽¹⁾	ND
CE5	GERD by sector of performance and field of R&D	1987-2020	2012-2014, 2019-2020	2011, 2015-2018	2015-2020	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2020	1990-2020 ⁽²⁾	ND
R5	GERD by sector of performance and region (Statistical regions level II)	1981-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	2018-2020	ND	N/A
Business expenditure on Research & Development (BERD)									
CE8.1	Business enterprise R&D by industry	2005-2020	2013, 2019-2020	2017-2018	2015, 2017-2020	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2020	2009-2020 ⁽³⁾	ND
CE12	Business enterprise R&D by size class and source of funds	1999-2020	2019-2020	2015, 2017-2018	2015-2020	ND	2015-2020	2015-2020	ND
Research & Development personnel at national and regional level (PERS)									
CP1-CP2	HC R&D personnel by sex, sector of employment and occupation	1980-2020	2012-2014, 2019-2020	2011, 2013-2019	2005-2012, 2015-2020	ND	2008-2020	1991-2020	ND
CP7-CP8, P8	HC Researchers by sex, sector of employment and field of R&D	1980-2020	2012-2014, 2019-2020	2011, 2013--2019	2005-2012, 2015-2020	ND	2008-2020	1996-2020	ND
CP9	FTE Total R&D personnel by sector of employment and occupation	1980-2020	2012-2014, 2019-2020	2011, 2013-2019	2005-2020	ND	2008-2020	1990-2020	ND
CP16-CP17	FTE Business enterprise total R&D personnel by occupation and industry	2005-2020	2019-2020	2017-2019	2015, 2017-2020	ND	2008-2020	2009-2020	ND
P6-P7	HC R&D Personnel and researchers by sex, economic activity in BES	2005-2020	2019-2020	2017-2019	2017-2020	ND	2008-2020	2009-2020	ND
P21	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by size-class in BES	1999-2020	2019-2020	2017-2019	2005-2020	ND	2008-2020	2015-2020	ND
R1	HC R&D Personnel by sector of performance (employment) and region (Statistical regions level II)	1988-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	2018-2020	ND	N/A
R3	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by sector of performance (employment) and region (Statistical regions level II)	1981-2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	2018-2020	ND	N/A

- 1) GOV sector includes PNP sector since 2016 and onwards.
- 2) Available for HE (1990-1996 and 2003 and onward), BES (2005 and onwards) and GOV sectors (2005 and onwards. GOV sector includes PNP sector since 2016)
- 3) By NACE Rev2 classification.



Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Government Budget Appropriations on Research & Development (GBARD)									
18JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2017	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	0	ND
18DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2017	T+12 months	0	ND	ND	ND	-3	-6	ND
19JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2018	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	2	ND
19DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2018	T+12 months	0	ND	ND	ND	-6	-4	ND
20JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2019	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	-9	ND
20DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2019	T+12 months	0	ND	ND	12	-3	-6	ND
21JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2020	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	-11	ND
21DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2020	T+12 months	6	ND	ND	0	0	0	ND
22JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2021	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	-4	ND
22DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2021	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	-10	ND
Intramural Research & Development expenditure and personnel (GERD, BERD and PERS)									
18JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2016	T+18 months	ND	1	-4	ND	-9	0	ND
18OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2017	T+10 months	ND	ND	1	ND	0	1	ND
19JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2017	T+18 months	ND	1	0	ND	-8	-7	ND
19OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2018	T+10 months	ND	0	0	ND	0	ND	ND
20JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2018	T+18 months	ND	0	-4	ND	-8	0	ND
20OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2019	T+10 months	4	ND	0	ND	4	2	ND
21JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2019	T+18 months	0	-2	ND	ND	-4	-6	ND
21OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2020	T+10 months	ND	ND	4	ND	0	4	ND
22JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2020	T+18 months	0	ND	ND	ND	0	-4	ND
22OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2021	T+10 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND

