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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey 2020

In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey of 19 May 2020, delegations will find attached "Progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey 2020" adopted by the members of the EFC Sub-Committee on Statistics and representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of North Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey on 6 May 2020 as a background document.

* 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.

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Progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey

(2020 EFC WB&T report)

2020

Contents

1. Executive summary

At their dialogue meeting on 17 May 2019, the representatives of the EU, the Western Balkans and Turkey welcomed the *2019 progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey*[1]. They noted that the Western Balkans and Turkey had made progress in meeting the action plan's requirements, but that additional efforts were still needed in some statistical areas.

This report presents the subsequent progress made by Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey (candidate countries) and Bosnia & Herzegovina and Kosovo* in the priority areas of economic, monetary and financial statistics. This stocktaking reflects data transmitted by the end of January 2020. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

In 2019, the Western Balkans and Turkey 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.

As regards **annual economic statistics**, the Western Balkans and Turkey now all report national accounts data using the 2010 European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010). While progress is visible, the 'T+2 months' deadline (for data transmission at the end of February) remains challenging, the length of time series and/or the completeness of indicators are still insufficient for annual national accounts[2], and considerable gaps and/or methodological issues remain as regards in regional accounts, government debt and deficit (for the excessive deficit procedure) and government finance statistics. The Western Balkans and Turkey have yet to ensure complete data delivery for the Europe 2020 indicators, which relate to five areas (employment, research & development, climate change & energy, education and poverty and social exclusion. Most of them transmit data on international trade in services, foreign direct investment and R&D, but their reporting varies in terms of data detail and quality.

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1 https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9042-2019-REV-1/en/pdf

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2 Including supply, use and input-output tables

While the Western Balkans and Turkey are making various efforts on **infra-annual economic statistics**, there are major gaps in terms of timeliness, completeness and methodology. Overall, data delivery for the main aggregates of quarterly national accounts and international trade in goods is better than for labour force survey statistics, harmonised indices of consumer prices, short-term business statistics, balance of payments and international investment position. For quarterly government finance statistics, in particular, efforts should be stepped up.

Montenegro made progress on national accounts by providing annual data on population and to balance of payments by sending the international investment position. However, the absence of employment data (hours worked; wages and salaries) is considered a serious gap. Most of the data provided by Montenegro are flagged as not publishable. In a welcome development, it has announced efforts to improve the coverage and accuracy of its quarterly national accounts. The coverage and level of detail of its excessive deficit procedure notifications are still very limited and do not allow for meaningful assessment. It is not yet providing data for government finance statistics. It has recently improved its compliance on short-term business statistics and this is now satisfactory. Progress is noted on the harmonised index of consumer prices, energy statistics and foreign direct investment.

North Macedonia reports annual national accounts data for most output and expenditure variables and some income variables. It transmitted non-financial sector accounts as part of the project on annual sector accounts and started transmitting some financial accounts data. Its compliance on quarterly national accounts continues to improve. It has been providing Eurostat with regular (twice-yearly) excessive deficit procedure tables since April 2016. In the October 2019 transmission, it reported accrual adjustments for taxes for the first time. In 2019, it continued reporting annual government finance statistics (tables 2 and 9) and the national tax list. It does not yet provide quarterly government finance statistics. It provides monthly and quarterly balance of payments, as well as quarterly international investment position data. Its compliance on short-term business statistics has improved in recent years.

Albania has improved the length of time series for annual national accounts and sent most main output and expenditure components. The absence of GDP data on the income side and employment data is considered a serious gap. It has yet to provide financial and non-financial sectoral accounts, or quarterly government finance statistics. It provides quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data. Although progress is visible in the provision of excessive deficit procedure notifications, it has failed to follow some principles for the completion of the tables. While there are still some shortcomings in terms of adherence to ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, an important step forward has been noted in annual government finance statistics. Albania made a huge effort on energy statistics, but other domains (harmonised index of consumer prices, balance of payments, R&D and labour market statistics) need attention. It has rapidly improved its compliance on several short-term business statistics indicators.

Serbia has increased its efforts on national accounts and sent GDP data by income for the first time. In 2019, it completed the revision of its GDP series for back-data. While it sends regular excessive deficit procedure notifications, it is expected to adhere more closely to the relevant methodology. In 2019, it continued to report ESA tables 2 and 9 and the national tax list. It needs to intensify efforts to improve the regular production of annual financial and non-financial accounts for general government. It does not yet provide quarterly government finance statistics. It transmits the entire set of monthly statistics on monetary financial institutions' interest rates and ensures good data delivery in areas such as balance of payments and international investment position. For several years, it has had a good level of compliance with the short-term business statistics requirements.

Turkey started to improve compliance with respect to annual national accounts by sending population data and to balance of payments by sending quarterly international investment position. However, the absence of employment data is considered a serious gap. Its latest excessive deficit procedure tables (transmitted in November 2019) were largely complete. It should make more of an effort to complete the excessive deficit procedure questionnaire (currently, we receive only table 3). It made good progress in applying Eurostat's methodology. It provided more extensive explanatory notes on its excessive deficit procedure data and the delimitation of the general government sector has improved somewhat. Turkey transmitted some of the ESA tables for government finance statistics (tables 2, 9 and 25), but it does not send monthly balance of payments data. While it increased the delivery of data for labour force survey statistics, methodological improvements are still expected in this area. It has provided almost all short-term business statistics indicators and maintained partial compliance for several years.

Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted main GDP indicators by output, expenditure and income approaches, but the series are too short. It should put in place standard transmission tools and technical standards. In October 2019, it made an important step forward with the submission of an excessive deficit procedure notification for 2015-2018. It should pursue efforts to improve the coverage and timeliness of national accounts, excessive deficit procedure and government finance statistics data. It has yet to transmit data for several domains (harmonised index of consumer prices, regional accounts, foreign direct investment and labour force survey) but it started transmission of quarterly balance of payments and international investment position. It has slightly improved its compliance on short-term business statistics indicators.

Kosovo transmitted a subset of annual national accounts. Improvement is still expected in the delivery of data in chain-linked volumes and data on income. Improvement has been noted in the transmission of population and employment data in line with the national accounts concepts. Data on employment by industry are still missing and Kosovo has yet to provide non-financial sector accounts, financial accounts and excessive deficit procedure data. Although it made good progress in 2019, it should maintain efforts to deliver a complete set of annual and quarterly governmental finance data. More regular transmissions and closer adherence to technical standards are expected in several domains (e.g. labour force survey) in order to achieve significantly better coverage and timeliness. Kosovo has not yet transmitted short-term business statistics indicators or provided any R&D statistics.

Introduction

At their dialogue meeting on 17 May 2019, the economic and finance ministers of the EU Member States, the Western Balkans and Turkey welcomed the *2019 progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey*[3]. They noted that the Western Balkans and Turkey had made progress in meeting the action plan requirements, but that additional efforts were still needed in some statistical areas.

This report assesses the subsequent progress made overall by statistical domain (Section 3) and then goes through the cases of Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Turkey (candidate countries) and Bosnia & Herzegovina and Kosovo in specific areas, each in turn, in order to serve as a reference for this exercise (Sections 4 to 10).

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. It also reports on data availability for the 'Europe 2020' headline indicators. 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, Europe 2020 indicators 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.

Section 11 presents developments as regards monetary and some financial statistics.

[3] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9042-2019-REV-1/en/pdf

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 January 2020. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

2. Overall progress by statistical domain

2.1. Annual economic statistics

All the Western Balkans and Turkey now report **annual national accounts (main aggregates)** data using the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010)[4]. Most of them provide data for most output and expenditure variables in current and previous year's prices and in chain-linked volumes. However, there are still gaps for some expenditure variables (e.g. the asset breakdown of gross capital formation). Coverage has started to improve, but for most participants it is still insufficient with respect to annual income (not provided at all by Albania and Kosovo; limited time series for Montenegro, North Macedonia and Bosnia & Herzegovina). Only Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo provided population and employment data in the national accounts framework (with time series shorter than expected). Turkey and Albania 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. However, Serbia and Albania send data from 1995 and Turkey 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 areas of income, population and employment.

For **regional accounts**, some progress was achieved in 2019, but there are still considerable gaps in the reported figures. Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey provide data regularly, but should step up efforts to improve the coverage of indicators other than gross value added (GVA), e.g. employment data.

On annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, there are still notable data gaps and methodological issues, but there is visible progress. All except Kosovo have submitted EDP notification tables, as follows:

- Albania – November 2014, May 2015, November 2015, June 2016, February, May and November 2017, April and November 2018, and May and October 2019;

4 Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (OJ L 174, 26.06.2013, p. 1).

- Montenegro – October 2014, May and November 2015, May and November 2016, May and mid-December 2017, May and November 2018, and May and end-December 2019 (most of the tables were empty and no progress has been made);
- North Macedonia – April and October 2016, April and October 2017, April and October 2018, and April and October 2019;
- Serbia – October 2015, April 2016, October 2016, April 2017, October 2017, April and October 2018, and April and October 2019;
- Turkey – April 2016 (only limited consolidated debt), December 2017, November 2018 and November 2019 (largely complete, with gradually improving data quality and coverage); and
- Bosnia & Herzegovina – pilot EDP transmissions for 2014 in July 2016 and for 2015-2017 in January 2019; EDP tables for 2015-2017 (overview table 1 for 2014-2017) in July 2019 and for 2015-2018 in October 2019.

As regards **annual GFS**, Turkey provided data for ESA tables 2 and 9 and NTL based on ESA 2010 methodology in December 2016, August 2017, January and December 2018, and October 2019 (for 2009-2018). Serbia provides ESA table 9 and the national tax list (NTL)[5] according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within deadline; the data are for 2005-2018. Serbia also provided table 2 for 2013-2017. Albania submitted tables 2 and 9 and its NTL for 2010-2018, and table 11 for 2017-2018. North Macedonia sent tables 2 and 9 and its NTL according to ESA 2010 for 2011-2016. Montenegro is not yet providing any GFS data. Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted tables 2 and 9 for 2013-2018 and its NTL for 2014-2018. Kosovo transmitted tables 2, 9 (including NTL) and 11, for 2015-2018. In all cases, efforts should be stepped up to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

[5] i.e. the full detail of the national classification of taxes and social contributions.

