



Council of the  
European Union

Brussels, 5 July 2021  
(OR. en)

10503/21

ECOFIN 696  
UEM 194  
COWEB 82  
ELARG 39  
STATIS 29

#### COVER NOTE

---

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 2021

---

In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue between the EU and the Western Balkans and Turkey of 12 July 2021, delegations will find attached, as a background document, the "Progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey 2021", endorsed by the members of the EFC and representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of North Macedonia, Kosovo\*, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey on 6 May 2021.

---

\* 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.



**ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE**

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS**

Brussels,  
ecfin.cef.cpe(2021)2298675

**Progress report on the  
action plan on economic, monetary and financial  
statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey  
(2021 EFC WB&T report)**

**2021**

## *Contents*

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	3
2. INTRODUCTION .....	7
3. OVERALL PROGRESS PER STATISTICAL DOMAIN .....	9
3.1. Annual economic statistics .....	9
3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics .....	12
4. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, MONTENEGRO (ME) .....	16
4.1. Annual economic statistics .....	16
4.2. Infra-annual economic statistics .....	19
5. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, NORTH MACEDONIA (MK).....	22
5.1. Annual economic statistics .....	22
5.2. Infra-annual economic statistics .....	24
6. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, ALBANIA (AL).....	27
6.1. Annual economic statistics .....	27
6.2. Infra-annual economic statistics .....	29
7. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, SERBIA (RS) .....	32
7.1. Annual economic statistics .....	32
7.2. Infra-annual economic statistics .....	34
8. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, TURKEY (TR).....	38
8.1. Annual economic statistics .....	38
8.2. Infra-annual statistics .....	41
9. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BA)44	
9.1. Annual economic statistics .....	44
9.2. Infra-annual economic statistics .....	46
10. ECONOMIC STATISTICS, KOSOVO (XK).....	49
10.1. Annual economic statistics .....	49
10.2. Infra-annual economic statistics .....	50
11. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.....	53
12. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	55
Annex I Availability and punctuality of annual data .....	57
Annex II Availability and punctuality of infra-annual data .....	76

## 1. Executive summary

At their dialogue meeting on 19 May 2020, the representatives of the EU, the Western Balkans and Turkey reviewed the developments assessed in the *2020 progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey*<sup>1</sup>. They noted that the Western Balkans and Turkey had made progress in meeting statistical requirements, but that additional efforts were still needed in some 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 December 2020. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

In 2020, 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 for national accounts main aggregates, the length of time series and/or the completeness of indicators are still insufficient for annual national accounts<sup>2</sup>, 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 completeness 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.

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.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8101-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

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

Overall, completeness of 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 output annual data in chain-linked volume. The absence of employment (hours worked) and wages and salaries data is considered a serious gap. Most of the data provided by Montenegro are flagged as not publishable. It is undertaking efforts to improve the coverage and accuracy of its quarterly national accounts and started providing some expenditure variables in seasonally and calendar adjusted form. 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 providing data for government finance statistics, which constitutes a serious gap in economic statistics. Its compliance on short-term business statistics is now satisfactory. Montenegro transmits quarterly labour force survey data and progress is noted on energy statistics and foreign direct investment. The harmonised index of consumer prices needs further attention. Montenegro provides quarterly balance of payments, but only annual international investment position data, and does not yet provide monthly balance of payments. Montenegro also sends EU-SILC data.

**North Macedonia** reports annual national accounts data for most output and expenditure variables and main income variables. Its compliance level on quarterly national accounts remained unchanged and needs improvement. It has been providing Eurostat with regular (twice-yearly) excessive deficit procedure tables since April 2016. In 2020, it continued to improve the EDP tables in terms of coverage and consistency between financial and non-financial data. In 2020, 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. North Macedonia provides monthly data for the harmonised index of consumer prices. It provides monthly and quarterly balance of payments, as well as quarterly international investment position data. North Macedonia transmits quarterly labour force survey data and its compliance on short-term business statistics improved in recent years. It made progress by

---

<sup>2</sup> Including supply, use and input-output tables

delivering more detailed data for foreign direct investment. North-Macedonia also transmits EU-SILC data.

**Albania** transmitted all main output and most expenditure components. The absence of GDP data on the income side is considered a serious gap. It has yet to provide quarterly data on GDP by income, population and employment or quarterly government finance statistics. It provides quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data with quarterly revaluations and other changes in volume. 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. In 2020, it continued to report ESA tables 2, 9 and the national tax list and table 11. Albania made a major effort on energy statistics, but other domains (R&D and labour market statistics) need attention. Monthly data for the harmonised index of consumer prices is transmitted and is being validated by Eurostat. Albania has rapidly improved its compliance on several short-term business statistics indicators.

**Serbia** reported, on time, all required national accounts output and expenditure variables as well as some income variables. Data on employment by industry and data on income components are flagged confidential. It has still to provide quarterly data on employment and compensation of employees. While it sends regular excessive deficit procedure notifications, it is expected to adhere more closely to the relevant methodology. In 2020, it continued to report ESA tables 2 and 9 and the national tax list. Serbia needs to intensify efforts to improve the regular and consistent production of annual financial and non-financial accounts for general government, and it does not yet provide quarterly government finance statistics. Serbia transmits the entire set of monthly statistics on monetary financial institutions' interest rates and ensures completeness in areas such as balance of payments and international investment position. In 2020, Serbia started transmission of quarterly revaluations and other changes in volume. Serbia transmits quarterly labour force survey data and monthly data for the harmonised index of consumer prices, and, for several years, it has had a good level of compliance with the short-term business statistics requirements. Serbia also transmits EU-SILC data.

**Turkey** reports annual national accounts data for most output, expenditure and income variables. However, the absence of employment data is considered a serious gap. Some improvements are also expected on quarterly basis where some expenditure variables and employment data are missing. Turkey's latest excessive deficit procedure tables (transmitted

in December 2020) were largely complete. It should make more of an effort to complete the excessive deficit procedure questionnaire (currently, only table 1 and 3 are completed). 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 continued to transmit some of the government finance statistics data (ESA tables 2, 25, 9 and the national tax list). Turkey continued reporting quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data on a regular basis but it does not yet send monthly balance of payments data. Turkey provides monthly data for the harmonised index of consumer prices. While it increased the delivery of data for labour force survey statistics, methodological improvements are still expected in this area. Turkey is invited to transmit quarterly job vacancy statistics, which are compiled at national level, to Eurostat. It has provided almost all short-term business statistics indicators and maintained partial compliance for several years. Turkey also transmits EU-SILC data.

**Bosnia & Herzegovina** transmitted main GDP indicators by output, expenditure and income approaches following data transmission standards and improved the length of time series, but the series are still too short. Improvement is expected in terms of timeliness and coverage as well as the transmission of quarterly national accounts data series on population and employment. In October 2020, it made an important step forward with the submission of an excessive deficit procedure notification for 2016-2019. Bosnia & Herzegovina provides government finance statistics ESA tables 2, 9 (and national tax list) and 28. 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 and labour force survey) but it started transmission of quarterly balance of payments and international investment position and during 2020, the timeliness and consistency of data transmissions improved substantially. It has maintained its compliance on short-term business statistics volume indicators.

**Kosovo** transmitted most of the main output and expenditure components. Annual employment data by industry have been transmitted but flagged as confidential. Improvement is still expected in the delivery of GDP data by income and on timeliness. In 2020, Kosovo provided for the first time the excessive deficit procedure data for 2017-2019. Although good progress was again made in 2020 (ESA tables 2, 9 and tax list, 11 and 25), it should maintain efforts to deliver a complete set of annual and quarterly government finance statistics data.

Kosovo provides monthly data for the harmonised index of consumer prices, which are ready to be published by Eurostat. 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. Since 2016 Kosovo is sending quarterly BOP and IIP data on a regular basis according to BPM6 methodology.



## 2. Introduction

At their dialogue meeting on 19 May 2020, the representatives of the EU, the Western Balkans and Turkey reviewed the developments assessed in the *2020 progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Turkey*<sup>3</sup>. They noted that the Western Balkans and Turkey had made progress in meeting statistical requirements, but that additional efforts were still needed in some 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.

---

<sup>3</sup> <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8101-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

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

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

This stocktaking reflects data transmitted by the end of December 2020. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

### 3. Overall progress by statistical domain

#### 3.1. Annual economic statistics

All the Western Balkans and Turkey report **annual national accounts (main aggregates)** data using the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010)<sup>4</sup>. 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 continued 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). Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia provided population and employment data in the national accounts framework (with time series shorter than expected). Turkey provided only total population. A general shortcoming of the national accounts data is the length of series, most of which do not start from 1995 as required by ESA 2010. Only Albania and Serbia send data from 1995 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.

