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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

**2019 quality report on the balance of payments, international investment position,
international trade in services and foreign direct investment**

(data analysed up to reference quarter Q2 of 2018)

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

2019 quality report on the balance of payments, international investment position, international trade in services and foreign direct investment

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Introduction

This paper presents the overview quality report on balance of payments (BOP), international investment position (IIP), international trade in services Statistics (ITSS) and foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics provided by Member States of the European Union (EU) and by members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)¹.

The quality assessment was conducted in accordance with Article 4 of [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#)². It takes into account the data requirements introduced by [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) as amended by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 555/2012](#)³ and [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1013 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)⁴ and uses data provided by October 2018. The quality assessment is conducted in accordance with [Regulation \(EC\) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council](#)⁵, Article 12 of which defines the exact quality criteria: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence. The results of the assessment are presented in the quality report drawn up in line with the [Handbook of the European Statistical System for Quality Reports](#)⁶. The quality criteria and the content of the quality reports, plus the frequency with which they are to be issued, are specified in [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 1227/2010](#)⁷.

The focus of the report is on national data and the EU aggregates. It provides a quality assessment of the statistical output, covering the analysis of: methodological soundness, timeliness, data completeness and accessibility, accuracy (reliability and stability), internal consistency, net errors and omissions and external consistency/coherence with other comparable statistical domains (sector accounts and international trade in goods statistics). It provides additional information supporting the macroeconomic imbalances procedure (MIP) data quality assurance, presented in a separate box at the end of the report.

The report assesses the following datasets:

- monthly BOP data;
- quarterly data on BOP, the international investment position (IIP) and other flows;
- annual international trade in services statistics (ITSS) and foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics.

Time periods covered, which vary according to different quality criteria, are specified in each chapter. In accordance with Article 4(4) of [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) as amended by [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1013](#), Eurostat draws up this report for public dissemination and sends it to the European Parliament and the Council for information. In line with the recommendations of the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics (CMFB) Task Force on the harmonisation of the 'level 2' quality reports for BOP/IIP statistics, the report's structure, contents, indicators and periodicity have been aligned as much as possible with the equivalent report drawn up by the European Central Bank (ECB). These reports follow the basic principles set out in the [European statistics code of practice](#) and the [Public commitment on European statistics by the ECB](#) respectively. Differences in data coverage and legislation mean that a common Commission-ECB report is not possible, but structure and findings are harmonised as much as possible⁸.

¹ Liechtenstein has been granted a permanent derogation from BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI as it is in the economic union with Switzerland and data compiled by the Swiss National Bank cover also Liechtenstein.

² [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#) of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment (OJ L 35, 8.2.2005, p. 23).

³ [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 555/2012](#) of 22 June 2012 amending [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment, as regards the update of data requirements and definitions (OJ L 166, 27.6.2012, p. 22).

⁴ [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1013](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 amending [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 144).

⁵ [Regulation \(EC\) No 223/2009](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing [Regulation \(EC, Euratom\) No 1101/2008](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 322/97](#) on Community Statistics, and [Council Decision 89/382/EEC](#), Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164)

⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/6651706/KS-GQ-15-003-EN-N.pdf>

⁷ [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 1227/2010](#) of 20 December 2010 amending [Regulation \(EC\) No 1055/2008](#) implementing [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards quality criteria and quality reporting for balance of payments statistics (OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 15).

⁸ While the ECB publishes a similar report assessing the quality of the same BOP and IIP data, the calculation of the indicators sometimes yielded marginally different results due to slightly different underlying information. Both reports cover Rest of the World figures, Eurostat additionally analyses Extra-EU, while the ECB Extra Euro Area data. Eurostat's report also includes annual ITSS and FDI datasets not covered by the ECB.

1

Executive summary

1. Executive summary

As the basis for compiling BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI statistics all Member States abided the data requirements and methodology outlined in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)⁹, which is the reference manual for the BOP and IIP. They also abided by additional guidelines set out in the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS2010)¹⁰ and the fourth edition of OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment (BD4)¹¹. In terms of quality criteria, the overall results are as follows:

Timeliness and punctuality	The punctuality of monthly and quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP and annual ITSS and FDI statistics remains excellent, with the with the great majority of datasets being sent to Eurostat before or on the deadline.
Relevance	<p>Completeness improved across all statistical domains, approaching 100 %, with average EU-28 completeness for monthly and quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP statistics at 100 % and for ITSS statistics at 99 %. The average EU completeness rate was 99 % for FDI flows and income, and 98 % for FDI stocks.</p> <p>Data availability to final users was satisfactory, with 27 Member States having over 80% of their main quarterly BOP items publishable. However, some countries continue to flag their data as 'non-publishable' or 'confidential' where this is unnecessary.</p>
Accessibility and clarity	Eurostat publishes monthly and quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP, quarterly other flows, annual ITSS and annual FDI data in its public database. Data are also available on national websites along with the relevant metadata information.
Accuracy	The EU median for symmetric mean absolute percentage error indicator for quarterly current account equalled 1%. Revisions were lowest for goods and services especially vis-à-vis rest of the world and more substantial for primary income, secondary income and

⁹ <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf>

¹⁰ https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_86rev1e.pdf

¹¹ <https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investmentstatisticsandanalysis/40193734.pdf>

capital account. Revisions to the quarterly current account balance of the EU aggregates were not significant and the same applied to the median of EU countries, with values for the net relative revisions indicator of 1%. Vintage analysis shows that limited revisions were observable in ITSS for total services, especially vis-à-vis the rest of the world. As expected, the revision process has a greater impact on FDI flows than on FDI stocks because the former type of statistics have greater 'natural' volatility.

Internal and external consistency

There were almost no discrepancies for quarterly and annual ITSS and FDI data. The same applied to monthly and quarterly BOP.

Member States made significant efforts to reduce the size of errors and omissions, but in some cases these still remain substantial. Overall in the EU, consistency between BOP and international trade in goods (ITGS) data remains good, with discrepancies usually explained by methodological differences. There was full or very good consistency between the BOP current account and national accounts in a number of countries, but substantial differences still exist for a few countries.

Asymmetries

The intra-EU asymmetries remain an issue. They are at a similar level to last year's report as regards the current account components and relatively higher for direct investment flows.

The overall quality of data submitted under [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) as amended by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 555/2012](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/1013](#) is very good. However, all EU Member States and EFTA countries need to address the remaining deficiencies. On the basis of this report, Table 1 below sets out a list of significant issues affecting certain countries, along with possible ways to tackle them.

Table 1 Notable issues and scope for improvement

Concept	Recommendation	Applicable countries
Methodological soundness and statistical procedures (section 2)		
Residency	Continue improving coverage and geographical detail of SPEs	Cyprus
	Increase coverage and provide accurate counterpart geographical detail of SPEs	Malta, the Netherlands
	Reduce the remaining gap in the coverage of SPEs as much as possible	Luxembourg
Services¹	Start reporting FISIM data	Greece
	Step up efforts to implement the BPM6 methodology in full	Malta
	Improve geographical and services breakdown allocation	Switzerland
	Include service margins on buying and selling financial assets	Majority of countries ²
Portfolio investment	Apply the accrual principle when reporting financial account transactions for portfolio investment ³	
Financial derivatives	Correctly report financial derivatives transactions for the government sector	Belgium, Germany, France, Lithuania, United Kingdom

Foreign direct investment	Report transactions (and associated positions) in debt securities between companies engaged in a direct investment relationship under the appropriate functional category ³	
	Classify trade credits between companies in a direct investment relationship as 'direct investment' rather than 'other investment' ³	
	Correctly report transactions/positions between fellow enterprises for equity, in particular correct the negative positions ⁴	Belgium, France
	Start reporting equity by type: listed, unlisted and investment fund shares ⁵	Malta
	Assess and confirm whether transactions/positions between fellow enterprises in equity are negligible	Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom
	Assess and confirm whether the reverse direct investment transactions/positions in equity are negligible.	Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, France, Lithuania, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom
	Correctly report transactions/positions between fellow enterprises for debt instruments	The Netherlands ⁶
Other investment	Correctly report assets and liabilities of insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland (assets), Malta, Finland, Sweden (liabilities)
Illegal activities	Include estimations for illegal activities	Croatia, Portugal, Sweden
Households holding of assets abroad	Improve the estimation models for assets held abroad by households	All countries
Timeliness and punctuality (section 3)		
Timeliness	Put measures in place to prevent any future delays in sending data in the future.	Denmark, Ireland, Croatia, United Kingdom, Switzerland
Data and metadata availability (section 4)		
Data availability	Report high quality quarterly other flows as well as revisions for missing periods ⁷	Malta
	Provide missing QBOP data	Iceland, Switzerland
	Provide missing ITSS data	Germany, Croatia, Malta, United Kingdom, Iceland, Switzerland
	Provide missing FDI data	Ireland, France, Malta, Sweden, United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland
Internal consistency (sections 6.1 and 6.2)		
	Reduce discrepancies between quarterly and annual ITSS data	Netherlands
	Reduce discrepancies between quarterly and annual FDI data	Ireland, United Kingdom, Norway, Switzerland

Net errors and omissions (E&O)	Investigate the negative bias in E&O	Denmark, Croatia, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Norway
	Investigate significant size of E&O	Denmark, Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland
External consistency: BOP data with sector accounts (section 7.2)		
BOP with ROW data	Countries should continue to follow the agreed implementation timetable to resolve pending discrepancies	For more details, see table 36 in Annex
Asymmetries (section 8)		
Asymmetries	All countries to continue efforts to reduce annual ITSS and FDI asymmetries and continue (or start) to provide bilateral quarterly data on a voluntary basis to better address QBOP/QIIP asymmetries	All countries

¹ Recommendations for annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment are going to be reinforced in future quality reports when more detailed methodological information will be available.

² According to BPM6 standards, margins on buying and selling financial assets should be included in the service account. However, due to the complex nature of including this item in the accounts, the Working Group External Statistics, in cooperation with national compilers will provide guidance for estimating margins in the EU.

³ Information is currently available only for euro area Member States; applicable countries are therefore not listed.

⁴ Data for positions are mandatory only for euro area Member States.

⁵ Breakdown is mandatory only for euro area Member States

⁶ This will be achieved with the start of the forthcoming reporting framework

⁷ Transmission of revaluations due to price changes, revaluations due to exchange rate changes and other volume changes is mandatory only for euro area Member States.

2

Methodological soundness and statistical procedures

The balance of payments (BOP) records all economic transactions between resident and non-resident entities during a given period. It provides harmonised information on international transactions which are part of the current account, as well as on transactions which fall within the capital account and financial account. The BOP is based on a double entry system, so the sum of the balances of the current account, the capital account and the financial account should in theory be equal to zero. In practice, however, given that the two entries involved in each transaction are generally obtained from different sources, with different levels of detail and even at different frequencies, it is almost impossible to avoid errors and omissions entirely. Moreover, since errors and omissions can only be calculated in net terms, a higher figure does not necessarily mean lower quality in one period compared with other periods.

The international investment position (IIP) presents the value of financial assets held by residents in an economy in relation to non-residents economy and liabilities of the economy to the rest of the world.

International trade in services statistics (ITSS) record international transactions in services, while foreign direct investment (FDI) records the direct investment financial flows and income as well as the foreign direct investment positions.

The methodological soundness and statistical procedures, concepts, definitions and practices used to compile BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI statistics are broadly in line with the principles and guidelines outlined in BPM6, taking into consideration the specific details agreed at EU level regarding the compilation of euro area and EU aggregates. Member States provide data in line with principles defined by BPM6.

Residency

The residency of institutional units should be defined in line with BPM6, the most important issue being the country where their main centre of economic interest is located. This applies in particular to special purpose entities (SPEs), which are considered to be resident in the economy where they are incorporated.

Most countries apply the residency concept correctly. Several countries host a large population of SPEs and therefore face some challenges in achieving full coverage. In 2018, Cyprus and Malta revised the geographical allocation of the foreign direct investment data. Malta is working on a medium-term strategy to improve data estimates in line with the intermediate partner country concept. Luxembourg covers approximately 90% of total assets/liabilities through its SPEs survey. The Netherlands has also improved coverage of SPEs since 2017; in particular, the country has clarified the residency of entities registered in two countries and increased the coverage of non-financial corporations in the context of the integration of the BOP and RoW compilation.

Functional classification

Most countries classify balance of payments transactions and international investment positions by function, in line with BPM6 methodology. However, there is still room for improvement.

As regards foreign direct investment (FDI), a number of countries classify transactions (and related

positions) in debt securities between companies in a direct investment relationship under portfolio investment.

Transactions and positions between fellow enterprises are not fully recorded by all countries under foreign direct investment, especially for equity. Similarly, some countries do not identify reverse direct investment in equity.

Coverage

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are not yet classified in the services account in Greece, remaining instead with income.

Similarly, many countries do not yet record service margins on buying and selling financial assets. Given the complexity of this issue, the European Central Bank's Working Group on External Statistics (WG ES) has started investigating practical approaches to defining best practices and supporting countries that have not yet estimated this financial service. This is a work in progress, and concrete output results are not expected before 2020.

Greece has included in its official statistics the results of a new method for estimating sea transport services. The model represents a significant improvement over the previous method. The current remit of the Task Force on the recording and compilation of maritime transactions in national accounts and balance of payments includes identifying data collection methods and compilation techniques that can be used to address the coverage and consistency of maritime activities in the accounting frameworks.

Malta should pursue its efforts to implement in full BPM6 methodology in the field of international trade in services. In particular, it needs to provide the missing data on the breakdown of other business services and pension services and tackle inconsistencies in the geographical breakdown. Switzerland should improve the geographical and services breakdown; a particular concern is the need to supply the missing services data and work on internal consistency, especially as regards the geographical counterpart dimension.

Belgium and Germany should improve the quality of transactions in financial derivatives for the government sector, as they are either directly derived as the difference of positions or are zero. France, Lithuania and the UK also record transactions and positions in financial derivatives by the government sector as zero. In general, however, there is scope to improve the quality of data on financial derivatives. The WG ES, in cooperation with the WG FA (Working Group on Financial Accounts), has mandated a task force to make recommendations on data sources and methods of data collection and compilation. The task force is scheduled to put forward its recommendation by 2020.

Most countries have difficulty in accurately estimating BOP transactions and IIP for the households sector. The resultant under-coverage is believed to be particularly relevant to assets held (including with custodians) outside the EU.

Most EU and EFTA countries estimate the impact of illegal economic activities, though they do so to varying degrees. Croatia, Portugal and Sweden do not currently include estimates of activities relating to illegal trade in goods requested at EU level (smuggling, trafficking, illegal drugs).

3

Timeliness and punctuality

3. Timeliness and punctuality

Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 and Regulation (EU) No 2016/1013 defines clear timeliness requirements and sets the deadlines by which data must be sent to Eurostat (also published each year in the [BOP Vademecum](#)¹²). Punctuality is calculated as the actual date on which data arrives minus the date on which it is scheduled to be sent to Eurostat. This shows how many calendar days after (positive value) or before (negative value) the legal deadline the data were submitted.

Monthly BOP, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP data maintained a high level of punctuality; only in a few exceptional cases were datasets sent to Eurostat after the deadline. In the periods analysed (July 2017-June 2018 and from 2017Q3 to 2018Q2), three instances of delays involved monthly BOP, five quarterly BOP and eight quarterly IIP. The delays in quarterly data transmissions from the UK were caused by the integration of balance of payments and national accounts production systems, with a different dissemination timetable in place for national accounts.

For **ITSS, FDI flows and FDI stocks**, the punctuality of data transmissions remained very good. Switzerland was the only country to submit FDI data some time after the deadline.

The timeliness with which datasets were submitted is shown in Annex, Tables 1 and 2.

¹² <https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/654289e4-330c-4d9a-bbc3-090c8a6e52c7/BOP%20Vademecum%20December%202018.pdf>

4

Data availability

4. Data availability

In the BOP, ITSS and FDI quality report data availability as a component of quality is measured in terms of the completeness of the BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI data as required by [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) as amended by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 555/2012](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) No 2016/1013](#) and its availability to the final users.

4.1. Completeness

For all domains, the method of calculating availability for all requests is based on the number of reported cells divided by the total number of cells requested, according to [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) as amended by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 555/2012](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) No 2016/1013](#).

Data availability by Member State is shown in detail in Annex, Tables 3 and 4. The BOP and particularly the IIP requirements for euro area Member States are noticeably more detailed than for those outside the euro area. Liechtenstein has been granted a permanent derogation from BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI, as it forms an economic union with Switzerland and is included in data compiled by the Swiss National Bank.

- **Balance of payments, international investment position and other flows**

All 28 EU countries met the requirements under [Regulation \(EC\) No 184/2005](#) as amended by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 555/2012](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) No 2016/1013](#) as regards monthly, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP requests. Other flows are mandatory only for euro area countries, all of which except Malta submitted data. Six EU countries outside the euro area submit data on a voluntary basis. Three EFTA countries were granted derogations for monthly BOP. While Norway sent in all the quarterly BOP and IIP data required, Iceland and Switzerland had relatively low levels of completeness, particularly as regards quarterly BOP.

- **International trade in services statistics (ITSS)**

The completeness of ITSS data remained excellent, averaging 99%. Table 4 in Annex shows the percentages of data provided by individual Member States for the 2017 reference year. Twenty-four EU countries and Norway sent in all the data related to service items and partners required by the Regulation. Germany, Malta and the UK scored over 90% in terms of completeness, with only a few

minor items missing. Lower percentages (though still over 80%) were recorded for Croatia and Iceland, with Switzerland scoring lowest.