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

Annex II Availability and punctuality of infra-annual data

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added and gross domestic product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2010Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2001Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
	- Breakdown n A10+C	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2010Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2001Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2010Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2001Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2001Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	2009Q1-2022Q3	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	ND	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	2015Q1-2022Q3	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	2015Q1-2022Q3	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	2015Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P5	10. Gross capital formation	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
	- Breakdown n by asset	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2010Q1-2021Q4	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	2009Q1-2022Q3	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	2006Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q3	2008Q1-2022Q3	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2022 data to Eurostat)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added and gross domestic product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	60	ND	14	2	28	0	0	20
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	14	2	28	0	0	20
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	14	2	28	0	0	20
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	60	ND	14	2	28	0	0	20
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	60	ND	14	2	28	2	0	20
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	20
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	60	ND	ND	ND	28	2	0	20
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	60	ND	14	2	28	2	0	20
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	20
P5	10. Gross capital formation	60	ND	14	2	ND	2	0	20
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	20
	- Breakdown n by asset	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	60	ND	14	ND	28	2	0	20
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	60	ND	14	2	28	2	0	20
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	60	ND	14	2	28	2	0	20

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
POP	Total population	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2010Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2011Q1-2020Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2012Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2013Q1-2020Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2013Q1-2020Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2013Q1-2020Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2013Q1-2020Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2013Q1-2020Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	2013Q1-2020Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2008Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	1995Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2022Q3	1998Q1-2022Q3	ND

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2022 data to Eurostat)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0	ND

Table II.3: Quarterly GFS

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK ⁽¹⁾
TE (and breakdowns)	Total general government expenditure and components		ND	ND	2017Q1-2018Q4	2017Q1-2022Q3	2013Q1-2022Q2	2015Q1-2021Q4	2015Q1-2021Q4
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components		ND	ND	2017Q1-2018Q4	2017Q1-2022Q3	2013Q1-2022Q2	2015Q1-2021Q4	2015Q1-2021Q4
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	1999Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND	ND	2017Q1-2021Q4	ND	2015Q1-2022Q2	ND
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	1999Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND	ND	2017Q1-2021Q4	ND	2015Q1-2022Q2	ND
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	1999Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND	ND	2017Q1-2021Q4	ND	2015Q1-2022Q2	ND
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	1999Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND	ND	2017Q1-2021Q4	ND	2015Q1-2022Q2	ND
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	1999Q1-2022Q3	2000Q1-2022Q2	ND	ND	2017Q1-2021Q4	2014Q1-2022Q3	ND	ND

1) 2015Q1-2016Q4 data has not been updated with the most recent data transmission.

Table II.4: Labour market statistics

Coverage

Indicator	1 st Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
Labour cost index	2009Q1	ND	ND	ND	ND	2011Q1 – 2022Q3	2009Q1 – 2022Q3	ND
Job vacancy statistics	2010Q1	ND	ND	2012-2022Q3	ND	ND	2015-2022Q3	ND
Quarterly labour force survey	2010Q1	ND ⁽¹⁾	2011 – 2020Q4	2006 – 2020Q4	ND	2010 – 2022Q3	2006 – 2020Q4	ND
Monthly unemployment rates	Not specified	ND	Jan 2011- Dec 2022	ND	ND	ND	Jan 2014 – Sep 2022	ND

1) BA has transmitted Labour Force Survey data to Eurostat starting with 2021Q1, but timeliness and quality reporting are still being monitored with a view to a possible later dissemination.

