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In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue with Regional Partners on 13 May 2025, delegations will find attached the "EFC progress report on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Regional Partners (Western Balkans Partners, Türkiye, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) 2025".



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

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**EFC progress report
on economic, monetary and financial statistics
for the Regional Partners (Western Balkans Partners,
Türkiye, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine)**

2025

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1. Executive summary

This report presents the progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye and Kosovo* in the priority areas of economic, monetary and financial statistics during 2024. Additionally, this report reflects on the state of play of statistical cooperation with Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova (hereinafter 'Moldova') and Georgia.

In 2024, the Western Balkans and Türkiye moved closer to achieving the objectives of the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics. Given the importance of reliable and up-to-date data (as underlined at the economic policy dialogue meeting), its full implementation should continue to take utmost priority.

Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to transmit national accounts main aggregates data, but with limited progress as regards timeliness and completeness. Bosnia and Herzegovina made progress on balance of payments and the international investment position by harmonising the timeliness of data transmissions with the EU requirements. In 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina started providing monthly unemployment statistics to Eurostat. It has also transmitted Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data. Bosnia and Herzegovina has still not provided harmonised indices of consumer prices, supply, use and input-output tables, foreign direct investment statistics, and monthly balance of payments data. Further data gaps exist in the fields of national accounts, excessive deficit procedure and government finance statistics, short-term business statistics and international trade in goods statistics (regarding trade by enterprise characteristics). Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to make further alignment with the new requirements in short-term business statistics, as well as progress in the field of monetary and financial statistics. Efforts should be pursued to improve the coverage and timeliness of all relevant statistics, with special emphasis on national accounts, excessive deficit procedure and government finance statistics.

Montenegro regularly updated the quarterly national accounts on Gross Domestic Product data, slightly improving timeliness. Montenegro significantly improved the timeliness of international investment position data transmissions and of international trade in services statistics. Montenegro has provided supply and use tables for several years and input-output tables for 2015, but data gaps remain. It does not provide any excessive deficit procedure and government finance

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

statistics, Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data, harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates, international trade in goods (regarding trade by enterprise characteristics) and monthly balance of payments. On the other hand, Montenegro has successfully filled in the previously missing periods for its quarterly international investment position, ensuring the time series is now continuous. Montenegro needs further alignment with new requirements in short-term business statistics, although improvements were made in the compliance of several indicators. Data gaps and timeliness issues remained in national accounts, research and development statistics, labour market statistics and short-term business statistics. Montenegro should establish a compilation system and intensify its work towards the transmission of excessive deficit procedure notifications and government finance statistics. Monetary and financial statistics also need further attention. Efforts should also be pursued to improve the coverage of the international trade in services statistics and foreign direct investment data.

North Macedonia complies with transmission requirements for harmonised indices of consumer prices. It enhanced the timeliness of the monthly balance of payments, now being fully compliant with transmission requirements. It updated and improved annual and quarterly national accounts series, however some data are still missing (e.g. annual and quarterly employment in hours worked). North Macedonia completed regional accounts indicators at NUTS level 3, however, issues relating to data confidentiality remain. While North Macedonia made some progress in reporting on government deficit and debt statistics, further progress is needed regarding adherence to excessive deficit procedure methodology in terms of sectorisation and completeness of EDP and government finance statistics data. North Macedonia has not removed flags preventing the publication of government finance statistics data, in contrast to previous commitments, and is invited to do so at the earliest opportunity. North Macedonia provided a new indicator for short-term business statistics. Gaps still remain in the areas of supply, use and input-output tables, international trade in services statistics, foreign direct investment statistics, research and development statistics, labour market statistics (e.g. Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data) and short-term business statistics. North Macedonia did not provide international trade in goods statistics (regarding trade by enterprise characteristics) for 2023. North Macedonia also needs to improve the timeliness of business register statistics and to align with the new requirements in short-term business statistics.

Albania complies with transmission requirements for international trade in services statistics. Albania has improved the completeness of its monthly detailed international trade in goods statistics, although issues of data confidentiality and implementation of 8-digit CN codes remain.

Albania participated in the EU coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts and carried out a partial benchmark revision, but still needs to close data gaps and improve both timeliness and the length of time series. For regional accounts, Albania still needs to close gaps in missing or incomplete series and remove the flags preventing publication, while no data were transmitted in 2024. While Albania has improved the status and the timeliness of excessive deficit procedure notifications and the coverage of government finance statistics, further improvements are needed concerning methodology, coverage and timeliness for both areas and it should remove the flags preventing the publication of government finance statistics data at the earliest opportunity, in line with previous commitments. Albania improved completeness of short-term business statistics and successfully implemented the new European business statistics data transmission format for international trade in goods statistics by invoicing currency, however, data gaps remain for business statistics, and it still needs to align with the new requirements. Albania does not provide labour market statistics, harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates and administered prices, and monthly balance of payments data. Data gaps also remain in the areas of research and development statistics, international trade in goods statistics (regarding trade by enterprise characteristics), foreign direct investment statistics and the international investment position.

Serbia has reached a good level of compliance in many areas. Serbia participated in the EU coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts and carried out a benchmark revision, covering almost all transmitted data sets and the complete time series. It fully complies with transmission requirements in the areas of harmonised indices of consumer prices, in supply, use and input-output tables, research and development statistics, balance of payments and the international investment position. However, further efforts are needed to achieve the full implementation of the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010) transmission programme in the areas of government finance statistics and excessive deficit procedure notifications as well as Serbia needs to provide information on the substantial revisions undertaken in the national accounts benchmark revision. Serbia made progress in regional accounts, but still needs to close some gaps. It has transmitted Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data. Serbia needs to address missing or incomplete data series in the areas of international trade in services statistics, foreign direct investment statistics, labour market statistics and short-term business statistics, and further progress is needed in the alignment with the requirements in short-term business statistics for services.

Türkiye made progress in national accounts by providing new time series, but data gaps still exist in regional accounts, and supply, use and input-output tables. Additionally, some data are still flagged as non-publishable. While Türkiye continued to gradually improve the quality and timeliness of the transmission of excessive deficit procedure data, it should continue to pay attention to the completeness of the transmission of excessive deficit procedure notifications and government finance statistics, and address remaining methodological issues. Türkiye has progressed with the new requirements in short-term business statistics and transmitted Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data, but still needs to make improvements in the areas of labour market statistics, as well as international trade in goods statistics (regarding trade by enterprise characteristics) and provide international trade in services statistics data for years 2019-2021. Türkiye does not provide harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates and administered prices, although harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates are currently under development. Türkiye does not provide monthly balance of payments, and data gaps remain in the areas of the international investment position and foreign direct investment statistics.

Kosovo successfully implemented the new European business statistics data transmission format for international trade in goods statistics (regarding trade by invoicing currency, TIC) and transmitted 2023 TIC data to Eurostat. However, data for several statistical domains such as regional accounts, short-term business statistics, labour market statistics and research and development statistics are still missing. Kosovo does not transmit harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates and administered prices, monthly balance of payments and business register statistics. Kosovo should continue efforts towards compiling a complete set of annual and quarterly national accounts. No progress has been made in reporting of the excessive deficit procedure notification tables and government finance statistics, and no data was transmitted to Eurostat during 2024. Kosovo should improve the availability and coverage of data and continue methodological work in this area. Large data gaps also remain in supply, use and input-output tables and in foreign direct investment statistics for SPEs.

Eurostat and the European Central Bank (ECB) have been undertaking substantial efforts to establish collaboration at working level with **Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine** in the fields of economic, monetary and financial statistics. Contacts between Eurostat units and Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have been established, and countries are in the process of setting up workplans to initiate data transmissions in most fields of economic statistics. Data transmissions have been received for monthly detailed data on international trade in goods statistics. However,

the transmitted data were only partially compliant with the requirements in terms of the format and content requested from enlargement countries. Ukraine has made good progress in starting short-term business statistics data transmissions, and Georgia transmitted harmonised indices of consumer prices. Ukraine has been producing national accounts data aligned to ESA 2010 since 2014, however, no data has yet been provided to Eurostat. All three countries have been invited to send delegates to Eurostat Expert Group meetings since the beginning of 2023. Cooperation in the field of monetary and financial statistics with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine is also still in its infancy, with first contacts being made.

2. Introduction

Representatives of the EU Member States, the Western Balkans Partners and Türkiye, the European Commission and the European Central Bank, as well as representatives of the central banks of the Western Balkans Partners and Türkiye, have been meeting annually for their economic policy dialogue to review the developments assessed in a *progress report on the action plan on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Western Balkans and Türkiye*.

In their joint conclusions issued on 14 May 2024¹ they noted that the Western Balkans Partners and Türkiye had made progress in meeting statistical requirements, but that additional efforts were still needed in some areas.

Sections 3 and 4 of this report assess the subsequent progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye and Kosovo in specific areas.

In particular, section 3 focuses on part A of the action plan (economic statistics and structural indicators), for which information is collected mainly via national statistical institutes (NSIs) and/or central banks. There are headline targets at EU level for the key areas of the action plan: annual national accounts, government debt and deficit, annual government finance statistics (GFS), convergence criteria, structural indicators and short-term business statistics (STS). Supply, use, and input-output tables have been added since 2024. They form part of the ESA 2010 transmission programme, with which partners will be required to comply. Business registers have also been added to the current report. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European business statistics², the partners will be required to set up and harmonise the national statistical business registers, which serve as a basis for the preparation and coordination of surveys and as a source of information for the statistical analysis of the business population and its demography, for the use of administrative data, and for the identification and construction of statistical units.

In each case, a distinction is made between:

- **annual statistics and indicators**, i.e. annual national accounts, regional accounts, supply, use and input-output tables, government deficit and debt statistics for the excessive deficit procedure, annual government finance statistics, annual international trade in services statistics, foreign direct investment statistics and research and development statistics; and
- **infra-annual statistics and indicators**, i.e. quarterly national accounts, quarterly government finance statistics labour market statistics, harmonised index of consumer prices,

¹ [Western Balkans and Türkiye: Joint conclusions of the economic and financial dialogue of 14 May 2024 | EEAS](#)

² [Regulation - 2019/2152 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

short-term business statistics, international trade in goods statistics, monthly and quarterly balance of payments and quarterly international investment position data.

Section 4 presents developments as regards monetary and some financial statistics.