This report assesses the availability of data allowing the calculation and dissemination of **Europe 2020 indicators**. The Western Balkans and Turkey all transmit energy time-series data to Eurostat. Only Bosnia & Herzegovina did not provide the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (this is not obligatory). Labour market and education time series, based on the EU labour force survey (LFS), are available for Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. Initial data, not yet disseminated, were also provided by Albania and Kosovo. Bosnia & Herzegovina has yet to transmit LFS-based time series on labour market or education. Poverty indicators, based on EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) data, are available for Montenegro (2013-2017), North Macedonia (2010 and later), Serbia (2013 and later) and Turkey (2006-2017). Albania sent 2017 and 2018 data to Eurostat, but agreement has not yet been reached on the date for publishing indicators. Kosovo conducted a full-scale EU-SILC in 2018 and Eurostat is validating the data. Bosnia & Herzegovina is still not in a position to launch the survey, due to problems in the sampling frame. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) data are available for Montenegro, North Macedonia (starting in 2015), Serbia, Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina (up to 2014).

All transmitted **ITSS** data on time, for different periods (2007-2018 for Serbia, 2010-2018 for North Macedonia and Turkey, 2013-2018 for Montenegro and Albania, and 2014-2018 for Kosovo and Bosnia & Herzegovina). North Macedonia provided data covering almost all services categories, but only *vis-à-vis* ‘total world’ trade. Further breakdowns were provided by Serbia (good geographical breakdown, but still missing some categories), Turkey (selected geographical breakdown for some categories), Bosnia & Herzegovina (majority of services items, following the geographical breakdown, i.e. improved from last year) and Kosovo (major improvement regarding the partners and services items required). The datasets from Montenegro and Albania also improved: last year they were only for partner W1, but this year they covered the majority of partners.

For **FDI statistics**, all except Bosnia & Herzegovina 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. For more detail, see sections 4-10.

Turkey and Serbia are fully compliant as regards **R&D statistics**. Montenegro and Bosnia & Herzegovina have some minor compliance issues (related to implementation of the *Frascati Manual 2015*[6]). North Macedonia also has minor compliance issues. It has started a survey on government budget allocations for R&D statistics (GBARD), but has not yet transmitted data to Eurostat. Albania does not yet produce R&D statistics, but it has started to conduct R&D surveys. Kosovo has yet to provide data.

2.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

In 2019, the Western Balkans and Turkey made 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 and for income, population and employment data. On the income side, only Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina provided variables (for 1998Q1-2019Q3 and 2008Q1-2018Q4 respectively), in non-adjusted form. Timeliness improved on QNA output and expenditure: North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey almost met the standard (T+2 months) deadlines of the ESA 2010 transmission programme[7]. Albania and Montenegro transmitted 2019Q3 before the end of 2019, and Kosovo at the end of January 2020. On population and employment in the national accounts framework, only Serbia and Kosovo provided any (recent) quarterly data (for the full time series of 'total population' and for a limited time series respectively). Montenegro transmitted employment data for a limited time series. Substantial improvements in these areas are therefore still required.

The situation regarding **quarterly GFS** has changed little in the past year. Turkey and Kosovo increased the length of the time series in table 25 and Bosnia & Herzegovina that in table 28. Turkey and Kosovo both provided table 25 in the course of 2019, for 2015Q1-2018Q4. Bosnia & Herzegovina provided table 28 for general government, now covering 2000Q1-2019Q3. None of the others provided quarterly GFS data. All should step up their efforts to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

6 The Frascati Manual is the benchmark methodology for collecting and using (R&D) statistics.
7 As set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.

On **labour market statistics**, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey have been providing Eurostat with quarterly LFS micro data in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98[8] for several years. Bosnia & Herzegovina has transmitted no LFS data to date. Albania and Kosovo have started transmitting first quarterly LFS datasets, but the data are not yet ready for dissemination. Only Montenegro and Turkey have transmitted monthly unemployment estimates. All except Kosovo have run a labour cost survey for 2016 (LCS 2016) and transmitted the corresponding quality reports. Serbia provided labour cost index (LCI) data, but no quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS) data, while Montenegro provided neither. North Macedonia provided JVS for 2012 onwards. It has undertaken to compute an LCI, but has yet to transmit this to Eurostat. Turkey delivers partial data (missing NACE[9] sections L, O, P, Q, R and S) for the LCI, but no data on quarterly JVS. Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania and Kosovo have transmitted neither JVS nor LCI data to Eurostat[10].

Montenegro transmits **HICP** data; these are currently under validation and will be disseminated in 2020. Serbia's HICP data have been disseminated since October 2016, while the HICP for North Macedonia has been disseminated since March 2018. Turkey 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 and data transmission to Eurostat later that year. Its data are currently under validation by Eurostat. Bosnia & Herzegovina does not provide Eurostat with HICP data. Kosovo started to do so in 2017 and Eurostat plans to begin disseminating the data in March 2020.

Generally, the compliance of industry, construction and retail trade **STS** indicators was good, but a lot of work remains to be done in the area of services price indicators. The availability of data on services turnover has improved in recent years.

8 Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (OJ L 77, 14.3.1998, p. 3).

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

10 Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 made quarterly job vacancy statistics compulsory from January 2010.

Serbia's compliance on STS has been good for several years. Montenegro's has improved recently and is now satisfactory. Turkey was again in partial compliance and North Macedonia has reached a comparable level. Albania and Bosnia & Herzegovina both improved their compliance slightly. Kosovo has not yet transmitted its first STS data files.

The Western Balkans and Turkey all regularly transmit monthly **ITGS** to Eurostat, generally well within the legal deadlines and in line with methodological and technical requirements. In 2019, most of them continued to make progress on 'trade by enterprise characteristics' (TEC) statistics. In particular, Turkey, Serbia, Kosovo and Bosnia & Herzegovina transmit TEC data that are generally of good quality. As regards 'trade by invoicing currency' (TIC), most continued to transmit good-quality data, including Kosovo, which addressed issues that had been detected previously. In 2018, Montenegro had delivered experimental data on TIC statistics for 2015-2017; it did not revise these in 2019 and the detected issues remain unaddressed.

Most of the Western Balkans and Turkey are very well advanced in adjusting their statistical systems to compile detailed data in line with the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 – CCs[11]) in the framework of the test phase. The action plan and implementation steps agreed with Eurostat are geared to full alignment by the end of 2020.

In the area of **BOP statistics**, North Macedonia and Serbia transmit monthly and quarterly data, while Bosnia & Herzegovina (since April 2019), Montenegro, Albania, Turkey and Kosovo transmit only quarterly data. All report data in line with the 6th edition of the *Balance of payments and international investment position manual* (BPM6).

The Western Balkans and Turkey all transmit quarterly **IIP** data according to the methodological and technical requirements. Turkey started transmitting quarterly data in June 2019 and Bosnia & Herzegovina in January 2020. Montenegro started partial quarterly transmissions based on annual IIP in December 2019.

[11] This document is a gentlemen's agreement between Member States and Eurostat which describes the rules for data transmission to Eurostat.

The national central banks are not required to transmit data to the European Central Bank (ECB) for it to compile its **monetary and financial statistics**. However, on accession to the EU they would be obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics into line with ECB legal requirements, and early preparation for membership of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) 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 countries attain the status of acceding countries, the ECB invites them to provide it regularly with a summary set of national statistical data on a voluntary basis. There have been contacts in past years between the ECB's Directorate-General for Statistics and the candidate countries' central banks, to make the latter 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.

These contacts are further intensified, e.g. through a regular statistical seminar, which was hosted in 2018 by the Statistics Department of the Bank of Albania.

3. Montenegro (ME)

3.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

Montenegro provided all output components in current and previous year's prices. On the expenditure side, the following are missing:

- final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs);
- assets of total gross fixed capital formation; and
- acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Annual data series for output and expenditure cover 2006-2018 by ESA 2010 methodology. Data in chain-linked volume were not provided.

On the income side, Montenegro provided 'compensation of employees' data at NACE Rev.2 level A*10 for 2013-2018. It provided population and employment (persons) data for 2006-2018 and 2013-2018 respectively, but flagged these as not publishable. The lack of national accounts data on employment (hours worked) and on wages and salaries is considered a serious gap. Montenegro did not transmit annual data by the T+2 deadline. It did not transmit annual non-financial sector accounts data in 2016 and has yet to provide financial accounts data. It should redouble 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).

Regional accounts

Montenegro consists of a single statistical region at NUTS level 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 GVA and population for 2006-2018 and employment (persons) and compensation of employees for 2013-2018.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Montenegro has transmitted EDP notifications since October 2014 (most recently at the end of December 2019). These include the EDP notification tables and the EDP questionnaire. It has introduced data in the overview table (table 1), but other EDP tables are mainly empty; only the 'working balance' and 'basis of the working balance' lines are filled in, with the figures for the working balance corresponding to the 'net lending (-) / net borrowing (+) (B.9)' figures from table 1. The adjustment lines are mainly not filled in.

The questionnaire contains data for table 1.1 (revision of general government net lending / net borrowing) and table 1.2 (consolidated gross debt). Table 9.1 (guarantees) is filled in only for the total stock of debt guaranteed by government. No other data are provided. In general, the coverage of the data is still very limited and no progress has been observed *vis-à-vis* previous notifications.

As regards reporting the EDP notification, Montenegro has not followed the basic principles for completion of the tables and has failed to address a number of agreed action points. In March 2015, Eurostat carried out a technical visit to Montenegro to assess the status of the statistical authorities' preparatory work on EDP statistics. In May 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.

Overall, efforts should be intensified to meet the legislative requirements, since hitherto transmitted data do not comply with ESA 2010. Furthermore, the lack of detail in the data prevents meaningful assessment.

Annual government finance statistics

To date, Montenegro has not provided annual data (see also section 4.2 on quarterly GFS). It should intensify its efforts to set up a compilation system to produce financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. At this stage, Eurostat is unable to assess compliance.