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2022 data (except monthly unemployment rate) to Eurostat)

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2022	T + 70	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	-17	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2022	T + 70	ND	ND	-4	ND	ND	-9	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2022	T + 84	ND	ND	ND	ND	-12	ND	ND
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2022	T + 1 month	ND	-18	ND	ND	ND	+56	ND

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

Table II.5: Harmonized indices of consumer prices

Coverage

	Indicator	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Price Stability								
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices								
	HICP, 12 main categories	ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2016M1/ 2022M10	2005M1/ 2022M12	1996M1/ 2022M12	2015M1/ 2022M11
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2022M12	2016M1/ 2022M10	2005M1/ 2022M12	1996M1/ 2022M12	2015M1/ 2022M11

Timeliness

	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Price Stability									
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices									
	HICP, 12 main categories	15	ND	0	0	30	0	0	2
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	15	ND	0	0	30	0	0	2

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

Table II.6: Short-term business statistics

General compliance

The results refer to the September 2022 STS compliance assessment exercise, covering the transmissions from March 2022 to September 2022. Evaluations are based on the European business statistics regulations (EBS-Rs, 2019/2152 and 2020/1197). Compliance is evaluated for two dimensions: punctuality and coverage. For each dimension, the evaluation may have the following values:

- “C” fully compliant
- “M” minor compliance issues
- “S” serious compliance issues
- “N” non-compliant.

White cells with “CC” and blue cells with “MC” and “CM” indicate full or almost full compliance on both criteria.

Yellow cells (with “CS”, “MS”, “SC” and “SM”) indicate partial compliance.

Red cells (with “SS”, “SN” and “NN”) indicate non-compliance.

For the STS domain the evaluation of coverage takes into account the length of the time series (applying EBS-R Annex III.E allowance), the activity breakdown and the transmission of adjusted data (calendar or calendar and seasonal adjustment).

EBS dataset (EBS-R Table)	Variables (abs) = absolute value (ix) = index	1 st reference period	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BCS_QBD_Q – QUARTERLY BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY (Table 1)	Registrations (abs) Bankruptcies (abs)	2021-Q1	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
BCS_EMP_M AND BCS_EMP_Q – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS (Table 2)	Number of employees and self-employed persons (ix)	2000-Q1*	NN	CC	CS	CM	CC	CM	NN
BCS_HOU_M AND BCS_HOU_Q – HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES (Table 3)	Hours worked (ix)	2000-Q1*	NN	CC	CN	NN	CC	CM	NN
BCS_EAR_M AND BCS_EAR_Q – WAGES AND SALARIES (Table 3)	Wages and salaries (ix)	2000-Q1*	NN	CS	CS	CS	CC	CM	NN
BCS_IMP_M – IMPORT PRICES (Table 4)	Import prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2005-01							

EBS dataset (EBS-R Table)	Variables (abs) = absolute value (ix) = index	1 st reference period	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BCS_PPI_M – PRODUCER PRICES IN INDUSTRY (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01+	NN	CS	SC	SS	CC	CS	NN
BCS_PPC_M AND BCS_PPC_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2000-Q1*	CS	CC	CC	CC	NN	CC	NN
BCS_PPS_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN SERVICES (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2010-Q1*	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
BCS_PVI_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN INDUSTRY	Production volume (ix)	2000-01	CC	SC	CC	NN	CC	SM	NN
BCS_PVC_M AND BCS_PVC_Q – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2005-01 2000-Q1	CC	CC	CC	SS	CC	NN	NN
BCS_PVS_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN SERVICES (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2021-01 T							
BCS_TOR_M – TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix) Deflated turnover (ix)	2000-01	MC	CC	CM	SS	CC	SS	NN
BCS_TOW_M – TURNOVER IN WHOLESALE TRADE ETC. (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix) Deflated turnover (ix)	2021-01	SS	CS	SS	SS	CS	CS	NN
BCS_TOS_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN SERVICES (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix)	2021-01 T	SC	CC	SC	SS	CC	CC	NN
BCS_TOI_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN INDUSTRY (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01	CC	CC	CC	NN	CC	CC	NN
BCS_BPI_M AND BCS_BPI_Q – BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS (Table 9)	Number of dwellings (abs) Useful floor area (abs)	2000-Q1*	CS	CM	CC	CS	CC	CS	NN