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

In line with the Commission's 2023 Communication on EU Enlargement Policy, published on 8 November 2023, which states the inclusion of Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine in the Commission's regular enlargement package, this report also discusses the state of play of statistical cooperation with these countries. Since contacts between Eurostat, the ECB and these countries are still in early stages and data transmissions so far have been very limited, these countries are covered in a separate section (Section 5).

This stocktaking reflects developments and data transmitted by the end of December 2024. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

3. Economic statistics in the Western Balkans Partners and Türkiye

3.1. Annual economic statistics

Annual national accounts

In 2024, an EU coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts, that is scheduled every five years following guidelines of the Harmonised European Revision Policy (HERP), took place. Albania and Serbia participated in this coordinated exercise.

All partners covered **annual national accounts** (main aggregates) data using the European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010). All partners provide data for most variables of the output and expenditure approaches in current and previous year's prices and in chain-linked volumes.

All partners provide gross domestic product (GDP) by income approach in current prices, except Kosovo that only transmitted data until reference year 2021. Coverage continued to improve slightly for the delivery of some expenditure variables. About half of the partners provided population and employment data as well as employment by industry in the national accounts framework (with time series shorter than expected). A general remaining issue of the national accounts data transmissions is the length and timeliness of series, as most partners do not send series starting from 1995 as required by ESA 2010. Only Albania and Serbia send data from 1995, while Türkiye does so from 1998. Some partners face also difficulties to transmit data for latest reference periods. In most cases, efforts need also to be stepped up as regards the coverage and timeliness of annual national accounts in all areas, with special regard to the transmission of all tables according to T+2 months deadline. The biggest room for improvement is in the area of employment, especially in hours worked. While partners also started to transmit detailed aggregates by industry and expenditure breakdowns, most of them still need to substantially expand their transmissions, and start the transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. Data are often still flagged as not for publication, mostly for employment.

North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye sent annual non-financial sector accounts (NFSA) data to Eurostat in 2024. The data exhibited different levels of timeliness and completeness. Serbia and Türkiye transmitted the most complete datasets. North Macedonia transmitted NFSA up to 2022 in December 2024³. Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo should aim to compile and transmit

³ The first transmission by North Macedonia was rejected by EDAMIS due to an internal error. Therefore, the data had to be resent in January 2025.

publishable data. All partners are encouraged to continue their efforts to improve their NFSA transmissions.

Partners should also continue efforts to close remaining gaps for annual financial accounts (North Macedonia, Albania and Türkiye) or to start their compilation and transmit data to Eurostat. All partners still need to start compiling pension entitlements tables.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina continued with data transmissions for main aggregates, but without significant improvements as regards timeliness and completeness. The transmission of GDP data according to T+2 months deadline remains a challenge (+35 days).	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for population, employment by national and domestic concepts and in hours worked by industry and for exports and imports of goods and services by Member States/third countries. Further improvements should be made for timeliness and the length of time series. With respect to other main aggregates, Bosnia and Herzegovina still needs to provide detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns of value added and its components (T0301) in previous year's prices and chain-linked volumes and start transmissions of capital stocks and balance sheets data. Bosnia and Herzegovina is invited to transmit GDP by income approach without flags preventing publication when implementing the next benchmark revision. Bosnia and Herzegovina should start compiling annual non-financial sector accounts, annual financial accounts and pension entitlements tables and transmit them to Eurostat.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
ME	Montenegro updated the time series slightly improving the timeliness of the first annual data transmission (but data were still transmitted 13 days after the deadline).	<p>Montenegro should continue efforts to meet the deadline of the first annual transmission, close remaining gaps for expenditure variables and provide employment data by industry in hours worked. In addition, Montenegro should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of a large part of the data.</p> <p>With respect to further main aggregates, Montenegro still needs to strongly expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start the compilation of balance sheets.</p> <p>Montenegro should continue efforts to regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts, work further on the completeness of the datasets (in particular, concerning S13) and increasing the time series coverage.</p> <p>Montenegro is working on the compilation of annual financial accounts. Montenegro should start compiling pension entitlements tables.</p>

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
MK	<p>North Macedonia made improvements regarding the compilation of missing and incomplete data and made significant progress in meeting the second transmission deadline. It transmitted the annual tables of GDP by different approaches and employment by persons up to 2023. North Macedonia eliminated flags for employment data. North Macedonia transmitted NFSA up to 2022 at the end of the year.</p>	<p>North Macedonia should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for two series of gross fixed capital formation by asset, employment by industry in hours worked and make further efforts on timeliness for the first transmission (delayed by 6 days). North Macedonia should also further improve the length of time series. North Macedonia should continue efforts to remove remaining flags preventing publication of data.</p> <p>With respect to further main aggregates, North Macedonia still needs to substantially expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets.</p> <p>North Macedonia should continue efforts to regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts, work further on the completeness of the datasets to address internal and cross domain inconsistencies, so that many tables could not be validated in due time, and increase the length of the time series and completeness of the full set of accounts</p> <p>North Macedonia should improve the compilation of annual financial accounts and start compiling pension entitlements tables.</p>

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
AL	<p>Albania participated in the coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts but only for the years 2018-2023.⁴</p> <p>Albania transmitted annual non-financial sector accounts for time series 2013-2023. The dataset is not yet publishable. Previously transmitted data for 2013-2018 are currently published on Eurostat's webpage.</p>	<p>Albania should continue efforts to complete its benchmark revision and to close remaining gaps for GDP data on the income side (the series start from 2018), to update the employment data (the latest data available up to 2022) and to remove flags preventing publication of employment, self-employed and employees data.</p> <p>Albania should continue efforts to improve timeliness. It continued to transmit annual data more than one month after T+2 months legal deadline.</p> <p>With respect to further main aggregates, Albania still needs to complete its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets.</p> <p>Albania should continue efforts to regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts, work further on providing publishable data, improving the completeness of datasets and the timeliness of transmission.</p> <p>Albania should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for annual financial accounts tables and should start compiling pension entitlements tables.</p>
RS	<p>Serbia participated in the coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts, leading to an upwards revision of the nominal GDP, and continued to transmit annual data on time.</p> <p>Serbia provided non-financial sector accounts for 2005-2023.</p>	<p>Serbia should continue efforts to provide users with information on the benchmark revision, with special emphasis on the size of revisions.</p> <p>Serbia should continue efforts to fill the gaps for cross-classification of fixed assets by industry and by non-financial fixed asset and to transmit the balance sheet for non-financial assets data.</p> <p>Serbia is invited to continue its efforts for improved completeness and timeliness of the annual non-financial sector accounts.</p> <p>Serbia should start compiling annual financial accounts for all sectors and pension entitlements tables.</p>

⁴ The benchmark revision for the whole time series is expected to be implemented end-March 2025.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
TR	<p>Türkiye continued to transmit data for main aggregates. Timeliness was improved for T+9 months, but transmission for T+2 months had some delays. Türkiye transmitted non-financial sector accounts data for 2009-2023.</p>	<p>Türkiye should continue efforts to improve timeliness of T+2 months data transmission and close remaining gaps in reporting annual national accounts data for the gross fixed capital formation asset breakdown and start to transmit employment data by national and domestic concepts. Türkiye should also further improve the length of time series and continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data.</p> <p>With respect to additional main aggregates, Türkiye still needs to strongly expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets.</p> <p>Türkiye should continue its efforts to correct any remaining inconsistency in annual non-financial sector accounts.</p> <p>Türkiye should continue efforts to close the few remaining gaps for annual financial accounts tables and should start compiling pension entitlements tables.</p>

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
XK	Kosovo transmitted only GDP data by production and expenditure approach (except the breakdown by assets). Timeliness improved for T+9 months but had 28 days delays for T+2 months.	<p>Kosovo should continue efforts to improve timeliness for T+2 months data transmission and close remaining gaps for annual national accounts. Kosovo should re-start with estimates for previously transmitted data. Kosovo should increase the length of time series mainly for income components, population and employment. Furthermore, it should work on removing flags preventing the publication of the annual data on income, population and employment in persons.</p> <p>With respect to further main aggregates, Kosovo still needs to step up efforts and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets.</p> <p>Kosovo should continue efforts to regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts, work further on the completeness of the datasets, increase the length of time series, correct accounting inconsistencies and the cross-domain discrepancies with annual non-financial sector accounts data.</p> <p>Kosovo should start compiling annual financial accounts and pension entitlements tables.</p>

Regional accounts

North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye provided regional accounts data in 2024. However, there are still considerable gaps in the reported figures, and they should step up efforts to improve the coverage of indicators other than gross value added (GVA) and population, for example for employment data and household accounts. Albania and Kosovo did not transmit any data in 2024. Bosnia and Herzegovina has no final official agreement with the Commission on statistical regions at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels, with only a provisional working arrangement for NUTS 2 codes. [Regulation \(EU\) 2023/734](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council applies for Member States as from September 2024. Therefore, partners composed of only one NUTS level 2 or 3 territorial unit as defined in the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics in [Regulation \(EC\) 1059/2003](#) are equally not obliged to provide the variables for NUTS level 2 or 3, correspondingly. This means that Montenegro does not need to transmit regional accounts data, while North Macedonia and Kosovo need to transmit data at NUTS 3 level.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
MK	North Macedonia closed the gap in data on employees in persons	North Macedonia should continue efforts to remove remaining flags preventing publication of data.
AL	None	Albania should continue efforts to improve coverage in employment data and households accounts. Albania should also improve the quality of time series in compensation of employees and gross fixed capital formation.
RS	Serbia carried out the benchmark revision and continued to transmit data on time. Serbia decreased the gap in household accounts while closed the gaps of the remaining series.	Serbia should continue the efforts to improve the coverage and remove flags preventing publication of household accounts.
TR	Türkiye transmitted limited regional series.	Türkiye should continue efforts to extend the length of time series for gross value added, population, compensation of employees and household accounts. Türkiye should start working on employment and gross fixed capital formation data and should make efforts to remove flags preventing publication.
XK	None	Kosovo should make efforts to provide regional data in relevant tables.