- **Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and income**

Almost full completeness (99%) was achieved in the delivery of both 2017 and 2016 data (revisions and new activity breakdown). 21 Member States met the requirements in full, 4 achieved 98%-99% completeness rates, and 2 others sent in over 95% of the data required. France's completeness rates, though lower, still exceeded 80% for both periods. These lower rates were almost exclusively due to the non-reporting of zero values in the treatment of missing or negligible transactions. Completeness rates on data reported by EFTA countries remain below the EU average. Iceland provides its FDI data outside the standard framework and dataset formats managed by Eurostat.

- **Foreign direct investment (FDI) stocks**

The EU's overall availability ratio on FDI positions data increased further to 99% for the 2017 data requested at t+9 months and to 98% for the 2016 data requested at t+21 months (revisions and new series by activity). For the datasets at t+9 months, 24 Member States met the official requirements in full. Two other Member States providing data achieved completeness levels of over 90%, while France and Malta topped 80%. As regards the 2016 reference year (t+21 months), 23 countries achieved 100% completeness, while 2 others provided over 90% of the data required. Ireland and Slovakia with ratios of 75% and 80%, mainly due to the non-reporting of zero values in the treatment of missing information with SPEs.

In comparison with EU reporters, datasets were less complete for Norway and particularly for Switzerland. For the reasons already given in the FDI flows section, coverage of FDI figures provided by Iceland was very limited.

4.2. Accessibility

Accessibility refers to the conditions under which users can obtain, use and interpret data. It ultimately reflects how easy it is for users to access the data and the extent to which confidentiality constraints restrict availability. Recital 24 and Article (20(4) of [Regulation \(EC\) No 223/2009](#) on European statistics of 11 March 2009 provide for the establishment of common principles and guidelines on the protection of data used for the production of European statistics and access to these data. In line with this legal framework, all data submitted must include a flag indicating their confidentiality level. Some countries also apply non-publishable flags to show that they prefer, for reasons of quality constraints, to limit the public accessibility of selected series.

See tables 5-8 in the Annex for a detailed evaluation of data accessibility, broken down by Member State.

The quality report evaluates the proportion of observations marked as 'free for publication', assessing how much of the data sent to Eurostat is available to all users.

As regards **flagging**, a distinction has been drawn between **main items** and **all items**. **Main items for quarterly BOP include** (for accounting entries credits/debits or net acquisition of assets/net incurrence of liabilities) current account, goods, services, primary, income, secondary income, capital account, direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment with counterparts rest of the world, EU28, extra-EU28, euro area 19 and extra euro area 19.

For annual International Trade in Services the main items are total services, manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere, transport, travel, construction, insurance and pension services, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services, and

government goods and services not included elsewhere, with counterparts rest of the world, EU28, extra-EU28, euro area 19, extra euro area 19, Switzerland, Russia, the USA, Canada, Brazil, Japan, India, China and Hong Kong. **For FDI, the main geographical breakdown is identical to ITSS.**

Looking only at the main items (Annex, tables 5 and 6), the availability of quarterly BOP and ITSS data to final users is, as expected, significantly higher than for all the items required, while this difference is less marked in the case of annual FDI. For quarterly BOP, all 28 EU countries made all or almost all (85% or more) of their data available, while only Iceland, Norway and Switzerland scored below 80%. For IIP, Luxembourg was the only country with data availability of under 98% (67%). For ITSS, the availability of data on main items reached 100% for 12 EU countries, exceeding 80% for a further 11 countries. It was below 50% for Spain, the UK, Iceland and Norway. For FDI, the percentage of cells for which data can be disclosed was, for 2017 data, below 80% for Spain, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Portugal and Switzerland, while for 2016 figures for all these countries except Malta and additionally for France and Norway.

Owing to national dissemination policies, five EU countries flagged full monthly BOP datasets as 'non-publishable' or 'confidential'. Ten EU countries have made all their quarterly BOP data required under Regulation (EC) No184/2005 available to final users, while 15 have done so for quarterly IIP data.

Additionally, for quarterly BOP data, 10 more Member States had a proportion of free cells above 90%, while for IIP, five EU countries and one EFTA country had a proportion of free cells above 90%.

For international trade in services in the 2017 reference year, seven Member States made all their data available to final users, another eight made over 90% of their data available, and a further six made over 80% available. The situation is similar for the 2016 reference year. For Spain, the UK and Norway, on the other hand, the amount of ITSS annual data measured by the number of cells made available to users was below 10%. In Spain, the confidentiality policy takes into account the dissemination policy of the International Trade in Services Survey, for which the National Statistical Institute (INE) is responsible, as the basic primary data source for estimating services in BOP.

As regards **FDI flows and income**, eight Member States allowed Eurostat to disclose their data in full. **For FDI stocks**, the number was six. Most other countries apply confidentiality flagging to a very limited extent, thus allowing Eurostat to disclose their annual FDI data widely, with over or around 80% of available free cells. On the other hand, very limited FDI information reported by Austria, Luxembourg, Spain and Switzerland are disclosed by Eurostat due to either different (national) dissemination policies, or a high sensitivity of confidential values. Austria itself discloses data excluding those on special purpose entities disclosed by the country itself which do not fall within the scope of Eurostat's FDI data dissemination policy. For Luxembourg and Switzerland, it is the sensitivity of FDI data that makes the proportion of confidential figures so high,.

Data availability generally improves when the share of values of the flagged cells in the total value of provided cells is taken into account. Substantial differences can be observed between the proportion of flagged cells in total cells reported and the proportion of flagged values in total value reported. For quarterly BOP data, the differences were most substantial for Spain, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Iceland and Norway, while for IIP data they were most substantial for Ireland, Spain, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Portugal, the UK, Iceland and Switzerland. A similar pattern is generally observable for ITSS and FDI data, especially for Spain, France, Luxembourg, Malta (only for FDI), Austria, the UK, Norway, and only for ITSS for Portugal, Romania and Iceland. The explanation is that countries generally flag cells with smaller values, while ensuring that more aggregated can be disseminated. Therefore, data availability improved when measured on the basis of the value of flagged cells.

Finally, there may also be differences between the flagging patterns of quarterly and annual ITSS data. For example, an item may be flagged as confidential in the annual dataset and be available in the quarterly dataset (for all quarters). This is very confusing for users. Eurostat would therefore like to encourage Member States to step up their efforts to align the confidentiality patterns of the two datasets as much as possible, within the framework of their various national constraints (e.g. dissemination calendars).

4.3. Clarity

Clarity refers to the modalities by which users can obtain, use and interpret data. This quality dimension examines the data's information environment, whether data are accompanied (publicly available) by appropriate metadata.

Eurostat publishes monthly and quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP and revaluations, annual ITSS and FDI data in its public database (Eurobase), in the “[Balance of payments – international transactions](#)” domain. Data are accompanied by metadata and disseminated under the following sub-domains:

- Balance of payments statistics and international investment position (BPM6),
- International trade in services, geographical breakdown (BPM6),
- European Union direct investments (BPM6),
- Balance of payments of the EU institutions,
- Separate table on “Personal transfers and compensation of employees”.

The BOP related statistics are also accessible via the [dedicated web section](#)¹³, where the data are divided into 'Main tables' and 'Database':

For the BOP domain there is a [methodology dedicated web section](#) where users can find information on 'Methodologies and working papers' and 'Legal acts'. Additionally there are explanatory metadata files for the different datasets: [Balance of payments – international transactions \(BPM6\)](#), [International trade in services, geographical breakdown \(BPM6\)](#) and [European Union direct investments \(BPM6\)](#).

Table 9 in Annex provides information insofar as monthly BOP, quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP, quarterly revaluations, annual ITSS and annual FDI were disseminated by data compilers at national level. Data for quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP, annual ITSS (except two countries) and annual FDI are disseminated by all EU and EFTA Member States. While monthly BOP is disseminated by 21 EU Member States, only 11 countries publish revaluations.

¹³ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments>

5

Accuracy and reliability

5. Accuracy and reliability (including stability)

Accuracy refers to the closeness of estimates to the unknown true values. In the quality report on BOP, ITSS and FDI this component of quality is measured looking at the stability of the data that can be assessed on the basis of the size of the revisions. It is assumed that each revision takes the dataset closer to the true value.

Revisions do not imply that 'errors' have been made or that the quality of the data has deteriorated over time. Rather, data are revised when new data sources and better information become available, resulting in more accurate observations. A well-established revisions policy that is clearly communicated to the public is a sign of strength in a statistical system.

The size of revisions is, however, a measure of the quality of the first release of a specific dataset, compared with the latest vintage made available. There is a trade-off between timeliness and size of revisions: the earlier the first release of a dataset, the larger the revisions expected as later vintages of the same dataset are released.

Different indicators are applied depending on the features of the time series in question. Two basic types of indicators, described in detail in chapter 5.5, are used:

- Relative size indicators measure the difference between the first and the last assessments. The difference can be measured in relation to the underlying series (when strictly positive) (symmetric mean absolute percentage error - SMAPE). Alternatively, it can be measured in relation to a reference series such as the underlying positions for BOP financial transactions (mean absolute comparative error - MACE). In the case of non-strictly positive (net/balance) time series, revisions cannot be properly related to the series value itself. This is because observations may have different signs, and, even more importantly, the value of the series may be close to zero. The indicator used for net/balance series is thus the net relative revisions (NRR). The NRR puts the absolute revisions in relation to the average underlying gross flows for current account items and average stocks of assets and liabilities for financial account transactions and positions. The different denominators used mean the SMAPE, MACE and NRR are not directly comparable.
- Directional stability/reliability indicators measure how frequently first assessments are revised in the same direction (the upward revisions ratio and the directional reliability indicator).

Indicator values should sometimes be interpreted with caution, as they may show extreme values, even if both first estimates and revisions are small in absolute terms.

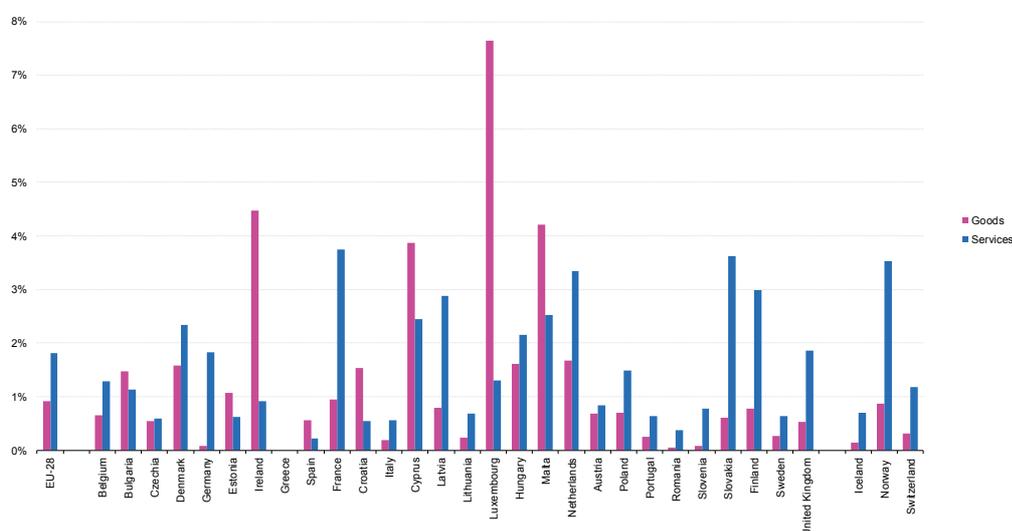
Detailed tables containing upwards revisions, directional reliability, SMAPE, MACE and NRR indicators are available for information purposes in the Annex (tables from 10 to 21).

5.1. Current and capital account

For the total current account, the values for the upward revisions ratio of monthly and quarterly BOP were above 60% for the EU median and the EU aggregate for both credits and debits. For quarterly BOP, the EU median was very close to 60% for current account credits and for most items (both credits and debits), with the highest ratio of upward revisions for total services compared with the rest of the world. Directional reliability remained very good at over 80% for the monthly balance of payments and at over 90% for the quarterly balance.

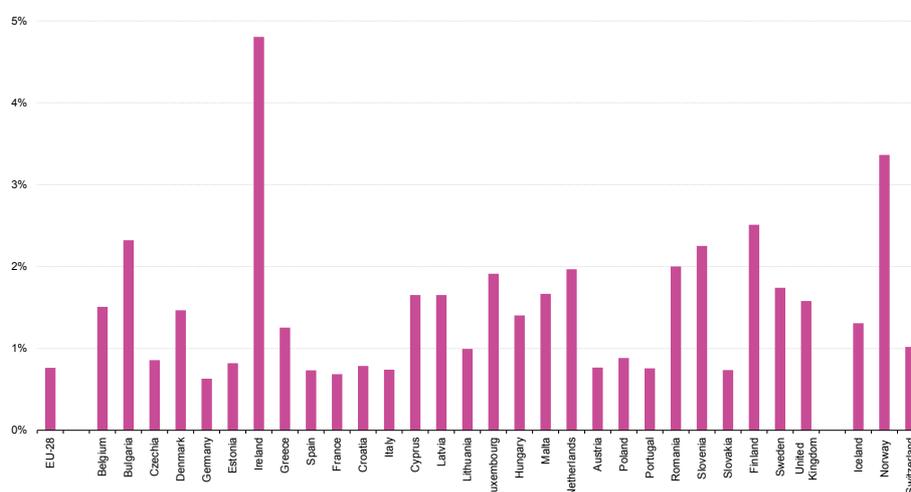
For the SMAPE indicator for the total current account, the EU median and values for the EU aggregate equalled 1%. Cyprus recorded the highest revisions among EU Member States as regards current account credits and debits, with a SMAPE value of over 10% for both credits and debits. Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands also revised their current accounts more extensively than other EU countries. As in the previous year, the most substantial relative revisions made concerned primary income and secondary income. High values of the indicator for the capital account are partly due to low underlying values for this item. The lowest revisions were for goods and services, particularly vis-à-vis the rest of the world (median of 1%). Revisions for goods and services were higher for counterpart extra-EU28, with a median of 1% or 2%; the highest values were shown by Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Norway.

Figure 1: Symmetric mean absolute percentage error for exports (credits) of goods and services, counterpart Rest of the World, 2015Q2-2018Q1 (%)



Revisions to the quarterly current account balance of the EU aggregates were not significant. The same was true of the median of EU countries, with values for the net relative revisions indicator of 1%. Ireland made the largest revisions to its quarterly current account. Monthly revisions were higher than quarterly revisions, with the EU median for the current account standing at 3%.

Figure 2: Net relative revisions for current account balance, counterpart Rest of the World, 2015Q2-2018Q1 (%)



5.2. Financial account transactions

The EU median for the upward revisions ratio for the total financial account as well as for direct, portfolio and other investment was within the 40-60% target range and the directional reliability indicator always recorded values of over 80%. To overcome the fact that transactions in financial assets and liabilities can be either positive or negative, revisions in financial assets and liabilities are related to the respective IIP item to assess their relative size. The mean absolute comparative error (MACE) is therefore used to assess revisions in the financial account.

As IIP for the EU is not compiled at present, it was not possible to calculate MACE indicator values for the EU aggregate. The EU median recorded for all analysed items was 0 or 1% for both net acquisitions of assets and net incurrence of liabilities. The largest revisions made were in direct investment, and were relatively higher for counterpart Extra-EU28 than for Rest of the World and most significant for Hungary and Austria.

5.3. International investment position

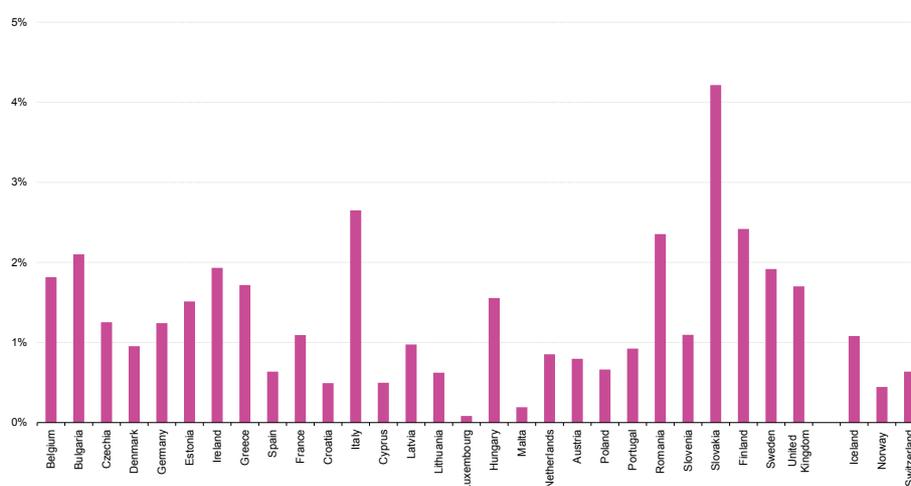
The EU median for directional reliability of IIP data was over 80%, while there was some bias in upward revisions, with a ratio of 80% assets and 90% for liabilities, mostly due to revisions in direct investment. The EU median for the SMAPE indicator was 1% for both assets and liabilities.

At Member State level, the largest revisions for both assets and liabilities were recorded by Belgium, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, with the values of the SMAPE indicator exceeding 3% for both assets and liabilities. Dutch revisions are attributable largely to the efforts made to achieve consistency between balance of payments and financial accounts; thus they are not the result of regular revisions. The most significant revisions were for direct investment; in the cases of Cyprus and Luxembourg, these were mostly due to improved coverage of data on SPEs. Revisions for Belgium were related to a general revision of the IIP (and related financial and income

flows) in September 2017. The methodological changes and quality improvements were implemented from the 2014 reference period onwards. This was a one-off, in-depth revision, and future revisions should be much lower. In 2019, the same changes will be applied to 2008-2013 data.

As regards revisions to the net international investment position, the median level of revisions for the EU countries was 1%. Slightly higher revisions (between 2% and 3%) were recorded in net positions for the various functional categories (direct, portfolio and other investments) vis-à-vis the rest of the world, with higher values observed for counterpart extra EU-28, particularly for direct investment (6%).