Europe 2020 indicators

All Europe 2020 indicators are now available for Montenegro. Data are available on all three energy indicators (primary and final energy consumption and share of renewable energy), and on GERD. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data were published in 2019 and are now available for 2012-2017. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2011.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2019, Montenegro punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2018 and sent revisions for 2013-2017 within the deadline and following official reporting standards. These BPM6 ITSS data covered most services categories, but a few mandatory categories were missing. There was an improvement in the geographical breakdown: last year, only 'total world' was reported, while this year the breakdown was complete. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Montenegro since 2013. Montenegro has participated in IPA 2012 and IPA 2015 (grant) programmes and is working to improve its annual ITSS data production, in particular the data collection systems.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2019, Montenegro delivered its annual FDI datasets on time, including positions, flows and income. For the FDI positions, the situation is the same as last year, with data covering only the inward side. The flows included inward and outward investments split in equity and debt instruments (and detailed breakdown per counterpart). FDI income included both inward and outward investments. Montenegro must continue its efforts to compile FDI statistics closer to the internationally agreed concepts. It should collect data on reinvested earnings and process separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises. FDI data by activity are not yet available.

R&D statistics

Montenegro provided in a timely manner the R&D statistics required under EU legislation. The 2015 statistics were partially aligned with *Frascati 2015* and work continued on the 2016 statistics. Montenegro transmitted GERD data for 2011-2017/2018. It developed the GBARD statistics methodology in 2017, but has yet to produce GBARD data. A pilot survey was planned for 2018, but was not carried out due to staffing issues.

3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

Montenegro transmitted non-seasonally adjusted GVA data in current and previous year's prices up to 2018Q4, and GDP and some expenditure variables up to 2019Q3. Apart from some data on employment (persons) for 2013Q1-2018Q4 and household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept) for 2010Q1-2019Q3, it provided no QNA data series (income, population, employment (hours worked) and compensation of employees were still missing). Seasonally adjusted and chain-linked volumes figures are also missing. Montenegro needs to step up its efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Montenegro has provided no quarterly GFS data to date. 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

Montenegro regularly provides Eurostat with LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EC) No 577/98. Eurostat regularly disseminates standard LFS data, but 2010 data have been pending for over 2 years, as Montenegro still has to update the weights based on Census 2011 results. Currently, Montenegro collects no *ad hoc* module data, so progress is also needed on implementation of the corresponding regulations. 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 2016 and transmitted the data in April 2019 and the quality report in December 2019, i.e. 9 and 12 months respectively after the deadlines applicable to Member States.

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Montenegro produces an HICP and started regular transmissions in the first quarter of 2012. Although it met the deadline for several months in 2019, most transmissions are significantly late. The NSI has to make a number of corrections before the data can be disseminated, which Eurostat plans to do in 2020. Montenegro does not yet produce an HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT).

Short-term business statistics

Montenegro regularly transmitted all STS indicators, except:

- services producer prices;
- hours worked in industry; and
- the aggregate of industrial producer prices – although it does transmit both components of the aggregate, i.e. domestic and non-domestic market prices.

It transmitted the data in time and the length of the time series was either in line with the STS regulations or fully satisfactory (starting in 2010). It was fully compliant on all STS indicators in construction and retail trade; it has made rapid progress in the past 2 years. Updated metadata are available on most STS indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2019 (with the exception of 1 month), Montenegro transmitted detailed monthly ITGS on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in Eurostat's 'Doc.Coop-400' document. Since April 2018, it has provided all mandatory and optional data elements for earlier reference periods, starting from 2017. Its monthly data from January 2005 are available in COMEXT[12].

Montenegro has yet to provide TEC data. In 2018, it provided experimental TIC data for the first time, for 2015-2017, but it did not revise these in 2019 and the issues detected by Eurostat remain unaddressed.

[12] Eurostat reference database for ITGS.

As regards implementation of the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 – CCs), it failed to provide Eurostat with any test files in 2019. The agreed action plan and implementation steps are geared to full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020, but it claims that it needs further assistance before it can submit test files.

Montenegro is encouraged to intensify its efforts to finalise the production of TEC and TIC data and provide these to Eurostat. In addition, it is encouraged to align its statistical system with the new detailed data transmission format in the framework of the ongoing test phase in 2020, if necessary with the assistance available through the IPA programme.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Montenegro transmits quarterly BOP and (since December 2019) IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology. In terms of timeliness, the data are compliant with Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012[13] for most BOP items, but only *vis-à-vis* 'rest of the world'. Data made available by 31 January 2020 were for 2013Q1-2019Q3. In terms of completeness, the IIP data are based on the annual IIP and are available only for 2016Q4, 2017Q4 and 2018Q4. Montenegro does not transmit monthly BOP data.

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

4. North Macedonia (MK)

4.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

North Macedonia reports national accounts data according to the ESA 2010 methodology. It transmits most output, expenditure and income variables by transmission programme deadlines. It transmitted GDP data in chain-linked volumes and current and previous year's prices. The time series are shorter (2000-2018 and 2000-2017 for income) than specified in the transmission programme. North Macedonia sent updated population and employment data in the national accounts framework for 2000-2017. Data on employment (hours worked) are still missing. It transmitted non-financial sector accounts (table 0800) for 2014 and 2015 in June 2018 (although these were flagged as confidential, as part of the annual sector accounts project) and started transmissions of some financial accounts data (ESA 2010 questionnaires 0720 and 0725 for 2013-2015, non-consolidated balance sheets). 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 GVA, employment and population data for statistical regions level 2 (a single area) and level 3, for 2000-2017. It calculates and transmits gross fixed capital formation and compensation of employees at national level (level 0 = level 2). 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

North Macedonia has regularly transmitted EDP notification tables since April 2016, most recently at the end of October 2019. It compiles EDP tables 1, 2 (other accounts receivable compiled for the first time, while other accounts payable and interest are missing), 3 and 4, for 2015-2018. It provided no data on the EDP questionnaire. It prepares the data on the basis of ESA 2010. In the October 2019 EDP notification, it started to report accrual adjustments for taxes. However, it does not compile the rest of the data on an accrual basis and some key sectorisation questions, mainly relating to the reclassification of some public entities within general government (e.g. a public enterprise for state roads), remain open. Nonetheless, the documentation of the delimitation of the general government sector improved. North Macedonia published a list of general government units at national level at the end of 2018. It should setp up its efforts to comply with the legislative requirements.

Annual government finance statistics

North Macedonia continued to provide regular annual data for ESA tables 2 and 9 and the NTL for 2011-2016, using ESA 2010 methodology, templates and modes of data transmission. It aims to:

- harmonise statistical methodologies for the compilation of non-financial and financial general government sector accounts;
- improve data quality; and
- strengthen regular data transmission.

It should intensify its efforts to:

- ➢ set up a system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts on a regular basis;
- ➢ meet the methodological requirements under the legislation; and
- ➢ provide longer time series.

See also section 5.2 (quarterly GFS).

Europe 2020 indicators

The situation on Europe 2020 indicators for North Macedonia is very good. It has updated the energy indicators for 2018, including the share of renewables. EU-LFS data for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2010-2018. GERD is available for 2015-2018.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2019, North Macedonia transmitted annual BPM6 ITSS data for 2018 and, on a voluntary basis, revised data for 2017, within deadline and according to the official reporting standards. The detailed geographical breakdown is still missing, as it reported only data for ‘total world’. The coverage of the detailed services breakdown is quite good, but some services items are still missing. BPM6 ITSS data are generally available from 2010.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2019, North Macedonia delivered its annual FDI datasets on time, including positions, flows and income. The data for 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. FDI data by activity are world totals only (i.e. there is no cross-classification by partner). FDI income included inward and outward investments, but there is no partner breakdown. North Macedonia should look to close the gap in its FDI reporting in order to align with internationally agreed concepts. Progress is dependent on the data warehouse project for balance of payments statistics.

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*. It conducted the GBARD survey in 2018 for the first time. Significant deviations were identified in the course of data editing and these have to be investigated, which is why GBARD data have not yet been transmitted for recent years.

4.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

The punctuality of North Macedonia's QNA transmissions continued to improve. It provided non-seasonally adjusted quarterly data in current and previous year's prices and chain-linked volumes on the main output and selected expenditure variables up to 2019Q3 at t+66 days. It transmitted GVA, total and NACE Rev.2 breakdown, and taxes less subsidies on products, but some other expenditure variables (details on final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation) are not yet available. All 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 of its transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

North Macedonia has not yet provided any quarterly GFS data. It should step up its efforts to set up a system regularly to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

North Macedonia regularly provides LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EC) No 577/98, except as regards *ad hoc* modules. Eurostat regularly disseminates standard LFS data. North Macedonia should improve implementation of *ad hoc* module regulations; to date, it has conducted only the 2010 *ad hoc* module. 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 transmitted labour cost survey data for 2016 and the corresponding quality report.

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 at least partly compliant for all STS industry, construction and trade indicators (except hours worked in industry). Apart from services turnover and some wholesale trade labour data, the STS services indicators are not yet covered. Data transmissions are punctual. The length of most of the time series is satisfactory, the first reference year being between 2005 and 2014, even if this does not represent full compliance. North Macedonia has steadily improved compliance in recent years. Metadata are available and up-to-date on most transmitted STS indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2019 (except for 1 month), North Macedonia transmitted 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. Its monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2002.

Over 2019, North Macedonia did not provide revisions of the initial TEC data (for 2010-2015), so issues detected during Eurostat’s validation of the data remain unaddressed. North Macedonia continued to transmit TIC data for 2018. The data were consistent and comparable with the detailed data also provided.

In the course of 2019, North Macedonia maintained its efforts to align its statistical system to the new format of detailed data transmission, participating actively in the test phase by addressing issues in subsequent test files. The agreed action plan and implementation steps are geared to full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020.

North Macedonia is encouraged to:

- address the remaining issues regarding TEC;
- meet all requirements set out in the TEC compilers guide;
- step up its efforts to finalise the production of detailed data in accordance with the new transmission format in the ongoing test phase and transmit them to Eurostat according to the agreed timetable.

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, the monthly BOP and quarterly IIP transmissions do not yet comply with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. 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. As of 31 January 2020, monthly and quarterly BOP series and quarterly IIP series are available from 2011 onwards (for 2011M01-2019M11 and 2011Q1-2019Q3 respectively).