Supply, use and input-output tables (SUIOT)

In 2024, **SUIOT** were transmitted by Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania and Serbia. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Türkiye and Kosovo did not transmit data. Whereas Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, and Serbia made significant progress and/or are already compliant with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, more efforts are needed from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo to produce and transmit SUIOT. In addition, Montenegro, Türkiye and Kosovo tend to flag their data as non-publishable. It is recommended that these partners make their data available to users. Serbia and Türkiye have provided already specific metadata.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	None	Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to transmit SUIOT to Eurostat. The complete set of Tables 15, 16, and 17 required by the ESA transmission programme is missing.
ME	Montenegro transmitted tables T1500, T1600, T1610-12, T1620, and T1630-34 in current and previous year's prices for reference year 2018. Montenegro	For compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, Montenegro still needs to transmit the annual tables T1500 and T1600 in current prices (2010-2012, 2019-

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
	also transmitted input-output tables T1700-T1900 in current prices for 2015. Updated supply and use tables were re-transmitted for the period 2013-2017.	2021) and in previous year's prices (2019-2021) as well as the 5-yearly tables T1610-12, T1620, T1630 in current prices (2010, 2020) and tables T1700/50-1900/50 in current prices (2010, and 2020). The tables transmitted so far still contain a few data gaps and are flagged as non-publishable.
MK	North Macedonia transmitted tables T1500 and T1600 in current and previous year's prices for 2021.	For compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, North Macedonia still needs to transmit: a) annual tables T1500 and T1600 in previous year's prices (2015-2019) as well as b) 5-yearly tables T1620 and T1630 in current prices (2010 and 2015) and T1610-12 and T1700/50-1900/50 in current prices (2010). The tables transmitted so far still contain data gaps. The tables in previous year's prices are flagged as non-publishable.
AL	Albania transmitted and re-transmitted many tables: a) annual tables T1500 and T1600 in current prices for 2018-2023 and in previous year's prices for 2019-2023, as well as b) 5-yearly tables T1610-12, T1620, T1630-34, and T1700/50-T1900/50 in current prices for 2020.	Albania is compliant with the ESA 2010 transmission programme; however, data before 2018 are still flagged as non-publishable.
RS	Serbia transmitted and re-transmitted many tables: a) annual tables T1500 and T1600 in current prices for the time series 2010-2021 and in previous year's prices for the time series 2015-2021, as well as b) 5-yearly tables T1610-12, T1620, T1630-34 and T1700/50-T1900/50 in current prices for 2010, 2015, 2020. Serbia has also provided specific metadata for the transmitted tables.	Serbia is compliant with the ESA 2010 transmission programme; however, a few data gaps persist, e.g. regarding value-added components in the third quadrant of the use table.
TR	Türkiye did not transmit supply, use and input-output tables in 2024, but provided specific metadata for the tables transmitted in earlier years.	For compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, Türkiye still needs to transmit the 5-yearly tables T1610-12, T1620, T1630, and T1700/50-T1900/50 for 2010 and 2020. The data are generally flagged as non-publishable.
XK	None	For compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, Kosovo still needs to transmit: a) annual tables T1500 and T1600 in current prices for the periods 2010-2012 and 2017-2020 and in previous year's prices for the period 2015-2020 and b) all 5-yearly tables except T1610, T1620, T1630, and

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
		T1700/50-1900/50 in current prices for 2015. Most transmitted data are flagged as non-publishable.

Government deficit and debt statistics

On annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, there are still notable data gaps and methodological issues, although some progress has been made. The coverage and compliance vary across the region. All partners, except Montenegro, have been submitting Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) notification tables on a biannual basis. Montenegro's transmissions had been irregular in the past, with only headlines figures transmitted, so no assessment of compliance could be made, and no data was transmitted in recent years.

As regards Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, a rather slow pace of improving adherence to the methodology and data transmissions required under ESA 2010 was observed in 2024.

In addition, North Macedonia and Albania flag their data as experimental and non-publishable. Eurostat urges these countries to remove flags preventing publication of GFS data in order to make their data available to users.

In all cases, efforts should be stepped up to meet the methodological and legislative requirements in line with ESA 2010, notably as regards the elimination of any gaps in the sector coverage and implementation of the accrual principle. Further efforts should focus on ensuring the full completion of EDP tables and improving the completion of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables as well as other relevant statistical information needed for data quality assessment, including the EDP inventory.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	While Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to provide EDP data on a biannual basis to Eurostat, a very limited improvement of the quality of data was observed.	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina should intensify efforts to comply with ESA 2010, in particular to improve sector coverage, timeliness and coverage of EDP data transmissions and to further improve the coverage of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables.</p> <p>Progress needs to be made in the general government sector delimitation and in the inter-institutional cooperation and creation of the working group.</p> <p>In particular, Bosnia and Herzegovina should improve, without delay, the cooperation among the statistical authorities involved in the EDP data compilation in order to obtain relevant data and to respond to Eurostat's requests for clarification.</p>
ME	None	<p>No tables are transmitted to Eurostat. Montenegro should intensify efforts to set up a compilation system (by establishing prerequisites such as sectorisation and data sources) in order to meet legislative requirements and provide EDP data and other relevant questionnaires to Eurostat on a biannual basis.</p>
MK	North Macedonia made some progress, in the recording of revenue and expenditure on an accrual basis, in particular for taxes (value added tax) and gross fixed capital formation. North Macedonia started to work on accrual adjustments for social contributions and salaries.	<p>North Macedonia should intensify efforts in order to reach compliance with ESA 2010 and to remove flags preventing the publication of the GFS data. The consistent implementation of the accrual principle and long-standing open issues related to the sectorisation of units should be resolved (notably by including a large entity with a substantial impact on deficit and debt in the government sector (Road National Company)).</p> <p>North Macedonia should also intensify efforts to compile the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables and other relevant questionnaires. The relevant institutions involved in the compilation of the EDP reporting should closely cooperate with the main aim to improve the coverage and consistency of EDP reporting. The lack of sufficient qualified personnel in the NSI should be addressed.</p>

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
AL	Albania has implemented the 2024 benchmark revision of national accounts for the time series 2018 – 2023, including GFS data. Albania made further progress in the implementation of the accrual principle and the consolidation in the compilation of deficit and debt data. Some limited progress has been made in the compilation of the Questionnaire relating to the EDP tables.	Albania should continue efforts to compile and transmit EDP data fully consistent with ESA 2010 and should remove flags preventing publication of GFS data. Coverage of the Questionnaire relating to the EDP tables and other annexes should be further improved. Further methodological work is expected to fully adhere to ESA 2010, in particular the implementation of the accrual principle (notably for the recording of military equipment, PPPs and concessions), and improving the quality of data, in particular in EDP table 3.
RS	Serbia has implemented the 2024 benchmark revision of national accounts and removed the flags preventing the publication of GFS data. Serbia continued to gradually expand the coverage of the questionnaire relating to EDP tables and provided also other relevant questionnaires.	Serbia should continue efforts to compile and transmit EDP data fully consistent with ESA 2010. Serbia should also continue efforts to further improve the completeness of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables and the timeliness of the EDP data.
TR	Türkiye continued to gradually improve the quality and timeliness of the EDP data provided to Eurostat.	Türkiye should continue efforts to further adhere to ESA 2010, namely on sector classification of units and accrual adjustments. The coverage of EDP tables should be expanded, notably Table 4. Furthermore, Türkiye should improve the coverage of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables. Regarding the forthcoming benchmark revision in 2025, the statistical authorities should cooperate in order to identify the appropriate data sources for the new / reclassified unit in the general government financial and non-financial accounts, including the consolidation.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
XK	Kosovo paused the transmission of EDP data to Eurostat.	Kosovo should resume EDP transmissions. The relevant institutions involved in the compilation of the EDP reporting (namely the Ministry of Finance) should closely cooperate in order to re-establish the EDP reporting to Eurostat. Based on transmissions up to 2023, Kosovo needs to address the following issues: the coverage and timeliness of the EDP tables by subsectors, sector coverage, implementation of the sector reclassification of units (based on market/non-market test) in the EDP tables and not only cover budgetary units, sector coverage, methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010 and to start completing the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables. . .

Annual Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

As regards annual **GFS**, most partners are not providing all tables and the time coverage differs from one to the other.

Only Albania has provided all annual non-financial tables (main aggregates of general government, detailed taxes and social contributions and government expenditure by function). North Macedonia provided ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL data with a delay.

Kosovo did not transmit any GFS data to Eurostat in 2024, while Montenegro has not yet provided any GFS data through official transmission.

Nevertheless, some progress in terms of timeliness and coverage was made during 2024. For example, Serbia increased the coverage of ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL, covering now the period 1995-2023.

Serbia transmitted data on the structure of government debt (ESA table 28A).

In all cases, efforts should be stepped up to meet methodological and legislative requirements.

It is noted that annual GFS data for North Macedonia and Albania are still labelled as non-publishable and experimental. These countries are invited to establish transparency and remove flags preventing publication of data in order to make their data available to users.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina continued transmitting ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to comply with ESA 2010, in particular to improve sector coverage, timeliness and coverage. Issues related to access to data sources still need to be solved.
ME	None	Montenegro has not yet transmitted GFS data to Eurostat. Montenegro should strongly intensify efforts to meet legislative requirements, by developing data and adhering to ESA 2010.
MK	North Macedonia continued regular transmissions of ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL. The latest reference period covered is 2023.	North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve the timeliness of GFS data. North Macedonia is strongly encouraged to remove flags preventing publication of data, to improve the timeliness of the data and to proceed with completing the sector coverage of the general government sector.
AL	Albania increased the length of the annual GFS time series provided, covering now the period 2010-2023.	Albania should continue methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010, in particular, the implementation of the accrual principle, solving remaining consolidation issues, solving classification issues and improving the quality of the data. Albania should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data.
RS	Serbia continued regular transmissions of ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL and transmitted ESA table 28A. Progress in the GFS data consistency, as well as increased coverage of all GFS annual data from 1995 onwards was observed.	Serbia should undertake further efforts to ensure full adherence to ESA 2010.
TR	Türkiye continued transmitting ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL. Data available for Türkiye covers the period 2009-2023.	Türkiye should continue methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010. Capital transfers for capital injections should be made visible. Türkiye should develop ESA table 11. Timeliness of ESA table 2 should gradually be improved (t-1 reference year).
XK	Kosovo intermitted the transmission of GFS data to Eurostat.	Kosovo should resume regular transmissions of annual GFS data. Based on transmissions up to 2023, Kosovo needs to address the following issues: methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010 methodology, e sector coverage, timeliness, including the timeliness of revision of transmitted data and cross-table consistency within GFS.