In **regional accounts**, Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey provided data in 2020. However, there are still considerable gaps in the reported figures and partners should step up efforts to improve the coverage of indicators other than gross value added (GVA), 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 have submitted EDP notification tables, as follows:

- Albania – excessive deficit procedure notifications have been provided twice per year (end of April/ end of October) since November 2014. The last EDP notification tables were provided in October 2020;
- Kosovo – excessive deficit procedure notifications were provided for the first time in May 2020 (April 2020 EDP notification) and in December 2020 (October 2020 EDP

---

<sup>4</sup> 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).

notification) including mainly cash data for two recent years in the EDP table 1 and 2A);

- Montenegro – excessive deficit procedure notifications have been provided twice per year on an irregular basis since October 2014. The last EDP notification tables were provided in November 2020 (most of the tables were empty and no progress has been made);
- North Macedonia – regular excessive deficit procedure notifications have been provided since April 2016 on a bi-annual basis. The last EDP notification tables were provided in October 2020;
- Serbia – regular excessive deficit procedure notifications have been provided since October 2015 on a bi-annual basis. The last EDP notification tables were provided in October 2020;
- Turkey – excessive deficit procedure notifications have been provided only on an annual basis since April 2016. The last EDP notification tables were provided in December 2020 (largely complete, with gradually improving data accuracy and coverage); and
- Bosnia & Herzegovina – pilot excessive deficit procedure notifications were transmitted for 2014 in July 2016 and for 2015-2017 in January 2019. Since July 2019 regular EDP notifications have been provided on a bi-annual basis (in July and October).

As regards **annual Government Finance Statistics (GFS)**, Turkey provided data for ESA tables 2 and 9 and national tax list (NTL) based on ESA 2010 methodology in December 2016, August 2017, January and December 2018, October 2019, and December 2020 (for 2009-2019). Serbia provides ESA table 9 and the NTL<sup>5</sup> according to ESA 2010, on a regular basis and within deadline; the data are for 2005-2019. Serbia also provided table 2 for 2013-2017, consistency with other government finance statistics/EDP data still needs to be assured. Albania submitted ESA tables 2 and 9 data for 2010-2019, NTL for 2011-2019 and ESA table 11 for 2017-2019. North Macedonia sent tables 2 and 9 and its NTL according to ESA 2010 for 2011-2016. Montenegro is not providing any GFS data. Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted tables 2 and 9 and its NTL for 2015-2019. Kosovo transmitted tables 2, 9

(including NTL) and 11, for 2015-2019. In all cases, efforts should be stepped up to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

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 and later), North Macedonia (2010 and later), Serbia (2013 and later) and Turkey (2006 and later). 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 results were published. Bosnia & Herzegovina is still not in a position to launch the survey. 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 (except Turkey) transmitted **International Trade in Services Statistics (ITSS)** data more or less on time, for different periods: 2015-2019 for Bosnia & Herzegovina, 2018-2019 for Montenegro and North Macedonia, 2019 for Albania, Serbia and Kosovo. Turkey did not send data in 2020.

Montenegro provided the same number of data as previous year (missing only a few service categories). North Macedonia provided more data than previous year covering almost all services categories, however, as previous year, only vis-à-vis ‘total world’ trade. The dataset from Albania, Serbia and Bosnia & Herzegovina have improved: the datasets are almost complete (Albania missing 10 service items, Serbia missing 1 service item, Bosnia & Herzegovina missing some service categories). Kosovo however, sent less data than in the previous year.

---

<sup>5</sup> i.e. the full detail of the national classification of taxes and social contributions.

For **FDI statistics**, all except Bosnia & Herzegovina reported data to Eurostat<sup>6</sup>. 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 North Macedonia have some minor compliance issues (related to implementation of the *Frascati Manual 2015*<sup>7</sup>). North Macedonia has started a survey on government budget allocations for R&D statistics (GBARD), but has not yet transmitted data to Eurostat. Bosnia & Herzegovina did not update GERD neither PERS. Albania does not yet produce R&D statistics, but it has started to conduct R&D surveys. Kosovo has yet to provide data.

### 3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

In 2020, 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 as well as for income, population and employment data. On the income side, only Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina provided variables (for 1998Q1-2020Q3 and 2005Q1-2020Q2 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<sup>8</sup>. Albania, Kosovo and Montenegro transmitted 2020Q3 before the end of 2020. Bosnia & Herzegovina did not transmit 2020Q3. On population and employment in the national accounts framework, only Serbia (for the full time series of "total population") and Montenegro (for total employment 2013Q1-2019Q4) provided (recent) quarterly data. Substantial improvements in these areas are therefore still required.

The situation regarding **quarterly GFS** has changed little since the last year. Turkey and Kosovo increased the length of the time series in table 25. Both provided table 25 in the course of 2020, for 2015Q1-2019Q4. Bosnia & Herzegovina increased the length of time series in table 28 for general government, now covering 2000Q1-2020Q1. None of the other partners provided quarterly GFS data. All partners should step up their efforts to meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

---

<sup>6</sup> Data was not received from Bosnia & Herzegovina within the period covered in this report.

On **labour market statistics**, the situation remains unchanged. Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey have been providing Eurostat with quarterly LFS micro data in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98<sup>9</sup> 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. In 2021, all partners will have to adapt their labour force surveys to the new LFS under Regulation (EU) 2019/100<sup>10</sup>. Only Montenegro and Turkey have transmitted monthly unemployment figures (estimates until August 2020 in the case of Turkey). All except Bosnia & Herzegovina and Kosovo have run a structure of earnings survey for 2018 (SES 2018). Serbia provided labour cost index (LCI) data, but no quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS) data. North Macedonia provided JVS from 2012 onwards. It has undertaken to compute a labour cost index but has not transmitted it yet to Eurostat. Turkey delivers partial data (missing NACE<sup>11</sup> sections O, P, Q, R and S) for the LCI, but no data on quarterly JVS. Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo and Montenegro have transmitted neither JVS nor LCI data to Eurostat<sup>12</sup>.

Montenegro has transmitted **HICP** data covering the period from January 2012 to October 2019, currently under validation. It has not yet started regular HICP transmissions. Serbia's HICP data have been disseminated since October 2016, while the HICP for North Macedonia has been disseminated since March 2018. 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 transmitting in 2017 but Eurostat's plans to begin disseminating the data were postponed to 2021.

---

<sup>7</sup> The Frascati Manual is the benchmark methodology for collecting and using (R&D) statistics.

<sup>8</sup> As set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.

<sup>9</sup> 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).

<sup>10</sup> REGULATION (EU) 2019/1700 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples OJ L 261, 14.10.2019, p.1)

<sup>11</sup> 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).

<sup>12</sup> Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 made quarterly job vacancy statistics compulsory from January 2010.

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.

At country level, Serbia's compliance on STS has been good for several years. Montenegro has reached satisfactory compliance. Turkey's partial compliance has been stable for many years and North Macedonia has also reached partial compliance. Albania has improved its compliance in recent years for many STS indicators, and Bosnia & Herzegovina is partly compliant for the most important STS volume indicators. Kosovo has not yet started transmitting STS data files regularly.

The Western Balkans and Turkey all regularly transmit monthly **International Trade in Goods Statistics (ITGS)** to Eurostat, generally well within the legal deadlines and in line with methodological and technical requirements. As of November in 2020, after successful completion of test phase, Turkey and Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted monthly detailed data according to the new required transmission format, while the remaining partners continue data transmission in the current format, still not having completed their test phase. In 2020, Turkey transmitted 2018 data on 'trade by enterprise characteristics' (TEC) and Bosnia & Herzegovina TEC data for 2017 and 2018. These data were consistent and of good quality. As for the remaining partners' TEC data, and with the exception of Montenegro who did not provide any TEC data yet, the issues detected by Eurostat remained unresolved which means that these data cannot be disseminated. As regards 'trade by invoicing currency' (TIC), in 2020, delivery of 2019 TIC data was not required and their transmission thus voluntary. Nevertheless, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Serbia decided to participate to the voluntary transmission of 2019 TIC data. The data transmitted were consistent and of good quality.

In 2018, Montenegro delivered experimental data on TIC statistics for 2015-2017 but did not provide any revisions since then so that the issues detected remain unaddressed, which prevents the dissemination of these data.

Only Bosnia & Herzegovina and Turkey completed the test phase, to adjust their statistical systems to compile detailed data in line with the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 –



CCs<sup>13</sup>), according to the agreed action plan in 2020. This action plan has been extended with a view to complete this alignment in 2021 and the remaining partners are encouraged to step up efforts to reach this goal.

In the area of **BOP statistics**, North Macedonia and Serbia transmit monthly and quarterly data, while Bosnia & Herzegovina (since April 2019), Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and Turkey 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.

The 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 partners 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.

---

<sup>13</sup> This document is a gentlemen's agreement between Member States and Eurostat, which describes the rules for data transmission to Eurostat.

These contacts are further intensified, e.g. through participation in the annual seminars/workshops hosted by the ECB on compiling ESCB MFS statistics, the most recent of which took place (online) on 5-9 October 2020.