Figure 3: Net relative revisions for net international investment position, counterpart Rest of the World, 2015Q2-2018Q1 (%)



5.4. Stability of annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment data

For annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment, an analysis of the relative stability of revised data was conducted in 2018 for the 2014, 2015 and 2016 reference years. The results are shown in the Annex (tables 22-25).

For the assessment of annual data (**ITSS**, credit and debit; **FDI net inward and outward flows**; **FDI, net inward and outward positions**), the analysis focuses on the differences between the values as reported in the two annual data deliveries, expressed as ratios between two values (where 100% means that no revisions took place).

Each new data production cycle may include some revisions for the previous years. While the individual national quality reports show the size of the revisions made with each new data transmission, tables 22-23 (for ITSS) and 24-25 (for FDI) show the overall revisions observed when comparing the last two datasets transmitted for the same period. Thus 2018/2014 and 2018/2015 values show the relative impact between the previous data revision (made in 2017) and the last data revision (made in 2018) relating to 2014 and 2015, while 2018/2016 values show the overall impact of the first 2016 data revisions observed when comparing the first consignment of data (received in 2017) and the last available one (received in 2018).

Vintage analysis shows limited revisions to ITSS for total services, both vis-à-vis the rest of the world and extra-EU28. For 2016, the most substantial revisions took place for Greece, France (credits) and Malta (counterpart extra-EU28). For the EU aggregates, the values of debits were revised slightly more than those of credits, relatively speaking.

As expected, the revision process impacts more on FDI flows than on FDI stocks because of the greater 'natural volatility' of the former type of statistics. Substantial revisions were observable for the 2016 reference year in almost all reporting Member States, resulting in the revision of the EU aggregates of 44% for net FDI outward and of 2% for net FDI inward, with significant revisions by Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the UK. Revisions of the EU FDI flows aggregates were higher in 2015 than in 2014, mostly owing to revisions made by France and the UK for net FDI outward, and by Germany, Spain and Sweden for net FDI inward.

Data on FDI stocks were less affected by the revision process, particularly in relation to the counterpart Rest of the World. For the 2016 reference year, more substantial revisions took place vis-à-vis the extra-EU28 counterpart, especially for Greece, Malta, for net outward FDI for Belgium, and for net inward FDI for Germany and Portugal.

5.5. Methodological information on stability indicators

a. Upward revisions ratio

In principle, positive and negative revisions should occur with roughly the same frequency. For instance, if revisions are systematically positive, this may point to under-coverage in early estimates, which needs to be corrected. A simple indicator for measuring this phenomenon is the **ratio between upward revisions and the number of observations considered** (N).

$$\text{Upwards revision ratio} = (\# \text{ upward revisions}) / N$$

The **prescriptive target for this indicator would be between 40% and 60%**.

b. Directional reliability

The indicator on directional reliability measures the reliability of BOP/IIP statistics analysing how often the first assessment correctly predicted an increase or decrease of the statistics in comparison with the successive estimates for the same period. The indicator measures the percentage of cases in which the initial series correctly predicts the period-to-period changes of the latest figures and equals 100% when the early and subsequent estimates of BOP/IIP statistics always have the same sign. The directional reliability indicator (Q) is then defined as follows:

$$Q = \frac{n_{11} + n_{22}}{N}$$

When the changes either in the initial or latest assessments are near zero, these observations should not be included when calculating the indicators. Near zero changes are defined in the same way as near zero revisions in the section on upwards revisions.

This coefficient Q is equal to:

- **1** - the changes following the first and the latest estimates always have the same sign ($n_{11} + n_{22} = N$);
- **0** - there is a total dissociation: ($n_{11} + n_{22} = 0$).

Higher values of this indicator are thus preferred.

The prescriptive target for the directional reliability indicator is set at 80%. This would mean that in at least 8 out of 10 cases the first assessments correctly predicted the movement of the series between two consecutive observations.

c. Symmetric mean absolute percentage error (SMAPE)

The **symmetric mean absolute percentage error (SMAPE)** was proposed in order to get a symmetric indicator:

$$SMAPE = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T |x_t^L - x_t^I| / T}{\sum_{t=1}^T (|x_t^L| + |x_t^I|) / T}$$

This indicator fixes the issue of asymmetry, gives relevance to the initial observation and is bounded between 0 and 1 (or 100% in percentage terms)..

d. Mean absolute comparative error (MACE)

To overcome the fact that transactions in financial assets and liabilities can be positive and negative, and therefore not usable in the denominator, revisions in financial assets and liabilities can be related to the respective IIP item for assessing their relative size. For strictly positive data, an average of the absolute value of this ratio can be taken over time in order to avoid revisions of opposite signs cancelling each other out in the resulting indicator.

The mean absolute comparative error (MACE) is defined as:

$$MACE_{ratio\ of\ averages} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T |x_t^L - x_t^I| / T}{\sum_{t=1}^T |p_t^I| / T}$$

e. Net relative revisions (NRR)

In the case of net/balance time series, revisions cannot be properly related to the series value itself because the observations may have different signs and the values of the series may often be close to zero. To improve understanding of the size of the revisions for the net/balance items, the revisions can be related to average current account flows or the underlying stocks of financial assets/liabilities as applicable. The indicators used are called **net relative revisions (NRR)**:

$$NRR_{CA} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T |x_t^L - x_t^I| / T}{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t^{L\ credit} + x_t^{L\ debit}) / T}$$

$$NRR_{FA} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T |x_t^L - x_t^I| / T}{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T (p_t^{assets} + p_t^{liabilities}) / T}$$

Table 2 shows which measures of revisions for the BOP and IIP are to be used in the annual quality report.

Table 2: Measures of BOP and IIP revisions

	Credits	Debits	Balance
Current and capital account	SMAPE	SMAPE	NRR

	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Financial account – transactions	MACE	MACE	NRR
Financial account – positions	SMAPE	SMAPE	NRR

6

Internal consistency

6. Internal consistency

Internal consistency is measured by evaluating the respect of integrity rules, coherence between the quarterly and annual data and the size of errors and omissions.

6.1. Validation/integrity rules

6.1.1. Consistency with integrity rules

Integrity rules state that the sum of the components should be equal to the aggregates. The integrity rules are defined by a set of equations included in the BOP Vademecum, with which the datasets transmitted to Eurostat are required to comply. This section of the quality report focuses on how far national datasets comply with the linear accounting constraints and consistency checks.

Nearly all countries maintained a very high level of overall internal consistency. The inconsistencies identified were generally found in more detailed series and had to do with the geographical, resident sector and maturity breakdowns. There were more validation problems with Ireland's monthly balance of payments (especially in international accounting items and counterpart and resident sector breakdowns) and with Croatia's quarterly balance of payments (particularly in geographical and resident sector breakdowns). The internal consistency of ITSS datasets was excellent for almost all countries. Although there were several validation errors in the case of Malta, Eurostat was able to resolve the problem. In the case of Switzerland, however, the validation errors were so extensive that it was not obvious how to make any corrections. Although there was less need for a second batch of data to be supplied by comparison with the last reporting cycle, there were cases where Eurostat was unable to solve the problems, and the national compilers were asked to resend corrected datasets.

6.1.2. Consistency between quarterly and annual data

In principle, when annual data are published, quarterly data should be adjusted accordingly. Each subsequent quarterly publication, which includes revisions of previous years, may introduce temporary discrepancies until the next batch of annual data arrives. Tables 26, 27 and 28 (see Annex) monitor the alignment between quarterly and annual data.

International trade in services statistics

There were hardly any discrepancies in quarterly and annual ITSS data in the datasets delivered at the end of September 2018. The only exceptions were the Netherlands (where the central bank fully aligns trade in services in the quarterly BOP with the rest of the world account instead of the ITSS source data), and Switzerland (only for reference year 2017 and counterpart area extra-EU28).

Foreign direct investment

Almost all countries register zero or negligible discrepancies between the two datasets. For all three reference years (2015, 2016, 2017) significant divergences between quarterly and annual FDI flows were observed in the datasets reported by the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland (only for extra-EU FDI flows). In the 2017 reference year, Slovakia and Finland showed some discrepancies (mainly on the assets side); in the 2016 reference year 2016, the countries with discrepancies were Finland and Croatia. There were almost no substantial discrepancies in the FDI income datasets transmitted by EU and EFTA countries, with the exception of Norway and, only in 2017, Switzerland. The only data Ireland provided on annual FDI income were data on net inward and outward FDI income; it did, however, provide credit and debit figures for quarterly BOP.

The countries participating are strongly encouraged to check the consistency of quarterly and annual datasets at regular intervals, and to inform Eurostat's BOP and FDI teams in good time of any revisions.

6.1.3. Consistency between monthly and quarterly data

The monthly BOP is the initial assessment of the BOP figures. Monthly and quarterly data are not required to be fully consistent with each other, as quarterly data are requested on a full accrual basis, whereas best estimates (i.e. partly on a cash basis) are accepted for the monthly BOP. National compilers normally ensure that monthly and quarterly datasets are consistent. However, some national compilers only produce monthly data for the compilation of the euro area and EU aggregates, usually following a simplified compilation approach (e.g. only partial accrual accounting). This means that quarterly and monthly data are not necessarily fully reconciled in some periods.

Tables 29 and 30 (see Annex) show that consistency between monthly and quarterly figures has been ensured for most countries apart from Croatia and the United Kingdom.

6.1.4. Consistency between balance of payments (BOP) and international investment position (IIP) data

Table 31 in the Annex presents an analysis of consistency between BOP financial account transactions and IIP. Generally, the value of IIP at the end of the year analysed (2017) should be equal to the sum of the following: IIP at the end of the previous year (2016), BOP financial account transactions in 2017, revaluations due to exchange rate changes in 2017, revaluations due to other price changes in 2017 and other changes in the volume of assets/liabilities in 2017. Table 31 shows if there are any unexplained changes in IIP at the end of the year analysed (100% consistency means that all changes in IIP can be explained by transactions, revaluations and other changes). Consistency was to be ensured on a voluntary basis, as Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 does not require data on other changes in the volume of assets/liabilities. In addition, even data on revaluations due to exchange rate changes and other price changes are provided on a voluntary basis by non-euro area countries. Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Croatia, Hungary and Romania provided Eurostat with this kind of data. It was not possible to assess the level of BOP/IIP consistency for those countries that did not send revaluations data (Malta, Poland, Sweden, the UK, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). The balance of payments and the international investment position could be fully reconciled for almost all countries which sent data on revaluations and other changes. Consistency was less than 100% for Bulgaria, Denmark and Croatia only.

6.2. Net errors and omissions (NEO)

In principle, the net financial account should be identical to the current and capital accounts balance, but in practice this is not the case. Imbalances arise mostly from imperfections in source data and from compilation practices.

Net errors and omissions (NEO) is the residual BOP item and in theory should equal zero, although in practice this is nearly impossible. However, errors and omissions are expected to be relatively small in practice and not persistently positive or negative in the long run.

It is important to note that national compilers may put in place mechanisms for the correction of errors and omissions in their national data, to ensure that national NEO displays certain properties. This means that national NEO values may not be comparable, as they may be treated or calculated differently in different countries. In the context of BOP compilation practices, it is not uncommon for statistical modelling and/or expert judgements to be applied with the aim of imposing certain properties on net errors and omissions (NEO). This involves using statistical techniques to account for lack of coverage or uncertainty about certain pre-identified items. Such mechanisms are typically incorporated in the compilation system and are applicable during each data production round.

6.2.1. Average relative error to current account (ARE)

Errors and omissions tend to be very volatile. The **average relative error**, ARE (EO) is calculated for each country, to give an impression of trends. Errors and omissions can be caused by mismatches in entries in the current and capital account vis-à-vis a counterpart entry in the financial account and, increasingly frequently and often involving larger amounts and greater volatility, mismatches between two entries that should be recorded only in the financial account. Given the lack of available data on gross financial flows in the BOP financial account, the analysis below has been limited to the relation to the current account transactions and the IIP, although the financial transactions in most EU countries were generally larger than the current account transactions. It is important to note also that errors and omissions in the financial account of the balance of payments do not necessarily imply errors and omissions in international investment position statistics. Values of indicators in relation to IIP may be influenced by the size of IIP assets and liabilities and may therefore be lower for countries with significant financial sectors and higher for countries with smaller financial sectors.

In the context of BOP compilation practices, it is not uncommon for statistical modelling and/or expert judgements to be applied with the aim of imposing certain properties on net errors and omissions. This involves using statistical techniques to account for lack of coverage or uncertainty about some pre-identified items. Such mechanisms are typically incorporated in the compilation system and are applicable during each data production round.

EU and EFTA countries have made significant efforts in recent years to reduce the size of errors and omissions. As the values of the median and of quartiles show, the situation has remained at a similar level to that described in the previous quality report.

Table 32 in Annex shows **ARE (EO) in relation to the current account** in three different periods: 2013Q3-2016Q2, 2014Q3-2017Q2 and 2015Q3-2018Q2.

ARE (EO) is defined as follows:

$$ARE(EO) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^N \left| \frac{EO_t}{\left([CA, t]_C^{W1} + [CA, t]_D^{W1} \right) / 2} \right|$$

Where:

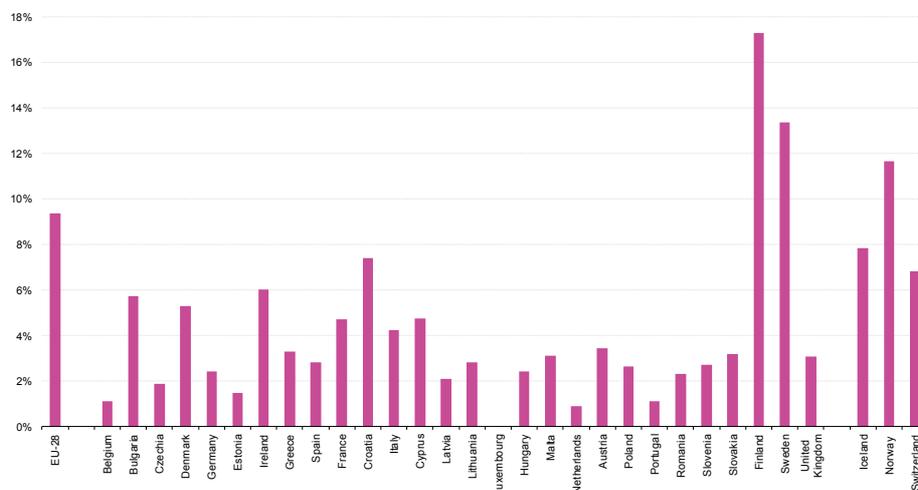
EO_t are errors and omissions in reference quarter t ,

N = is the number of the periods analyzed - 12 quarterly observations during 3 years, $[CA, t]_C^{W1}$ is the current account (BOP item CA) in reference quarter t , accounting entry - credit, partner rest of the world, and

$[CA, t]_D^{W1}$ = current account in reference quarter t , accounting entry debit, partner rest of the world.

Denmark, Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland were the countries with the highest values of the ARE (EO) in relation to the current account. ARE (EO) for the EU-28 was between 5% and 9% during the periods concerned, and the EU median was equal to 3% for all three time spans. On the other hand, Belgium, Estonia, Luxembourg and Portugal recorded values of 0 or 1%.

Figure 4: Average relative error in relation to current account, 2015Q3-2018Q2 (%)



6.2.2. Cumulative net errors and omissions

The cumulated relative sum of E&O has been computed as the cumulated sum of errors and omissions divided by the total current account (sum of credit and debit). This indicator assesses the persistency of the sign of errors and omissions or the bias and should tend to zero in the long run.

It shows significantly lower values for most Member States with substantial errors and omissions as in most cases E&O have changing signs. It is most visible for the EU aggregates as well as for

Bulgaria, Ireland, France, Cyprus, Malta, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

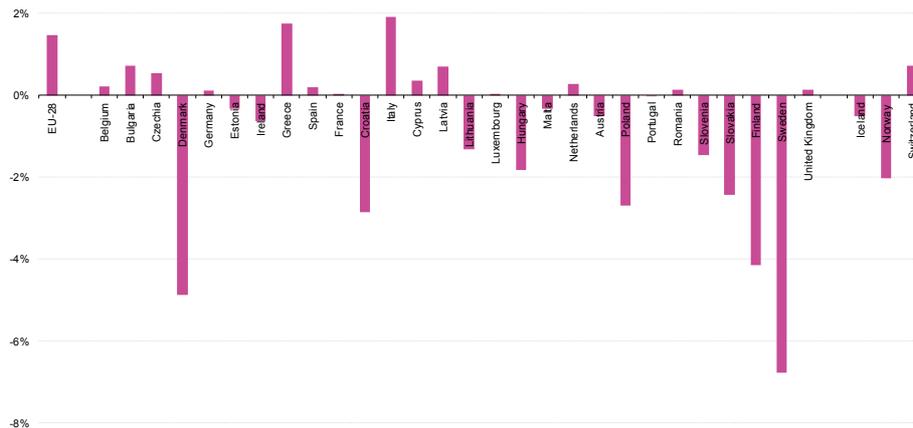
Cumulative relative error (CRE) can be expressed in the following manner:

$$CRE(EO)_{CA}^T = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T EO_t}{([CA, T]_c^{W1} + [CA, T]_D^{W1})/2}$$

where T is a given time period and CA the current account.

Table 33 in Annex presents values of the indicator for three time spans 2013Q3-2016Q3, 2014Q3-2017Q2 and 2015Q3-2018Q2 (average values of cumulated sum of errors and omissions divided by the total current account for each time span). For 2015Q3-2018Q2 the highest values for the CRE were recorded for Denmark, Croatia, Poland, Finland, Sweden and Norway. The errors and omissions of all these countries showed persistent negative bias.