In 2024, all partners transmitted **ITSS** data for year 2023. Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Albania, Türkiye and Kosovo also sent revised data for back years. All partners delivered their datasets on time or before the deadline, except Türkiye. Albania and Kosovo sent complete datasets; Serbia provided more data than in 2023, but the dataset was still not complete; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia transmitted data of the same coverage as last year. All the datasets received were fully consistent.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina sent the data on time. The data provided were fully consistent.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to collect the missing data and improve the completeness of the dataset.
ME	Montenegro sent the data before the deadline (T+24 days, 12 days earlier than last year). The data provided were fully consistent.	Montenegro should continue efforts to collect the missing data and improve the completeness of the dataset.
MK	North Macedonia sent the data on time. The data provided were fully consistent.	North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve the completeness of the dataset and provide a detailed geographical breakdown.
AL	Albania sent the data on time. There was no mandatory item missing. The data provided were fully consistent.	None
RS	Serbia sent the data 1 day before deadline. The quantity of data transmitted has improved but the dataset was not complete. The data provided were fully consistent.	Serbia should continue efforts to collect the missing data and to improve the completeness of the dataset.
TR	Türkiye sent the data for 2022 and 2023. There was one inconsistency in the data received which was resolved in the validation process.	Türkiye should make efforts to improve the timeliness and the completeness of the dataset. Türkiye should send the data for the years 2019-2021.
XK	Kosovo sent the data on time. There was no mandatory item missing. There were several inconsistencies in the data received which were resolved in the validation process.	None

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) statistics

For **FDI statistics**, all partners except Bosnia and Herzegovina reported data to Eurostat. The levels of detail varied, partly according to their ability to report FDI information on special purpose entities (SPEs), with/without fellow enterprises, activity details and FDI income data including reinvested earnings.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	No FDI data transmitted yet.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should transmit FDI data in accordance with the requirements defined in the Regulation (EC) 184/2005.
ME	Montenegro transmitted partial set of the FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.	Montenegro should undertake efforts to transmit FDI data by activity breakdowns, with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
MK	North Macedonia transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.	North Macedonia should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
AL	Albania transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.	Albania should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
RS	Serbia transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.	Serbia should try to send complete FDI data with all required SPE breakdowns, as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
TR	Türkiye transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum. Türkiye as well delivered the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.	Türkiye should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns and, when possible, include activities breakdowns in voluntary data collection on inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.
XK	Kosovo transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.	Kosovo should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.

Research and development (R&D) statistics

During 2024, four datasets were expected for the **R&D** domain:

- GBARD (Government Budget Allocations for R&D) preliminary 2023 data for the reference year 2023 with deadline in June 2024,
- R&D (R&D expenditure and R&D personnel) final data for the reference year 2022 with deadline in June 2024,
- R&D preliminary data for the reference year 2023 with deadline in October 2024,
- GBARD final data for the reference year 2023 with deadline in December 2024.

Serbia is fully compliant as regards the R&D domain, both for GBARD and R&D data.

Türkiye is not fully compliant as regards R&D statistics, since the R&D preliminary data with reference year 2023 have not been transmitted yet, however timeliness of final 2022 R&D data was very good. In term of completeness, Türkiye is almost compliant for R&D statistics as the data breakdown for NUTS 2 regions required for the R&D final data for reference year 2022 are missing. With regards to GBARD, Türkiye made progress in providing the National public funding to transnationally coordinated research required for GBARD data for the reference year 2023. Moreover, GBARD provisional data for the reference year 2024 were transmitted ahead of deadline.

Montenegro and North Macedonia have developed the GBARD statistics methodology but have yet to produce GBARD data. Therefore, both are non-compliant as regards GBARD data.

Montenegro remained non-compliant for R&D related data as it needs to improve the quality and the timeliness of the data. North Macedonia is not fully compliant for R&D data, as the final data for the reference year 2022 were transmitted ahead of the deadline, while the preliminary data for the reference year 2023 are missing.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is non-compliant as regards the R&D and GBARD data provision required for 2024. In particular, Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to provide GBARD preliminary and final data for the reference year 2023 as well as R&D final data for reference year 2022 and preliminary data for the reference year 2023.

Albania is not fully compliant as regards the GBARD final data for reference years 2022 and 2023: further efforts should be made to improve timeliness as the datasets containing the final data have not been transmitted by the deadlines. Moreover, the GBARD preliminary data are not transmitted. Completeness should be improved as GBARD national public funding to transnationally coordinated R&D data are missing. Although Albania is conducting R&D surveys, the R&D statistics has not been transmitted yet.

Kosovo has yet to provide data.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	No data transmission during 2024.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to improve the timeliness of the GBARD and R&D datasets. The GBARD preliminary and final data for the reference year 2023 should be transmitted. With regards to R&D, Bosnia Herzegovina has yet to transmit the final data for reference year 2022 as well as the

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
		preliminary data for the reference year 2023.
ME	No data transmission during 2024.	Montenegro should improve the timeliness of R&D data and the completeness of the dataset. The GBARD preliminary and final data for reference year 2023, the R&D final data for reference year 2022, as well as the R&D preliminary data for reference year 2023 should be transmitted.
MK	North Macedonia transmitted the R&D final data for the reference year 2022 in February 2024 via EDAMIS.	North Macedonia has yet to transmit GBARD preliminary and final data for reference year 2022. R&D preliminary data should be transmitted in a timely manner.
AL	With regard to GBARD final data, Albania transmitted the required datasets for reference year 2022 and attempted to provide data for the reference year 2023 in December 2024 via EDAMIS.	Albania is conducting R&D surveys but has yet to transmit R&D (GERD and PERS) data. With regards to GBARD, Albania should continue efforts to improve the timeliness on preliminary GBARD data, as well as the completeness of the GBARD national public funding to transnationally coordinated R&D data. Concerning R&D, Albania has yet to transmit final data for reference year 2022 and preliminary data for the reference year 2023.
RS	Serbia is fully compliant. Datasets were transmitted ahead of deadline.	None
TR	Türkiye is almost compliant in terms of timeliness. Türkiye transmitted GBARD preliminary and final data for the reference year 2023 ahead of the deadline, as well as GBARD preliminary data for the reference year 2024, by making progress in producing data on GBARD national public funding to transnationally coordinated R&D data. With regard to R&D, the final data for the reference year 2022 were transmitted in December 2023.	Türkiye should continue efforts to improve the completeness of the R&D national and regional data at NUTS level 2I. With regard to timeliness, Türkiye should continue efforts to transmit the preliminary data related to R&D.
XK	None	Kosovo has yet to provide data.

Business registers

All partners except Kosovo provide Eurostat with aggregated data and metadata for the national statistical business registers (SBR) in accordance with established deadlines and according to the

methodological and technical requirements. Eurostat publishes SBR metadata reports for the Western Balkans and Türkiye on the SBR dedicated section at Eurostat website.

In 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye transmitted the required data and metadata for the reference year 2022 in time, while North Macedonia transmitted data and metadata with a delay. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, and Türkiye improved the completeness of data compared to the data reported in 2023. In general, the SBR data are of sufficient quality, although countries should further improve in several quality dimensions.

Kosovo has not transmitted any data since 2017. Kosovo is therefore encouraged to step up efforts to provide SBR data according to the EBS legislation.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with established deadlines. Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should endeavour to further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.
ME	Montenegro transmitted the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with established deadlines. Montenegro continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.	Montenegro should endeavour to further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.
MK	North Macedonia continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.	North Macedonia should endeavour to further increase the timeliness of SBR data transmission and bring them fully in line with the established deadlines. North Macedonia should further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.
AL	Albania continued to transmit the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with established deadlines. Albania continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.	Albania should endeavour to further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.
RS	Serbia continued to transmit the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat were in accordance with established deadlines.	Serbia should endeavour to further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
	Serbia continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.	
TR	Türkiye continued to transmit the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with established deadlines. Türkiye continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.	Türkiye should endeavour to further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.
XK	None	Kosovo should restart transmitting SBR data and metadata to Eurostat.

3.2. Infra-annual economic statistics

Quarterly national accounts

In 2024, the Western Balkans and Türkiye continued to transmit data on regular basis without significant improvements in the coverage and timeliness of their quarterly main aggregates. They all transmitted at least some expenditure variables in non-seasonally and non-calendar day adjusted form. However, gaps still exist for some expenditure breakdowns as well as for income, population and employment data. Timeliness for output and expenditure of Serbia almost met the standard (T+60 days) deadlines of the ESA 2010 transmission programme⁵. Transmission of 2024Q3 results from Bosnia and Herzegovina arrived by end of December 2024 but could not be validated before January 2025. Only Serbia provided quarterly data on population and employment in persons and hours worked for the full time series. Substantial improvements in these areas are therefore still required for most partners in the region. More flags preventing publication of the data should be removed.

⁵ As set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) 549/2013

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted quarterly non-adjusted main aggregates by output and expenditure approaches. Seasonally adjusted series were provided in chain-linked volume only.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to improve timeliness as data for 2024Q3 were transmitted 27 days after the legal deadline. Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina should step up efforts to close remaining gaps for population, for employment and for exports and imports of goods (fob) and services, and for missing seasonally adjusted data at current prices. Further efforts are needed to improve the length of time series.
ME	Montenegro continued transmitting data on GDP series from the production, expenditure and income approach on regular basis but with more than 10 days after the legal deadline.	Montenegro should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables and provide updated population and employment data (latest data available up to 2023 Q4) and employment in hours worked. Montenegro should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of a large part of the data.
MK	North Macedonia continued transmitting data on regular basis but with more than two weeks after the legal deadline.	North Macedonia should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables, export and imports and employment data in hours worked. North Macedonia should transmit the data on regular basis and according to the legal deadlines of ESA 2010 Transmission Programme.
AL	Albania participated in the 2024 coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts and continued to transmit the GDP series from the production and expenditure approach. Data were transmitted 26 days after the legal deadline.	Albania should continue efforts to finalise its benchmark revision and to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables and should provide GDP by income, as well as population and employment quarterly data. Albania should also further improve timeliness and the length of time series.
RS	Serbia participated in the 2024 coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts. Serbia has gone through a successful process of removing all flags. Serbia is almost fully in line with the requirements of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme for main aggregates.	Serbia is expected to fill the remaining gaps present in gross fixed capital formation breakdown and complete time series of imports/exports of goods and services. Serbia should continue efforts to compile and publish quarterly non-financial sector accounts.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
TR	Türkiye extended the length of series for some variables in previous year's prices and transmitted new seasonally adjusted series.	Türkiye should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for expenditure variables, transmit all missing seasonal adjusted series and provide population and employment data. Türkiye should also further improve the length of time series. Furthermore, during the benchmark revision Türkiye should continue efforts to remove flags preventing publication of data. Türkiye should continue efforts to compile and publish quarterly non-financial sector accounts.
XK	Kosovo transmitted only data for GDP by production and expenditure approach and discontinued transmissions for previously delivered data.	Kosovo should continue efforts to improve timeliness to meet ESA 2010 Transmission Programme legal deadlines and the coverage of national accounts by closing remaining gaps for the main expenditure and employment by industry variables in hours worked and transmit all missing seasonally adjusted series. Furthermore, it should step up efforts and continue with estimates for previously transmitted tables, but also extend the time series for population and employment and improve the length of time series of all tables.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Some progress regarding **quarterly GFS** was noted in 2024. Serbia continued providing ESA table 25 covering now 2008Q1–2024Q2. Türkiye continued providing table 25, covering the quarters from 2015Q1-2023Q4. Albania transmitted all quarterly tables (25, 27, 28) 2010Q1-2024Q2.