## **4. Montenegro (ME)**

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

Montenegro provided all output components in current and previous year's prices as well as in chain-linked volume. On the expenditure side, the following are missing:

- final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs);  
and
- acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Annual data series for output and expenditure cover 2006-2019 by ESA 2010 methodology. Data in chain-linked volume were provided only on output side.

On the income side, Montenegro provided 'compensation of employees' data at NACE Rev.2 level A\*10 for 2013-2019. It provided population and employment (persons) data for 2006-2019 and 2013-2019 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 transmitted annual non-financial sector accounts data (Production and Generation of income data) for 2015 in 2019. As most of the variables are flagged as 'N', the data could not be published. Montenegro 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).

Eurostat carried out a technical visit on national accounts to Montenegro in 2020.

#### **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 Gross Value Added and population for 2006-2019 and employment (persons) and compensation of employees for 2013-2019.

## **Government deficit and debt statistics**

Montenegro has been transmitting EDP notifications since October 2014 (most recently in December 2020). These include the EDP notification tables and the EDP questionnaire. However, similarly to the previous EDP notifications since October 2015, the Montenegrin authorities have 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 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 also in 2020 and are now available for 2013-2019. Data from the EU-LFS for employment and education indicators are available from 2011.

## **Annual international trade in services statistics**

In 2020, Montenegro transmitted ITSS data for 2019 six days before deadline and sent revisions for 2018 following official reporting standards. Montenegro transmitted a dataset with the same coverage as in the previous years. These BPM6 ITSS data covered all service categories except a few mandatory ones. The geographical breakdown was complete. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Montenegro from 2013. Montenegro has participated in IPA 2012, 2015, 2017 programmes and is working to improve its annual ITSS data production, in particular the data collection systems and national methodology.

## **Foreign direct investment statistics**

Montenegro transmitted 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, split in equity and debt instruments. The flows included inward and outward investments, also split in equity and debt instruments (and detailed breakdown per counterpart). FDI income included both inward and outward investments. Montenegro did not provide FDI data with activity breakdowns. Montenegro should continue its efforts to compile FDI statistics closer to the internationally agreed concepts and provide data with activity breakdowns, reinvested earnings and process separate FDI data with/without fellow enterprises.

## **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 2011-2018. It developed the GBARD statistics methodology in 2017, but has yet to produce GBARD data.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

Montenegro transmitted non-seasonally adjusted GVA data in current and previous year's prices up to 2019Q4, and GDP and some expenditure variables up to 2020Q3. Apart from some data on employment (persons) for 2013Q1-2019Q4 and household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept) for 2010Q1-2020Q3, 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 except for 7 expenditure variables sent in seasonally and calendar adjusted form. Montenegro needs to step up its efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

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

### **Labour market statistics**

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 3 years now, 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 structure of earnings survey for 2018 (SES 2018) but has still not transmitted the data to Eurostat.

### **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 in 2019 were significantly late. Moreover, MONSTAT has not transmitted any HICP data to Eurostat since

December 2019 within the period covered by this report. The NSI has to make a number of corrections before the available data can be disseminated. Montenegro does not yet transmit an HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT).

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

Montenegro regularly transmitted all STS indicators, except for services producer prices and the aggregate of industrial producer prices – although it does transmit both components of the aggregate, i.e. domestic and non-domestic market prices. Within the IPA 2017 project, MONSTAT has started the compilation of the total industrial producer prices.

Montenegro transmitted almost all data in time and the length of the time series was either in line with the STS regulations or at least fully satisfactory (starting in 2010). It remained almost fully compliant on all STS indicators in construction. Updated metadata are available on most transmitted STS indicators.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2020 (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 been providing all mandatory and optional data elements for earlier reference periods, starting from 2017. Its monthly data from January 2005 are available in COMEXT<sup>14</sup>.

Montenegro has still not provided TEC data. In 2018, Montenegro provided experimental TIC data for the first time, for 2015-2017, but it did not revise these data since so that the issues detected by Eurostat remain unaddressed.

As regards implementation of the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 – CCs), since the launch of the test phase in 2019, Montenegro failed to provide Eurostat with any test files. The prior agreed action plan and implementation steps were geared towards full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020. This action plan has been extended with a view to complete this alignment in 2021.

Montenegro is encouraged to:

---

<sup>14</sup> [Eurostat](#) reference database for ITGS.

- continue on its path within the IPA 2017 programme and intensify its efforts to finalise the production of TEC and TIC data and provide these to Eurostat without further delay; and
- align its statistical system to the new detailed data transmission format in the framework of the extended test phase in 2021.

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Montenegro transmits quarterly BOP data according to the BPM6 methodology. In December 2019, Montenegro made a progress by starting transmissions of IIP data but did not ensure regular data transmissions throughout 2020. In terms of timeliness, the data are compliant with Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012<sup>15</sup> for most BOP items, but only *vis-à-vis* 'rest of the world'. Data made available by 31 December 2020 were for 2013Q1-2020Q3. 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.

---

<sup>15</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 of 22 June 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment, as regards the update of data requirements and definitions (OJ L 166, 27.6.2012, p. 22).



## **5. North Macedonia (MK)**

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

North Macedonia reports national accounts data according to the ESA 2010 methodology. It transmits most output, expenditure and main income variables by transmission programme deadlines. In 2020 it transmitted GDP data in chain-linked volumes and current and previous year's prices. The time series are shorter (2000-2019 and 2000-2017 for income) than specified in the transmission programme. North Macedonia sent updated population and employment (in persons) data in the national accounts framework for 2000-2018. Data on employment (hours worked) are still missing. North Macedonia did not transmit annual data by the T+2 months deadline. It transmitted non-financial sector accounts for 2014 and 2015 in 2019 (flagged as confidential) and transmitted annual financial accounts data for 2013-2018, non-consolidated balance sheets only (data flagged not for publication). It is encouraged to make further improvements regarding the complete and timely transmission of annual national accounts according to ESA 2010 requirements.

#### **Regional accounts**

North Macedonia provided Gross Value Added, employment and population data at statistical region level 2 (a single area) for the years 2000-2019 and at level 3 for the years 2000-2018. It transmitted gross fixed capital formation and compensation of employees at national level (level 0 = level 2) for the years 2000-2018. 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 been regularly transmitting EDP notification tables since April 2016, most recently at the end of October 2020. It compiles EDP tables 1, 2 (other accounts receivable compiled for the first time in 2019, while other accounts payable and interest are missing), 3 and 4 for 2016-2019. It provided few data in the Questionnaire relating to the EDP tables. Data are provided on the basis of ESA 2010. In the October 2019 EDP notification, it started to report taxes on accrual adjustments. In 2020, North Macedonia continued to improve the consistency between the EDP tables 2 and 3 in terms of coverage of units and

alignment of the method used for reporting of taxes in the financial and non-financial accounts (time adjusted cash). 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 step 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. The period covered remained unchanged since 2019. North Macedonia should maintain its efforts on compiling a complete set of GFS tables and improving the coverage and timeliness.

See also section 5.2 (quarterly GFS).

### **Europe 2020 indicators**

The situation on Europe 2020 indicators for North Macedonia is very good. Energy indicators data, including the share of renewables, is available. EU-LFS data for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2010-2019. GERD is available for 2015-2019.

### **Annual international trade in services statistics**

In 2020, North Macedonia punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2019 and sent revisions for 2018, following official reporting standards. North Macedonia provided more data than previous year covering more services categories. However, the detailed geographical breakdown is still missing, as only data for ‘total world’ is reported. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for North Macedonia from 2010. North Macedonia participates in the IPA 2017 programme and is working to improve its annual ITSS data production.

### **Foreign direct investment statistics**

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. For the first time the data by activity and partner are available for both inward and outward positions and transactions as well as FDI income with limited cross tabulation by activity and partner. North Macedonia should continue its good improvements to further close the gap in its FDI reporting in order to align with internationally agreed concepts.

### **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.

## **5.2. 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 2020Q3 at t+7 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 structure of earnings survey data for 2018.

### **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). Data transmissions of industry, construction and retail trade indicators 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 and has reached partial compliance. Metadata are available and up-to-date on all transmitted STS indicators.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2020, North Macedonia transmitted detailed monthly ITGS data 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.

North Macedonia did not provide any revisions of the initial TEC data (for 2010-2015) so that the issues detected by Eurostat in 2019 still remain unaddressed. In 2020, North Macedonia participated to the voluntary transmission of 2019 TIC data. The data were consistent and of good quality.

North Macedonia advanced in the alignment of its statistical system to compile detailed data in line with the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs), participating actively in the test phase. The prior agreed action plan and implementation steps were geared towards full

alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020. This action plan has been extended with a view to complete this alignment in 2021.

North Macedonia is encouraged to:

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

### **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 December 2020, monthly and quarterly BOP series and quarterly IIP series are available from 2011 onwards (for 2011M01-2020M10 and 2011Q1-2020Q3 respectively).