5. Economic statistics, Albania (AL)

5.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2019, Albania made progress on its national accounts by improving the length of time series and sending data in chain-linked volume. It regularly transmitted annual national accounts main aggregates for all output and expenditure components in current and previous year's prices and chain-linked volume, for 1995-2018. Income variables are still missing. It did not transmit new data for total population (1995-2017), so significant progress in this domain is still needed, as it does not yet transmit any data on employment, compensation of employees or wages and salaries. Albania transmits production and generation of income accounts plus some additional variables of annual non-financial sector accounts since 2018. However, these data for the period 2013-2016 do not meet yet the validation requirements. Albania also provided some annual financial accounts data in December 2019.

Regional accounts

Albania provides data on regional GVA for industry detail (A*10) and population, both variables at statistical regions level 3. The data are for 2008-2017. Albania should step up efforts to compile regional data on:

- employment (persons); followed by
- household accounts;
- gross fixed capital formation;
- compensation of employees; and
- employment (hours worked).

Government deficit and debt statistics

Albania submitted EDP notification data in November 2014, May and November 2015, June 2016, February, May and November 2017, April and November 2018, and May and October 2019 in the overview table (EDP T1) and the dedicated central government, local government and social security funds tables (EDP T2A, T2C, T2D, T3A, T3B, T3D and T3E). In table 4, it filled in only figures on gross national income. Five tables in the EDP notification questionnaire are partially completed (tables 1.1, 1.2, 2, 3 and 9.1).

Albania has made progress, but failed to follow some principles for completion of the tables. It should maintain its efforts to meet the legislative requirements. The timeliness of its EDP notifications has improved noticeably from the early years. In October 2014, it provided a draft *Inventory of the methods, procedures and sources used for the compilation of deficit and debt data and the underlying government sector accounts according to ESA*.

Annual government finance statistics

Albania submitted ESA table 2 and 9 data for 2010-2018, NTL for 2011-2018 and ESA table 11 for 2017-2018. While there are still some shortcomings in adherence to the ESA 2010 methodology and transmission standards, this can be considered an important step forward. Albania aims further to improve the government revenue and expenditure data. It should maintain its efforts on compiling a complete set of GFS tables and improving timeliness. An important step forward would be to ensure consistency among all GFS and EDP data. See also section 6.2 (quarterly GFS).

Europe 2020 indicators

Albania made a huge effort to provide full historic energy statistics time series (from 1990 onwards) and it provides latest data on energy, including the share of renewable energy. It has provided EU-SILC data in recent years, but agreement has yet to be reached on the publication of poverty indicators. Albania has started to provide LFS data, as required for the employment and education indicators.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2019, Albania punctually reported ITSS data for 2018 and revisions for 2017; the data covered most of the required services breakdowns and most of the partners in the geographical breakdown, which is a major improvement from previous years. BPM6 data are generally available from 2013. Albania participated in the IPA 2012, 2015 and 2017 project and has improved several aspects of national data collection and processing. Further efforts should focus on improving the reporting of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIMs) and sub-categories of insurance and pension services.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2019, Albania 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 partner country). Activity data are available, including split by counterpart. FDI income included inward and outward investments, including reinvested earnings. Albania does not yet provide FDI data by functional category; it should inform Eurostat whether it could be in a position to deliver separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises in the short/medium term.

R&D statistics

Albania has yet to transmit R&D and GBARD statistics. Its efforts are appreciated, but they must be maintained and produce results.

Although it does not yet produce R&D statistics, Albania has started to conduct R&D surveys on a regular basis. In 2013, it conducted a pilot survey in collaboration with UNESCO for four R&D sectors. The statistics are not yet published, due to problems in the collection of data for the public sector and the higher education sector.

In 2016, Albania conducted an R&D survey for private sector and non-profit institutions. The first analyses showed that the dataset was of low quality in terms of item non-response and logical inconsistency between variables. The same problems persisted in a reviewed survey in all four sectors carried out in September-December 2018. The response rate is very low, data quality is poor and the results come with a very high variation coefficient.

5.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2019, Albania continued to transmit all seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from the output and expenditure sides and non-seasonally adjusted figures from the expenditure side in current prices, previous year's prices and chain-linked volume. Time series are still shorter than expected (2008Q1-2019Q3), but timeliness has improved. Albania does not transmit quarterly data on income, population and employment.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Albania has yet to provide any quarterly GFS data. It should maintain its efforts to set up a system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Albania started transmitting LFS data in 2017. To date, Eurostat has received data from 2016 to the second quarter 2019. Data quality has improved, but Albania should provide data for more quarters and years, and meet standard deadlines to allow for dissemination. Monthly unemployment figures cannot be calculated yet. Albania transmitted neither LCI nor JVS data, but did send labour cost survey data for 2016 and the corresponding quality report.

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 January 2016 onwards. In late 2019, Albania transmitted correctly compiled weights for 2016-2019, but the NSI has to make a number of corrections to the indices before the data can be disseminated. Albania does not produce an HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT).

Short-term business statistics

Albania was partly compliant for all STS domains (industry, construction, retail trade and other services), but some important indicators are still missing, in particular the industrial production index and the services price indices. While Albania produces quarterly industrial production indices, efforts are necessary to ensure the publication of monthly indices and their transmission to Eurostat. There were still many delays in the transmission of indicators, time series are generally short and coverage does not correspond to full STS requirements. Nevertheless, Albania has made good progress on STS compliance in the last 2 years, given that it transmitted its first data files after September 2017. In addition to the construction indicators (including building permits from 2016), it regularly transmits data on labour, industrial producer prices, services turnover and retail trade sales volume. For full compliance, longer time series are needed for several indicators. More usable time series (starting before 2015) are available following the rebasing of the indicators in 2018, even on import prices (not required from non-euro-area countries). Extending transmissions to industrial production and turnover will further improve compliance. Up-to-date metadata are available on the most important transmitted indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2019 (except for 2 months), 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, for 2016. However, in 2019 it did not revise issues detected in Eurostat's validation of the data, so these remain unaddressed. In 2019, it continued to transmit its TIC data; these are for 2018 and are of good quality.

As regards implementation of the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs), Albania provided no test files in 2019. It promised to provide the first test files in March 2020. The agreed action plan and implementation steps are geared to full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020.

Albania is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to transmit TEC data; and
- step up efforts to align its statistical system to the new transmission format in the ongoing test phase following the agreed timetable.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Albania transmitted quarterly BOP and IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology for the first time in January 2017. It sends data only with partner ‘rest of the world’. As of 31 January 2020, the data are for 2015Q1-2019Q3. Albania does not transmit monthly BOP statistics.

6. Economic statistics, Serbia (RS)

6.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2019, Serbia completed a benchmark revision of its GDP back-data to eliminate the breaks in series. It reported, on time, all required output and expenditure variables in current prices, chain-linked volume and previous year's prices for 1995-2018 and transmitted data on total population. It made progress in this domain, transmitting data on employment, compensation of employees, and gross wages and salaries for 2015-2017. It should prioritise the full implementation of the ESA 2010 transmission programme for full time series. It provided incomplete non-financial sector accounts for 2005-2013 in 2015 and further data in 2017. 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 is aiming to improve annual sector accounts compilation sources and methods, in order to improve estimation of output, FISIMs and intermediate consumption at constant prices for financial institutions.

Eurostat carried out a technical visit on national accounts to Serbia in 2018.

Regional accounts

Serbia provided regional accounts data according to the new benchmark for national accounts. The time coverage is not uniform across variables: data are for 2012 for GVA and population, 2014 for gross fixed capital formation and 2015 for employment (persons). The latter were transmitted for the first time in 2019. The next priorities should be to:

- provide longer time series of regional data; and
- start sending data on compensation of employees and employment (hours worked).

Government deficit and debt statistics

Since October 2015, Serbia has sent EDP tables and EDP questionnaire tables 1.2, 4, 5 and 9.1 on a regular basis. 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. Serbia provides the questionnaire on taxes and social contributions regularly, according to the same schedule as the Member States.

Annual government finance statistics

Since September 2015, Serbia has officially provided ESA table 9 and the NTL according to ESA 2010 on a regular basis and within deadline (most recently for 2005-2018). As in previous years, Eurostat validated the data and disseminated them along with Member States'. Serbia has also sent table 2 for 2013-2017. An important step forward would be regular transmission of table 2, with improvements expected in terms of coherence, adherence to ESA 2010 methodology and consistency with ESA GFS tables and EDP data. Serbia should step up its efforts to improve the regular production of financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 7.2 (quarterly GFS).

Europe 2020 indicators

The situation for Serbia regarding Europe 2020 indicators has improved a lot in recent years: it has provided data on R&D expenditure since 2009 and energy data time series starting in 1990. The energy indicators are up-to-date for 2018. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2013-2018. Employment and education indicators are available for 2014-2018.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2019, Serbia provided annual ITSS data for 2018 within the deadline and using the official reporting standards. The coverage of services items is very good (only a few sub-categories missing) and the geographical breakdown in line with the legislation[14]. BPM6 ITSS data are available from 2007 (only data from 2010 are disseminated on Eurostat's reference database). Serbia participated in the IPA 2012, IPA 2015 and IPA 2017 (grant) projects. It has made significant progress as a result and is making efforts to improve its annual ITSS production process and outcomes even further.

[14] Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 23), as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2019, 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 on the outward side with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data are available for positions and flows, including split by counterpart. Serbia provided only limited FDI data with/without fellow enterprises.

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, also in the context of implementing the revised *Frascati 2015*.

In the business enterprises sector (BES), it carries out a survey on a sample basis at 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. It sent all data with all the categories listed in Regulation (EU) No 995/2012[15] in the SDMX format.

6.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2019, Serbia continued to transmit QNA data by the deadline. It transmitted complete seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted main aggregates from the output and expenditure sides up to 2019Q3 (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns, but excluding household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)). However, it has yet to provide quarterly data on employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns). It should therefore step up its efforts on the transmission of quarterly data.

[15] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 995/2012 of 26 October 2012 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Decision No 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (OJ L 299, 27.10.2012, p. 18).

Quarterly government finance statistics

Serbia has yet to provide any quarterly GFS data. It should intensify its efforts to set up a system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements. It aims to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure, and to provide pilot data for ESA table 28.