North Macedonia had in the past provided table 25 covering 2017Q1-2018Q4 in 2021, but no further progress has been observed since then.

In 2024, Türkiye transmitted quarterly general government debt data (ESA table 28) for the first time, covering the period 2005Q4-2024Q3.] Bosnia and Herzegovina continued providing ESA table 28 for general government and increased the length of time series, covering now 2000Q1-2023Q4. Serbia also continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA table 28 and extended the length of the period covered to 2005Q4-2024Q3.

Additionally, in the course of 2024, Serbia provided for the first time ESA table 27, covering the period 2020Q1-2024Q3. Albania's data transmission of ESA table 27 covered the reference quarters 2010Q1-2024Q2. For Türkiye, the transmission covered the period 2015Q1-2024Q2.

All partners should continue their efforts to expand data availability, step up efforts to ensure the availability of in-year data and meet the methodological and legislative requirements. Montenegro is still not providing any GFS data.

It is noted that quarterly GFS for North Macedonia and Albania are still labelled as confidential or non-publishable. These countries are invited to establish transparency and remove flags preventing publication of data in order to make their data available to users.

Kosovo transmitted no quarterly GFS data.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA table 28 and extended the length of the reference quarters - covering now 2000Q1-2023Q4.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake efforts to further develop quarterly non-financial and financial GFS accounts. Additional efforts need to be made both in respect to length of the reference quarters (in particular for data of the current year) as well as quality of the data (adherence to ESA rules and improvement of internal consistency).
ME	None	No quarterly GFS data has yet been transmitted to Eurostat. Montenegro should strongly intensify efforts to meet legislative requirements. While a development of quarterly GFS needs to be pursued, this needs to be preceded by a development of annual GFS and by establishing prerequisites (institutional responsibilities, sectorisation, data sources, etc.).
MK	No quarterly GFS data was transmitted to Eurostat in 2022 - 2024.	North Macedonia should develop regular transmission of ESA table 25 as well as the reporting of quarterly financial accounts and debt. Equal coverage to annual data and consistency with annual data (ESA table 2 and EDP) needs to be ensured. North Macedonia should remove flags preventing publication of the data.
AL	Albania continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA tables 25, 27 and 28 – covering 2010Q1-2024Q2.	Albania should ensure coherence with annual non-financial data and debt, coherence between financial balance sheets and Maastricht debt, and consistency within the tables. Albania

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
		should remove flags preventing publication of the data.
RS	Serbia transmitted ESA table 27 for the first time. Serbia also continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA tables 25 and 28 and extended the length of the reference quarters. Additionally, progress in the GFS data consistency was observed.	Serbia should intensify its efforts to set up a system to compile all quarterly GFS data in order to meet all methodological and legislative requirements. Serbia should undertake further efforts to ensure adherence to ESA 2010.
TR	Türkiye transmitted quarterly general government debt data (ESA table 28) for the first time. Türkiye also continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA table 27. The timeliness of delivered data continued to improve (to T+113 days for the latest transmission). Table 25 was transmitted once.	Türkiye should undertake efforts to expand the coverage of the provided ESA table 28. Türkiye is also encouraged to expand coverage to the most recent quarters (including by extrapolating in cases where data sources are not providing complete coverage). Türkiye should also undertake efforts to ensure regular quarterly transmissions of table 25 and provide data for the current year.
XK	No quarterly GFS data was transmitted to Eurostat in the course of 2024.	Kosovo should expand extrapolation using appropriate direct source data and indicators. Kosovo should undertake efforts to further develop and transmit quarterly financial data on regular basis. Kosovo should improve the actuality and the revision schedule of data transmitted and needs to ensure cross-table consistency.

Labour market statistics

On **labour market statistics**, the situation changed in 2021 with the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2019/1700. Before 2021, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye had provided Eurostat with quarterly LFS micro data in line with Council Regulation (EC) 577/98 for several years. Since then, only Serbia and Türkiye have continued regular quarterly data transmission; Montenegro has transmitted data for 2021, 2022 and 2023, while North Macedonia restarted to transmit only quarterly data. Albania and Kosovo started transmitting first quarterly LFS datasets before 2021, but the data are not yet ready for dissemination. Bosnia and Herzegovina has provided data from the first quarter of 2021 and during 2024, continued regular data transmission. Only Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Türkiye have transmitted monthly unemployment figures (with some timeliness issues for Türkiye). Serbia provided labour cost index (LCI) data, but no quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS) data. North Macedonia provided JVS from 2012 onwards but no seasonally adjusted data. It has undertaken to compute a labour cost index but has

not yet transmitted it to Eurostat. Türkiye delivers partial LCI data (missing NACE sections O, P, Q, R and S) and has started transmitting quarterly JVS in 2021Q2, not seasonally adjusted. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo have not yet transmitted either JVS or LCI data to Eurostat. In 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye provided Structure of Earnings Survey data for reference year 2022.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina improved timeliness in LFS data transmission but still not by the deadlines. Bosnia and Herzegovina provided LFS quality reports regularly. Bosnia and Herzegovina has started submitting monthly unemployment data to Eurostat. Eurostat calculates the monthly unemployment rate for Bosnia and Herzegovina and publishes it in Eurobase.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should improve timeliness in LFS data transmission. The same remark on timeliness applies to the deliveries of monthly unemployment. Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake efforts to develop JVS and LCI data collections.
ME	Montenegro transmitted LFS quarterly and annual data for 2023 as well as the LFS quarterly accuracy reports for 2023 and the annual quality reports for 2021 and 2022.	Montenegro should restart regular transmission of LFS data as well as LFS quality reports to Eurostat. Montenegro should work on making its experimental monthly unemployment data publishable. SES 2022 still need to be transmitted to Eurostat. Montenegro should undertake efforts to develop JVS and LCI data collections.
MK	North Macedonia transmitted LFS quarterly data from 2021 Q1 to 2024 Q3 and the annual quality report 2022. North Macedonia transmitted LCS 2020 to Eurostat.	North Macedonia should improve regular transmission of LFS quarterly data to Eurostat. North Macedonia should send LFS annual data. North Macedonia should restart regular transmission of LFS quality reports. North Macedonia should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. North Macedonia should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly unemployment data to Eurostat. North Macedonia should transmit SES 2022 data and work on further developing its LCI.
AL	None	Albania should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. Albania should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly unemployment data to Eurostat. Albania should undertake efforts to develop JVS and LCI data collections.
RS	None	Serbia should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly unemployment data to

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
		Eurostat. Serbia should undertake efforts to develop JVS data collection.
TR	Türkiye restarted to transmit LFS quarterly data by the deadline and also transmitted the 2023 annual data with a delay. Türkiye transmitted the required LFS quarterly accuracy reports and annual quality report. Türkiye has improved the regularity and timeliness of data transmissions in monthly unemployment.	Türkiye should undertake further efforts to improve the timeliness of its monthly unemployment data transmissions and comply with the legal deadline. Türkiye should work on extending the scope of LCI (NACE sections O, P, Q, R and S are currently missing) and updating annual weights transmitted.
XK	None	Kosovo should restart submitting LFS data to Eurostat. Kosovo should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly unemployment data to Eurostat and to develop JVS and LCI data collections. SES 2022 data still need to be transmitted to Eurostat.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

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

Montenegro has transmitted HICP data at 5-digit ECOICOP⁶ level covering the period from January 2015 onwards, with regular transmissions throughout 2024. Montenegro provided the HICP administered prices (HICP-AP) as well as the metadata and inventories in accordance with established deadlines. Montenegro transmitted the HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT) for the period 2020-2024, currently under validation by Eurostat. North Macedonia and Serbia are transmitting the HICP, HICP-CT, HICP-AP, as well as the national metadata and inventories in accordance with established deadlines. Serbia's HICP data have been disseminated since October 2016, while the HICP for North Macedonia has been disseminated since March 2018.

Türkiye provides the HICP at the 4-digit level of the ECOICOP in line with the transmission requirements, including national metadata and inventories, and its data are released by Eurostat. Türkiye has communicated to Eurostat to begin transmitting the HICP at the 5-digit level in 2025. In addition to the HICP, transmitted to Eurostat since 2019, Albania transmitted the HICP-AP in 2024. Kosovo started transmitting HICP data in 2017.

⁶ European classification of individual consumption according to purpose

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	None	Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to provide data.
ME	Montenegro continues to transmit the monthly HICP data to Eurostat in a timely manner. The HICP administered prices (HICP-AP) as well as the metadata and inventories were provided in accordance with established deadlines. The HICP-CT for the period 2020-2024 were also transmitted. Progress was made on the implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 with completing the correspondence table between the two classifications.	Montenegro should increase their efforts to complete the implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 in the HICP on time, including the transmission of the HICP back series in the new classification. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP has not been checked.
MK	North Macedonia transmits HICP data, including HICP-CT and HICP-AP in accordance with all current transmission requirements.	North Macedonia should increase the efforts to complete the implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 in the HICP on time, including the transmission of the HICP back series in the new classification and the preparation of a new sample. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP has not been checked.
AL	Albania continued to improve the timeliness of HICP data transmission. The 2024 HICP-AP classification was transmitted to Eurostat.	Albania should transmit to Eurostat the experimental HICP-CT data that were compiled for 2021 and, upon validation, begin regular HICP-CT transmissions. Albania should increase efforts to complete the implementation of the ECOICOP ver. 2 in the HICP on time concerning all aspects of the preparation (sampling, reclassification, transmission of the back data). The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP has not been checked.
RS	Serbia transmits HICP data, including HICP-CT and HICP-AP in accordance with all transmission requirements.	Serbia should continue to work on modernising price collection through the use of electronic devices. Serbia should increase efforts to ensure the implementation of ECOICOP ver.2 on time. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP has not been checked.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
TR	Türkiye transmits HICP data in accordance with the transmission requirements.	Eurostat welcomes Türkiye's efforts to start transmitting HICP-CT data and to publish the HICP at the 5-digit ECOICOP level. Türkiye should also increase efforts to ensure the implementation of ECOICOP ver.2 on time. The classification of HICP-AP should be transmitted in 2025 as communicated to Eurostat. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP has not been checked.
XK	Kosovo continued to work on the timeliness of data transmission for the HICP.	Kosovo should work on the development of the HICP-CT as well as the classification of HICP-AP and transmit them to Eurostat. Kosovo should also increase efforts to ensure the implementation of ECOICOP ver.2 on time. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP has not been checked.