Figure 5: Cumulative relative error in relation to current account, 2015Q3-2018Q2 (%)



6.2.3. Average relative error to IIP

The relative error RE(EO) in the relation to IIP is calculated as follow:

$$RE(EO)_{IIP} = \left| \frac{EO_t}{(FA_LE(a)_t + FA_LE(l)_t) / 2} \right|$$

Where,

EO_t = errors and omissions in reference quarter t

FA_LE(a)_t = total international investment position, assets at the end of the reference quarter t

FA_LE(l)_t = total international investment position, liabilities at the end of the reference quarter t

Average relative error in relation to IIP is lower than in relation to current account for all countries analysed. As shown in Table 34 in Annex the values of the indicator for the analysed time periods were highest for Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and Iceland.

7

External consistency/coherence

7. External consistency/coherence

External consistency/coherence is related to the coherence between BOP data and similar statistics belonging to different statistical frameworks.

It is important to note that a discrepancy with other statistical domains is not necessarily a sign of errors in the BOP data. Since the purpose of a quality report on BOP data is not to assess the quality of other datasets, a discrepancy should not be considered symptomatic of precarious quality in BOP data.

For the purposes of this report, only indicators for coherence vis-à-vis international trade in goods statistics (ITGS) and consistency with sector accounts are presented.

7.1. Coherence between BOP and international trade in goods statistics (ITGS)

International trade in goods statistics (ITGS) and BOP statistics are defined with reference to different concepts (these differences are documented in the BOP reference manual, BPM6). When comparing the two datasets, these methodological differences between the BOP and ITGS must therefore be taken into account. Differences in concepts and definitions are generated by the fact that the BOP requires a 'change of ownership' in order to record a transaction, whereas ITGS record physical cross-border movements of goods. To cite an example of a specific transaction treated differently according to the methodological framework concerned, non-monetary gold can change ownership without being physically moved to the country of the new owner. While this gold is not included in ITGS, it is included in the BOP. Transactions linked to merchanting are included only in BOP goods, since the goods involved in these transactions are not present in the compiling economy. After the methodological change introduced by the BPM6, transactions linked to goods crossing the border in connection with processing have been removed from the BOP goods item, but are still included in ITGS. In the BOP, the fees charged by the processor are recorded as a service, under 'manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others.' Goods acquired for processing abroad or goods sold after processing abroad are included as goods in the BOP, but are not included in ITGS, since they are not present in the compiling economy. Differences in valuation occur because imports/debits are valued free on board (f.o.b.) in the BOP, but are valued cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.) in ITGS. BOP compilers therefore conduct c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustments of ITGS figures for BOP purposes, with adjustment practices differing among the various EU countries.

Given the methodological differences between the two datasets, a direct comparison would not convey an accurate evaluation. Instead, a **directional reliability indicator (Q_c)** is used to assess whether BOP and ITGS data exhibit consistent developments and can hence be used as

complementary analytical data sources. It assesses the relative consistency of BOP and ITGS and is defined as follows:

$$Q_c = \frac{n_{11} + n_{22}}{N}$$

where n_{11} is the number of cases in which the positive development (increase in exports/imports compared with the previous quarter) shown by statistics on international trade in goods is confirmed by a positive development in the BOP statistics, n_{22} is the number of cases where the negative development shown by statistics on international trade in goods is confirmed by a negative development in the BOP statistics, and N is the number of periods analysed, that is 12 (quarterly data for 3 years). This coefficient (Q_c), when multiplied by 100, equals 100% when the changes in the BOP series and the changes in the external trade statistics follow the same pattern; when there is a total dissociation it is equal to 0%.

To have a fair assessment of consistency, discrepancies arising from conceptual differences in international concepts of BOP and ITGS must be eliminated. Some methodological discrepancies have been eliminated (although limited resources and data requirements are such that others remain). For instance, the sub-item 'merchandise trade on BOP basis' (which excludes merchanting and non-monetary gold) was used in the analysis instead of the item 'goods.' It may be that lower values of the indicator are solely the result of the methodological differences between two sets of statistics and can be accounted for by the economic structure of the international trade in goods account in the respective country. They do not indicate that BOP or ITGS data are of higher or lower quality, i.e. it is possible that in cases with full coherence the indicator might show values under 100%.

Table 35 in the Annex illustrates Q_c for the time span from 2015Q3 to 2018Q2 and counterparts (extra EU-28 and rest of the world). For the EU aggregates, coherence for exports/credits was equal to 100% and for imports/debits to 92%. The median of the EU countries for both exports/credits and imports/debits was 92% for extra EU-28, while for the rest of the world, it was 96% for exports/credits and 100% for imports/debits. Fourteen countries had values of 100% for exports and seventeen had values of 100% for imports for the directional reliability indicator for counterpart rest of the world. For non-EU-28 countries, the corresponding numbers were fourteen and twelve. Just three countries (Ireland, Malta and Switzerland) showed lower values of the indicator. This phenomenon can be accounted for by the methodological differences between the two sets of statistics referred to above; it results mainly from the different ways in which goods for processing are treated, which are very relevant in these economies. Data for Norway were available only for the BOP, but not for ITGS.

7.2. Consistency with sector accounts

The previous methodological differences between sector accounts and balance of payments were eliminated with the introduction of ESA 2010 and BPM6, facilitating straightforward data comparison. As the concepts for the BOP and the sector accounts are now methodologically consistent with one another, this assessment of consistency aims to show how far these two accounting frameworks have been consolidated with each other. Discrepancies, which still occur, are primarily due to vintage and revision effects and different data sources, but can also be explained by differences in the interpretation and practical implementation of the two manuals. Most of the differences presented between the two sets of statistics can be accounted for purely by different vintages and the availability of revisions or back data in Eurostat. As in many countries, revision policy is not harmonised between balance of payments and national accounts; this is the main reason for the discrepancies observed.

Table 36 in the Annex shows consistency for goods, services, compensation of employees, investment income and secondary income (average for credits and debits), as calculated by dividing the absolute differences between the two sets of statistics by the average of sums of values recorded in the BOP and sector accounts in reference quarters from 2015Q3 to 2018Q2. Consistency for selected items (main current account components) was calculated by dividing differences between BOP and sector accounts by the average of values recorded for both sets of statistics over the given time period.

There was full consistency for the EU aggregates as these balance of payments data calculated at Eurostat serves as input for the compilation of the rest of the world sector. Similarly, the median of the EU countries showed the complete consistency, with full consistency for Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, the UK and Iceland. Only minor differences occurred also for Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Austria and Slovenia. Goods and services showed the highest level of consistency. The only exceptions were services for France and Luxembourg, as well as Greece and Portugal, where discrepancies were mostly due to different allocation of goods purchased by travellers between goods and services accounts. Discrepancies were bigger for investment/property income (Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Poland, Romania, Finland, Sweden) and for secondary income (Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Spain, France, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia).

8

Asymmetries

8. Asymmetries

Asymmetries are an essential characteristic of all statistics for which 'mirror' data are collected. They occur when one country's data do not correspond to the data for the same transaction reported by the counterpart country. In general, such discrepancies occur as a result of different data collection systems or compilation methods, differences in the classification of items within the accounts, data processing practices (imputation, estimation), different revision practices, incorrect geographical identification of the counterpart or simply different treatments of complex transactions. Asymmetries may also exist for methodological reasons included in the international standards¹⁴.

Figure 6 below shows total intra-EU asymmetries based on quarterly BOP figures for periods from Q1 of 2010 to Q3 of 2018. Asymmetries for the total current account show positive imbalances (excess of recorded credits over debits), due to such positive imbalance for goods and services accounts. Asymmetries in goods have been the most significant in absolute terms, but are relatively low if measured as a share of transactions. Asymmetries for services have been stable over time, lower than for goods in absolute terms, but higher in relative terms. For primary and secondary income, signs of imbalances have been changing; more often they were negative for primary income and positive for secondary income. Current account asymmetries were relatively stable over the analysed time span, being on average 1.5% - 2% of the underlying transactions. They were highest in Q4 of 2010, Q2 and Q3 of 2015 and Q3 of 2017, while usually lowest (around 1% of transactions) in the first quarters of the year.

Asymmetries for annual foreign direct investment positions, measured as the difference between direct investment abroad, assets and direct investment in the reporting economy, liabilities (see figure 7) were generally positive and relatively low. Asymmetries for total assets/liabilities increased between 2014 and 2015 from 1% to 6% of the underlying positions and then remained stable. Persistently positive asymmetries for equity were compensated for by negative asymmetries for debt instruments in all the years concerned.

¹⁴ For example, the concept of 'merchandising' is by convention asymmetric, as net exports under merchandising appear only as exports in the accounts of the economy of the territory where the merchant is based.

Figure 6: Intra EU-28 asymmetries for main current and capital account items

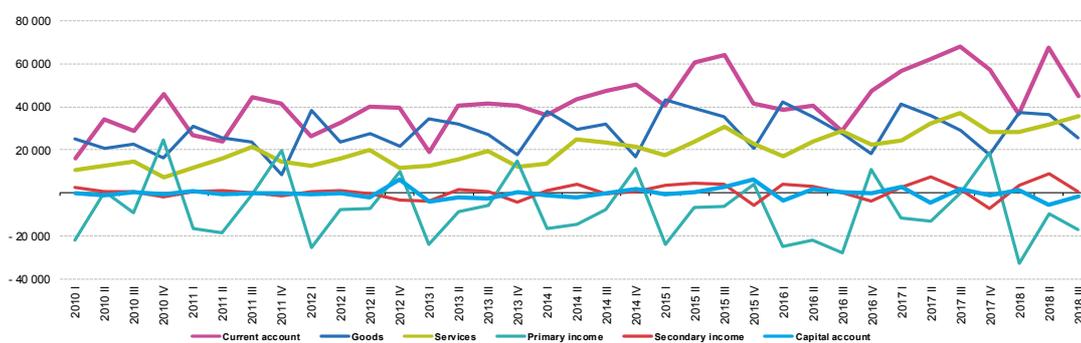
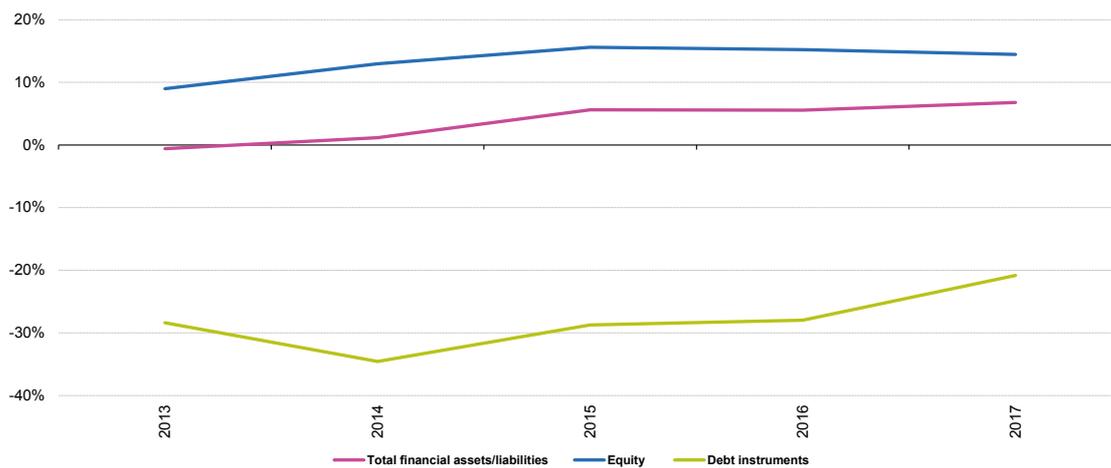


Figure 7: Intra EU-28 asymmetries for foreign direct investment positions



Box - Quality indicators on BOP and IIP statistics underlying the macroeconomic imbalances procedure (MIP)

The macroeconomic imbalance procedure (MIP) is a surveillance mechanism designed to identify potential macroeconomic risks early on, prevent the emergence of harmful macroeconomic imbalances, and correct any existing imbalances. It is a mechanism for monitoring economic policies and detecting potential harm to the proper functioning of the economy of a Member State, of the Economic and Monetary Union, and of the European Union as a whole.

The MIP covers a number of sequential steps, starting with the Alert Mechanism Report (AMR). The report is an initial screening device and includes a statistical annex that displays the MIP scoreboard indicators. The AMR identifies the Member States judged to be in need of further analyses (in the form of country in-depth reviews), to decide whether an imbalance requires policy action or not.

The MIP relies on a wide range of statistics, particularly in the in-depth reviews. Those statistics that underlie the MIP with the highest visibility are gathered together in the MIP Scoreboard. This scoreboard consists of 14 headline indicators (and 28 auxiliary indicators) measuring internal imbalances, external imbalances and competitiveness, plus employment developments over a decade. The composition of the MIP indicators is subject to review and evolves over time, reflecting the latest developments or evolving needs. Most of these indicators are composite, i.e. they draw on at least two data sources.

Balance of payments and internal investment position data underpin the construction of the following three headline indicators in the scoreboard:

- i) current account balance (percentage of GDP), 3-year average (13 years of data necessary);
- ii) net international investment position (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);
- iii) export market shares (percentage of world export), 5 years percentage change (15 years of data necessary);

Additionally BOP and IIP data are used for five auxiliary indicators:

- i) current plus capital account balance (*net lending/borrowing*) (percentage of GDP), (10 years of data necessary);
- ii) net international investment position excluding non-defaultable instruments¹⁵ (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);
- iii) foreign *direct investment in the reporting economy*, flows (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);
- iv) foreign *direct investment in the reporting economy*, stocks (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);
- v) export performance against advanced economies (percentage of OECD export), 5 years percentage change (15 years of data necessary);

Together, these indicators provide analytical evidence of possible vulnerabilities and risks that would require further investigation at a country level.

Balance of payments and international investment position data are compiled on a quarterly basis. Annual BOP data are calculated as the sum of four underlying quarters, while for IIP the position at the end of the year is equal to the position at the end of the fourth quarter. The analysis of different quality criteria for quarterly data is thus relevant to annual figures used for MIP purposes.

¹⁵ The indicator is a subset of the net international investment position (NIIP) that abstracts from its pure equity-related components, i.e. foreign direct investment (FDI) equity and equity shares, and from intracompany cross-border FDI debt, and represents the NIIP excluding instruments that cannot be subject to default.

Eurostat provides the indicators used for the MIP on the basis of statistics compiled in the Member States, either by national statistical institutes (NSIs) or by national central banks (NCBs). Eurostat and the ECB/DG-Statistics therefore signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the quality assurance of statistics underlying the MIP (hereinafter 'the MoU') at the beginning of November 2016. In the MoU (and the exchanged letters), the European Commission and the ECB mutually recognise the quality assurance frameworks in place in the ESS and ESCB and establish practical working arrangements for cooperation on the quality assurance of statistics underlying the MIP.

The MoU specifies that Eurostat and the ECB/DG-Statistics conduct regular assessments of the quality of the datasets. In particular, the ECB/DG-Statistics runs its quality procedures for the datasets reported by NCBs and provides Eurostat with the quality-assured datasets and/or information on the quality of the data after the regular data transmission in September/October each year. The MoU also provides for the ECB/DG-Statistics and Eurostat to visit national central banks and/or statistical offices to help assess the output quality of data relevant to the MIP.

To ensure full transparency as regards the quality of the MIP-related statistics, a three-level quality reporting system has been set up over the last few years with the support of the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB). The system is composed of national self-assessment reports (Level 3). These national reports, in turn, feed into the domain-specific quality reports (Level 2) – including this one – which are coordinated between ECB and Eurostat. Finally, a joint Eurostat/ECB summary report assessing the quality of all statistics underpinning the MIP (Level 1) is published each year. (Quality reports concerning statistics underlying the MIP indicators are available at: <http://www.cmfb.org/publications/mip-documents>).

The BOP and IIP underlying the MIP indicators are provided to Eurostat in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 and to the ECB on the basis of Guideline ECB/2011/23. The relevant legal acts do not impose back data requirements in accordance with the BPM6 statistical standard. However, thanks to the efforts made by the Member States in the last Statistical Annex, 2019 data for all BOP/IIP-related headline and auxiliary indicators are available for the required 10-year period (2008-2017),

In general all available MIP relevant data are free for publication.