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

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2020, Albania made progress on its national accounts by sending employment data. It regularly transmitted annual national accounts main aggregates for all output and expenditure components (except for acquisitions less disposals of valuables) in current and previous year's prices and chain-linked volume, for 1995-2019. GDP by income is still missing, so significant progress in this domain is still needed. It transmitted new data for total population (1995-2019) and for employment, both for persons and for hours worked (2012-2018) but flagged these as not publishable. Albania transmits production and generation of income accounts plus some additional variables of annual non-financial sector accounts (Production and Generation of Income accounts) since 2018. The data for 2013-2017 are published on Eurostat webpage. Albania provided annual financial accounts data for reference years 2013 to 2019, balance sheets only.

#### **Regional accounts**

Albania provided data on Gross Value Added and population for the years 2008-2018 at the required regional nuts levels (2 and 3) and NACE activities breakdown (A\*10). It did not transmit data to be reported for the year 2019. Albania should step up efforts to compile regional data on:

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

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

Albania has been submitting EDP notification data since November 2014 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 were

partially completed (tables 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3 and 9.1), and - except in October 2020 - also table 9.3.

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 2010-2019, NTL for 2011-2019 and ESA table 11 for 2017-2019. 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. The transmission of EU-SILC 2019 data is delayed. Albania has started to provide LFS data, as required for the employment and education indicators, but they are not yet disseminated. Albania has yet to provide GERD data.

### **Annual international trade in services statistics**

In 2020, Albania transmitted ITSS data for 2019 one day after deadline, following official reporting standards. The dataset is almost complete, which is an additional improvement compared to previous years. Only one service item is missing for a few counterparts. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Albania from 2013. Albania has participated in the IPA 2012, 2015 and 2017 programmes and is working to further improve its annual ITSS data production.

## **Foreign direct investment statistics**

Albania delivered its annual FDI datasets on time, including positions, flows and income. For positions, the data cover inward and outward investments and 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 separate FDI data between fellow enterprises.

## **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.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2020, 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 (2008Q1-2020Q3), but timeliness continued to improve. Progress is still required as Albania does not transmit quarterly data on GDP by 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 2020. Data quality has improved, but Albania should meet standard deadlines to allow for dissemination. Monthly unemployment figures cannot be calculated yet. Albania transmitted neither LCI nor JVS data, but did send the structure of earnings survey data for 2018.

## **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Albania started dissemination of HICP at national level in February 2017 and data transmission to Eurostat in May of that year. The HICPs cover the period from [December 2015](#) onwards. In October 2020, Albania transmitted updated HICP data and weights for verification, which is ongoing. Albania does not transmit to Eurostat 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 and turnover indices 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 resulting from, for example, quarterly transmissions of monthly indices. Time series are generally short and coverage does not correspond to full STS requirements. Nevertheless, Albania has continued good progress on STS compliance in the last 3 years, given that it transmitted its first data files after September 2017. 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). Starting monthly transmissions of

industrial production and turnover indices will further improve compliance. Up-to-date metadata are available on the transmitted indicators.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2020 (with the exception of 1 month), Albania provided detailed monthly ITGS on a timely basis, at the detailed level set out in the ‘Doc.Coop-400’ document, including all mandatory and optional data elements. The monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2002.

In 2018, Albania transmitted TEC data for the first time covering 2016. However, over the period of 2019 and 2020, Albania did not provide any revisions of these initial data so that issues detected by Eurostat still remain unaddressed. The transmission of 2019 TIC data being a voluntary exercise, Albania did not provide such data in 2020.

As regards the implementation of the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs), Albania provided test files for the first time in 2020. Issues detected by Eurostat in these test files need to be addressed prior to transmission of subsequent test files. The prior agreed action plan and implementation steps were geared towards full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020. This action plan has been extended with a view to complete this alignment in 2021.

Albania is encouraged to:

- make further efforts to transmit TEC data;
- step up efforts to align its statistical system to the new transmission format in the extended test phase and transmission these data to Eurostat; and
- participate to the voluntary TIC exercises in the future.

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Albania transmitted quarterly BOP and IIP data, together with quarterly revaluations and other changes in volume 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 December 2020, the data are for 2015Q1-2020Q3. Albania does not transmit monthly BOP statistics.

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

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

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2020, Serbia reported, on time, all required output and expenditure variables in current prices, chain-linked volume and previous year's prices for 1995-2019 as well as income variables for 2015-2018. It transmitted data on total population for 1995-2019 and employment by industry for 2015-2018 but flagged the latter as confidential like the data on the income components. Serbia should prioritise the full implementation of the ESA 2010 transmission programme for full time series. It provided non-financial sector accounts for 2015-2019 in 2020. Data for period 2015-2018 are published in Eurostat webpage. In 2015, it transmitted financial accounts data for 2013-2014 for sector S.13 only, but has since transmitted no new financial accounts data.

#### **Regional accounts**

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

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

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

Since October 2015, Serbia has been sending EDP tables and EDP questionnaire tables 1.2, 4, 5 and 9.1 on a regular basis and in 2020 started with sending EDP questionnaire tables 2.1, 3 and 8 (EDP questionnaire table 8 was submitted starting from the April 2020 notification). 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 and questionnaire on government controlled units classified outside general government 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 2005-2019). 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, coverage (series are still shorter than expected), 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 2019. Poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are disseminated for 2013-2019. Employment and education indicators are available for 2014-2019.

## **Annual international trade in services statistics**

In 2020, Serbia punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2019, following official reporting standards. Except for only one item, the dataset is complete, which is an additional improvement compared to previous years. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Serbia from 2007 (only data since 2010 are disseminated on Eurostat's reference database). Serbia has participated in IPA 2012, 2015 and 2017 programmes and is working to further improve its annual ITSS data production.

## **Foreign direct investment statistics**

Serbia delivered its annual FDI datasets on time, including positions, flows and income. For positions, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments. Detailed information is available by partner country. For flows, the data cover inward and outward investments and split in equity and debt instruments, including reinvested earnings (and detailed breakdown by counterpart). For income, data are available on the outward side with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data are available for positions and

flows, including split by counterpart. Serbia also provided FDI data with/without fellow enterprises. It is encouraged to provide further geographical breakdown.

### **R&D statistics**

Serbia provided in a timely manner the mandatory R&D and GBARD statistics, some for which transmission is voluntary, and provided regional data for the first time. 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<sup>16</sup> in the SDMX format.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2020, 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 2020Q3 (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.

### **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**

---

<sup>16</sup> 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).

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 so far. It provided LCI data, but not quarterly job vacancies. It transmitted the structure of earnings survey data for 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

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

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

Serbia remains 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 assessment periods were on time. Services turnover data are available from 2008 onwards. The only remaining gaps are in construction costs (or prices) and services producer prices indices (SPPIs) - work is underway in these areas. Metadata are available for all transmitted STS indicators and all metadata files are up to date.

### **International trade in goods statistics**

Throughout 2020, 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 2020, Serbia provided TEC data for 2018. However, due to a number of inconsistencies detected by Eurostat these data could not be disseminated. Transmission of subsequent revisions did not lead to resolving the problem so that the issues detected remained unresolved during the period covered by the present report. In 2020, Serbia participated to the voluntary transmission of 2019 TIC data. These data were consistent and of good quality.

In the course of 2020, Serbia continued further alignment of 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. Consequently, it is very much advanced and its test phase is close to completion. The prior agreed action plan and implementation steps were geared towards full alignment with DOC MET 400 CCs by the end of 2020. This action plan has been extended with a view to complete this alignment in 2021.

Serbia is encouraged to:

- address the issues detected in the TEC data provided and 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 extended test phase and transmit these data to Eurostat.

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Serbia regularly transmits monthly and quarterly BOP data with a full geographical breakdown (Geo 3 and Geo 4) in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012. In 2020 Serbia started transmission of quarterly revaluations and other changes in volume. The data are produced according to the BPM6 methodology and covered 2007M01-2020M11 (monthly BOP), 2011Q1-2020Q3 (quarterly BOP) and 2014Q1-2020Q3 (IIP statistics). The timeliness of data transmissions complies with Regulation (EU) No 555/2012.

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

### **8.1. Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2020, Turkey transmitted most 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 details of expenditure or breakdown in gross capital formation. Time series are shorter (1998-2019) than specified in the ESA 2010 transmission programme. Turkey provided national accounts data on total population (1998-2019), 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--2017. Data are published on Eurostat website. Turkey provided annual financial accounts data for 2010-2019, which were 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 Gross Value Added data based on ESA 2010 at statistical regions level 3 and industry detail A\*10, and population for 2004-2018. It did not transmit data to be reported for the year 2019. 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. It resumed in April 2016, sending a partially completed EDP table 1 based on ESA 2010 (in the framework of the EDP notification), including only data on debt. It started sending the EDP tables (all except EDP 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 once per year in November in 2018 and 2019. These transmissions were largely complete. Data for 2019 was transmitted in December 2020. Turkey should sign a memorandum of understanding among the three main EDP authorities, in order to facilitate data transfer quality and timeliness as well as 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.