Timeliness

EBS dataset (EBS-R Table)	Variables (abs) = absolute value (ix) = index	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BCS_QBD_Q – QUARTERLY BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY (Table 1)	Registrations (abs) Bankruptcies (abs)	40d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BCS_EMP_M AND BCS_EMP_Q – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS (Table 2)	Number of employees and self-employed persons (ix)	2m 15d(*)	-	-15	-16	4	-16	-8	-
BCS_HOU_M AND BCS_HOU_Q – HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES (Table 3)	Hours worked (ix)	3m 15d(*)	-	-46	-18	-	-19	-39	-
BCS_EAR_M AND BCS_EAR_Q – WAGES AND SALARIES (Table 3)	Wages and salaries (ix)	3m 15d(*)	-	-46	-53	-27	-19	-39	-
BCS_IMP_M – IMPORT PRICES (Table 4)	Import prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2005-01							
BCS_PPI_M – PRODUCER PRICES IN INDUSTRY (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	1m	-	-3	-3	39	-21	-4	-
BCS_PPC_M AND BCS_PPC_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	3m 15d(*)	-51	-47	-46	-41	-	-33	-
BCS_PPS_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN SERVICES (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	3m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BCS_PVI_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN INDUSTRY	Production volume (ix)	1m 10d	-15	-1	-10	-	-9	1	-
BCS_PVC_M AND BCS_PVC_Q – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	1m 15d 2m	-9	-1	-2	19	-16	-	-

EBS dataset (EBS-R Table)	Variables (abs) = absolute value (ix) = index	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BCS_PVS_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN SERVICES (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2m T							
BCS_TOR_M – TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix) Deflated turnover (ix)	1m	0	-4	0	45	0	11	-
BCS_TOW_M – TURNOVER IN WHOLESALE TRADE ETC. (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix) Deflated turnover (ix)	2m	0	-33	15	19	1	-19	-
BCS_TOS_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN SERVICES (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix)	2m T	0	-33	15	19	1	-19	-
BCS_TOI_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN INDUSTRY (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2m	-30	-21	-19	-	-14	-19	-
BCS_BPI_M AND BCS_BPI_Q – BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS (Table 9)	Number of dwellings (abs) Useful floor area (abs)	3m	-67	-32	-44	-29	-4	-39	-

Values refer to the transmission of September 2022 (monthly data) or 3rd quarter 2022 (quarterly data). Negative value: number of days before the deadline; Positive value: number of days after the deadline.

“-“ No data transmitted for the reference period.

“*” The deadline for Türkiye is 15 days less than the other cases because Türkiye is considered a large country for which the EU legislation defines shorter delays.

“T” Transitional arrangements (old quarterly STS requirements) are applied until the next re-basing from 2015 to 2021.

Table II.7: International trade in goods statistics

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
International Trade in Goods	2002M01 – 2022M11	2005 M 01 - 2022 M 11	2005 M 01 - 2022 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2022 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2022 M 11	2005 M 01 - 2022 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2022 M 11	2004 M 01 - 2022 M 11

Timeliness / punctuality

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
International Trade in Goods (based on reference period 2022/01-2022/11)	40	-7	-3	-3	-3	-3	-11	-16

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

Table II.8: Monthly and quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP data

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	2014M01-2022M10	ND	ND	2011M1-2022M09	ND	2007M1-2022M10	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2014Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3	2013Q1-2022Q3	2011Q1-2022Q3	2015Q1-2022Q3	2011Q1-2022Q3	2010Q1-2022Q3	2009Q1-2022Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	2014Q1-2022Q3	2007Q1-2022Q3	2016Q4, 2017Q4, 2018Q4-2022Q2	2011Q1-2022Q3	2015Q1-2022Q3	2014Q1-2022Q3	2016Q1-2022Q3	2012Q1-2022Q3

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	T+44	ND	ND	+16	ND	0	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	T+85	+4	- 11	-24	* 0	* 0	-2	0
Quarterly International Investment Position	T+85	+4	+108	+6	* -1	* 0	-3	0

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