Annex

Annex: Detailed tables

Table 1: Punctuality of monthly BOP, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP
(number of transmissions)

	MONTHLY BOP (2017M07-2018M06)			QUARTERLY BOP (2017Q3-2018Q2)			QUARTERLY IIP (2017Q3-2018Q2)		
	before deadline	on deadline	after deadline	before deadline	on deadline	after deadline	before deadline	on deadline	after deadline
Belgium	2	10	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Bulgaria	6	6	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Czechia	12	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Denmark	12	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	3
Germany	1	11	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Estonia	5	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Ireland	8	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Greece	0	12	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Spain	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
France	11	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Croatia	5	5	2	4	0	0	4	0	0
Italy	2	10	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Cyprus	6	6	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Latvia	7	5	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Lithuania	2	10	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Luxembourg	11	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hungary	1	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Malta	9	3	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Netherlands	11	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1
Austria	12	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Poland	1	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Portugal	2	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Romania	0	12	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Slovenia	0	12	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Slovakia	6	6	0	2	2	0	3	1	0
Finland	3	9	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Sweden	8	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
United Kingdom	7	5	0	1	0	3	1	0	3
Iceland	:	:	:	3	1	0	3	1	0
Norway	:	:	:	4	0	0	4	0	0
Switzerland	:	:	:	0	2	2	0	2	2

Table 2: Punctuality of annual ITSS and FDI (number of days before "-" or after "+" the deadline)

	ITSS	FDI flows	FDI stocks
Belgium	0	0	0
Bulgaria	-3	0	0
Czechia	-18	-10	-10
Denmark	-5	1	1
Germany	-3	-3	-3
Estonia	-21	-21	-21
Ireland	-26	-4	-4
Greece	-7	-7	-3
Spain	0	0	0
France	-26	-61	-61
Croatia	-7	-7	-7
Italy	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-5	-3	-3
Latvia	-11	-13	-13
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-11	-11	-11
Hungary	-11	-6	-6
Malta	-6	-5	-5
Netherlands	-4	-4	-4
Austria	-7	-6	-6
Poland	-6	-6	-6
Portugal	-3	-4	-4
Romania	-5	-4	-4
Slovenia	-91	-70	-70
Slovakia	0	0	0
Finland	-7	0	0
Sweden	-14	0	0
United Kingdom	0	-3	-3
Iceland	-12	:	:
Norway	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	79	79

Table 3: Data availability for monthly BOP, quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP and quarterly other flows (%)

	MONTHLY BOP 2017M07-2018M06	QUARTERLY BOP 2017Q3-2018Q2	QUARTERLY IIP 2017Q3-2018Q2	QUARTERLY OTHER FLOWS* 2017Q3-2018Q2
EU-28 average	100%	100%	100%	95%
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	:
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	:
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	:
Germany	100%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ireland	100%	100%	100%	100%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	100%	100%	100%	100%
France	100%	100%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	:
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	:
Malta	100%	100%	100%	0%
Netherlands	100%	100%	100%	100%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	:
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	:
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	:
United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	:
Iceland	:	38%	85%	:
Norway	:	100%	100%	:
Switzerland	:	47%	88%	:

* Average of 19 Euro Area countries

Table 4: Data availability for annual ITSS, FDI flows and stocks (%)

	ITSS 2017	FDI flows t+9 2017	FDI flows t+21 2016	FDI stocks t+9 2017	FDI stocks t+21 2016
EU-28 average	99%	99%	99%	99%	98%
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Germany	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ireland	100%	96%	98%	92%	75%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
France	100%	80%	83%	85%	89%
Croatia	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Malta	91%	94%	97%	84%	93%
Netherlands	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	99%	100%	100%	80%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sweden	100%	97%	99%	100%	100%
United Kingdom	97%	99%	99%	98%	99%
Iceland	84%	:	:	:	:
Norway	100%	64%	100%	80%	92%
Switzerland	70%	69%	62%	84%	56%

Table 5: Share of cells flagged as “free for publication” (available to final users) for monthly BOP, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP, main items (%)

	MONTHLY BOP average 2017M07-2017806		QUARTERLY BOP average 2017Q3-2018Q2		QUARTERLY IIP average 2017Q3-2018Q2	
	provided cells	value	provided cells	value	provided cells	value
EU-28 median	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Germany	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ireland	0%	0%	85%	92%	100%	100%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	43%	57%	88%	100%	100%	100%
France	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	0%	0%	93%	77%	100%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	85%	76%	89%	76%	67%	81%
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Malta	71%	54%	86%	97%	100%	100%
Netherlands	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Austria	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Romania	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finland	96%	96%	96%	96%	98%	99%
Sweden	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	91%	85%	100%	100%
Iceland	NA	NA	50%	50%	100%	100%
Norway	NA	NA	71%	82%	100%	100%
Switzerland	NA	NA	36%	51%	100%	100%

Table 6: Share of flagged as “free for publication” (available to final users) for ITSS, FDI flows, income and stocks, main items (%)

	ITSS				FDI flows and income				FDI stocks			
	provided cells		value		provided cells		value		provided cells		value	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
EU-28 median	96%	96%	100%	100%	89%	91%	97%	99%	90%	91%	99%	100%
Belgium	97%	96%	99%	99%	84%	85%	93%	99%	95%	86%	99%	99%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%	88%	79%	60%	89%	91%	93%	98%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	98%	85%	99%	96%	99%	97%	99%
Germany	94%	95%	99%	99%	96%	100%	100%	100%	92%	99%	100%	100%
Estonia	92%	94%	100%	100%	89%	93%	99%	100%	90%	94%	100%	100%
Ireland	90%	90%	96%	99%	82%	80%	83%	95%	79%	80%	93%	99%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	30%	30%	81%	81%	22%	21%	64%	60%	27%	34%	70%	80%
France	100%	100%	100%	100%	54%	92%	80%	87%	71%	96%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	88%	87%	97%	98%	78%	74%	92%	36%	75%	71%	94%	96%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	98%	99%	100%	97%	98%	99%	100%
Lithuania	92%	93%	100%	100%	89%	96%	97%	100%	90%	97%	99%	100%
Luxembourg	60%	60%	99%	99%	30%	32%	88%	71%	36%	35%	90%	92%
Hungary	91%	91%	100%	100%	88%	90%	100%	100%	88%	91%	100%	100%
Malta	62%	65%	79%	88%	88%	50%	99%	98%	94%	53%	99%	98%
Netherlands	88%	89%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	9%	36%	54%	87%	7%	32%	54%	85%
Poland	92%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	63%	63%	100%	100%	62%	48%	55%	56%	52%	36%	68%	74%
Romania	84%	87%	100%	100%	81%	82%	96%	94%	89%	90%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	86%	99%	100%	87%	85%	100%	100%
Finland	99%	98%	100%	100%	92%	95%	97%	98%	90%	91%	99%	99%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	84%	95%	95%	75%	85%	96%	99%
United Kingdom	35%	35%	74%	74%	79%	89%	89%	99%	79%	90%	97%	99%
Iceland	54%	65%	98%	99%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	3%	3%	42%	43%	74%	82%	98%	97%	89%	83%	97%	99%
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	4%	9%	25%	32%	4%	9%	32%	39%

Table 7: Share of cells flagged as “free for publication” (available to final users) for monthly BOP, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP, all items (%)

	MONTHLY BOP average 2017M07-2018M06		QUARTERLY BOP average 2017Q3-2018Q2		QUARTERLY IIP average 2017Q3-2018Q2	
	provided cells	value	provided cells	value	provided cells	value
EU-28 median	99%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	95%	98%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	85%	98%	100%	100%
Germany	97%	99%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	98%	100%	99%	100%
Ireland	0%	0%	90%	88%	72%	94%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	16%	34%	8%	51%	29%	72%
France	95%	100%	93%	98%	90%	99%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	0%	0%	87%	62%	88%	98%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	39%	50%	39%	45%	14%	52%
Hungary	98%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Malta	98%	92%	61%	93%	62%	93%
Netherlands	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Austria	0%	0%	70%	95%	63%	89%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	85%	96%	61%	93%	65%	93%
Romania	96%	100%	94%	100%	98%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finland	96%	96%	96%	96%	95%	93%
Sweden	100%	100%	95%	96%	99%	100%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	42%	48%	52%	75%
Iceland	NA	NA	8%	39%	15%	78%
Norway	NA	NA	10%	39%	94%	100%
Switzerland	NA	NA	18%	29%	34%	76%

Table 8: Share of cells flagged as “free for publication” (available to final users) for ITSS, FDI flows, income and stocks, all items (%)

	ITSS				FDI flows and income				FDI stocks			
	provided cells		value		provided cells		value		provided cells		value	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
EU-28 median	91%	91%	99%	99%	90%	92%	94%	96%	91%	91%	99%	100%
Belgium	81%	81%	97%	97%	85%	81%	88%	96%	93%	88%	98%	98%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	95%	95%	100%	100%	85%	81%	88%	96%	93%	88%	98%	98%
Denmark	92%	92%	97%	97%	98%	99%	81%	93%	98%	98%	96%	99%
Germany	90%	90%	99%	99%	97%	100%	100%	100%	88%	96%	100%	100%
Estonia	91%	91%	100%	100%	90%	94%	98%	100%	91%	94%	99%	100%
Ireland	94%	93%	90%	92%	87%	86%	75%	89%	81%	80%	91%	96%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	2%	2%	40%	40%	12%	12%	61%	55%	14%	17%	68%	76%
France	47%	47%	90%	90%	42%	60%	77%	82%	60%	79%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	84%	84%	92%	90%	86%	81%	87%	33%	85%	80%	86%	95%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	97%	96%	99%	97%	98%	99%	100%
Lithuania	89%	89%	99%	99%	88%	92%	96%	97%	90%	94%	98%	100%
Luxembourg	35%	35%	91%	91%	11%	12%	61%	53%	19%	20%	71%	71%
Hungary	86%	87%	100%	100%	90%	91%	99%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%
Malta	69%	69%	61%	65%	82%	65%	94%	91%	84%	58%	95%	91%
Netherlands	83%	82%	96%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%
Austria	74%	74%	98%	98%	2%	5%	33%	48%	2%	4%	34%	53%
Poland	97%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	25%	25%	73%	72%	71%	62%	44%	44%	61%	42%	63%	69%
Romania	84%	85%	100%	100%	84%	82%	94%	93%	90%	88%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	93%	97%	98%	94%	92%	99%	100%
Finland	98%	98%	98%	98%	94%	94%	92%	97%	90%	90%	97%	98%
Sweden	99%	99%	100%	100%	89%	82%	91%	88%	79%	81%	95%	99%
United Kingdom	8%	8%	37%	37%	87%	92%	82%	94%	86%	91%	96%	98%
Iceland	32%	39%	86%	83%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norway	1%	1%	12%	12%	73%	76%	95%	95%	88%	72%	95%	97%
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	2%	3%	14%	18%	2%	4%	22%	28%

Table 9: Dissemination of monthly BOP, quarterly IIP, quarterly other flows, annual ITSS and annual FDI on national level

	MBOP	QBOP	QIIP	QREV	ITSS	FDI
Belgium	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ireland	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Spain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Croatia	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cyprus	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malta	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Netherlands	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Finland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sweden	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Iceland	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Norway	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

* Data are disseminated with the annual frequency

Table 10: Upwards revisions monthly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)*	92%	79%	72%	81%	83%	81%	75%	83%	94%	100%	94%	86%	75%	56%	92%	92%	39%	92%	69%	69%	100%	100%	44%	72%	69%	83%	53%	67%	89%	89%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	83%	83%	69%	81%	78%	36%	42%	58%	78%	94%	46%	100%	22%	47%	100%	64%	11%	11%	56%	56%	72%	94%	42%	47%	53%	44%	50%	67%	86%	22%
Goods (World)	:	:	50%	50%	17%	3%	47%	61%	81%	92%	44%	72%	42%	28%	75%	61%	8%	8%	61%	58%	92%	94%	36%	50%	61%	78%	64%	72%	78%	72%
Services (Extra EU-28)	100%	83%	89%	56%	83%	97%	83%	50%	89%	89%	92%	56%	39%	31%	92%	69%	36%	22%	44%	58%	100%	47%	78%	58%	72%	42%	19%	22%	47%	50%
Services (World)	:	:	89%	92%	89%	100%	86%	81%	92%	94%	94%	75%	61%	72%	92%	72%	44%	50%	44%	42%	97%	89%	58%	53%	69%	72%	31%	22%	94%	89%
Primary income (World)	71%	92%	75%	42%	69%	92%	94%	83%	64%	67%	89%	36%	81%	64%	42%	100%	25%	100%	44%	94%	86%	53%	61%	56%	75%	94%	53%	47%	44%	83%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	83%	75%	81%	100%	97%	86%	56%	25%	69%	44%	56%	56%	53%	44%	22%	17%	0%	97%	69%	67%	92%	92%	47%	47%	44%	44%	25%	22%	8%	11%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	100%	94%	100%	72%	67%	67%	75%	50%	94%	97%	75%	50%	100%	100%	0%	94%	64%	58%	92%	94%	58%	58%	39%	39%	28%	31%	19%	14%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	71%	88%	78%	36%	89%	83%	31%	31%	89%	69%	69%	50%	50%	56%	97%	100%	0%	0%	69%	86%	33%	56%	0%	0%	44%	75%	3%	0%	14%	0%
Capital account (World)	:	:	75%	78%	94%	89%	36%	28%	97%	81%	69%	39%	72%	53%	100%	100%	0%	0%	50%	69%	67%	64%	94%	44%	31%	56%	19%	3%	17%	3%
	EU-28 median		Lithuania		Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	74%	83%	64%	89%	94%	94%	25%	53%	14%	14%	89%	86%	53%	58%	94%	86%	78%	78%	89%	86%	69%	89%	72%	78%	75%	81%	61%	89%	69%	61%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	56%	65%	36%	8%	83%	94%	19%	28%	58%	75%	19%	25%	67%	100%	75%	72%	6%	42%	44%	69%	6%	86%	56%	72%	64%	89%	100%	81%	61%	53%
Goods (World)	57%	67%	47%	75%	78%	100%	3%	6%	78%	97%	19%	50%	44%	53%	78%	81%	8%	61%	86%	100%	78%	97%	17%	58%	61%	75%	100%	75%	53%	33%
Services (Extra EU-28)	74%	56%	22%	6%	69%	42%	86%	92%	22%	28%	17%	11%	61%	67%	75%	72%	47%	50%	83%	58%	92%	72%	94%	81%	92%	44%	44%	56%	67%	67%
Services (World)	86%	74%	42%	25%	89%	86%	94%	83%	72%	56%	86%	86%	64%	81%	89%	69%	75%	44%	86%	64%	58%	69%	92%	92%	94%	94%	61%	58%	89%	83%
Primary income (World)	64%	74%	69%	81%	92%	92%	53%	72%	50%	61%	94%	86%	56%	50%	78%	72%	64%	75%	64%	75%	53%	81%	72%	56%	53%	64%	58%	100%	72%	67%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	56%	49%	47%	58%	6%	28%	67%	83%	11%	14%	61%	22%	81%	81%	100%	86%	61%	50%	39%	72%	94%	97%	31%	39%	6%	25%	61%	81%	92%	31%
Secondary income (World)	67%	58%	83%	67%	31%	17%	67%	67%	11%	14%	72%	17%	92%	83%	86%	92%	72%	58%	56%	64%	67%	31%	14%	75%	50%	58%	53%	58%	64%	19%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	39%	50%	75%	58%	17%	67%	100%	100%	11%	67%	50%	22%	28%	19%	56%	69%	33%	33%	22%	28%	81%	47%	0%	28%	19%	42%	25%	50%	58%	72%
Capital account (World)	57%	57%	97%	89%	47%	22%	36%	100%	78%	81%	64%	17%	61%	58%	53%	72%	58%	47%	47%	42%	83%	61%	11%	19%	36%	69%	33%	50%	56%	69%