Despite substantial progress made in the past as regards the implementation of Eurostat's methodology (such as guidance on universal mobile telecommunications system licences), the provision of extensive explanatory notes on the data as well as the delimitation of the general government sector, no further improvement could be recorded in 2020 and a number of methodological challenges remain.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

In December 2020, Turkey transmitted data on government revenue expenditure and detailed taxes (ESA tables 2 and 9) based on ESA 2010, for 2009-2019. It transmitted also NTL data for the same period. 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 good. The poverty indicators based on EU-SILC data are now available for 2006-2019. EU-LFS data for employment and education indicators are available from 2006 onwards. The energy indicators are up-to-date for 2018, but data for the share of renewable energy is currently no longer available. GERD data are available up to 2019.

## **Annual international trade in services statistics**

In 2020, Turkey did not transmit any BPM6 ITSS data. However, TurkStat informed Eurostat that the ITSS data for years 2016-2019 will be transmitted in the second quarter of 2021 with all details required by regulation and following the official reporting standards, and that the data from 2020 onwards will be sent punctually. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Turkey for reference years 2010-2018, mostly for partner area 'rest of the world'.

## **Foreign direct investment statistics**

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 and outward side, with breakdown by counterpart. Activity data are available for positions, flows and income, including split by counterpart. FDI statistics for fellow enterprises are available only on the inward side.

## **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 in 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 2008-2015. It provided Eurostat with GBARD statistics for 2016-2020 and revised figures for 2008-2015. GERD data for the reference year 2019 and GBARD data for the year 2019-2020 were transmitted to Eurostat in the SDMX format.

## **8.2. Infra-annual statistics**

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2020, Turkey transmitted, on time, main quarterly seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted output and most income components for 1998Q1-2020Q3 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 QNA data series on population but not on employment. It should therefore step up its efforts with respect to the transmission of quarterly data.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

In 2020, Turkey transmitted ESA table 25 for the period 2015Q1-2019Q4. 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-months 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 were regularly published in Eurostat's online database up to October 2020 data. As of 2021 Turkey made regulations to adapt the new EU Regulation (EISS) and 19 ICLS Resolutions in LFS. Also monthly results started to be estimated from directly LFS as of 2021 instead of three months moving average. Turkey regularly provides data for the LCI, but these are incomplete (missing all sections from the mainly non-business economy as well as public administration and defence; compulsory social security). Turkey does not provide quarterly JVS, although they are available nationally, failing to transmit them in the required standard format (SDMX). The Turkish Employment Agency has introduced new arrangements for collecting these, but still needs to build the necessary capacity for SDMX data transmissions it can send to Eurostat. Turkey transmitted the structure of earnings survey data for 2018.

## **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 still under way). SPPI has been released monthly since March 2020 in Turkey as 2017=100. However, because of the inconsistency of base years with Eurostat, the data have not been sent to Eurostat yet. Quarterly SPPIs could be disseminated by Eurostat after switching to the common base year 2021=100 from 2015=100 in 2024. 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 typically 2 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**

In the course of 2020, after the successful completion of the test phase, Turkey moved from the old to the new required data transmission format. Data according to both formats were transmitted on a timely basis. Up to October 2020, Turkey transmitted detailed monthly statistics at the detailed level set out in the 'Doc.Coop-400' document. As of November, data were transmitted according to the new transmission format, thus fulfilling the agreed action plan aimed at the implementation of DOC MET 400 CCs' requirements by the end of 2020. Turkey's monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 1999.

In 2020, Turkey provided TEC data for 2018 within the deadline; these data were consistent and of good quality. The transmission of 2019 TIC data being a voluntary exercise, Turkey did not provide such data in 2020

Turkey is encouraged to participate to the voluntary TIC exercises in the future

### **Balance of payments and international investment position data**

Turkey regularly transmits quarterly BOP and IIP (started in June 2019) data according to the BPM6 methodology. The data available at Eurostat are for 2010Q1-2020Q3 for BOP and 2016Q1-2020Q3 for IIP. '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.

## **9. Economic statistics, Bosnia & Herzegovina (BA)**

### **9.1. Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2020, Bosnia & Herzegovina improved the length of time series and 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 as required by ESA 2010 transmission programme). Annual data series for output and income are available for 2005-2019, series for expenditure are available for 2007-2019. Timeliness needs to be improved. Bosnia & Herzegovina has put in place data transmission standards (via the single entry point eDAMIS in SDMX format). Population and employment data are still missing. It has not yet provided non-financial sector accounts or financial accounts data.

#### **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. Since July 2019 onwards, the EDP notifications are provided regularly on a bi-annual basis (in July and October). In October 2020, it provided EDP notification tables for 2016-2019.

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

Steps forward have been the publication of the general government list (year 2015 as a reference year) on BHAS's website, which was agreed by the GFS WG members. The published list of general government units was deemed to be an interim list, accompanied by an appropriate disclaimer on the quality, and without showing sub-sectorisation at this stage.

In October 2020, Bosnia & Herzegovina submitted an EDP notification for 2016-2019, with EDP tables 1, 2 and 3 mostly completed. This can be considered an important step forward.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

In 2020, Bosnia & Herzegovina submitted ESA tables 2 and 9 and the NTL for 2015-2019. 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 on the availability of Europe 2020 indicators in the past years. Data on primary and final energy consumption are available for 2014-2018. 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 for 2012-2014, but not for recent years.

### **Annual international trade in services statistics**

In 2020, Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted ITSS data for 2019 eight days after deadline as well as revisions for 2015-2018, following official reporting standards. Two revisions of the data were sent at a later stage. The datasets received for 2015-2019 covered more service items than in the past and follow the geographical breakdown required by the legislation. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Bosnia & Herzegovina from 2014. Bosnia & Herzegovina has participated in IPA 2012, 2015 and 2017 programmes and is working to improve its annual ITSS data production.

### **Foreign direct investment statistics**

Bosnia & Herzegovina has set up its systems to produce annual FDI data but data were not received within the period covered by this report and Eurostat is unable to make a qualitative evaluation. It will continue to work with the Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina to facilitate the timely transmissions 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 2019.

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

### **Quarterly national accounts**

In 2020, Bosnia & Herzegovina improved the length of the time series and sent non-seasonally adjusted output as well as some income data for 2005Q1-2020Q2 and expenditure data for 2008Q1-2020Q2, but no QNA data series on population and employment. Improvement is expected in terms of timeliness and coverage.

### **Quarterly government finance statistics**

In June 2020, Bosnia & Herzegovina submitted ESA table 28 (general government) for 2000Q1-2020Q1. 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 as well as Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) data.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Bosnia & Herzegovina has not yet provided HICP data.



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

Bosnia & Herzegovina continued regular data transmissions of the most important STS variables (industrial production and production in construction indices and building permits; 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 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**

In the course of 2020, after the successful completion of the test phase, Bosnia & Herzegovina moved from the old to the new required data transmission format. Data according to both formats were transmitted on a timely basis. Up to October 2020, it transmitted detailed monthly statistics at the detailed level set out in the ‘Doc.Coop-400’ document. As of November, data were transmitted according to the new transmission format, thus fulfilling the agreed action plan aimed at the implementation of DOC MET 400 CCs’ requirements by the end of 2020. The monthly data are available in COMEXT from January 2008.

In the second half of 2020, Bosnia & Herzegovina transmitted TEC data for 2018 and 2017. These data were consistent and of good quality. Bosnia & Herzegovina also transmitted 2019 TIC data within the voluntary transmission of 2019 TIC data. The data were consistent and comparable with the detailed data also provided.

### **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 2010Q1-2020Q3 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 2007Q1-2020Q3, with geographical breakdown for ‘rest of the world’. During 2020 the timeliness and consistency of data transmissions improved substantially. Bosnia & Herzegovina does not transmit monthly BOP statistics to Eurostat.

## **10. Economic statistics, Kosovo\* (XK)**

### **10.1. Annual economic statistics**

#### **Annual national accounts**

In 2020, 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 2008-2019. Kosovo did not transmit new population and employment data but transmitted employment by industry for 2012-2019 flagged as confidential. Improvement is expected as regards the delivery of:

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

Kosovo provided experimental non-financial sector accounts (Production and Generation of Income accounts) for 2016-2018 in 2020. It has yet to transmit financial accounts data.

#### **Regional accounts**

Kosovo has not provided any data on regional accounts.

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

In May 2020, Kosovo provided to Eurostat for the first time the EDP tables 1 and 2A for 2017-2018, including data on government deficit. In December 2020, the second transmission covered the years 2017-2019. Data reported are mainly on a cash basis and cover central and local government in the EDP table 2A. No data were provided for government debt. Eurostat welcomed the efforts done by Kosovo, i.e. to start reporting EDP data and appreciated the good cooperation during the process of Eurostat clarification of the EDP notifications sent in 2020. Its efforts to improve compilation are set to be supported by ongoing IPA projects.