Short-term business statistics (STS)

For **STS**, the new legal basis entered into force at the beginning of 2021. STS requirements⁷ are now stipulated in Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European business statistics and in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197.

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

Transitional arrangements expired at the end of 2023 and from the beginning of 2024 all reporting countries were supposed to transmit monthly index of services production, quarterly data of the services producer prices index (SPPI) and monthly volume indices of wholesale and car sales, starting from the new base year 2021. They should also use kind-of-activity unit as the statistical unit for trade and other services. Furthermore, the monthly index of production in construction for large and medium countries shall be broken down by NACE divisions.

⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/w/KS-GQ-23-008> (p.112)

Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and, most recently, Albania have started transmitting some data on quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations of businesses (known as “quarterly business demography”). Türkiye was the only candidate country that was able to comply with the new requirements of services production and wholesale trade volume, as well as the SPPIs.

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

Most partners improved their levels of compliance for the STS datasets, but Bosnia and Herzegovina did not succeed in adopting the current data structure, which dropped its compliance. Serbia (13), Türkiye (10), Montenegro (9) and North Macedonia (8) are fully or almost fully compliant for more than half of the 15 STS datasets. Albania is fully compliant for one dataset. Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Kosovo were not compliant for any of the STS datasets.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina was not able to transmit any datasets during the evaluation period.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should implement the current data transmission format and resume the data deliveries. It should start compiling industrial and services producer prices and labour indicators and undertake efforts to fully meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations as well as monthly volume indicators of services.
ME	Compliance for STS indicators has remained good.	Montenegro should start compiling services producer prices. It should undertake efforts to fully meet the STS requirements of monthly volume indicators for services.
MK	North Macedonia has maintained compliance for old STS volume indicators of industry, construction and retail trade. It transmitted data for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations, maintained compliance for wages and salaries and started providing services producer prices.	North Macedonia should start compiling hours worked and undertake efforts to fully meet the STS requirements of monthly volume indicators for services.
AL	Albania transmitted data for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations.	Albania should start compiling services producer prices, hours worked, industrial prices and volume indicators. It should undertake efforts to meet the STS requirements of monthly volume indicators for services. Albania still struggles with monthly frequency and tight deadlines of turnover indicators.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
RS	Serbia has maintained its very good compliance for 13/15 STS data flows.	Serbia should start transmitting services producer prices and production volume of services.
TR	Türkiye largely improved its compliance, and it is almost or fully compliant for 10/15 STS data flows. Eurostat received the new index of production in construction after the extraction of the data in Table II.6.	Türkiye should continue efforts to fully meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations and improve compliance of industrial producer prices.
XK	Kosovo transmitted some samples of labour, turnover and building permits indicators.	Kosovo should continue efforts to meet the STS requirements and establish regular data transmissions.

International Trade in Goods Statistics (ITGS)

The Western Balkans and Türkiye all regularly transmit monthly **ITGS** to Eurostat, generally well within the legal deadlines and in line with methodological and technical requirements. In the course of 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Türkiye and Kosovo continued the transmission of detailed data in line with the transmission guidelines for extra-EU trade in goods statistics (DOC MET 400 CCs). This means that, at present, all partners transmit their monthly detailed data in the required data format. However, it should be noted that in the case of Albania, the issues of data confidentiality and implementation of 8-digit CN codes in the transmission of detailed data remained unaddressed.

With respect to the forthcoming implementation of the new (SDMX or EBS) format for the transmission of detailed data, Eurostat Unit G5 (Trade in goods) organised an online workshop for all partners in December 2024, with guidance on how to correctly implement the new format and to ensure a smooth transition from the old to the new format. The relevant documentation needed for the implementation of the new format was also made available on CIRCABC. The transmission of first test files compliant with the SDMX format is expected in the first quarter of 2025.

As for ‘trade by enterprise characteristics’ (TEC), in 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Türkiye transmitted TEC data for the reference periods 2022 and 2023, North Macedonia for 2022. Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo did not transmit any TEC data, which meant that they are non-compliant with the EU requirements in this regard.

As far as the trade by invoicing currency (TIC) is concerned, it should be noted that transmission of 2023 data was based on the principle of voluntary participation in the 2024 exercise. All partners, with the exception of Albania, transmitted 2023 TIC data which were consistent and of

good quality. Kosovo moved from the old to the new transmission format and transmitted TIC data for 2023 in the required format for the first time.

This means that, at present, all partners transmit their TIC data in the required data format. In addition, over the period under scrutiny, Kosovo also made an effort and retroactively implemented the SDMX format by converting the existing TIC data for the reference periods of 2021 and 2022 into the EBS data format.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina continued the transmission of TIC data according to the EBS data format. The 2023 TIC data were of very good quality and transmitted within the mandatory deadline. An update of relevant metadata referring to 2023 TIC data was also provided in due time. As for TEC data, 2 TEC datasets were transmitted covering the reference periods of 2022 and 2023. In both TEC datasets all tables were transmitted except table no 8. Otherwise, these data were internally consistent and matching with COMEXT detailed data. These data were sent within the mandatory deadlines.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake further efforts to transmit a full set of TEC data including table no. 8, aimed at fulfilling the EBS requirements, where the transmission of all tables became compulsory, starting from the reference period of 2022.
ME	As for TIC data, Montenegro continued the transmission of TIC data according to the EBS data format. The TIC data for 2023 were consistent and of very good quality, however transmitted with a delay of 17 days. The relevant update of metadata was not provided for 2023 TIC data. Montenegro did not provide any TEC data.	Montenegro should improve the timeliness of its TIC data. Data transmissions should be accompanied by an update of the metadata corresponding to the data transmitted. Montenegro should: - eliminate errors in 2020 TEC data transmitted on 30 of June 2022, according to the relevant error report provided by Eurostat; and - transmit 2021, 2022 and 2023 TEC data so that they can be disseminated by Eurostat. As for monthly detailed data, Montenegro should undertake action to solve the issue with the invalid mode of transport code appearing in their data.
MK	North Macedonia continued the transmission of TIC data according to the EBS data format. The TIC data for 2023 were consistent and of very good quality. These data were transmitted within the mandatory deadline, while an update of	North Macedonia should transmit its metadata referring to TIC data in a timely manner. North Macedonia should transmit the missing 2023 TEC data so that they can be disseminated by Eurostat.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
	<p>metadata for the concerned data was provided with a delay of 5 months.</p> <p>As for TEC data, a full set of TEC data for 2022 was transmitted with a delay of 7.5 months. These data were internally consistent and matching with the detailed data, and were published together with updated metadata.</p>	
AL	<p>Albania did not participate in the 2024 voluntary exercise for 2023 TIC data.</p> <p>Albania did not provide any TEC data.</p>	<p>The previously reported issues appearing in detailed data remained unaddressed. Albania should thus step up efforts to transmit its monthly detailed data at the level of 8-digit CN codes to fulfil the requirements laid down in DOC MET 400 CCs.</p> <p>Further efforts are also required to address recurrent issues related to confidentiality as Albania transmitted detailed data containing trade transactions using 2, 4- and 6-digit codes under confidentiality on part of its national trade in goods.</p> <p>Since Eurostat's provision of the error report on 2016 TEC data in 2018, Albania has been asked to make further efforts to correct errors and resume the transmission of TEC data, starting with the data for the most recent reference periods.</p>
RS	<p>Serbia continued the transmission of TIC data according to the EBS data format along with the corresponding metadata within the mandatory deadline. The TIC data for 2023 were consistent and of very good quality.</p> <p>These data along with the corresponding metadata were transmitted within the mandatory deadline.</p> <p>As for TEC data, table no 9 previously missing in 2022 TEC data was transmitted. At present, a full set of 2022 TEC is published on Eurostat website, including an update of the relevant metadata.</p> <p>In addition, 2023 TEC data with all tables were transmitted except table no 9. Otherwise, TEC data were internally consistent and matching with the detailed data. These data were transmitted within the mandatory deadline.</p>	<p>As for TEC, Serbia should undertake further efforts to transmit a full set of 2023 TEC data including table no 9 since transmission of all tables became a requirement under the EBS legislation, starting from the reference period 2022.</p>
TR	<p>Türkiye continued the transmission of TIC data according to the EBS data format.</p>	<p>Türkiye should undertake further efforts to transmit a full set of its future TEC data,</p>

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
	<p>These data were of good quality and transmitted within the mandatory deadline, while an update of relevant metadata was not provided.</p> <p>As for historical data, discrepancies previously observed in 2022 TIC data were resolved, leading to their publication.</p> <p>As for TEC, two incomplete TEC datasets for 2022 and 2023 were transmitted with tables No. B1, B8, B9 and B10 missing. Otherwise, these datasets were internally consistent and matching with the detailed data.</p>	<p>including table no B1, B8, B9 and B10 since transmission of all tables became a requirement under the EBS legislation, starting from the reference period 2022.</p> <p>Türkiye should also provide on a regular basis an update of metadata for TIC and TEC data.</p>
XK	<p>Kosovo successfully switched to the new EBS format, transmitting TIC data for 2023 according to the required format. These data were of good quality but transmitted with a delay of 127 days. An update of relevant metadata was not provided.</p> <p>Kosovo also resubmitted TIC data for 2021-2022 in the new format, converting the existing data from the old into the new data format.</p>	<p>Kosovo should transmit its future TIC data in a timely manner. In addition, an update of metadata in the EBS format referring to TIC data should also be provided.</p> <p>As for detailed data, Kosovo should undertake efforts to transmit required "check sums" for monthly detailed data.</p>

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

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

The Western Balkans and Türkiye all transmit quarterly **IIP** data according to the methodological and technical requirements.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina improved the consistency of the data.	Bosnia and Herzegovina should transmit monthly BOP and continue efforts to improve data on items, where data exists but were not collected, e.g. secondary income items (observation status flag "L").