Labour market statistics

Serbia regularly provides LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EC) No 577/98. Eurostat regularly disseminates standard LFS data. Serbia should still improve its implementation of *ad hoc* module regulations; to date, it has conducted only the 2010 *ad hoc* module. It has not published monthly unemployment data to date, but in January 2020, for test purposes, it provided unemployment figures derived from administrative sources. It provided LCI data, but not quarterly job vacancies. It transmitted labour cost survey data for 2016 and a corresponding quality report.

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.

Short-term business statistics

Serbia is fully compliant for most of the STS indicators and has even estimated the time series back to 2000. All data transmissions in the latest compliance observation period were on time. Work is under way to fill in the gaps of price indicators (construction costs and services producer prices (SPPIs)). Services turnover data are available from 2008 onwards. Metadata files are available and most of them were promptly updated in 2019. The only remaining gaps are in construction costs (or prices) and SPPIs. Metadata are available for all transmitted STS indicators and almost all metadata files are up to date.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2019, Serbia transmitted 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 data are available in COMEXT from January 2005.

In 2019, Serbia provided TEC data for 2018 within deadline. However, Eurostat some detected inconsistencies in the course of validation and could not disseminate the data. Serbia did not subsequently revise the data, so the issues remain unresolved. For the first time, Serbia transmitted TIC statistics (for 2018); the data are of good quality.

In the course of 2019, Serbia continued to align its statistical system to the new transmission format for detailed data, participating actively in the test phase by addressing detected issues in subsequent test files. The agreed action plan and implementation steps are geared to full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020.

Serbia is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to complete the compilation of TEC data to meet all requirements set out in the TEC compilers guide;
- step up its efforts to finalise the production of detailed data in accordance with the new transmission format in the test phase and transmit these to Eurostat following the agreed timetable.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Serbia transmits monthly and quarterly BOP data with a full geographical breakdown (Geo 3 and Geo 4) in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. The data are produced according to the BPM6 methodology and covered 2007M01-2019M11 (monthly BOP), 2011Q1-2019Q3 (quarterly BOP) and 2014Q1-2019Q3 (IIP statistics). The timeliness of data transmissions complies with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

7. Economic statistics, Turkey (TR)

7.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2019, Turkey transmitted main data series for GDP and its main components in current prices and chain-linked volume, and most of the required output, expenditure and income variables. However, Turkstat did not provide taxes and subsidies from the production side, details of expenditure or breakdown in gross capital formation. Time series are shorter (1998-2018) than specified in the ESA 2010 transmission programme. Turkey provided national accounts data on total population (1998-2018), but no employment figures (persons or hours worked). It did not transmit annual data by the T+2 deadline. It transmitted almost complete non-financial sector accounts based on ESA 2010 for 2009-2015 and Eurostat validated these after corrections were made to the coding. Turkey provided financial accounts transactions data for 2010-2015 and these were validated, despite being incomplete. Financial stocks data for 2011-2017 were transmitted and validated. Turkey 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

Turkey provided GVA data based on ESA 2010 at statistical regions level 3 and industry detail A*10, and population for 2004-2018. However, only the most aggregated figures could be published, as it flagged the detailed data as confidential. It should prioritise the compilation of regional employment figures (persons), which are missing to date.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Turkstat transmitted EDP tables for 2006-2012, but then halted data transfer to Eurostat pending a major revision in national accounts methodology. In April 2016, Turkey sent in the framework of the EDP notification and a partially completed table 1 based on ESA 2010, including only data on debt. It started sending the EDP tables (except table 4) according to ESA 2010 in March 2017. In December 2017, it transmitted much more detailed EDP notification data based on ESA 2010 concepts. It transmitted EDP tables for the latest 2 reporting years in November 2018 and November 2019; these were largely complete. Turkey should make further efforts to complete the EDP questionnaire, in particular as regards:

- taxes;
- the delimitation of general government;
- other accounts payable/receivable; and
- trade credits.

Turkey made substantial progress on:

- ✓ applying Eurostat's methodology, e.g. guidance on universal mobile telecommunications system licences;
- ✓ providing extensive explanatory notes on the data; and
- ✓ general government sector delimitation.

Nonetheless, a number of methodological challenges remain.

Annual government finance statistics

In October 2019, Turkey transmitted data on government revenue expenditure and detailed taxes (ESA tables 2 and 9) based on ESA 2010, for 2009-2018. It transmitted NTL data for the same period in March and November 2019. It aims to develop and improve the data on government expenditure by introducing the classification of the functions of government (COFOG) breakdown. Efforts are ongoing to improve the (regular) system for compiling financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements. See also section 8.2 (quarterly GFS).

Europe 2020 indicators

The availability of Europe 2020 indicators for Turkey is very good. The poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are now available for 2006-2017. Data for 2018 have not yet been received. EU-LFS data for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. The energy indicators are up-to-date for 2018, including data for the share of renewable energy. GERD data are available up to 2017.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2019, Turkey reported annual BPM6 ITSS data for 2018 and revised back-data for 2015-2017, within the deadline and following the standard reporting formats. Like last year, the coverage of services for 'total world' is quite good (some sub-categories are still missing), but the geographical breakdown is limited to specific categories (some transport services, travel, some insurance services and some telecommunication services). In general, BPM6 ITSS data are available from 2010.

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2019, Turkey 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 side, with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data are available for positions, flows and income, including split by counterpart. FDI statistics with/without fellow enterprises are available only on the inward side.

R&D statistics

Turkey 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, also in the context of implementing the revised *Frascati 2015*.

Turkey compiles R&D data through annual surveys in line with *Frascati 2015*. Following the revision of *Frascati 2015*, TurkStat 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 in compliance with the new guideline. It published final results for 2017 and transmitted them to Eurostat. It revised GBARD due to new estimations on higher education expenditure on R&D (HERD) and new administrative records for 2008-2016. It provided Eurostat with GBARD statistics for 2017-2019 and revised figures for 2008-2016.

7.2. Infra-annual statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2019, Turkey transmitted, on time, main quarterly seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted output and income components for 1998Q1-2019Q3 in current and previous year's prices and in chain-linked volume (for non-seasonally adjusted data). It does not yet transmit some expenditure variables (details of final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation). It provided no 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

Turkey regularly transmits ESA table 25. Data transmitted in March and October 2019 were for 2015Q1-2018Q4. This is a substantial step forward. Efforts are ongoing to set up a system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Turkey regularly provides LFS micro data in line with Regulation (EC) No 577/98. Eurostat regularly disseminates standard LFS data. Turkey has implemented LFS *ad-hoc* modules for recent years and Eurostat has included the data in the annual dissemination rounds.

Turkey calculates monthly unemployment estimates using moving 3-month averages from the LFS. The methodology was discussed with Eurostat and is in line with that used by some Member States. The monthly unemployment figures are regularly published in Eurostat's online database. Turkey regularly provides data for the LCI, but these are incomplete (missing all sections from the mainly non-business economy and section L: 'real estate') and are not yet disseminated. Turkey does not provide quarterly JVS. The Turkish Employment Agency has introduced new arrangements for collecting these, but still needs to build the necessary capacity for SDMX transmissions it can send data to Eurostat. Turkey transmitted labour cost survey data for 2016 and the corresponding quality report.

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Turkey compiles HICPs that are comparable with the Member States' and transmits the HICP data regularly and on time. The HICP data are released in the Eurostat dissemination database. Turkey does not yet provide the HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT).

Short-term business statistics

Turkey is at least partly compliant for all STS indicators, except SPPIs and monthly index of production in construction (the data source is being changed and a development project is under way). Time series frequently start from 2005, which is sufficient for adjustments, but not fully compliant with the STS regulations. Turkey provided seasonal adjustments of many time series. The retail trade sales volume was 2-3 weeks late. In particular, Turkey should:

- continue to develop SPPIs;
- resume the index of production in construction; and
- improve the punctuality of the retail trade sales volume.

Up-to-date metadata are available on the transmitted STS indicators.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2019, Turkey transmitted detailed monthly statistics on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in the 'Doc.Coop-400' document, with all mandatory and optional data elements (including optional information on the 'preference' since March 2018). The monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 1999.

In 2019, Turkey provided TEC data for 2018 within deadline; these were consistent and of good quality. It also transmitted TIC statistics for 2018, addressing issues detected in previous transmissions.

Turkey is very well advanced in the alignment of its statistical system to compile detailed data in line with the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs). According to Eurostat's error report, only minor issues remain to be solved. The agreed action plan and implementation steps are geared to full alignment by the end of 2020.

Turkey is encouraged to make further efforts to finalise the production of detailed data in accordance with the new transmission format in the test phase and transmit them to Eurostat following the agreed timetable.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Turkey started the regular transmission of quarterly BOP data according to the BPM6 methodology in March 2015. The data available at Eurostat are for 2010Q1-2019Q3. ‘Rest of the world’ data were sent with very detailed breakdown of BOP components, while detailed geographical breakdowns cover fewer components. Timeliness is compliant with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. Turkey does not send monthly balance of payments data, while it started transmitting quarterly international investment position data in June 2019.

8. Economic statistics, Bosnia & Herzegovina (BA)

8.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2019, Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted main GDP by output, expenditure and income approaches in current and previous year's prices and in chain-linked volumes (for output and expenditure). Annual data series for output, expenditure and income approaches are for 2008-2018. Timeliness has improved. Population and employment data are still missing. Bosnia & Herzegovina has not yet provided non-financial sector accounts or financial accounts data. Its data transmissions were by e-mail, i.e. it still needs to introduce standard transmissions (via the single entry point eDAMIS in SDMX format).

Regional accounts

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

Government deficit and debt statistics

Bosnia & 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 then, it has transmitted the EDP tables for 2016 and 2017 (in January 2019) and for 2014-2017 in table 1 and for 2015-2017 in tables 2 and 3 (in July 2019). Most recently (in October 2019), it provided EDP notification tables for 2015-2018.

Following Eurostat's last technical visit to Sarajevo (12-14 November 2019), it drafted 63 action points, relating to:

- institutional arrangements;
- the functioning of the inter-institutional working group;
- the reporting of source data to EDP/GFS compilers;
- the compilation of EDP and ESA tables (including EDP table 3 and more generally the financial accounts, ESA table 2);

- sectorisation; and
- the recording of selected transactions.

Important steps forward would be the publication of the sectorisation of units and improved institutional cooperation.

In October 2019, Bosnia & Herzegovina submitted an EDP notification for 2015-2018, with EDP tables 1, 2 and 3 mostly completed. This can be considered an important step forward.