---

\* 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.

### **Annual government finance statistics**

In the course of 2020, Kosovo provided ESA tables 2, 9 and 11, for 2015-2019. It aims to develop and further 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 2001-2019. 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 and indicators were published; however, transmission of EU-SILC 2019 data is delayed.

### **Annual international trade in services statistics**

In 2020, Kosovo punctually transmitted ITSS data for 2019, following official reporting standards. This year however, Kosovo reported a lot less data than previous year. In 2019 only a few data were missing for some counterparts areas, while this year service categories as well as counterparts areas are missing. In general, ITSS data in BPM6 are available for Kosovo from 2014. Kosovo has participated in IPA 2012, 2015 and 2017 programmes and is working to improve its annual ITSS data production.

### **Foreign direct investment statistics**

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

### **R&D statistics**

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

## **10.2. 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 (2010Q1-2020Q3). Kosovo did not provide updated 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 2020, Kosovo provided quarterly GFS data for ESA table 25 for 2015Q1-2019Q4. 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 significantly improve data quality 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. Kosovo did not run the structure of earnings survey (SES) for 2018.

### **Harmonised index of consumer prices**

Kosovo began transmitting HICP data in 2017. The available data cover the period from December 2015 to December 2020. In 2020, Kosovo has brought the transmission of the HICP data closer in line with the monthly deadlines, and nearly all transmissions were made on time. Eurostat has validated the data provided to date and plans to begin disseminating them in 2021. Kosovo does not provide HICP-CT data.

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

Kosovo has not yet transmitted STS data to Eurostat using the standard transmission tools and formats. Eurostat's compliance evaluation is based on STS files transmitted over eDAMIS in SDMX file format. A first test was carried out with construction data in 2020, but Kosovo should 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 2020 (except one month), 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 2017. Due to an issue related to the transmission, these data could however not be disseminated, and this issue remains unresolved to date. In 2020, Kosovo participated to the voluntary transmission of 2019 TIC data. These data were consistent and of good quality.

Kosovo advanced in the alignment of its statistical system to compile detailed data in line with the new transmission format (DOC MET 400 CCs) but the issue detected by Eurostat in 2019 remained unaddressed over the period of 2020 and consequently prevents Kosovo from completing the test phase. The prior agreed action plan and implementation steps were geared towards full alignment by the end of 2020. This action plan has been extended with a view to complete this alignment in 2021.

Kosovo is encouraged to:

- address the issue detected in the TEC data provided; and
- finalise the production of detailed data in accordance with the new transmission format in the extended test phase and transmit these data to Eurostat.

### **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 December 2020, the series are for 2009Q1-2020Q3 (BOP) and 2012Q1-2020Q3 (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.

## 11. Monetary and financial statistics

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

It is only on joining the EU that partners are legally obliged to bring their statistics into line with ECB requirements, in anticipation of euro area membership. Nevertheless, early preparation for ESCB membership is desirable, *inter alia* because ECB statistical requirements are largely aligned with international standards. In addition, the ECB provides statistical support to the European Systemic Risk Board, which has addressed data requirements to all EU Member States<sup>17</sup>. Accordingly, once partners achieve candidate countries status, the ECB invites them to provide it regularly with a summary set of national statistical data on a voluntary basis.

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

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

### Available monetary and financial statistics

<i>Participants</i>	<i>MFS available to ECB (February 2021)</i>
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*

<sup>17</sup> Decision ECB/2011/6 (OJ L 158, 16.6.2011, p. 37).

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

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

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

- participation in annual seminars/workshops hosted by the ECB on compiling ESCB MFS statistics, the most recent of which took place (online) on 5-9 October 2020;
- 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.

## 12. List of abbreviations

BPM6	<i>Balance of payments and international investment position manual</i> (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<sup>(1)</sup> at current prices

### Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered <sup>(2)</sup>	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2005-2019	2008-2019
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2005-2019	2008-2019
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2005-2019	2008-2019
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2005-2019	2008-2019
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Price</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept) <sup>(4)</sup>	1995-2019	2010-2019	2000-2014	1995-2019	1995-2019	2009-2019	2008-2018	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (national concept)	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2017	1995-2019	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	2008-2019
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2017	1995-2019	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	2008-2019
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2017	1995-2019	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	2008-2019
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
	Breakdown by asset	1995-2019	2010-2019	2000-2019	1995-2018	1995-2019	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2018	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2019	ND	2000-2019	NaN	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2019	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	2008-2019

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 31/12/2020.

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

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

4) Assessment based on provision of table 0117

Timeliness: 1<sup>st</sup> transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	ND	ND	38	3	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	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
	Breakdown by asset	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	89	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND

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

Timeliness: 2<sup>nd</sup> transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	T+9 months	-5	5	0	1	-29	13	-8
	Breakdown A10+C	T+9 months	-5	5	0	1	-29	13	-8
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	-5	5	0	1	-29	13	-8
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	-5	5	0	1	-29	13	-8
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	T+9 months	-6	ND	2	1	-29	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	ND	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	ND	13	-8
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	ND	13	-8
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	ND	13	-8
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
	Breakdown by asset	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	T+9 months	ND	5	ND	1	ND	13	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	-2	5	0	1	-27	13	-8

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

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered <sup>(2)</sup>	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2006-2019	ND
	Breakdown A10+C <sup>(3)</sup>	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2006-2019	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2006-2019	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2006-2019	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept) <sup>(4)</sup>	1995-2019	ND	ND	1995-2018	1995-2019	ND	2008-2018	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2019	ND	ND	1995-2019	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2019	ND	ND	1995-2019	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2019	ND	ND	1995-2019	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	ND	2007-2019	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2019	ND	2000-2016	1995-2018	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	ND
	- Breakdown by asset	1995-2019	ND	ND	1995-2018	1995-2019	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories <sup>(5)</sup>	1995-2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables <sup>(5)</sup>	1995-2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	1995-2017	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	2007-2019	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2019	ND	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2018	2007-2019	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 31/12/2020.

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

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

4) Assessment based on provision of table 0117

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

Timeliness: 1<sup>st</sup> transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	88	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	ND	ND	38	3	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	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	89	ND
	Breakdown by asset	60	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories <sup>(1)</sup>	60	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	89	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables <sup>(1)</sup>	60	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	89	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	ND	ND	38	3	ND	89	ND

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

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

Timeliness: 2<sup>nd</sup> transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	T+9 months	-5	ND	0	1	-29	13	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	T+9 months	-5	ND	0	1	-29	13	ND
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	-5	ND	0	1	-29	13	ND
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	-5	ND	0	1	-29	13	ND
<b>GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes</b>									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	-27	13	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	-27	13	ND
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	-27	13	ND
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	-27	13	ND
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	ND	13	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	ND	13	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	ND	13	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	ND	57	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	-27	57	ND
	Breakdown by asset	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	ND	ND	ND
P52	Changes in inventories <sup>(1)</sup>	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables <sup>(1)</sup>	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	-27	13	ND
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	ND	ND	0	1	-27	13	ND

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

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

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered <sup>(2)</sup>	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Employment</b>									
POP	Total population	1995-2019	2006-2019	2000-2018	1995-2019	1995-2019	1998-2019	ND	2010-2018
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2018	2012-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND	2010-2018
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2018	2012-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND	2012-2019
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2018	2012-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND	2012-2019
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2018	2012-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND	2012-2019
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2018	2012-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND	2012-2019
SAL	Employees	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2018	2012-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND	2012-2019
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2018	2012-2018	2015-2018	ND	ND	2012-2019
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2019	ND	ND	2012-2018	ND	ND	ND	2017-2019
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2017	ND	2015-2018	1998-2019	2005-2019	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2019	2013-2019	2000-2017	ND	2015-2018	1998-2019	2005-2019	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2019	ND	2000-2017	ND	2015-2018	1998-2017	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2019	ND	2000-2017	ND	2015-2018	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 31/12/2020.

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
<b>Employment</b>									
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	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	ND	88	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	88	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
<b>Employment</b>									
POP	Total population	T+9 months	-6	ND	ND	2	-29	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	T+9 months	-6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	79
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	79
SELF	Self Employed	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	79
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	79
SAL	Employees	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	79
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	79
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	79
D1	Compensation of employees	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	-27	13	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	-5	ND	ND	ND	-27	13	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

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

Table I.4: Regional accounts

Coverage

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

## Timeliness <sup>1</sup>

Code	Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>									
<b>Statistical regions level II</b>									
B1G	Gross value added	T+12 months	-97	+18	+155	-1	+17	ND	ND
B1G	Gross value added (volume)	T+24 months	-97	+18	+155	-1	ND	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	-97	+18	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	-97	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+24 months	ND	0	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+12 months	-97	+18	+155	-1	+17	ND	ND
<b>Statistical regions level III</b>									
B1G	Gross value added	T+24 months	-97	-16	+155	-1	+17	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	T+24 months	-97	-16	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	T+24 months	-97	-16	ND	-1	ND	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+24 months	-97	-16	+155	-1	+17	ND	ND
<b>Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA 2010)</b>									
<b>Allocation of primary income account of households</b>									
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
<b>Secondary distribution of income account of households</b>									
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

<sup>1</sup> Timeliness for AL and TR data at statistical regions level II refers to the latest data (i.e. year 2018) reported by the country.