* For the EU-28 all data are vis-à-vis counterpart Extra-EU28

Table 11: Upwards revisions quarterly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania			
	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities		
Current account (World)	75%	100%	92%	100%	83%	92%	50%	42%	100%	100%	83%	92%	58%	75%	58%	83%	17%	100%	83%	83%	83%	33%	33%	75%	92%	100%	100%	92%	67%	58%	67%			
Goods (Extra EU-28)	75%	100%	83%	92%	75%	33%	0%	58%	92%	100%	50%	100%	8%	58%	58%	67%	0%	0%	83%	33%	75%	83%	83%	58%	25%	67%	83%	67%	83%	25%	42%	0%		
Goods (World)	:	:	58%	92%	75%	42%	33%	50%	75%	67%	17%	75%	42%	17%	75%	67%	0%	0%	67%	58%	83%	83%	33%	58%	83%	100%	92%	92%	75%	42%	42%			
Services (Extra EU-28)	88%	63%	83%	42%	83%	75%	75%	25%	100%	92%	92%	58%	67%	50%	75%	83%	0%	0%	25%	92%	83%	50%	100%	50%	92%	50%	67%	83%	67%	42%	58%	33%		
Services (World)	:	:	92%	75%	75%	75%	83%	50%	100%	100%	92%	67%	83%	67%	67%	83%	0%	0%	50%	67%	83%	83%	75%	42%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	92%	58%	75%		
Primary income (World)	75%	100%	75%	42%	58%	92%	58%	67%	75%	58%	67%	42%	92%	100%	50%	92%	25%	100%	67%	100%	50%	67%	50%	42%	75%	100%	100%	100%	17%	58%	83%			
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	100%	100%	83%	100%	92%	33%	42%	33%	83%	50%	50%	50%	75%	92%	8%	92%	0%	0%	83%	83%	42%	92%	92%	42%	33%	25%	50%	8%	0%	25%	33%			
Secondary income (World)	:	:	83%	83%	100%	75%	75%	50%	75%	67%	83%	83%	83%	92%	17%	50%	0%	0%	75%	75%	75%	83%	67%	92%	58%	75%	33%	75%	25%	8%	33%	33%		
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	50%	50%	58%	25%	83%	33%	0%	33%	92%	75%	75%	42%	83%	8%	67%	50%	0%	0%	42%	67%	50%	42%	100%	83%	17%	92%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	58%		
Capital account (World)	:	:	83%	42%	83%	58%	25%	42%	92%	83%	50%	17%	83%	50%	67%	0%	0%	0%	42%	92%	58%	50%	92%	58%	50%	92%	0%	8%	25%	8%	33%	83%		
Financial account (World)	90%	80%	75%	75%	67%	67%	42%	50%	25%	25%	33%	17%	50%	67%	58%	67%	17%	58%	42%	50%	58%	25%	33%	50%	67%	58%	67%	58%	100%	83%	67%	75%		
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	60%	42%	75%	42%	67%	58%	50%	17%	67%	33%	33%	50%	58%	33%	42%	67%	100%	75%	42%	50%	42%	75%	67%	67%	75%	83%	67%	42%	58%	50%	67%		
Direct investment (World)	:	:	50%	58%	67%	75%	83%	58%	17%	58%	33%	50%	75%	83%	42%	50%	25%	67%	58%	58%	67%	33%	58%	92%	67%	50%	92%	100%	58%	58%	75%	92%		
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	25%	10%	67%	:	25%	:	17%	:	50%	:	50%	:	58%	:	50%	:	0%	:	58%	:	42%	:	33%	:	17%	:	58%	:	17%	:	58%	:		
Portfolio investment (World)	:	:	50%	58%	58%	58%	8%	8%	67%	58%	25%	58%	75%	67%	58%	33%	0%	0%	50%	50%	33%	25%	25%	58%	42%	67%	75%	75%	42%	67%	58%	33%		
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	38%	78%	50%	75%	67%	33%	42%	33%	50%	58%	58%	50%	58%	50%	50%	50%	0%	8%	50%	50%	67%	50%	33%	50%	42%	75%	67%	75%	75%	58%	50%			
Other investment (World)	:	:	42%	83%	58%	42%	8%	33%	42%	25%	58%	8%	33%	33%	67%	58%	0%	0%	42%	58%	58%	33%	25%	58%	67%	42%	50%	100%	92%	50%	58%			
			Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland																
		credit/assets	debit/liabilities	EU-28 median																														
Current account (World)	92%	100%	25%	25%	17%	17%	67%	67%	67%	75%	100%	100%	67%	83%	50%	33%	42%	83%	50%	75%	50%	100%	58%	92%	58%	58%	67%	75%	67%	75%	63%	83%		
Goods (Extra EU-28)	100%	100%	8%	0%	75%	50%	8%	33%	92%	42%	17%	0%	0%	17%	50%	92%	0%	92%	8%	92%	83%	92%	67%	92%	58%	25%	8%	0%	58%	42%	50%	70%	58%	58%
Goods (World)	92%	100%	0%	0%	92%	100%	0%	58%	83%	58%	83%	67%	8%	75%	33%	92%	33%	100%	8%	25%	33%	50%	75%	100%	33%	8%	42%	50%	83%	75%	75%	83%	50%	67%
Services (Extra EU-28)	75%	67%	92%	83%	17%	33%	17%	17%	92%	83%	67%	83%	58%	75%	67%	25%	100%	75%	92%	83%	92%	67%	83%	100%	67%	75%	75%	67%	42%	42%	50%	90%	75%	67%
Services (World)	83%	100%	100%	83%	83%	67%	100%	33%	92%	100%	83%	92%	83%	42%	75%	33%	67%	67%	100%	83%	100%	92%	83%	92%	100%	83%	83%	75%	83%	50%	100%	58%	83%	75%
Primary income (World)	92%	75%	42%	42%	75%	83%	92%	83%	42%	42%	75%	83%	42%	83%	50%	42%	42%	75%	58%	25%	33%	50%	42%	100%	50%	75%	67%	67%	42%	67%	75%	58%	75%	
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	0%	25%	100%	58%	17%	17%	92%	92%	92%	83%	42%	67%	75%	42%	50%	67%	92%	100%	0%	0%	8%	8%	100%	83%	83%	67%	:	:	67%	83%	50%	10%	50%	50%
Secondary income (World)	25%	8%	75%	92%	17%	17%	83%	17%	92%	75%	33%	58%	75%	67%	58%	67%	67%	33%	0%	50%	33%	67%	67%	67%	25%	17%	92%	92%	67%	83%	92%	92%	67%	67%
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	33%	92%	100%	75%	8%	42%	33%	33%	25%	42%	50%	17%	58%	58%	33%	8%	83%	33%	0%	0%	25%	17%	58%	25%	17%	58%	:	:	67%	92%	:	:	38%	38%
Capital account (World)	58%	33%	42%	100%	50%	75%	50%	8%	75%	50%	92%	83%	58%	42%	50%	25%	83%	50%	0%	8%	33%	50%	58%	17%	42%	58%	0%	67%	67%	92%	50%	33%	50%	46%
Financial account (World)	83%	83%	50%	58%	50%	33%	50%	50%	42%	75%	100%	33%	42%	67%	58%	75%	50%	50%	92%	83%	67%	83%	67%	67%	50%	50%	50%	67%	75%	58%	58%	75%	54%	58%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	75%	83%	58%	67%	67%	25%	58%	67%	33%	25%	83%	42%	42%	67%	67%	50%	92%	75%	50%	67%	75%	42%	33%	67%	58%	:	:	75%	75%	55%	55%	58%	63%	
Direct investment (World)	92%	75%	50%	58%	58%	42%	58%	50%	50%	42%	75%	100%	50%	83%	50%	58%	100%	83%	42%	50%	75%	75%	33%	33%	42%	67%	42%	67%	75%	58%	67%	67%	58%	58%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	50%	:	42%	:	25%	:	42%	:	50%	:	75%	:	42%	:	58%	:	100%	:	42%	:	58%	:	25%	:	42%	:	:	:	67%	:	:	:	46%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	50%	67%	58%	50%	25%	58%	42%	50%	83%	33%	75%	50%	42%	33%	50%	42%	83%	33%	58%	0%	100%	75%	42%	58%	42%	8%	58%	50%	92%	42%	8%	8%	50%	50%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	42%	67%	50%	25%	42%	50%	58%	58%	58%	42%	42%	25%	42%	67%	58%	58%	50%	17%	83%	67%	42%	58%	58%	67%	:	:	58%	75%	36%	64%	54%	50%	
Other investment (World)	83%	42%	42%	50%	67%	42%	25%	50%	58%	67%	67%	75%	25%	33%	50%	50%	75%	58%	17%	42%	58%	75%	42%	50%	67%	58%	42%	75%	83%	58%	42%	58%	50%	50%

Table 12: Upwards revisions quarterly IIP data (%)

	EU-28 median		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	79%	92%	92%	100%	100%	100%	50%	58%	92%	92%	83%	100%	67%	92%	92%	92%	0%	67%	42%	67%	92%	75%	33%	33%	100%	25%	92%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	75%	58%	83%	33%	100%	50%	75%	50%	75%	83%	17%	50%	67%	67%	83%	67%	33%	50%	17%	25%	92%	25%	92%	75%	92%	25%	92%	67%	75%	58%	92%	100%
Direct investment (World)	83%	83%	92%	100%	92%	100%	92%	83%	92%	100%	33%	92%	83%	92%	83%	83%	8%	58%	50%	58%	92%	83%	92%	33%	67%	58%	100%	100%	100%	67%	92%	100%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	:	67%	:	58%	:	33%	:	42%	:	17%	:	58%	:	92%	:	33%	:	50%	:	83%	:	67%	:	67%	:	92%	:	17%	:	100%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	54%	46%	75%	83%	75%	33%	25%	0%	42%	25%	17%	100%	83%	58%	92%	25%	0%	0%	50%	50%	83%	42%	25%	25%	67%	33%	50%	50%	67%	75%	100%	42%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	67%	42%	75%	75%	50%	58%	42%	83%	67%	83%	83%	50%	50%	92%	92%	8%	25%	42%	25%	92%	83%	83%	75%	58%	42%	0%	25%	50%	75%	33%	67%
Other investment (World)	67%	67%	50%	92%	92%	50%	8%	33%	92%	92%	92%	25%	25%	42%	92%	92%	67%	83%	25%	33%	92%	92%	50%	0%	75%	17%	25%	33%	100%	92%	83%	92%
	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	100%	100%	67%	58%	58%	42%	92%	92%	17%	50%	75%	100%	8%	67%	50%	92%	83%	100%	75%	58%	100%	83%	42%	92%	50%	83%	58%	58%	92%	100%	83%	92%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	92%	58%	33%	33%	8%	100%	100%	8%	8%	83%	8%	75%	67%	58%	83%	92%	92%	75%	58%	67%	58%	17%	50%	:	:	:	:	:	0%	0%	
Direct investment (World)	100%	100%	67%	58%	58%	33%	92%	75%	8%	25%	58%	100%	75%	83%	75%	92%	100%	100%	50%	58%	58%	67%	50%	92%	100%	100%	58%	58%	92%	92%	83%	92%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	42%	:	67%	:	17%	:	83%	:	75%	:	83%	:	25%	:	67%	:	58%	:	75%	:	58%	:	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portfolio investment (World)	42%	83%	75%	50%	33%	42%	58%	100%	67%	17%	100%	50%	0%	8%	50%	75%	25%	83%	92%	0%	100%	67%	42%	42%	8%	58%	75%	33%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	83%	92%	92%	25%	25%	50%	100%	83%	100%	42%	92%	0%	33%	33%	25%	67%	83%	83%	83%	25%	42%	67%	42%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other investment (World)	67%	67%	67%	92%	75%	58%	100%	100%	67%	92%	42%	100%	0%	25%	58%	67%	75%	92%	17%	67%	8%	33%	33%	25%	92%	42%	75%	92%	50%	100%	58%	33%

Table 13: Directional reliability monthly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	88%	58%	89%	77%	94%	89%	91%	86%	89%	86%	91%	89%	94%	83%	80%	74%	91%	91%	89%	91%	89%	91%	83%	57%	91%	86%	89%	94%	83%	80%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	92%	92%	89%	100%	86%	91%	100%	83%	74%	94%	97%	94%	83%	80%	77%	91%	97%	94%	69%	91%	89%	77%	54%	94%	89%	66%	57%	91%	91%	
Goods (World)	:	:	89%	86%	91%	100%	94%	91%	94%	89%	100%	97%	100%	91%	80%	91%	100%	97%	83%	94%	94%	91%	71%	63%	94%	89%	63%	74%	89%	94%
Services (Extra EU-28)	79%	79%	80%	77%	94%	80%	60%	86%	83%	91%	97%	89%	89%	80%	89%	86%	100%	97%	89%	74%	89%	74%	77%	63%	97%	80%	100%	100%	63%	69%
Services (World)	:	:	80%	83%	86%	71%	69%	83%	77%	83%	89%	94%	94%	89%	86%	89%	100%	100%	91%	83%	80%	89%	86%	74%	94%	80%	94%	100%	74%	74%
Primary income (World)	58%	79%	89%	77%	86%	63%	94%	91%	86%	91%	83%	97%	69%	69%	71%	74%	100%	100%	77%	80%	77%	94%	63%	69%	83%	94%	94%	89%	91%	77%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	75%	88%	89%	80%	89%	89%	80%	77%	83%	71%	89%	89%	63%	91%	77%	89%	100%	97%	89%	83%	71%	69%	66%	51%	80%	69%	89%	97%	94%	94%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	77%	91%	97%	94%	100%	97%	89%	69%	97%	94%	74%	97%	86%	91%	91%	100%	80%	91%	91%	57%	74%	69%	89%	74%	71%	86%	100%	94%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	83%	88%	100%	83%	89%	86%	100%	100%	97%	83%	94%	77%	66%	91%	83%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	86%	100%	100%	100%	74%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Capital account (World)	:	:	71%	66%	100%	74%	97%	97%	77%	80%	94%	89%	86%	94%	80%	100%	100%	100%	69%	83%	63%	83%	94%	97%	83%	77%	86%	100%	100%	100%
	EU-28 median		Lithuania		Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	89%	86%	100%	80%	86%	89%	86%	91%	66%	57%	77%	60%	89%	63%	91%	80%	100%	100%	89%	89%	97%	89%	97%	94%	86%	66%	89%	91%	74%	66%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	86%	86%	100%	91%	80%	71%	77%	57%	80%	71%	89%	86%	80%	69%	74%	91%	97%	97%	83%	94%	100%	100%	74%	66%	86%	86%	86%	71%	80%	60%
Goods (World)	93%	91%	94%	94%	74%	89%	97%	89%	74%	66%	83%	91%	77%	60%	89%	94%	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%	97%	94%	94%	89%	91%	97%	94%	80%	63%
Services (Extra EU-28)	81%	80%	77%	89%	91%	91%	77%	66%	69%	60%	74%	77%	57%	54%	66%	74%	94%	94%	77%	69%	94%	94%	77%	63%	66%	77%	91%	91%	71%	91%
Services (World)	83%	83%	97%	91%	89%	94%	77%	57%	69%	46%	66%	80%	54%	51%	69%	74%	91%	94%	63%	63%	94%	94%	71%	57%	71%	77%	91%	97%	71%	100%
Primary income (World)	83%	76%	83%	71%	71%	83%	63%	83%	63%	69%	57%	51%	66%	60%	91%	74%	97%	97%	91%	60%	86%	69%	80%	69%	69%	63%	97%	86%	60%	69%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	81%	83%	66%	54%	97%	83%	37%	69%	69%	74%	86%	86%	83%	86%	49%	83%	86%	86%	74%	60%	94%	100%	63%	83%	89%	74%	71%	63%	51%	77%
Secondary income (World)	84%	87%	86%	94%	80%	89%	60%	86%	80%	71%	74%	74%	83%	83%	86%	91%	97%	91%	77%	83%	86%	94%	94%	86%	74%	83%	71%	51%	57%	54%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	91%	91%	66%	100%	94%	86%	80%	71%	100%	80%	71%	74%	91%	97%	100%	57%	89%	94%	91%	94%	86%	71%	100%	91%	97%	100%	86%	91%	63%	66%
Capital account (World)	84%	83%	97%	100%	80%	80%	77%	77%	80%	74%	63%	69%	80%	80%	97%	54%	86%	94%	97%	69%	77%	77%	94%	86%	89%	100%	77%	89%	60%	63%

* For the EU-28 all data are vis-à-vis counterpart Extra-EU28

Table 14: Directional reliability quarterly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania					
	credit/ assets	debit/ liabilities																																		
Current account (World)	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	91%	73%	64%	100%	91%	64%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	73%	91%	100%	91%	82%				
Goods (Extra EU-28)	100%	100%	100%	82%	73%	100%	100%	82%	91%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	45%	55%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	73%	82%	100%	91%	73%	64%	100%	91%	100%	91%			
Goods (World)	:	:	91%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	55%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%				
Services (Extra EU-28)	100%	88%	91%	91%	100%	64%	100%	91%	82%	100%	82%	91%	100%	82%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	91%	91%	100%	82%	100%	82%	100%	73%	55%	82%				
Services (World)	:	:	82%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	100%	73%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%				
Primary income (World)	75%	75%	55%	73%	82%	82%	82%	91%	91%	73%	100%	91%	73%	82%	91%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	82%	91%	73%	55%	91%	100%	82%	82%	82%				
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	100%	75%	100%	64%	100%	100%	100%	82%	73%	91%	55%	91%	73%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	64%	64%	91%	100%	100%	73%	73%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%				
Secondary income (World)	:	:	73%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	73%	100%	91%	91%	82%	91%	82%	73%	100%	100%	100%	82%	64%	91%	100%	100%	100%	73%	73%	82%	100%	100%	100%	82%				
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	75%	88%	100%	91%	64%	91%	100%	91%	91%	82%	100%	73%	55%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	100%	73%	100%	100%	91%	55%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	82%	82%				
Capital account (World)	:	:	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	73%	64%	91%	91%	73%	100%	55%	91%	100%	100%	55%	82%	64%	91%	64%	82%	73%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	64%				
Financial account (World)	60%	78%	91%	91%	73%	91%	100%	91%	82%	82%	100%	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	88%	73%	91%	91%	100%	82%	100%	73%	55%	82%	64%	100%	91%	91%	82%	91%	100%	82%	91%	73%	73%	100%	100%	82%	36%	73%	64%	100%	100%	91%	45%				
Direct investment (World)	:	:	100%	55%	91%	82%	73%	91%	100%	73%	82%	100%	91%	82%	91%	100%	100%	73%	100%	73%	82%	91%	100%	91%	73%	64%	82%	91%	100%	91%	100%					
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	71%	100%	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	82%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	82%	:	73%	:	100%	:	73%	:	100%	:	91%	:	100%	:	91%	:				
Portfolio investment (World)	:	:	91%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	73%	91%	82%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	88%	75%	100%	82%	64%	73%	91%	100%	91%	100%	82%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	82%	91%	91%	73%	82%	100%	91%	73%	100%	91%					
Other investment (World)	:	:	91%	91%	73%	82%	91%	91%	82%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
			Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland		EU-28 median	
			credit/ assets	debit/ liabilities																																
Current account (World)	73%	82%	91%	91%	91%	55%	73%	45%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	64%	82%	91%	82%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	73%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	91%	91%	91%	91%	
Goods (Extra EU-28)	82%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	82%	91%	73%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	73%	73%	100%	82%	100%	100%	73%	64%	89%	89%	95%	91%	
Goods (World)	91%	82%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	82%	73%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Services (Extra EU-28)	91%	64%	91%	100%	91%	45%	64%	91%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	55%	91%	82%	100%	82%	100%	82%	82%	100%	82%	100%	82%	64%	55%	78%	89%	91%	91%	
Services (World)	100%	82%	100%	91%	100%	82%	73%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	82%	64%	82%	100%	82%	100%	82%	100%	100%	
Primary income (World)	73%	91%	73%	82%	64%	64%	64%	27%	91%	64%	100%	73%	100%	100%	82%	73%	73%	45%	100%	55%	82%	82%	100%	100%	73%	73%	91%	64%	91%	73%	73%	82%	82%	82%		
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	73%	64%	82%	100%	36%	64%	73%	91%	82%	100%	82%	82%	91%	82%	91%	100%	82%	100%	82%	100%	64%	100%	91%	82%	73%	100%	:	:	82%	100%	89%	89%	82%	91%		
Secondary income (World)	82%	73%	82%	100%	55%	55%	73%	82%	82%	91%	100%	100%	82%	91%	91%	73%	82%	82%	100%	91%	64%	91%	100%	100%	45%	91%	100%	100%	91%	91%	91%	82%	82%	91%		
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	91%	100%	82%	100%	91%	82%	64%	82%	91%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	73%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	91%	82%	64%	:	:	100%	91%	:	:	91%	95%		
Capital account (World)	73%	100%	91%	91%	55%	82%	45%	82%	64%	82%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	64%	100%	64%	64%	100%	100%	100%	91%	82%	82%	86%	91%			
Financial account (World)	91%	91%	73%	64%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	100%	100%	91%	82%	91%	82%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	73%	73%	73%	82%	55%	100%	91%	73%	82%	82%	100%	64%	82%	82%	55%	64%	100%	100%	91%	100%	82%	82%	73%	82%	73%	45%	:	:	82%	64%	90%	100%	82%	82%		
Direct investment (World)	73%	91%	73%	91%	64%	100%	91%	91%	82%	91%	73%	82%	73%	82%	64%	73%	91%	64%	91%	100%	91%	82%	73%	82%	82%	82%	82%	100%	91%	82%	91%	82%	86%	91%		
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	91%	:	91%	:	91%	:	91%	:	82%	:	100%	:	82%	:	82%	:	:	:	100%	:	:	:	:	100%	:	
Portfolio investment (World)	100%	73%	82%	100%	100%	73%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	64%	91%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	82%	91%	91%	91%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	91%	64%	91%	64%	100%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	:	:	100%	100%	100%	90%	91%	91%		
Other investment (World)	82%	73%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