Annual government finance statistics

Bosnia & Herzegovina has submitted ESA tables 2 and 9 for 2013-2018. In 2019, it transmitted tables 2 and 9 and the NTL for 2015-2018. It has 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.

Europe 2020 indicators

Bosnia & Herzegovina has made limited progress in the past year on the availability of Europe 2020 indicators. Data on primary and final energy consumption are available for 2014-2017. Bosnia & Herzegovina is still not in a position to launch a full-scale survey to collect the EU-SILC data required for the poverty indicators. It has not yet transmitted the EU-LFS data needed for the employment and education indicators. R&D expenditure data are available up to 2014.

Annual international trade in services statistics

Bosnia & Herzegovina sent ITSS data for 2018 and revisions for 2015-2017, within deadline and following the standard reporting formats. It has been transmitting annual ITSS (BPM6) data regularly since 2015 (data available on Eurostat reference database from 2014). These cover the vast majority of the services items and follow the geographical breakdown required by the legislation. Bosnia & Herzegovina has participated in IPA 2012, IPA 2015 and IPA 2017 programmes and improved its data collection and compilation systems. It aims to improve its annual ITSS data production process, in particular as regards data validation and dissemination.

Foreign direct investment statistics

Eurostat has not yet received any annual FDI data from Bosnia & Herzegovina and is unable to make a qualitative evaluation. It will continue to work with the Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina to facilitate a first transmission of annual FDI figures.

R&D statistics

The Bosnia & Herzegovina Agency for Statistics (BHAS) has been conducting a R&D survey since 2013 and a GBARD survey since 2014, in line with EU legislation. Further work will focus on:

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

BHAS transmitted R&D statistics for 2015 and 2016, but not in the technical format required by Eurostat (which makes publication impossible). It transmitted GBARD statistics for 2017/2018 and R&D data for 2017 in the correct technical format, and these have been published.

8.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2019, Bosnia & Herzegovina sent non-seasonally adjusted output and expenditure data and some income components for 2008Q1-2018Q4, but no QNA data series on population and employment. Improvement is expected in terms of timeliness and coverage.

Quarterly government finance statistics

In December 2019, Bosnia & Herzegovina submitted ESA table 28 (general government) for 2000Q1-2019Q3. It should maintain efforts to set up a system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Bosnia & Herzegovina has yet to transmit LFS data, JVS data or LCIs. It transmitted labour cost survey data for 2016 and the corresponding quality report.

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Bosnia & Herzegovina did not provide HICP data in 2019.

Short-term business statistics

Bosnia & Herzegovina continued regular data transmissions of the most important STS variables (industrial production and production in construction indices) and recently improved compliance by transmitting data on industrial, trade and services turnover. Apart from the fact that the time series are shorter than required, the compliance of these indicators is good. Data on building permits are available from 2013 and Eurostat can now use them, as the STS indicators were rebased to the 2015 base year in 2018. Data transmissions were punctual. Bosnia & Herzegovina should continue work to transmit data on STS price variables. Metadata on the transmitted industry and construction indicators are up to date.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2019, Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted detailed monthly statistics 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 2008.

At the end of 2019, Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted TEC data for the first time, for 2016. Prior to their dissemination, it transmitted revisions addressing minor inconsistencies detected in the course of validation. In 2019, it also transmitted TIC statistics, for 2018; these data were consistent and of good quality.

Bosnia & Herzegovina is very well advanced in the alignment of its statistical system to compile detailed data in line with the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs); only minor issues remain. The agreed action plan and implementation steps are geared to full alignment by the end of 2020.

Bosnia & Herzegovina is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to transmit TEC data for the most recent reference period; and
- finalise the production of detailed data in accordance with the new transmission format in the test phase and transmit these according to the agreed timetable.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Bosnia & Herzegovina started the regular transmission of quarterly BOP data according to the BPM6 methodology in April 2019. The data available at Eurostat are for 2010Q1-2019Q3 and the geographical breakdown includes only 'rest of the world'. Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted quarterly IIP data for the first time in January 2020. These conform to the BPM6 methodology and cover 2007Q1-2019Q3, with geographical breakdown for 'rest of the world'. Bosnia & Herzegovina does not transmit monthly BOP statistics to Eurostat.

9. Economic statistics, Kosovo* (XK)

9.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2019, Kosovo transmitted most of the main output and expenditure components in current and previous year's prices according to the ESA 2010 methodology. It still has difficulties in transmitting annual data by the T+2 deadline. Annual data series for output and expenditure approaches are for 2008-2018. Kosovo transmitted population and employment data for 2010-2018 and 2012-2018 respectively. Improvement is expected as regards the delivery of:

- data in chain-linked volumes (currently missing); and
- national accounts data on income and employment by industry.

Kosovo has not yet provided non-financial sector accounts and financial accounts data, though important progress has been achieved with the publication of experimental financial accounts statistics in 2019.

Regional accounts

Kosovo did not provide any data on regional accounts.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Kosovo has not provided any EDP data to date. Its efforts to commence compilation are set to be supported by ongoing IPA projects.

Annual government finance statistics

In the course of 2019, Kosovo provided ESA tables 2, 9 and 11, for 2015-2018. It aims to develop and improve the availability and quality of government revenue and expenditure data. It should maintain its efforts to compile a complete set of GFS tables.

Europe 2020 indicators

Data on primary and final energy consumption and on the share of renewable energy are available for Kosovo for 2001-2018. Kosovo started transmitting LFS data, as needed for the employment and education indicators, but the data quality requires improvement. Kosovo conducted a full-scale EU-SILC survey in 2018; Eurostat is validating the data and indicators should be published in the first quarter of 2020.

Annual international trade in services statistics

In 2019, Kosovo reported annual ITSS data for 2018 and revisions for 2017. The data were transmitted 2 days after the deadline, but otherwise complied with the official reporting standards. Back-data from 2014 are disseminated through the Eurostat reference database, as Kosovo has been reporting annual ITSS data regularly since 2015. The available data cover the majority of the partners and services items required under EU legislation. Kosovo has participated in IPA 2012, IPA 2015 and IPA 2017, and its ITSS collection and production systems have improved greatly as a result. Nevertheless, it should step up its efforts to improve the detailed breakdown required under EU legislation (e.g. as regards FISIMs and the relevant geographical allocation).

Foreign direct investment statistics

In 2019, Kosovo delivered, on time, its annual FDI datasets, including positions, flows and income. For positions, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments. FDI data were provided for the main partners listed in geographical breakdown level 5 (Regulation (EU) No 555/2012, Annex I), although data are required at level 6 (i.e. all partners). For flows, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments, including reinvested earnings (also by main partners). For income, data are available only on the inward side, with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data are available for 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 non-seasonally 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 (2010Q1-2019Q3). Kosovo also provided data on population (2010Q1-2017Q4) and employment (2012Q1-2017Q4). It does not transmit quarterly data on income and employment by industry.

Quarterly government finance statistics

In 2019, Kosovo provided quarterly GFS data for ESA table 25 for 2015-2018. It should maintain efforts to set up a regular system to compile financial and non-financial general government accounts 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 improve the data quality significantly and transmit data for more quarters and years to allow for more detailed time-series assessment. It has transmitted no monthly unemployment data, JVS or LCIs. Of the cases covered in this report, while Kosovo is the only one that did not run a labour cost survey for 2016, it implemented a small pilot in 2018 and is preparing for a full contribution to the 2021 round.

Harmonised index of consumer prices

Kosovo began transmitting HICP data in 2017. The available data are for December 2015 to December 2019, but Kosovo has not yet established regular transmission according to the monthly deadlines. Eurostat has validated the data provided to date and plans to begin disseminating them in March 2020. Kosovo does not provide HICP-CT data.

Short-term business statistics

Kosovo has not yet transmitted STS data to Eurostat's STS unit using the standard transmission tools and formats. Eurostat's compliance evaluation is based on STS files transmitted over eDAMIS in SDMX file format. Kosovo should therefore establish routines for data transmission. Cooperation projects have shown that some national data exist, but national practices need to change (in terms of periodicity and timeliness) to allow for data transmissions leading to observed compliance.

International trade in goods statistics

Throughout 2019, Kosovo transmitted 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 2004.

In 2019, Kosovo provided TEC data for the first time, for 2018. These are consistent and of good quality, but could not be disseminated as they were not transmitted via the eDAMIS single entry point. Kosovo also transmitted TIC statistics for the first time, for 2017 and 2018.

Kosovo is very well advanced in the alignment of its statistical system to compile detailed data in line with the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs); only minor issues remain. The agreed action plan and implementation steps are geared to full alignment by the end of 2020.

Kosovo is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to transmit TEC by addressing the remaining issues; and
- finalise the production of detailed data in accordance with the new transmission format in the test phase and transmit these to Eurostat following the agreed timetable.

Balance of payments and international investment position data

Kosovo started the regular transmission of quarterly BOP and IIP data according to the BPM6 methodology in December 2016. Timeliness is compliant with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. As of 31 January 2020, the series are for 2009Q1-2019Q3 (BOP) and 2012Q1-2019Q3 (IIP). As from 2014Q1, the BOP series feature a full geographical breakdown, while previous series are only *vis-à-vis* 'rest of the world'.

Kosovo does not transmit monthly BOP statistics, although they are published nationally.