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
<b>Net borrowing/net lending</b>									
S.13	General government	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2017-2019
S.1311	- Central government	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2017-2019
S.1312	- State government	2016-2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	- Local government	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
S.1314	- Social security funds	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
<b>General government consolidated gross debt</b>									
AF.2	Currency and deposits	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	NA	ND
AF.3	Debt securities	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
AF.31	- Short-term	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
AF.32	- Long-term	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
AF.4	Loans	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
AF.41	- Short-term	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
AF.42	- Long-term	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
P.51g	Gross fixed capital formation	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2017-2019
D.41p	Interest (consolidated), uses	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2017-2019
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2017-2019

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Main aggregates of general government – Table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme</b>									
S.13	General government	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
S.1312	- State government		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
<b>Detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – Table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme</b>									
S.13	General government	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2005-2019	2009-2019	2013-2019	2013-2019
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2005-2019	2009-2019	2013-2019	2013-2019
S.1312	- State government		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2005-2019	2009-2019	2013-2019	2013-2019
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2005-2019	2009-2019	2013-2019	2013-2019
<b>General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – Table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme- Short-term</b>									
S.13	General government	1995-2019 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2019	ND	ND	ND	2015-2019
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2019 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2019	ND	ND	ND	2015-2019
S.1312	- State government	1995-2019 (or shorter)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2019 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2019	ND	ND	ND	2015-2019
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2019 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2017-2019	ND	ND	ND	2015-2019

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

Coverage

Indicator		Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Price Stability</b>									
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices<sup>2</sup></b>									
	HICP, 12 main categories		2012M1/ <sup>(1)</sup> 2019M10	2005M1/ <sup>(1)</sup> 2020M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2020M12	1996M1/ 2020M12	ND	2015M1/ 2020M12
	HICP, COICOP 3-4		2012M1/ <sup>(1)</sup> 2019M10	2005M1/ <sup>(1)</sup> 2020M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2020M12	1996M1/ 2020M12	ND	2015M1/ 2020M12
<b>Government budgetary position</b>									
<b>General government financial position</b>									
	General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2017-2019
	General government consolidated gross debt (as of % GDP)	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
	General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2017-2019
<b>General government gross debt – structural features</b>									
<b>Total debt composition by currency</b>									
	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
<b>Total debt composition by maturity</b>									
	Short-term (up to and including one year)	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2015-2018	2016-2019	ND
	Medium and long-term	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2015-2018	2016-2019	ND

<sup>2</sup> 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
<b>Deficit-debt adjustment data</b>								
Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets	2016-2019	ND	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
Currency and deposits	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2018	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
Loans and securities other than shares	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2018	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
Shares and other equity	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2018	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
Privatisations	2016-2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Equity injections	2016-2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other	2016-2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other financial assets	2016-2019	ND	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND	ND
Valuation changes of general government debt	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	2016-2019	ND	2016-2019	ND	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
Other valuation effects	2016-2019	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other changes in general government debt	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	2016-2019	ND
<b>General government budgetary position</b>								
Total revenue	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Current revenue	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Direct taxes	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Indirect taxes	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Social contributions	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Other current revenue	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Capital revenue	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Total expenditure	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019
Current expenditure	1995-2019	ND	2011-2016	2010-2019	2013-2017	2009-2019	2013-2019	2012-2019



Table I.9: Europe 2020 indicators

Coverage

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

<sup>3</sup> Authorization to publish indicators is pending.

*Table I.10: Annual ITSS and FDI*

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Total services	2013-2019	2013-2019	2010-2019 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2016 <sup>(1)</sup> 2017-2019	2007-2019	2010-2018 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014-2019	2014-2019 <sup>(3)</sup>
Transport	2013-2019	2013-2019	2010-2019 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2016 <sup>(1)</sup> 2017-2019	2007-2019	2010-2018 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014-2019	2014-2019 <sup>(3)</sup>
Travel	2013-2019	2013-2019	2010-2019 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2016 <sup>(1)</sup> 2017-2019	2007-2019	2010-2018 <sup>(2)</sup>	2014-2019	2014-2019 <sup>(3)</sup>
Direct investment, abroad (transactions)	2013-2019	2013-2019 <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>	2013-2019	2016-2019 <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(7)</sup>	2013-2019	2015-2019	ND	2015-2019 <sup>(7)</sup>
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (transactions)	2013-2019	2013-2019 <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>	2013-2019	2015-2019 <sup>(7)</sup>	2013-2019	2015-2019	ND	2015-2019 <sup>(7)</sup>
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	2013-2019	ND	2013-2019	2015-2019 <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(7)</sup>	2013-2019	2015-2019	ND	2015-2019 <sup>(7)</sup>
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (stocks)	2013-2019	2013-2019 <sup>(4)</sup>	2013-2019	2015-2019 <sup>(7)</sup>	2013-2019 <sup>1</sup>	2015-2019	ND	2015-2019 <sup>(7)</sup>

- 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) No breakdown by functional category

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Annual International Trade In Services	270	-6	0	1	0	ND	8	0
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	270	0	0	0	0	-1	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
<b>Government Budget Appropriations on Research &amp; Development (GBARD)</b>									
CG1	GBARD by socioeconomic objectives	2015-2019	ND	2013-2014	ND	2013-2019	2008-2020	2014-2019	ND
CB3	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research	2015-2019	ND	ND	ND	2013-2014, 2018	ND	ND	ND
<b>Intramural Research &amp; Development expenditure (GERD)</b>									
CE1	GERD by sector of performance and source of funds	2015-2019	2011, 2013-2018	2015-2019	ND	2009-2019	1990-2019	2012-2014	ND
CE3	GERD by sector of performance and type of cost	2015, 2017	2011, 2015, 2017-2018	2015-2018	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2019	1990-2019	2012-2014	ND
CE4.2	GERD by sector of performance and type of R&D	2015, 2017	2017-2018	2016-2018	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2019	2003-2019 <sup>(1)</sup>	ND	ND
CE5	GERD by sector of performance and field of science	2015, 2017	2011, 2015-2018	2015-2018	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2019	1990-2019 <sup>(2)</sup>	2012-2014	ND
R5	GERD by sector of performance and region (Statistical regions level II)	2015, 2017	N/A	N/A	ND	2018-2019	ND	N/A	N/A
<b>Business expenditure on Research &amp; Development (BERD)</b>									
CE8.1	Business enterprise R&D by industry	2015, 2017	2017-2018	2015, 2017-2018	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2019	2009-2019 <sup>(3)</sup>	ND	ND
CE12	Business enterprise R&D by size class and source of funds	2015, 2017	2017-2018	2015, 2017-2018	ND	2015-2019	2015-2019	ND	ND
<b>Research &amp; Development personnel at national and regional level (PERS)</b>									
CP1-CP2	HC R&D personnel by sex, sector of employment and occupation	2015, 2017	2011, 2013-2018	2005-2012, 2015-2018	ND	2008-2019	1991-2019	2012-2014	ND
CP7-CP8, P8	HC Researchers by sex, sector of employment and field of science	2015, 2017	2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2018	2005-2012, 2015-2018	ND	2008-2019	2003-2019	2012-2014	ND
CP9	FTE Total R&D personnel by sector of employment and occupation	2015-2019	2011, 2013-2018	2005-2019	ND	2008-2019	1990-2019	2012-2014	ND
CP16-CP17	FTE Business enterprise total R&D personnel by occupation and industry	2015, 2017	2017-2018	2015, 2017-2018	ND	2008-2019	2009-2019	ND	ND
P6-P7	HC R&D Personnel and researchers by sex, economic activity in BES	2015, 2017	2017-2018	2016-2018	ND	2008-2019	2009-2019	ND	ND
P21	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by size-class in BES	2015, 2017	2017-2018	2015-2018	ND	2008-2019	2015-2019	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	2018-2019	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	2018-2019	ND	N/A	N/A

1) Available for only BE and GOV sectors. GOV sector includes PNP sector since 2016 and onwards.

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

3) By NACE Rev2 classification.

## Timeliness

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

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

1) Preliminary data are not sent to Eurostat. For 2017, final data was available at T+10 months. For 2018, data arrived only in June 2020.