* For the EU-28 all data are vis-à-vis counterpart Extra-EU28

Table 15: Directional reliability quarterly IIP data (%)

	EU-28 median		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	86%	82%	64%	45%	91%	45%	91%	91%	73%	73%	100%	100%	100%	73%	82%	82%	91%	82%	91%	82%	91%	100%	100%	91%	82%	73%	82%	73%	100%	100%	100%	91%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	82%	64%	73%	82%	82%	64%	45%	73%	73%	64%	100%	64%	82%	73%	82%	100%	55%	55%	91%	55%	82%	64%	91%	91%	45%	73%	73%	100%	91%	91%	91%	
Direct investment (World)	73%	77%	45%	64%	73%	64%	55%	91%	73%	45%	73%	91%	73%	73%	82%	82%	73%	73%	100%	55%	100%	91%	82%	91%	73%	73%	64%	73%	100%	82%	82%	91%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	.	91%	:	91%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	82%	:	100%	:	100%	:	73%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	82%	:	100%	:	82%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	91%	91%	100%	73%	91%	100%	91%	82%	91%	82%	91%	73%	100%	91%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	73%	91%	91%	73%	100%	100%	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	82%	91%	91%	100%	73%	55%	100%	91%	82%	100%	91%	100%	82%	82%	73%	55%	100%	100%	82%	82%	91%	91%	100%	91%	82%	82%	73%	91%	73%	100%	100%	91%
Other investment (World)	91%	95%	91%	82%	64%	73%	91%	100%	82%	91%	100%	73%	91%	100%	82%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	45%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	91%	91%	82%	64%	91%	91%	73%	73%	82%	73%	82%	91%	82%	91%	82%	91%	82%	64%	91%	73%	100%	82%	73%	100%	73%	73%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	91%	45%	64%	64%	91%	82%	55%	82%	73%	55%	73%	64%	64%	82%	55%	36%	55%	82%	91%	64%	82%	73%	73%	64%	:	:	:	:	:	100%	100%	
Direct investment (World)	73%	64%	64%	64%	100%	100%	82%	100%	73%	64%	45%	100%	64%	100%	64%	82%	91%	91%	82%	82%	73%	45%	91%	64%	64%	73%	82%	82%	64%	82%	91%	64%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	91%	:	100%	:	82%	:	100%	:	100%	:	91%	:	100%	:	91%	:	100%	:	91%	:	91%	:	45%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portfolio investment (World)	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	73%	100%	82%	100%	100%	82%	73%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	82%	73%	91%	91%	82%	91%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	82%	100%	100%	91%	73%	73%	64%	64%	91%	82%	82%	91%	91%	100%	73%	82%	64%	82%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other investment (World)	91%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	91%	73%	100%	82%	91%	100%	91%	100%	64%	64%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	82%	64%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%

Table 16: Symmetric mean absolute percentage error (SMAPE) monthly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	11%	6%	1%	2%	15%	15%	2%	2%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	4%	3%	:	:	7%	3%	15%	8%	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	2%	14%	24%	1%	1%	14%	16%	3%	3%
Goods (World)	:	:	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	9%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	14%	5%	1%	1%	11%	7%	1%	1%
Services (Extra EU-28)	3%	4%	5%	3%	7%	12%	4%	4%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	4%	7%	12%	1%	2%	3%	3%	7%	3%	34%	11%	2%	3%	3%	10%	5%	9%
Services (World)	:	:	4%	4%	8%	9%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	6%	8%	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	2%	9%	24%	1%	2%	4%	5%	5%	3%
Primary income (World)	3%	6%	6%	6%	3%	24%	5%	8%	2%	3%	2%	2%	6%	6%	4%	14%	5%	6%	5%	4%	6%	5%	18%	42%	6%	5%	29%	26%	3%	12%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	4%	3%	9%	17%	4%	12%	6%	5%	12%	4%	5%	4%	14%	7%	46%	39%	1%	4%	6%	4%	14%	12%	20%	22%	6%	8%	34%	18%	3%	3%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	13%	5%	4%	2%	4%	1%	8%	4%	7%	4%	9%	5%	26%	32%	16%	1%	6%	3%	19%	10%	20%	19%	4%	7%	28%	15%	2%	3%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	23%	30%	47%	14%	79%	96%	78%	92%	13%	76%	3%	5%	41%	88%	94%	100%	0%	0%	56%	74%	16%	51%	:	:	27%	19%	100%	:	19%	:
Capital account (World)	:	:	22%	20%	3%	50%	7%	47%	12%	62%	4%	3%	14%	35%	95%	100%	0%	0%	28%	58%	21%	51%	44%	57%	31%	15%	54%	100%	1%	31%
	EU-28 median		Lithuania		Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%	6%	1%	1%	12%	12%	4%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	3%	2%	1%	2%	12%	15%	6%	4%	10%	11%	3%	1%	3%	13%	5%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	2%	8%	9%	3%	3%	2%
Goods (World)	1%	1%	0%	0%	9%	6%	2%	1%	8%	8%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	
Services (Extra EU-28)	5%	4%	5%	5%	2%	3%	5%	4%	22%	25%	13%	14%	5%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%	5%	6%	2%	1%	12%	8%	7%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Services (World)	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	5%	5%	1%	1%	7%	6%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Primary income (World)	5%	7%	25%	22%	8%	7%	7%	4%	3%	3%	13%	14%	9%	7%	4%	7%	2%	3%	3%	19%	8%	11%	5%	3%	6%	14%	3%	6%	3%	4%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	11%	9%	7%	8%	4%	3%	20%	22%	87%	84%	17%	12%	19%	8%	9%	12%	5%	2%	16%	10%	4%	3%	45%	24%	16%	12%	27%	17%	8%	4%
Secondary income (World)	7%	5%	5%	5%	2%	4%	20%	4%	78%	82%	12%	17%	15%	8%	3%	4%	3%	2%	6%	4%	3%	6%	5%	4%	9%	7%	17%	10%	5%	8%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	44%	29%	56%	100%	100%	16%	99%	95%	62%	9%	81%	76%	97%	29%	33%	26%	20%	12%	3%	59%	9%	18%	:	9%	10%	20%	51%	39%	36%	20%
Capital account (World)	20%	39%	26%	96%	20%	23%	29%	69%	39%	22%	53%	69%	47%	43%	9%	28%	8%	13%	3%	28%	14%	7%	1%	15%	19%	47%	42%	46%	18%	19%

* For the EU-28 all data are vis-à-vis counterpart Extra-EU28

Table 17: Symmetric mean absolute percentage error (SMAPE), quarterly BOP, current and capital account (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania					
	credit/ assets	debit/ liabilities																																		
Current account (World)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	13%	12%	1%	1%	1%	0%				
Goods (Extra EU-28)	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	0%	1%	3%	3%	0%	0%	4%	1%	10%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	6%	0%	0%	7%	6%	2%	2%	0%	2%				
Goods (World)	:	:	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%				
Services (Extra EU-28)	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	11%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	8%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%	1%	6%	7%	1%	1%	3%	8%	2%	5%	1%	3%				
Services (World)	:	:	1%	1%	1%	6%	1%	0%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%				
Primary income (World)	2%	3%	4%	5%	2%	10%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	5%	4%	25%	23%	2%	2%	19%	4%					
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	4%	3%	6%	14%	1%	0%	2%	3%	9%	3%	4%	4%	7%	3%	13%	8%	0%	0%	2%	1%	8%	7%	7%	5%	2%	3%	6%	4%	2%	2%	0%	0%				
Secondary income (World)	:	:	9%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%	2%	5%	3%	4%	3%	6%	5%	2%	0%	2%	1%	10%	6%	2%	1%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	5%				
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	15%	6%	11%	15%	34%	4%	24%	72%	8%	81%	2%	8%	25%	2%	17%	20%	0%	0%	11%	11%	2%	47%	76%	72%	13%	10%	0%	:	17%	0%	9%	86%				
Capital account (World)	:	:	16%	10%	0%	2%	0%	16%	8%	64%	2%	2%	14%	2%	20%	19%	0%	0%	20%	19%	12%	33%	18%	31%	9%	5%	0%	100%	1%	27%	0%	83%				
Financial account (World)	:	:	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%				
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	:	:	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%				
Direct investment (World)	:	:	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%				
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	:	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	9%	:	1%	:	1%	:	6%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	1%	:				
Portfolio investment (World)	:	:	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%				
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	:	:	1%	1%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	7%	2%	0%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%				
Other investment (World)	:	:	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%				
			Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland		EU-28 median	
	credit/ assets	debit/ liabilities																																		
Current account (World)	5%	5%	1%	1%	12%	12%	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	10%	9%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	9%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	25%	18%	0%	:	1%	1%	
Goods (World)	8%	5%	2%	1%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%		
Services (Extra EU-28)	2%	2%	3%	2%	18%	22%	10%	12%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9%	6%	5%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	7%	13%	14%	2%	:	2%	2%		
Services (World)	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	3%	3%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%		
Primary income (World)	7%	7%	6%	3%	1%	2%	8%	9%	6%	7%	3%	4%	1%	2%	2%	12%	7%	12%	1%	2%	5%	7%	1%	4%	2%	3%	4%	8%	2%	7%	4%	4%	3%	4%		
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	5%	4%	27%	6%	87%	84%	15%	6%	14%	7%	4%	5%	4%	1%	9%	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%	15%	5%	4%	3%	5%	1%	:	:	5%	2%	1%	:	5%	4%		
Secondary income (World)	2%	3%	12%	3%	78%	82%	7%	4%	11%	6%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	5%	0%	1%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	3%	10%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%		
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	100%	15%	73%	1%	62%	5%	79%	76%	94%	7%	4%	0%	11%	10%	2%	7%	6%	15%	:	0%	5%	68%	6%	4%	19%	11%	:	:	100%	7%	:	:	11%	10%		
Capital account (World)	7%	14%	16%	33%	35%	18%	45%	69%	46%	7%	9%	2%	5%	11%	1%	5%	11%	4%	0%	5%	17%	67%	10%	2%	16%	12%	:	3%	100%	7%	45%	62%	10%	13%		
Financial account (World)	1%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	2%	6%	2%	2%	0%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%	1%	1%	3%	18%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1%	1%		
Direct investment (World)	1%	2%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%		
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	0%	:	:	:	1%	:	0%	:	0%	:	1%	:	1%	:	1%	:	0%	:	2%	:	0%	:	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	7%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1%	1%		
Other investment (World)	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%		

Table 18: Symmetric mean absolute percentage error (SMAPE) quarterly IIP (%)

	EU-28		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	5%	5%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	4%	4%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	6%	4%	5%	2%	2%	2%	1%	49%	50%	1%	1%	7%	9%	3%	4%	5%	2%
Direct investment (World)	2%	2%	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	9%	9%	3%	0%	5%	2%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	:	1%	:	1%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	0%	:	2%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	55%	:	1%	:	2%	:	0%	:	1%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	1%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	7%	10%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	47%	49%	1%	5%	10%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Other investment (World)	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	6%	6%	3%	2%	28%	28%	6%	4%	6%	2%	1%	5%	3%	46%	3%	2%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	7%	13%	:	:	:	:	:	:	0%	:	
Direct investment (World)	6%	6%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	5%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	3%	6%	6%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	0%	:	0%	:	22%	:	1%	:	0%	:	5%	:	1%	:	1%	:	0%	:	2%	:	0%	:	4%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portfolio investment (World)	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	3%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	2%	3%	1%	1%	19%	10%	1%	3%	1%	3%	5%	0%	4%	0%	6%	2%	1%	0%	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Other investment (World)	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	5%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 19: Net relative revisions (NRR) monthly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechia	Denmark	Germany	Estonia	Ireland	Greece	Spain	France	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Latvia
Current account (World)	6%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	8%	3%	2%	2%	28%	2%	7%	3%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	5%	3%	9%	2%	6%	:	21%	37%	1%	4%	2%	34%	2%	41%	8%
Goods (World)	:	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	3%	18%	1%	2%	1%	16%	2%	21%	2%
Services (Extra EU-28)	4%	10%	14%	9%	5%	5%	5%	21%	3%	8%	13%	81%	7%	11%	9%
Services (World)	:	3%	9%	5%	3%	4%	3%	13%	2%	4%	7%	51%	4%	6%	9%
Primary income (World)	11%	15%	53%	18%	7%	8%	9%	32%	13%	9%	11%	110%	8%	4%	25%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	5%	31%	9%	8%	20%	6%	37%	63%	9%	7%	23%	46%	14%	44%	5%
Secondary income (World)	:	7%	10%	3%	16%	4%	20%	33%	35%	8%	13%	61%	17%	29%	4%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	78%	60%	132%	111%	152%	15%	395%	151%	0%	341%	124%	:	67%	250%	63%
Capital account (World)	:	49%	15%	10%	102%	11%	69%	149%	0%	118%	74%	110%	84%	183%	6%
	EU-28 median	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom
Current account (World)	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%	5%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	8%	2%	18%	11%	30%	5%	17%	6%	2%	2%	1%	9%	12%	16%	8%
Goods (World)	2%	1%	10%	2%	19%	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Services (Extra EU-28)	9%	9%	6%	9%	6%	29%	9%	9%	3%	9%	4%	17%	13%	8%	9%
Services (World)	5%	5%	2%	4%	5%	11%	8%	6%	3%	8%	3%	3%	5%	8%	4%
Primary income (World)	12%	56%	4%	7%	7%	10%	7%	18%	8%	49%	30%	14%	22%	12%	10%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	18%	22%	6%	52%	13%	34%	16%	16%	14%	56%	3%	47%	33%	50%	17%
Secondary income (World)	16%	16%	7%	35%	7%	59%	12%	7%	8%	17%	13%	16%	21%	38%	22%
Capital account (Extra EU-28)	111%	135%	59%	130%	125%	3629%	120%	76%	41%	19%	50%	36%	23%	134%	65%
Capital account (World)	71%	81%	60%	119%	156%	669%	118%	37%	31%	13%	27%	8%	87%	168%	54%

* Partner Extra-EU28

Table 20: Net relative revisions (NRR) quarterly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechia	Denmark	Germany	Estonia	Ireland	Greece	Spain	France	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	
Current account (World)	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	
Goods (Extra EU-28)	1%	2%	9%	1%	4%	1%	10%	17%	0%	1%	2%	5%	1%	15%	6%	2%	
Goods (World)	:	3%	4%	1%	2%	0%	1%	10%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	6%	1%	1%	
Services (Extra EU-28)	2%	6%	11%	4%	5%	4%	2%	15%	0%	2%	10%	9%	2%	7%	5%	4%	
Services (World)	:	2%	6%	2%	2%	3%	2%	11%	0%	1%	6%	2%	1%	4%	6%	1%	
Primary income (World)	4%	8%	25%	8%	5%	5%	8%	11%	11%	6%	4%	8%	5%	2%	6%	21%	
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	3%	28%	4%	4%	14%	5%	16%	15%	0%	4%	16%	12%	8%	14%	3%	0%	
Secondary income (World)	:	6%	6%	1%	8%	3%	9%	10%	4%	3%	8%	6%	6%	6%	3%	6%	
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	27%	58%	44%	147%	156%	17%	68%	66%	0%	37%	115%	139%	38%	0%	53%	46%	
Capital account (World)	:	37%	2%	8%	107%	6%	42%	62%	0%	62%	69%	59%	22%	1%	6%	2%	
Financial account (World)		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	:	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	
Direct investment (World)	:	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	
Portfolio investment (World)	:	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	:	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	
Other investment (World)	:	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
	Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland	EU-28 median
Current account (World)	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	10%	3%	14%	3%	5%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	13%	5%	3%	0%	13%	:	3%
Goods (World)	5%	1%	8%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Services (Extra EU-28)	4%	5%	5%	21%	2%	4%	2%	2%	3%	15%	7%	2%	8%	14%	22%	:	4%
Services (World)	2%	3%	3%	12%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%	5%	2%	7%	2%	2%
Primary income (World)	3%	7%	3%	2%	3%	11%	5%	34%	30%	7%	14%	8%	8%	14%	12%	4%	7%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	4%	25%	13%	15%	6%	18%	10%	28%	2%	0%	7%	5%	6%	:	4%	:	8%
Secondary income (World)	4%	17%	6%	18%	4%	3%	5%	7%	11%	4%	15%	4%	5%	11%	3%	3%	6%
Capital account (Extra-EU28)	58%	45%	116%	2846%	69%	7%	22%	7%	41%	0%	247%	16%	50%	:	10%	:	48%
Capital account (World)	46%	68%	151%	520%	44%	31%	21%	4%	22%	1%	93%	13%	43%	10%	10%	152%	34%
Financial account (World)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	2%	7%	1%	1%	4%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	:	:	:	:	1%
Direct investment (World)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Portfolio investment (World)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	5%	0%	0%	:	:	:	:	1%
Other investment (World)	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

* Partner Extra EU-28

Table 21: Net relative revisions (NRR) quarterly IIP data (%)