10. Monetary and financial statistics

The national 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 countries 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 States[16]. Accordingly, once countries 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 candidate countries' central banks 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

Participants	***MFS available to ECB (10 February 2020)***
Montenegro	
North Macedonia	IRS
Turkey	IRS
Serbia	IRS, MIR
Albania	IRS
Bosnia & Herzegovina	
Kosovo	IRS, MIR in preparation

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

16 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:

- ECB 2-yearly seminars on MFS and financial accounts statistics, the most recent of which was hosted by the Statistics Department of the Bank of Albania on 13-14 June 2018; and
- regional seminars organised by the countries concerned, to which ECB representatives contributed; these were held every year between 2013 and 2016 – most recently by the Czech National Bank and the ECB in Prague on 11-14 May 2016. 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

BPM6	*Balance of payments and international investment position manual* (6th edition)
COICOP	European classification of individual consumption according to purpose
COMEXT	Eurostat's reference database for detailed statistics on ITGS
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
GFS	government finance statistics
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
SILC	statistics on income and living conditions
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)]	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
	Breakdown A10+C [(3)]	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018

Code	Indicator	Period covered (2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Price									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	1995-2018	2010-2018	2000-2014	1995-2017	1995-2018	2009-2018	2008-2017	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2017	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	2008-2018
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non-profit institutions serving households	1995-2018	ND	2000-2017	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	2008-2018
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2016	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	2008-2018
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2016	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	2008-2018
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2016	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	2008-2018
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
	Breakdown by asset	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2018	2006-2018	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	2008-2018

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 31/12/2018.
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

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA*	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non-profit institutions serving households	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
	Breakdown by asset	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	ND	8	41	5	ND	28	ND

Negative value: number of days before the deadline; Positive value: number of days after the deadline
*: Delivery date of validated data for BA 18/04/2019 (49 days after the deadline)

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA*	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
	Breakdown A10+C	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	24	-27	57	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	ND	57	32
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure – Non-profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	ND	57	32
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	ND	57	32
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	ND	57	32
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	ND	57	32
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
	Breakdown by asset	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	ND	57	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	-3	0	4	3	-27	57	32

Negative value: number of days before the deadline; Positive value: number of days after the deadline
*: Delivery date of validated data for BA 18/04/2019 (49 days after the deadline)

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered(2)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
	Breakdown A10+C [(3)]	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept)[4)]	1995-2018	ND	ND	1995-2017	1995-2018	ND	2008-2017	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2018	ND	2000-2016	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure – Non-profit institutions serving households	1995-2018	ND	2000-2016	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2018	ND	ND	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2018	ND	ND	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2018	ND	ND	1995-2018	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2017	1995-2018	ND	2008-2018	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2018	ND	2000-2016	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
	- Breakdown by asset	1995-2018	ND	ND	1995-2017	1995-2018	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2018	ND	2000-2018	1995-2018	1995-2018	1998-2018	2008-2018	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2018.
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

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non-profit institutions serving households	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
	Breakdown by asset	60	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	ND	8	ND	5	ND	28	ND

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	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	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	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	24	ND	57	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	ND	57	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non-profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	ND	57	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	ND	4	3	ND	57	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	ND	4	3	ND	57	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	ND	ND	4	3	ND	57	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	ND	57	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
	Breakdown by asset	T+9 months	ND	ND	4	3	ND	ND	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	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	ND	0	4	3	-27	57	ND

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 Program for chain-linked values which explains compliance without sending data.

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

Coverage

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

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2018
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)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	60	0	ND	ND	5	64	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	39	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	39	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	-10
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	-10
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	-27	57	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-3	ND	ND	ND	-27	57	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Table I.4: Regional accounts

Coverage

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

Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)									
Statistical regions level II									
B1G	Gross value added	T+12 months	-93	-15	+222	-1	+13	ND	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	-93	-15	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+24 months	-93	-15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+24 months	ND	-15	ND	+8	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+12 months	-93	-15	+222	-1	+13	ND	ND
Statistical regions level III									
B1G	Gross value added	T+24 months	-93	-15	+222	-1	+13	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	T+24 months	-93	-15	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	T+24 months	-93	-15	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+24 months	-93	-15	+222	-1	+13	ND	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	ND	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	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	ND	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Net borrowing/net lending									
S.13	General government	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
S.1311	- Central government	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
S.1312	- State government	2015-2019*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	- Local government	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
S.1314	- Social security funds	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
General government consolidated gross debt									
AF.2	Currency and deposits	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	NA	ND
AF.3	Debt securities	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
AF.31	- Short-term	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
AF.32	- Long-term	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
AF.4	Loans	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
AF.41	- Short-term	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
AF.42	- Long-term	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
P.51g	Gross fixed capital formation	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
D.41p	Interest (consolidated), uses	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND

*planned 2019 data

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Main aggregates of general government – Table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S.13	General government	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
S.1312	- State government		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2018	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – Table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S.13	General government	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2005-2018	2009-2018	2013-2018	2013-2018
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2005-2018	2009-2018	2013-2018	2013-2018
S.1312	- State government		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2005-2018	2009-2018	2013-2018	2013-2018
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2005-2018	2009-2018	2013-2018	2013-2018
General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – Table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme- Short-term									
S.13	General government	1995-2018 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2018	ND	ND	ND	2015-2018
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2018 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2018	ND	ND	ND	2015-2018
S.1312	- State government	1995-2018 (or shorter)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2018 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2018	ND	ND	ND	2015-2018
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2018 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2018	ND	ND	ND	2015-2018

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

Coverage

Indicator		Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Price Stability									
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices[1]									
	HICP, 12 main categories		2012M1/ (1) 2019M10	2005M1/ (1) 2019M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2019M12	1996M1/ 2019M12	ND	2015M1/ 2019M12
	HICP, COICOP 3-4		2012M1/ (1) 2019M10	2005M1/ (1) 2019M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2019M12	1996M1/ 2019M12	ND	2015M1/ 2019M12
Government budgetary position									
General government financial position									
	General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	2014-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
	General government consolidated gross debt (as of % GDP)	2014-2019*	2015-2018	2012-2018	2015-2019*	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
	General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	2014-2019*	2015-2019*	2012-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
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)	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
	Medium and long-term	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND

[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	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Deficit-debt adjustment data								
Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
Currency and deposits	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
Loans and securities other than shares	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
Shares and other equity	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND
Privatisations	2015-2018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Equity injections	2015-2018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other	2015-2018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other financial assets	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND
Valuation changes of general government debt	2015-2018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND
Other valuation effects	2015-2018	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other changes in general government debt	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND
General government budgetary position								
Total revenue	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Current revenue	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Direct taxes	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Indirect taxes	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Social contributions	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Other current revenue	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Capital revenue	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Total expenditure	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018
Current expenditure	1995-2018	ND	2011-2016	2010-2018	2013-2017	2009-2018	2013-2018	2012-2018

Table I.9: Europe 2020 indicators

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed									
t2020_10	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64)	2005-2018	2011-2018	2006-2018	ND	2014-2018	2006-2018	ND	ND
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D									
t2020_20	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	2005-2018	2011, 2013-2018	2015-2018	ND	2009-2018	2005-2017	2012-2014	ND
Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 20% compared to 1990									
The share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should be increased to 20%									
Energy efficiency should improve by 20%									
t2020_30	Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990	1990-2017	ND	ND	ND	ND	1990-2017	ND	ND
t2020_31	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	ND	2005-2018
t2020_33	Primary energy consumption	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2014-2017	2005-2018
t2020_34	Final energy consumption	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2005-2018	2014-2017	2005-2018
The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of 30-34 years old should have completed a tertiary or equivalent education									
t2020_40	Early leavers from education and training	2005-2019	2011-2019	2006-2019	ND	2010-2019	2006-2019	ND	ND
t2020_41	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34)	2005-2019	2011-2019	2006-2019	ND	2010-2019	2006-2019	ND	ND
Poverty should be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion									
t2020_50	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion *(union of the three sub-indicators below)*	2005-2018	2013-2017	2010-2018	ND	2013-2018	2006-2017	ND	ND
t2020_51	People living in households with very low work intensity	2005-2018	2013-2017	2010-2018	ND	2013-2018	2006-2017	ND	ND
t2020_52	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	2005-2018	2013-2017	2010-2018	ND	2013-2018	2006-2017	ND	ND
t2020_53	Severely materially deprived people	2005-2018	2013-2017	2010-2018	ND	2013-2018	2006-2017	ND	ND

Table I.10: Annual ITSS and FDI

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Total services	2013-2017	2013-2018	2010-2018(1)	2013-2016(1) 2017-2018	2007-2018	2010-2018(1)	2014-2018	2014-2018(3)
Transport	2013-2017	2013-2018	2010-2018(1)	2013-2016(1) 2017-2018	2007-2018	2010-2018(1)	2014-2018	2014-2018(3)
Travel	2013-2017	2013-2018	2010-2018(1)	2013-2016(1) 2017-2018	2007-2018	2010-2018(2)	2014-2018	2014-2018(3)
Direct investment, abroad (transactions)	2013-2018	2013-2018(4)(6)	2013-2018(5)(7)	2016-2018(4)(8)	2013-2018(8)	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018(8)
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (transactions)	2013-2018	2013-2018(4)(6)	2013-2018(5)(7)	2015-2018(8))	2013-2018(8)	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018(8)
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	2013-2018	ND	2013-2018(5)	2015-2018(4)(8)	2013-2018(8)	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018(8)
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (stocks)	2013-2018	2013-2018(4)	2013-2018(5)	2015-2018(8)	2013-2018(8)	2015-2018	ND	2015-2018(8)

1) For ITSS only data for partner world were provided.
2) For ITSS data for partner world were provided as well as the geographical breakdown only for export (credit) values.
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) Only total FDI income (no geographical breakdown)
8) No breakdown by functional category

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Annual International Trade In Services	270	41	0	0	0	0	0	+2
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	270	0	0	0	0	-5	ND	0

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

Table I.11: Research and development

Coverage

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

Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Government Budget Appropriations on Research & Development (GBARD)									
18JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2017	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	2	0	6	ND
18DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2017	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
19JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2018	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	0	2	6	ND
19DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2018	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	-6	ND	ND	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	0	ND	-9	0	ND	ND
18OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2017	T+10 months	9	0	ND	0	0	ND	ND
19JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2017	T+18 months	1	0	ND	-8	-8	ND	ND
19OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2018	T+10 months	0	0	ND	0	ND	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	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2018Q4	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2018Q4	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2018Q4	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	1995Q1-2019Q3	2010Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	ND	2009Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2009Q4	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P5	10. Gross capital formation	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
	- Breakdown by asset	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P52	b) Changes in inventories	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2009Q4	ND	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	2000Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2019Q3	1995Q1-2019Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2019Q3