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
ME	Montenegro successfully filled in the previously missing data periods for IIP data, ensuring the time series is now continuous, and continued timely transmissions of the quarterly BOP data. Montenegro also ensured valid structure and consistency of the data files to pass automated validation services.	Montenegro should transmit monthly BOP. Montenegro should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series for quarterly IIP data as well as data on items, where data exists but were not collected (observation status flag “L”).
MK	North Macedonia significantly improved the timeliness for monthly BOP data transmissions and continued timely transmissions of the quarterly BOP data.	North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve the timeliness for quarterly IIP data transmissions as well as data coverage on items, where data exists but were not collected.
AL	Albania ensured timely transmissions of quarterly BOP and IIP data. The data was overall consistent and the datafiles have successfully passed automated validation services.	Albania should transmit monthly BOP. Albania should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series as well as geographical breakdown coverage.
RS	Serbia continued timely data transmissions of monthly, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP without missing a single deadline. Data was provided on a very detailed level and had overall good consistency.	None
TR	Türkiye continued timely data transmissions of quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP. Data had overall good consistency.	Türkiye should transmit monthly BOP and improve data consistency to address minor issues detected by the automated validation services. Türkiye should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series for quarterly IIP data.
XK	Kosovo continued timely data transmissions and improved consistency of the data.	Kosovo should transmit monthly BOP.

4. Monetary and financial statistics in the Western Balkans Partners and Türkiye

The central banks are not required to transmit statistical data to the European Central Bank (ECB) for its compilation of **monetary and financial statistics**.

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

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

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

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

Availability of monetary and financial statistics

<i>Participants</i>	<i>MFS available to ECB (31 December 2024)</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-
Montenegro	-
North Macedonia	IRS, MIR in preparation
Albania	IRS
Serbia	IRS, MIR
Türkiye	IRS
Kosovo	IRS, MIR in preparation

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

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

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

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

- participation in seminars/workshops hosted by the ECB on compiling ESCB MFS statistics;
- observer status in the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB);
- regional seminars organised by the partners concerned, to which ECB representatives contributed; these were held every year between 2013 and 2018

The ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the partners' central banks exchanged information and remained in contact regarding prospective reporting requirement and practices, including by means of observer contributions as well as via trainings and seminars. In particular, (i) the regular meeting of the CMFB in June 2024 and (ii) the MFS Seminar 2024 provided a fruitful opportunity for exchanging experiences and knowledge with central banks of the Western Balkans Partners, Türkiye and also Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. In the aftermath of these meetings, the Central Bank of Montenegro presented to ECB representatives the new balance sheet items (BSI) and MIR compilation system, which was designed to cater with the ECB requirements. Furthermore, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina also made further contacts to prepare for future data transmissions.

Since 2009, some central banks of the Western Balkans Partners and Türkiye have also regularly provided an agreed set of key variables via the Bank for International Settlements. The availability of voluntary data transmission remained unchanged during 2024.

Partner	Achievements during 2024	Remaining issues
BA	Contacts to prepare future transmissions	Bosnia and Herzegovina would be welcome to commence data transmissions on a voluntary basis.
ME	Compilation system developed for balance sheet and interest rate statistics	Montenegro would be welcome to commence data transmissions on a voluntary basis.
MK	None	North Macedonia would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
AL	Contacts to prepare future transmissions	Albania would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
RS	None	Serbia would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
TR	None	Türkiye would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.
XK	None	Kosovo would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.

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

5. Statistical cooperation with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine

In June 2022, the European Council recognised the European perspective of Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine⁹. The European Council decided to grant the status of candidate country to Moldova and to Ukraine in June 2023. On 14 December 2023, the European Council decided to open accession negotiations with Moldova and Ukraine¹⁰ and grant Georgia candidate status.

The Commission was invited to report to the Council on the fulfilment of the conditions specified in the Commission's opinions¹¹ on the respective membership applications as part of its regular enlargement package. Therefore, the Commission reports on the fulfilment of these steps/priorities as part of its regular enlargement package, in which Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine are included as of the reference year 2023.

This report presents the state of play in fulfilling the economic and financial statistics objectives of the action plan by Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

State of play of statistical cooperation by field

Annual national accounts

During a bilateral screening meeting in autumn 2024, Moldova and Ukraine provided updates on their alignment with the annual national accounts ESA 2010 Transmission Programme and their status for data availability. Additionally, the meeting of Directors of macro-economic statistics (DMES) with enlargement countries in December 2024 provided a valuable opportunity for enhancing cooperation between Eurostat and the new enlargement countries. As a result of the screening meeting, it was confirmed that Ukraine has been compiling annual GDP data on the basis of ESA 2010 since 2014, for both current and constant prices and based on NACE Rev 2. Moldova compiles its national accounts in accordance with SNA 2008 (that is largely compatible with ESA 2010), presenting data by economic activity according to the Classification of Activities in the Moldovan Economy (CAEM-2), which is harmonised with NACE Rev. 2. Annual GDP is estimated using the production, income, and expenditure approaches, and data is published in national currency, both at current and constant prices.

⁹ European Council meeting (23 and 24 June 2022) – Conclusions

(<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/57442/2022-06-2324-euco-conclusions-en.pdf>)

¹⁰ European Council conclusions on Ukraine, enlargement and reforms, Press release, 14.12.2023 ([European Council conclusions on Ukraine, enlargement and reforms - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](https://www.europa.eu/press-room/en/infobox-item-0))

¹¹ COM(2022) 405 final, COM(2022) 406 final, COM(2022) 407 final

In the DMES meeting, Georgia clarified that it compiles its national accounts using the SNA 2008 methodology. GDP is calculated using the production, expenditure, and income approaches, based on NACE Rev. 2.

Since Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet set up regular transmissions of annual or quarterly national accounts data to Eurostat, compliance with ESA transmission programme requirements could not yet be evaluated.

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine are in the process of setting up a workplan to initiate the transmission of national accounts data to Eurostat. Since national accounts transmissions, including non-financial sector accounts, annual financial accounts and pension entitlements, are not yet received directly from Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine, Eurostat cannot assess the completeness and data quality based on regular validation checks and or methodological aspects which are usually based on the transmission of data, inventories and additional metadata information.

Eurostat is in the process to step up the cooperation to enable the direct transmission of data and analyse them applying the usual standard validation checks. Additional methodological documentation would also be appreciated to start analysing alignment with ESA 2010 standards.

To start cooperation at domain level, Eurostat has reached out to Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine to establish contacts and country representatives have been invited to participate physically in the regular meeting of directors of macro-economic statistics from enlargement countries in December 2024.

Regional accounts

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted regional accounts data via EDAMIS. Therefore, Eurostat cannot assess the compliance and methodological aspects according to ESA 2010. The three countries should define work plans on the development of regional accounts in line with their priorities and availability of resources. Georgia and Moldova have no official agreement on statistical regions.

Supply, use and input-output tables

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted data to Eurostat via EDAMIS. Nevertheless, substantial efforts have been made to establish collaboration at working level. Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine are invited to participate in meetings of the Integrated Global

Accounts Expert Group. They are in the process of setting up a workplan to initiate the transmission of national accounts data to Eurostat.

Government deficit and debt statistics

There have not yet been data transmissions from Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine to Eurostat that would have allowed performing data validation checks, analysis of methodological aspects according to ESA 2010 and assessing compliance. The three countries need to start submitting excessive deficit procedure tables and other relevant questionnaires to Eurostat. In addition, their institutional arrangements need to be carefully reviewed so as to assure statistical independence in the determination of the general government sector and preparation of EDP statistics.

Government finance statistics

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted annual government finance statistics data to Eurostat that would allow performing data validation checks, analysis of methodological aspects according to ESA 2010 and assessing compliance. They are strongly encouraged to start transmitting available annual and quarterly GFS and accompanying metadata to Eurostat.

In November 2023, Eurostat offered a short information session on EDP and GFS data requirements. Ukraine and Georgia participated in this information session. Similarly, Eurostat provided information on EDP and GFS in the context of the December 2023 and 2024 DMES meetings for enlargement countries as well as in the screening meeting for Moldova and Ukraine.

International trade in services statistics

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted data to Eurostat via EDAMIS.

Foreign direct investment statistics

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted data to Eurostat via EDAMIS.

Research and development (R&D) statistics

None of the three countries (Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine) has transmitted any GBARD or R&D statistics via EDAMIS or other channels (e.g. email).

Nevertheless, preliminary discussions to establish collaboration at working level with Moldova were held during 2023. Moldova was invited to the meetings of the Working Group on Science,

Technology and Innovation statistics. They are in the process of setting up a workplan to initiate transmissions to Eurostat.

Business registers

Moldova and Ukraine have not yet successfully transmitted any statistical business registers data using the relevant EDAMIS transmission flow.

In 2024, Georgia transmitted for the first time the required data and metadata for the 2022 reference year in accordance with established deadlines.

Quarterly national accounts

Similarly to annual data, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine are already compiling quarterly main aggregates. However, as no quarterly data for national accounts, including non-financial sector accounts have been transmitted, Eurostat cannot assess the completeness and quality of the quarterly data. Eurostat also lacks the necessary methodological information for this assessment.

Eurostat has started cooperation with Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine for the transmission of quarterly data and analysing them through the usual standard validation checks. As with annual data, additional methodological documentation would also be appreciated to start analysing alignment with ESA 2010 standards. This includes non-financial sector accounts.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted quarterly government finance statistics data to Eurostat. Therefore, compliance cannot be assessed and no data validation and analysis of methodological aspects according to ESA 2010 could take place. Please also see the section on annual government finance statistics above.

Labour market statistics

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have so far not yet provided either LFS data or monthly unemployment data. Labour market statistics on businesses (quarterly Labour Cost Index, Job Vacancy Statistics as well as Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data) have not been provided.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Moldova and Ukraine have not yet transmitted HICP data to Eurostat. Georgia began transmission of HICP data to Eurostat in 2024; the data are currently under validation. All three countries were represented at the HICP workshop in June 2024.