	EU-28 median	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechia	Denmark	Germany	Estonia	Ireland	Greece	Spain	France	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania
Financial account total (World)	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	1%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	6%	7%	5%	13%	7%	4%	5%	11%	17%	4%	5%	17%	5%	15%	14%	5%
Direct investment (World)	3%	5%	7%	3%	4%	2%	3%	6%	13%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Portfolio investment (World)	2%	6%	2%	3%	1%	4%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%	0%	3%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	2%	1%	7%	2%	2%	1%	2%	8%	0%	2%	2%	68%	9%	7%	2%	1%
Other investment (World)	2%	6%	4%	2%	2%	1%	0%	7%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%
	Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland
Financial account total (World)	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	9%	61%	5%	4%	6%	7%	10%	4%	22%	5%	3%	:	:	:	:
Direct investment (World)	3%	2%	0%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	9%	6%	4%	5%	2%	1%	2%
Portfolio investment (World)	3%	0%	1%	10%	0%	2%	1%	1%	5%	5%	4%	2%	12%	1%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	7%	2%	23%	5%	2%	6%	5%	5%	3%	6%	2%	0%	:	:	:	:
Other investment (World)	1%	2%	0%	3%	1%	2%	2%	6%	1%	4%	2%	0%	4%	4%	1%	0%

Table 22: Vintages for international trade in services statistics - Rest of the World (%)

	Year 2018/2014		Year 2018/2015		Year 2018/2016	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
EU-28 median	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%
Belgium	100%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Bulgaria	101%	100%	100%	100%	101%	103%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	104%	103%
Germany	101%	100%	101%	101%	102%	101%
Estonia	101%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Ireland	95%	95%	95%	103%	96%	107%
Greece	100%	100%	113%	137%	119%	139%
Spain	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
France	100%	100%	106%	101%	110%	102%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	102%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	102%	101%	102%	103%	102%	103%
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	103%	102%	103%
Malta	100%	100%	127%	122%	102%	100%
Netherlands	97%	97%	98%	103%	101%	100%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	100%	100%	99%	99%	101%	101%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	109%	109%
Finland	100%	100%	99%	100%	102%	101%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	101%
United Kingdom	103%	100%	102%	100%	105%	102%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Norway	100%	100%	100%	100%	111%	100%
Switzerland	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	99%

Table 23: Vintages for international trade in services statistics - Extra EU-28 (%)

	Year 2018/2014		Year 2018/2015		Year 2018/2016	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
EU-28	99%	100%	105%	107%	106%	106%
EU-28 median	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Belgium	100%	100%	101%	102%	101%	101%
Bulgaria	102%	102%	100%	100%	103%	109%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	103%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Germany	99%	100%	101%	101%	102%	101%
Estonia	102%	100%	101%	100%	100%	98%
Ireland	99%	99%	100%	110%	96%	111%
Greece	100%	100%	157%	198%	172%	210%
Spain	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%
France	100%	100%	111%	102%	114%	102%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	102%	100%	102%	100%	105%	100%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	102%	100%	101%	101%	100%	100%
Hungary	100%	100%	99%	102%	103%	106%
Malta	100%	100%	111%	106%	54%	46%
Netherlands	97%	98%	99%	109%	99%	101%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	103%	100%	103%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	111%	113%
Finland	100%	100%	99%	100%	103%	101%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	101%
United Kingdom	101%	98%	103%	101%	103%	102%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Norway	100%	100%	100%	100%	131%	109%
Switzerland	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	98%

Table 24: Vintages for foreign direct investment flows and foreign direct investment positions for years 2018/2014, 2018/2015 and 2018/2016 - Rest of the World (%)

	FDI flows						FDI positions					
	Year 2018/2014		Year 2018/2015		Year 2018/2016		Year 2018/2014		Year 2018/2015		Year 2018/2016	
	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI										
EU-28 median	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	99%	94%	168%	100%	100%	99%	100%	103%	103%
Bulgaria	72%	30%	107%	97%	121%	152%	91%	97%	94%	102%	97%	102%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	102%	114%	95%	103%	100%	100%	99%	101%	101%	106%
Germany	99%	89%	112%	84%	126%	101%	100%	100%	101%	101%	102%	98%
Estonia	99%	105%	117%	275%	153%	120%	98%	100%	98%	101%	98%	102%
Ireland	99%	129%	100%	101%	102%	271%	100%	103%	100%	100%	102%	100%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	113%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%	98%
Spain	100%	100%	80%	61%	114%	141%	97%	98%	99%	99%	99%	101%
France	100%	100%	119%	96%	110%	124%	100%	100%	101%	100%	102%	101%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	106%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	101%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%	1030%	364%	100%	100%	100%	100%	103%	103%
Latvia	100%	100%	407%*	100%	103%	117%	100%	100%	108%	100%	105%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	92%	98%	96%	110%	114%	242%	104%	102%	103%	101%	103%	104%
Hungary	100%	100%	101%	101%	101%	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%	104%	100%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Netherlands	100%	100%	103%	116%	101%	92%	100%	100%	102%	101%	102%	101%
Austria	100%	100%	98%	93%	96%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	98%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	142%	113%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	101%
Portugal	100%	101%	98%	98%	108%	102%	100%	100%	101%	101%	97%	98%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	39%	-273%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	109%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	79%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%
Sweden	100%	100%	97%	104%	28%	64%	100%	100%	99%	103%	98%	103%
United Kingdom	100%	100%	81%	117%	103%	76%	100%	100%	103%	109%	104%	106%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:
Norway	100%	100%	:	:	:	:	100%	100%	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

* Small underlying values

Table 25: Vintages for foreign direct investment flows and foreign direct investment positions for years 2018/2014, 2018/2015 and 2018/2016 - Extra EU-28 (%)

	FDI flows						FDI positions					
	Year 2018/2014		Year 2018/2015		Year 2018/2016		Year 2018/2014		Year 2018/2015		Year 2018/2016	
	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI
EU-28	95%	101%	110%	111%	144%	102%	100%	100%	102%	100%	102%	101%
EU-28 median	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Belgium	100%	100%	102%	89%	103%	107%	100%	100%	90%	91%	0%	103%
Bulgaria	100%	1%	100%	92%	381%	35%	100%	92%	100%	96%	104%	94%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	95%	116%	99%	93%	100%	100%	97%	100%	96%	99%
Germany	95%	107%	96%	171%	79%	131%	100%	100%	101%	99%	98%	89%
Estonia	97%	108%	100%	98%	192%	-10%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%	103%
Ireland	100%	111%	100%	98%	107%	113%	100%	103%	100%	97%	104%	99%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	105%	108%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	110%
Spain	100%	100%	99%	74%	109%	204%	96%	91%	99%	93%	96%	99%
France	100%	100%	154%	99%	121%	-215%	100%	100%	101%	98%	102%	101%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%	-1151%	-31%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	106%
Latvia	100%	100%	-35%	101%	122%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	94%	99%	105%	105%	131%	448%	102%	101%	102%	99%	102%	103%
Hungary	100%	100%	102%	103%	100%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%	105%	98%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	100%	34%	40%	100%	100%	100%	100%	33%	35%
Netherlands	100%	100%	112%	146%	203%	140%	100%	100%	104%	98%	108%	107%
Austria	100%	100%	97%	100%	102%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	94%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	285%	121%	100%	100%	100%	100%	112%	100%
Portugal	99%	99%	94%	89%	120%	102%	96%	100%	97%	101%	94%	83%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	105%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	230%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	106%	103%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%	134%	-411%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	101%
Sweden	100%	100%	95%	141%	50%	96%	100%	100%	98%	102%	99%	106%
United Kingdom	100%	100%	68%	109%	63%	36%	100%	100%	104%	114%	99%	98%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:
Norway	100%	100%	:	:	:	:	100%	100%	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 26: Inconsistencies between quarterly and annual ITSS (%)

	EXTRA-EU28						REST OF THE WORLD					
	CREDIT			DEBIT			CREDIT			DEBIT		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%						
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	-1%	0%	0%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	21%	21%	48%	14%	19%	27%	15%	17%	23%	14%	18%	23%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iceland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Norway	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Switzerland	1%	0%	23%	0%	-2%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 27: Inconsistencies between quarterly and annual FDI flows (%)

	EXTRA-EU28						REST OF THE WORLD					
	ASSETS			LIABILITIES			ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	3%	2%	-2%	3%	2%	19%						
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	11%	-52%	0%	20%	29%	0%	0%	-11%	0%	2%	-4%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	-42%	1%	5%	-1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	-519%*	0%	0%	-1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	-8%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	123%	27%	0%	0%	-7%	0%	18%	15%	0%	16%	-2%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	-141%	29%	13%	34%	13%	49%	-176%	38%	7%	44%	10%	50%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	68%	63%	-1184%	308%	915%	-43%	23%	162%	321%	249%	1%	562%
Switzerland	-7%	-6%	84%	-1%	40%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

* Small underlying values

Table 28: Inconsistencies between quarterly and annual FDI income (%)

	EXTRA-EU28						REST OF THE WORLD					
	CREDIT			DEBIT			CREDIT			DEBIT		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
EU-28	-1%	-1%	-4%	0%	-1%	-3%						
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	:	:	0%	0%	1%	0%	:	:	0%	1%	1%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	-4%	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-9%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	127%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	-8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	36%	28%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	11%	0%	13%	9%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	-3%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	-5%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	-34%	-47%	-143%	3%	-31%	-124%	-10%	-9%	-1%	-29%	2%	21%
Switzerland	0%	-1%	12%	0%	1%	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 29: Inconsistencies between monthly and quarterly BOP, goods and services (%)

	EXTRA-EU28								REST OF THE WORLD							
	GOODS				SERVICES				GOODS				SERVICES			
	CREDIT		DEBIT		CREDIT		DEBIT		CREDIT		DEBIT		CREDIT		DEBIT	
	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2
EU-28	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	2%	1%	-13%	-15%	-3%	-39%	-21%	-22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	-2%	-15%	0%	-5%	3%	-2%	2%	-3%	-1%	-9%	0%	-2%	4%	1%	1%	2%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 30: Inconsistencies between monthly and quarterly BOP, primary and secondary income (%)

	PRIMARY INCOME				SECONDARY INCOME							
	REST OF THE WORLD				EXTRA-EU28				REST OF THE WORLD			
	CREDIT		DEBIT		CREDIT		DEBIT		CREDIT		DEBIT	
	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2	2018Q1	2018Q2
EU-28*	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	-6%	-1%	0%	0%	-100%	-1%	-1%	0%	-11%	0%	0%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	5%	3%	2%	7%	1%	-1%	1%	0%	1%	-2%	0%	-4%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

* Counterpart area Extra-EU28

Table 31: Consistency between BOP and IIP data - share of explained changes in the underlying IIP for counterpart Rest of the World (%)

	Direct investment		Portfolio investment		Other investment	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
EU median	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgaria	99	100	99	100	99	99
Czechia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Denmark	100	94	100	100	97	100
Germany	100	100	100	100	100	100
Estonia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Greece	100	100	100	100	100	100
Spain	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	100	100	100	100	100	100
Croatia	96	100	97	92	100	95
Italy	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cyprus	100	100	100	100	100	100
Latvia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lithuania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Luxembourg	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hungary	100	100	100	100	100	100
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	100	100	100	100	100	100
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	100	100	100	100	100	100
Romania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Slovenia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Slovakia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 32: Average relative error in relation to the current account (%)

	2013Q3-2016Q2	2014Q3-2017Q2	2015Q3-2018Q2
75%	5%	5%	5%
median	3%	3%	3%
25%	2%	2%	2%
EU-28	5%	9%	9%
Belgium	1%	1%	1%
Bulgaria	5%	6%	6%
Czechia	2%	2%	2%
Denmark	12%	8%	5%
Germany	3%	3%	2%
Estonia	1%	1%	1%
Ireland	4%	6%	6%
Greece	4%	3%	3%
Spain	3%	3%	3%
France	4%	5%	5%
Croatia	8%	8%	7%
Italy	6%	5%	4%
Cyprus	9%	6%	5%
Latvia	2%	1%	2%
Lithuania	4%	4%	3%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	2%	2%	2%
Malta	5%	4%	3%
Netherlands	2%	1%	1%
Austria	3%	4%	3%
Poland	3%	3%	3%
Portugal	1%	1%	1%
Romania	3%	3%	2%
Slovenia	2%	2%	3%
Slovakia	3%	3%	3%
Finland	14%	16%	17%
Sweden	12%	14%	13%
United Kingdom	5%	3%	3%
Iceland	9%	10%	8%
Norway	12%	12%	12%
Switzerland	6%	5%	7%

Table 33: Cumulative relative errors and omissions in relation to current account (%)

	2013Q3-2016Q2	2014Q3-2017Q2	2015Q3-2018Q2
75%	0%	0%	0%
median	-1%	0%	0%
25%	-2%	-2%	-2%
EU-28	0%	1%	1%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	-1%	0%	1%
Czechia	0%	1%	1%
Denmark	-8%	-6%	-5%
Germany	2%	1%	0%
Estonia	-1%	0%	0%
Ireland	-1%	-1%	-1%
Greece	2%	2%	2%
Spain	1%	0%	0%
France	-1%	0%	0%
Croatia	-6%	-4%	-3%
Italy	1%	1%	2%
Cyprus	1%	0%	0%
Latvia	1%	1%	1%
Lithuania	-2%	-2%	-1%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	-2%	-2%	-2%
Malta	0%	-1%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%
Austria	-1%	-1%	-1%
Poland	-3%	-3%	-3%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	-1%	-1%	-1%
Slovakia	-4%	-3%	-2%
Finland	-3%	-3%	-4%
Sweden	-7%	-7%	-7%
United Kingdom	-1%	0%	0%
Iceland	-3%	-2%	-1%
Norway	-4%	-2%	-2%
Switzerland	5%	2%	1%

Table 34: Average relative error in relation to the IIP (%)

	2013Q3-2016Q2	2014Q3-2017Q2	2015Q3-2018Q2
75%	1%	0%	0%
median	0%	0%	0%
25%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	1%	1%	1%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	1%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%
Greece	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	1%	1%	1%
Italy	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	1%	1%	1%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%
Poland	1%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%
Romania	1%	1%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	1%	1%	1%
Finland	0%	1%	1%
Sweden	1%	1%	1%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	0%
Iceland	0%	1%	1%
Norway	0%	0%	0%
Switzerland	0%	0%	0%

Table 35: BOP (merchandise trade on BOP basis/ITGS directional reliability, 2015Q3-2018Q2 (%))

	Exports/Goods Credits		Imports/Goods Debits	
	Extra-EU28	Rest of the World	Extra-EU28	Rest of the World
EU-28	100%	:	92%	:
EU-28 median	92%	96%	92%	100%
Belgium	92%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	92%	100%	92%	100%
Czechia	100%	92%	75%	100%
Denmark	83%	100%	100%	75%
Germany	100%	92%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	92%	75%	75%
Ireland	50%	50%	67%	92%
Greece	100%	100%	83%	100%
Spain	100%	100%	100%	100%
France	100%	100%	75%	100%
Croatia	83%	83%	100%	92%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	92%
Cyprus	83%	92%	92%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	92%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	92%	100%
Luxembourg	75%	92%	100%	100%
Hungary	75%	100%	92%	92%
Malta	67%	58%	50%	58%
Netherlands	83%	83%	83%	92%
Austria	92%	83%	75%	92%
Poland	100%	83%	100%	100%
Portugal	100%	100%	92%	100%
Romania	75%	100%	100%	92%
Slovenia	92%	100%	67%	100%
Slovakia	100%	92%	100%	100%
Finland	92%	92%	100%	83%
Sweden	100%	100%	75%	100%
United Kingdom	83%	92%	67%	67%
Iceland	100%	92%	100%	100%
Norway	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	75%	75%	75%	58%

Table 36: Inconsistencies between BOP and sector accounts, 2015Q3-2018Q2 (%)

	Goods	Services	Compensation of employees	Investment income	Secondary income
EU-28	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
EU-28 median	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Belgium	0,1%	-0,3%	0,0%	0,2%	11,6%
Bulgaria	0,0%	-1,9%	0,2%	36,4%	-2,7%
Czechia	-0,1%	-0,5%	-0,4%	-11,1%	-14,0%
Denmark	0,0%	1,3%	-0,1%	1,2%	1,0%
Germany	0,0%	0,4%	8,6%	0,6%	6,9%
Estonia	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,4%
Ireland	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,4%	1,0%
Greece	-9,7%	3,2%	-10,9%	-1,1%	1,2%
Spain	0,0%	0,5%	0,0%	-0,1%	4,5%
France	0,3%	11,8%	0,2%	-2,4%	5,5%
Croatia	;	;	;	;	;
Italy	0,0%	0,5%	0,0%	1,1%	-0,1%
Cyprus	0,5%	-0,3%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%
Latvia	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Lithuania	0,0%	0,0%	-0,6%	-0,2%	-3,1%
Luxembourg	-1,2%	-18,7%	;	;	;
Hungary	0,0%	-0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Malta	-2,4%	0,9%	-3,2%	0,0%	;
Netherlands	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,6%
Austria	0,2%	-0,2%	0,0%	-0,4%	0,0%
Poland	0,6%	0,0%	0,3%	2,6%	-9,3%
Portugal	-5,4%	17,9%	0,0%	0,6%	-11,5%
Romania	0,1%	-0,3%	-70,7%	-8,2%	-3,8%
Slovenia	0,0%	0,7%	0,0%	-0,9%	1,7%
Slovakia	-1,4%	3,7%	-9,2%	1,8%	-41,5%
Finland	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	-2,1%	1,6%
Sweden	-0,9%	-2,1%	-6,7%	-2,7%	1,4%
United Kingdom	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Iceland	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Norway	-1,4%	1,7%	0,0%	1,5%	2,0%
Switzerland	;	;	;	;	;