Timeliness
(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2019 data)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	60	ND	6	30	2	2	ND	59
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	6	30	2	2	ND	59
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	6	30	2	2	ND	59
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	60	20	6	30	2	2	ND	59
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	60	20	6	37	2	ND	ND	59
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	60	20	ND	37	ND	2	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	60	20	6	37	2	2	ND	59
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	60	20	ND	37	2	ND	ND	59
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	60	ND	ND	37	2	2	ND	59
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	60	20	6	37	2	2	ND	59
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	60	20	ND	37	2	ND	ND	59
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	60	20	ND	37	2	ND	ND	59
NDP5	10. Gross capital formation	60	20	ND	37	2	ND	ND	59
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	60	20	6	37	2	2	ND	59
	- Breakdown by asset	60	20	ND	37	2	2	ND	59
P52	b) Changes in inventories	60	20	ND	37	2	2	ND	59
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	60	ND	ND	37	2	ND	ND	59
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	60	20	6	37	2	2	ND	59
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	60	20	6	37	2	2	ND	59

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

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
POP	Total population	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	2010Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995Q1-2019Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	2012Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995Q1-2019Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2019Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995Q1-2019Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2019Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995Q1-2019Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2019Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2018Q4	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2019 data)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

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

Table II.3: Quarterly GFS

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
TE (and breakdowns)	Total general government expenditure and components		ND	ND	ND	ND	2015Q1-2018Q4	ND	2015Q1-2018Q4
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components		ND	ND	ND	ND	2015Q1-2018Q4	ND	2015Q1-2018Q4
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	1999Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	1999Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	1999Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	1999Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	1999Q1-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000Q1-2019Q3	ND

Table II.4: Labour market statistics

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Labour cost index	2009Q1	ND	ND	ND	2011 – 2019Q3	2009 – 2019Q3	ND	ND
Job vacancy statistics	2010Q1	ND	2012-2019Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey	2010Q1	2011 – 2019Q3	2006 – 2019Q3	ND	2010 – 2019Q3	2006 – 2019Q3	ND	ND
Monthly unemployment rates	Not specified	Jan 2011-Dec 2019	ND	ND	Jan 2015 – Oct 2019	Jan 2005 – Oct 2018	ND	ND

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2019 data (except monthly unemployment rate)

Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2019	T + 70	ND	ND	ND	0	-15	ND	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2019	T + 70	ND	-7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2019	T + 84	-2	-4	ND(1)	-3	-6	ND	ND(1)
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2019	T + 1 month	-18	ND(2)	ND	+47	+46(3)	ND	ND

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

1) Eurostat is in contact with AL and XK to arrange regulation compliant micro data transmissions.

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

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

Table II.5: Harmonized indices of consumer prices

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Price Stability								
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices								
HICP, 12 main categories		2012M1/ 2019M10	2005M1/ 2019M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2019M12	1996M1/ 2019M12	ND	2015M1/ 2019M12
HICP, COICOP 3-4		2012M1/ 2019M10	2005M1/ 2019M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2019M12	1996M1/ 2019M12	ND	2015M1/ 2019M12

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Price Stability								
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices								
HICP, 12 main categories	15	+30	0	+30	0	0	ND	+90
HICP, COICOP 3-4	15	+30	0	+30	0	0	ND	+90

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

Table II.6: Short-term business statistics

Coverage
Please note that for STS domain the evaluation of coverage takes in account additional information. In contrast to other domains, not only the length of the time series is evaluated but also the industry breakdown and the adjustment methods. Therefore the coding in the table below is the following:
Empty white cell indicate full compliance on all criteria
NA not applicable
ND no data transmitted to Eurostat
NC non-compliant, but some data transmitted (explanation in brackets, see below)
P(..) indicates a partial compliance (explanation in brackets, see below)
(..) indicates minor compliance issue (almost full compliance; explanation in brackets, see below)

..(..T..) indicates an issue in the timeliness (punctuality of data)
..(..L..) indicates an issue in the length of the time series
..(..W..) indicates an issue in working day adjustment (missing or not clear)
..(..C..) indicates an issue in industry coverage (NACE breakdown)
..(..BY..) indicates that the reference year use is not aligned with Eurostat expectation (i.e. 2005 instead of 2015).

Indicator		1st reference period	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Industry									
Production		01/2000	P (L;W)	P (W)	ND		P (T;L)	P(L)	ND
Turnover		01/2000	P (L)	P (L;C)	ND		P (L)	P(L)	ND
	Domestic	01/2000	P (L)	P (L;C)	ND		P (L)	P(L)	ND
	Non-domestic	01/2000	P (L)	P (L;C)	ND		P (L)	P(L)	ND
Number of persons employed		01/2000	P (L)	P (L;C)	P (T;L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		01/2000	ND	ND	ND		P (L)	ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		01/2000	P (L)	P (L)	P(L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Producer prices		01/2000	ND	P (L;C)	P (T;L;C)	P (L)	P (L)	ND	ND
	Domestic market	01/2000	P (L;C)	(L;C)	P (T;L;C)			ND	ND
	Non-domestic market	01/2000	P (L;C)	P (L)	P (T;L;C)	P (L)	P (L;C)	ND	ND

Indicator		1st reference period	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Construction									
Production		01/2005 or Q1/2000		(L)	P (T;L;BY)		NC (T)	P (L)	ND
	Building construction	01/2005 or Q1/2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC (T)	NA	NA
	Civil engineering	01/2005 or Q1/2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC (T)	NA	NA
Number of persons employed		Q1/2000		P (L)	P (T;L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		Q1/2000		P (L)	ND		P (L)	ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		Q1/2000		P (L)	P (L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Construction costs		Q1/2000		P (L)	P (T;L)	ND		ND	ND
	Material costs	Q1/2000		P (L)	P (T;L)	ND		ND	ND
	Labour costs	Q1/2000		P (L)	P (T;L)	ND		ND	ND
Building permits (number of dwell.)		Q1/2000		P (L)	NC (L)			P (L)	ND
Building permits (sq. metres)		Q1/2000		P (L)	NC (L)			P (L)	ND
Retail trade									
Turnover		01/2000		P (T;L)	ND		P (T;L)	P (L)	ND
Number of persons employed		Q1/2000		P (L)	P (T;L;C)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		Q1/2010		(L)	ND			ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		Q1/2010						ND	ND
Deflator		01/2000		P (L)	P (T;L;C)		P (T;L)	P (L)	ND
Services									
Turnover		Q1/2000	P (L;C)	P (L;C)	P (T;W;L;C)	P (L)	P (L)	P (L)	ND
Number of persons employed		Q1/2000	P (L)	NC (L;C)	P (T;L;C)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked		Q1/2010	(L)	ND	ND			ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries		Q1/2010		NC (C)	P (T;C)			ND	ND
Producer prices		Q1/2000	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Timeliness

Indicator		Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Industry									
Production		1m 25d(*)	1	-11		-24	4	-16	
Turnover		2m 15d(*)	-19	-15		-15	-15	-31	
	Domestic	2m 15d(*)	-19	-15		-15	-15	-31	
	Non-domestic	2m 15d(*)	-19	-15		-15	-15	-31	
Number of persons employed		2m 15d(*)	-10	-30	18	2	-5		
Hours worked		3m 15d(*)	-1			-5	-36		
Gross wages and salaries		3m 15d(*)	-41	-42	-13	-5	-36		
Producer prices		1m 30d(*)	-11	-8	43	-25	-33		
	Domestic market	1m 30d(*)	-11	-8	43	-25	-33		
	Non-domestic market	1m 30d(*)	-11	-8	43	-25	-33		
Construction									
Production		1m 30d(*)	-10	-8	33	-3		-10	
	Building construction	1m 30d(*)	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
	Civil engineering	1m 30d(*)	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
Number of persons employed		2m 15d(*)	-10	-8	18	2	-5		
Hours worked		3m 15d(*)	-41	-39		-5	-36		
Gross wages and salaries		3m 15d(*)	-41	-42	-13	-5	-36		
Construction costs		3m 15d(*)	-41	-32	>14		-40		
	Material costs	3m 15d(*)	-60	-32	>14		-40		
	Labour costs	3m 15d(*)	-60	-32	>14		-40		
Building permits (number of dwell.)		3m 15d(*)	-33	-64	-13	-19	-42	-55	
Building permits (sq. metres)		3m 15d(*)	-33	-64	-13	-19	-42	-55	
Retail trade									
Turnover		1m	-1	0		0	15	-1	
Number of persons employed		2m 15d(*)	-26	-30	19	2	-5		
Hours worked		3m	-1	-61		-5	-36		
Gross wages and salaries		3m	-42	-42	-12	-5	-36		
Deflator		1m	-1	0	49	0	15	-1	

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Services								
Turnover	2m	-11	25	18	-1	-15	2	
Number of persons employed	2m	-11		18	2	-5		
Hours worked	3m	-1			-5	-36		
Gross wages and salaries	3m	-42		-13	-5	-36		
Producer prices	3m							

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

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

Table II.7: International trade in goods statistics

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
International Trade in Goods	2002M01 – 2019M12	2005 M 01 2019 M 12	2002 M 01 2019 M 12	2002 M 01 2019 M 12	2005 M 01 2019 M 12	2002 M 01 2019 M 12	2005 M 01 2019 M 12	2004 M 01 2019 M 12

Timeliness / punctuality

Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
International Trade in Goods (base on reference period 2019/01-2019/12)	40	-5	-3	-3	-2	-10	-10	-13

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	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	2014M04 – 2019M11	ND	2011M1-2019M11	ND	2007M1-2019M11	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2014Q1 – 2019Q3	2013Q1-2019Q3	2011Q1-2019Q3	2015Q1-2019Q3	2011Q1-2019Q3	2010Q1-2019Q3	2010Q1-2019Q3	2009Q1-2019Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	2014Q1 – 2019Q3	2016Q4, 2017Q4, 2018Q4	2011Q1-2019Q3	2015Q1-2019Q3	2014Q1-2019Q3	2016Q1-2019Q3	2007Q1-2019Q3	2012Q1-2019Q3

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	T+44	ND	+16 [3]	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	T+85	-8 [3]	-26 [3]	-7 [3]	0	-2	+10 [6]	0
Quarterly International Investment Position	T+85	+266 [3, 4]	+5 [3]	-4 [3]	0	+21 [5]	+172 [6]	0

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

[1] Data provided according to BPM6 methodology

[2] Data made available by 31 January 2020

[3] Data were provided only for partner rest of the world

[4] Montenegro first transmitted QIIP in December 2019

[5] Turkey first transmitted QIIP in June 2019

[6] Bosnia and Herzegovina first transmitted QBOP in April 2019 and QIIP in January 2020