## 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	1995Q1-2020Q3	2010Q1-2019Q4	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2005Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2020Q3	2010Q1-2019Q4	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2005Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	1995Q1-2020Q3	2010Q1-2019Q4	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2005Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2005Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	1995Q1-2020Q3	2010Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q3	ND	2009Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q2	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q2	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P5	10. Gross capital formation	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	2000Q1-2020Q3	ND	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
	- Breakdown by asset	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	2008Q1-2020Q2	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2020Q3	2006Q1-2020Q3	2000Q1-2020Q3	2008Q1-2020Q3	1995Q1-2020Q3	1998Q1-2019Q3	2008Q1-2020Q2	2010Q1-2020Q3

## Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2020 data to Eurostat)

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	7	24	0	0	ND	29
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	7	24	0	0	ND	29
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	60	ND	7	24	0	0	ND	29
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	60	30	7	24	0	0	ND	29
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	60	30	7	24	0	ND	ND	29
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	60	30	ND	24	ND	0	ND	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	60	30	ND	24	0	0	ND	29
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	60	ND	ND	24	0	0	ND	29
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	60	30	7	24	0	0	ND	29
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	60	30	ND	24	0	ND	ND	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	60	30	ND	24	0	ND	ND	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	60	30	ND	24	0	ND	ND	29
NDP5	10. Gross capital formation	60	30	7	ND	0	ND	ND	29
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	60	30	ND	24	0	0	ND	29
	- Breakdown by asset	60	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	60	30	ND	ND	0	0	ND	29
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	60	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	60	30	7	24	0	0	ND	29
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	60	30	7	24	0	0	ND	29

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	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	2010Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2019Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2012Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	1995Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	1995Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2018Q4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2020Q3	2005Q1-2020Q2	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1998Q1-2020Q3	2005Q1-2020Q2	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

## Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2020 data to Eurostat)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	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	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	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	2015Q1-2019Q4	ND	2015Q1-2019Q4
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components		ND	ND	ND	ND	2015Q1-2019Q4	ND	2015Q1-2019Q4
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	1999Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	1999Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	1999Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	1999Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	1999Q1-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000Q1-2020Q1	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 – 2020Q2	2009 – 2020Q3	ND	ND
Job vacancy statistics	2010Q1	ND	2012-2020Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey	2010Q1	2011 – 2020Q3	2006 – 2020Q3	ND	2010 – 2020Q3	2006 – 2020Q3	ND	ND
Monthly unemployment rates	Not specified	Jan 2011- Dec 2020	ND	ND	ND	Jan 2005 – Oct 2020	ND	ND

Timeliness

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

Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2020	T + 70	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2020	T + 70	ND	-5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2020	T + 84	-3	-9	ND <sup>(1)</sup>	-13	-5	ND	ND <sup>(1)</sup>
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2020	T + 1 month	-18	ND <sup>(2)</sup>	ND	ND	+46 <sup>(3)</sup>	ND	ND

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.

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

Table II.5: Harmonized indices of consumer prices

Coverage

	Indicator	Period covered	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Price Stability</b>									
<b>HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices</b>									
	HICP, 12 main categories		2012M1/ 2019M10	2005M1/ 2020M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2020M12	1996M1/ 2020M12	ND	2015M1/ 2020M12
	HICP, COICOP 3-4		2012M1/ 2019M10	2005M1/ 2020M12	2016M1/ 2019M08	2005M1/ 2020M12	1996M1/ 2020M12	ND	2015M1/ 2020M12

Timeliness

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

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:

The results refer to the October and April 2020 STS compliance assessment exercises, covering the transmissions from October 2019 to October 2020

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	Jan-00	P (W)	P (W)	ND		P (T;L)	P(L)	ND
Turnover	Jan-00		P (L;C)	ND		P (L)	P(L)	ND
Domestic	Jan-00		P (L;C)	ND		P (L)	P(L)	ND
Non-domestic	Jan-00		P (L;C)	ND		P (L)	P(L)	ND
Number of persons employed	Jan-00	P (L)	P (L)	P (T;L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Hours worked	Jan-00	P (W;L)	ND	ND		P (L)	ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries	Jan-00	P (L)	P (L)	P(L)		P (L)	ND	ND
Producer prices	Jan-00	ND	P (L)	P (T;L;C)	P (L)	P (L)	ND	ND
Domestic market	Jan-00	P (L;C)	(L)	P (T;L;C)			ND	ND
Non-domestic market	Jan-00	P (L;C)	P (L)	NC (T;L;C)	P (L;C)	P (L;C)	ND	ND

Construction									
Production	01/2005 or Q1/2000	P (T)	(L)	P (T;L)		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)	P (L)				P (L)	ND
Building permits (sq. metres)	Q1/2000		P (L)	P (L)				P (L)	ND
Retail trade									
Turnover	Jan-00	(T)	P (L)	ND			P (T;L)	P (L)	ND
Number of persons employed	Q1/2000		P (L)	P (L)	P (T;L;C)			P (L)	ND
Hours worked	Q1/2010		P (T)	(L)	ND			ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries	Q1/2010							ND	ND
Deflator	Jan-00	(T)	P (L)	P (T)			P (T;L)	P (L)	ND
Services									
Turnover	Q1/2000		P (L)	P (T;L;C)	P (T;W;L;C)	P (L)	P (L)	P (T;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		P (T;L)	ND	ND			ND	ND
Gross wages and salaries	Q1/2010			(C)	(C)		(C)	ND	ND
Producer prices	Q1/2000		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

## Timeliness

Indicator		Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
<b>Industry</b>									
Production		1m 25d(*)	-21	-27		-26	3	-30	
Turnover		2m 15d(*)	-41	-32		-29	-17	-46	
	Domestic	2m 15d(*)	-41	-32		-29	-17	-46	
	Non-domestic	2m 15d(*)	-41	-32		-29	-17	-46	
Number of persons employed		2m 15d(*)	-28	-46		-15	-10		
Hours worked		3m 15d(*)	-59			-18	-41		
Gross wages and salaries		3m 15d(*)	-59	-56	-25	-18	-41		
Producer prices		1m 30d(*)	-33	-33	10	-52	-41		
	Domestic market	1m 20d(*)	-23	-23	20	-42	-31		
	Non-domestic market	1m 20d(*)	-23	-23	20	-42	-31		
<b>Construction</b>									
Production		1m 30d(*)	-11	-3	21	-20		-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(*)	-26	-18	6	-15	-10		
Hours worked		3m 15d(*)	-57	-49		-18	-41		
Gross wages and salaries		3m 15d(*)	-57	-51	-25	-18	-41		
Construction costs		3m 15d(*)	-57	-46	-43		-51		
	Material costs	3m 15d(*)	-57	-46	-43		-51		
	Labour costs	3m 15d(*)	-57	-46	-43		-51		
Building permits (number of dwell.)		3m 15d(*)	-51	-64	-43	-28	-44	-81	
Building permits (sq. metres)		3m 15d(*)	-51	-64	-43	-28	-44	-81	

Retail trade								
Turnover	1m	-2	-1		-1	28	-4	
Number of persons employed	2m 15d(*)	-26	-46	1	-15	-10		
Hours worked	3m	-9	-62		-3	-26		
Gross wages and salaries	3m	-42	-36	-15	-3	-26		
Deflator	1m	-2	-1	51	-1	28	-4	
Services								
Turnover	2m	-5	25	21	0	-17	0	
Number of persons employed	2m	-11		21	0	-10		
Hours worked	3m	-9			-3	-41		
Gross wages and salaries	3m	-42	-36	-10	-3	-41		
Producer prices	3m							

Values refer to the transmission of September 2020 (monthly data) or 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2020 (quarterly data). 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 – 2020M11	2005 M 01 - 2020 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2020 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2020 M 11	2005 M 01 - 2020 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2020 M 11	2005 M 01 - 2020 M 11	2004 M 01 - 2020 M 11

Timeliness / punctuality

Indicator	Deadline (days)	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
International Trade in Goods (based on reference period 2020/01-2020/11)	40	-3	-4	-4	-4	-10	-6	-10

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								
<b>Monthly Balance of Payments</b>	2014M04-2020M10	ND	2011M1-2020M10	ND	2007M1-2020M10	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2014Q1-2020Q3	2013Q1-2020Q3	2011Q1-2020Q3	2015Q1-2020Q3	2011Q1-2020Q3	2010Q1-2020Q3	2010Q1-2020Q3	2009Q1-2020Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	2014Q1-2020Q3	2016Q4, 2017Q4, 2018Q4	2011Q1-2020Q3	2015Q1-2020Q3	2014Q1-2020Q3	2016Q1-2020Q3	2007Q1-2020Q3	2012Q1-2020Q3

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	BA	XK
Balance of payments								
<b>Monthly Balance of Payments</b>	T+44	ND	+16 <sup>3</sup>	ND	0	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	T+85	-10 <sup>3</sup>	-26 <sup>3</sup>	-1 <sup>3</sup>	0	-2	+3	-1
Quarterly International Investment Position	T+85	ND	+6 <sup>3</sup>	-1 <sup>3</sup>	0	-4	+4	-1

<sup>3</sup>Data were provided only for partner rest of the world

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