Short-term business statistics

In 2024, Ukraine transmitted compliant STS time series of construction costs and it also made successful transmissions of point estimates of industrial production and turnover as well as production in construction. Georgia and Moldova have been in contact with Eurostat to start using the relevant EDAMIS transmission flows in order to transmit their first STS data.

International trade in goods statistics

As for monthly detailed data, in January-November 2024, Moldova and Ukraine transmitted their data to Eurostat with a delay ranging from 4 to 46 days, while Georgia's monthly datasets were sent within the deadlines, with the exception of one month.

The three countries' monthly detailed data transmitted to Eurostat were still non-compliant with the requirements (in terms of data format and transmission) which had previously been agreed between Eurostat and the partners from the Western Balkans and Türkiye and which are laid down in the relevant reference document.

In addition, Georgia and Ukraine are using the EDAMIS platform for the transmission of their data, while Moldova continued to transmit its data by email. For reasons of security, Moldova should move to using the EDAMIS platform for its data transmissions as soon as possible.

None of Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine has yet transmitted any 'trade by invoicing currency' (TIC) and 'trade by enterprise characteristics' (TEC).

With respect to the forthcoming implementation of the new (SDMX or EBS) format for the transmission of detailed data, Georgia and Moldova (not Ukraine) participated with the other enlargement countries in a workshop organised by Eurostat Unit G5 (Trade in goods) with guidance on how to correctly implement the new format. The relevant documentation needed for the implementation of the new format was also made available on CIRCABC.

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

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted data to Eurostat. Discussions are ongoing to establish collaboration and data submission on a systematic basis. All three countries were invited to the meetings of the BOP Working Group.

Monetary and financial statistics

Cooperation in the field of monetary and financial statistics with Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine is still at infancy, with first contacts being made, in particular with the National Bank of Ukraine regarding issues in relation to the ECB's statistical legal framework. Countries are encouraged to commence statistical preparations and the Directorate General Statistics of the European Central Bank (ECB DG-S) reassures its availability for assistance.

In August 2023, upon the initiative of the National Bank of Ukraine, ECB DG-S Statistics provided an exhaustive overview of the applicable statistical legal framework and methodology. Following the decision of the European Council on 14 December 2023, relationships developed further, particularly including a targeted introductory seminar organised by the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics, that took place on 20 June 2024 in virtual format.

Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine, on voluntary basis, may consider predominantly focusing on reporting to the ECB data on the bank balance sheets (BSI) and MFI interest rates (MIR). Regarding BSI data collection, the reporting agents follow the requirements set in the Regulation on the balance sheet items of credit institutions and of the monetary financial institutions sector (ECB/2021/2). The requirements for the collection of data on MFI interest rate (MIR) statistics are laid down in the Regulation concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions (ECB/2013/34). For both BSI and MIR statistics, National Central Banks apply the Guideline on balance sheet item statistics and interest rate statistics of monetary financial institutions (ECB/2021/11). Methodological information and use cases of classifying different financial instruments are provided in the respective manuals.¹² The data should be reported in national currency and, if available, also in euro (currency of transaction). Transmission via encrypted e-mail, in SDMX format¹³, would suffice at the current stage.

¹² https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/manualonmfiintereststatistics_201701.en.pdf and <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/ecb.manualmfibalancesheetstatistics202402~8e4fc2ccca.en.pdf>

¹³ https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5008

6. List of abbreviations

BOP	balance of payments
BPM6	<i>Balance of payments and international investment position manual</i> (6 th edition)
BSI	balance sheet items
CN	Combined nomenclature
CMFB	Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics
COMEXT	Eurostat's reference database for detailed statistics on ITGS
EBS(-R)	European business statistics (regulations)
ECB	European Central Bank
ECOICOP	European classification of individual consumption according to purpose
EDAMIS	electronic data files administration and management information system
EDP	excessive deficit procedure
ESA 2010	European system of national and regional accounts
ESCB	European System of Central Banks
EU	European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GFS	government finance statistics
GVA	gross value added
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
HICP-AP	HICP administered prices
HICP-CT	HICP at constant tax rates
IIP	international investment position
IRS	long-term interest rate statistics
ITGS	international trade in goods statistics
ITSS	international trade in services statistics
JVS	job vacancy statistics
LCI	labour cost index
LCS	labour cost survey
LFS	labour force survey
MFI	monetary financial institutions
MFS	monetary financial statistics
MIR	MFI interest rates
NACE	statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
NFSA	non-financial sector accounts
NSI	national statistical institute
NPISH	non-profit institution serving households
NTL	national tax list
NUTS	nomenclature of territorial units for statistics

R&D	research and development
R&D (BERD)	research and development - business expenditure
R&D (GBARD)	research and development – government budget allocation
R&D-(GERD)	research and development – gross domestic expenditure
R&D (PERS)	research and development - personnel at national and regional level
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange standard
SES	structure of earnings survey
SPE	special-purpose entities
SPPI	service producer price indices
STS	short-term business statistics
SUIOT	supply, use and input-output tables
TEC	trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics
TIC	trade in goods statistics by invoicing currency

Annexes

Annex I: Availability and punctuality of annual data

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

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

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

Annex I Availability and punctuality of annual data in the Western Balkans and Türkiye

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered ⁽²⁾	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
	Breakdown n A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Price									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept) ⁴⁾	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2020
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2023	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2023
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2023
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2023
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
	Breakdown n by asset	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2021
P52	Changes in inventories	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	2008-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	1995-2023	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023	ND	1995-2023	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2024.

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

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

4) Assessment based on provision of table 0117.

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
	Breakdown n A10+C	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	35	ND	7	39	0	6	28
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	35	13	7	ND	0	6	28
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
	Breakdown n by asset	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	35	13	7	ND	0	6	28
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	35	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28

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

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Current prices									
B1G	Value added, gross - Total	60	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
	Breakdown n A10+C	60	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Current Prices									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept)	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	7	ND	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P5	Gross capital formation	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
	Breakdown n by asset	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	ND
P52	Changes in inventories	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	60	7	ND	-19	ND	1	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	7	-11	-19	2	1	-26	-10

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

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered ⁽²⁾	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
	Breakdown A10+C ⁽³⁾	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure - Households (domestic concept) ^{4/5)}	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	NaN
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	1995-2023	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2023
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2023
P41	Actual individual consumption	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2023
P5	Gross capital formation	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	ND	2008-2023
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
	- Breakdown by asset	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2008-2021
P52	Changes in inventories ⁽⁵⁾	1995-2023	2007-2016	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1995-2017	NaN
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables ⁽⁵⁾	1995-2023	2007-2016	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1995-2017	NaN
P6	Exports of goods and services	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023
P7	Imports of goods and services	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2023

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2024.

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

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

4) Assessment based on provision of table 0117

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

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
	Breakdown A10+C	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	60	35	13	7	39	0	5	28
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept) ⁽¹⁾	60	35	13	ND	39	0	6	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	60	35	ND	7	39	0	6	28
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P5	Gross capital formation	60	35	13	7	ND	0	ND	28
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
	Breakdown by asset	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	ND
P52	Changes in inventories ⁽¹⁾	60	35	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	28
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables ⁽¹⁾	60	35	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28
P7	Imports of goods and services	60	35	13	7	39	0	6	28

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

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added at basic prices and gross domestic product at market prices - Chain-linked volumes									
B1G	Value added, gross – Total	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
	Breakdown n A10+C	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
D21X31	Taxes less subsidies on products	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
B1GQ	Gross domestic product at market prices	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
GDP identity from the expenditure side - Chain-linked volumes									
P3	Final consumption expenditure - Total economy	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (domestic concept) ⁽¹⁾	T+9 months	7	-12	ND	2	1	-26	ND
P31 S14	Individual consumption expenditure – Households (national concept)	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P31 S15	Individual consumption expenditure - Non profit institutions serving households	T+9 months	7	ND	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P3 S13	Final consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P31 S13	Individual consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P32 S13	Collective consumption expenditure - General government	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P41	Actual individual consumption	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P5	Gross capital formation	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	ND	-10
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
	Breakdown n by asset	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	ND
P52	Changes in inventories ⁽¹⁾	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P53	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables ⁽¹⁾	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods and services	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10
P7	Imports of goods and services	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	-10

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

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

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered ⁽²⁾	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	1995-2023	2015-2016	2006-2023	2003-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2021
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995-2023	2015-2016	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2008-2022
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995-2023	2010-2022	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2008-2022
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2023	2010-2022	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2008-2022
SELF	Self Employed	1995-2023	2010-2022	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2010-2022
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2023	2010-2022	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2010-2022
SAL	Employees	1995-2023	2010-2022	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2008-2022
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2023	2010-2022	2006-2023	2000-2023	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2008-2022
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995-2023	ND	ND	ND	1995-2022	1995-2023	ND	2017-2019
D1	Compensation of employees	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	2018-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2021
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	2018-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2021
D11	Wages and salaries	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	2018-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2021
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	1995-2023	2000-2023	2006-2023	2000-2023	2018-2023	1995-2023	1998-2023	2008-2021

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2024.

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

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

Timeliness: 1st transmission, t+2 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	ND	7	ND	0	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+9 months	35	ND	7	ND	0	6	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	35	ND	7	ND	0	6	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	T+9 months	35	ND	7	ND	0	6	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	35	ND	7	ND	0	6	ND

Timeliness: 2nd transmission, t+9 months

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Employment									
POP	Total population	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	0	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	ND	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	ND	-12	-25	ND	2	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	T+9 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	ND
	- Breakdown A10+C (3)	T+9 months	7	-12	-19	2	1	-26	ND

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

Table I.4: Regional accounts

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Regional Accounts data (table 10 of ESA 2010)									
Statistical regions level II									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2023	ND	2006-2023	2000-2023	2000-2022	2000-2023	2004-2023	ND
B1G	Gross value added (PYP)	2001-2022	ND	2007-2023	2001-2023	2001-2021	2000-2023	2004-2023	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000-2022	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000-2022	ND	ND
SELF	Self employed in hours worked	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	ND	2000-2022	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2023	ND	ND	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	2000-2022	ND	2006-2023	2000-2023	2013-2020	2000-2022	2019-2020	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	2000-2022	ND	2006-2023	2000-2021	2009-2020	2000-2022	ND	ND
POP	Population	2000-2023	ND	2006-2023	2000-2023	2001-2022	2000-2023	2004-2023	ND
Statistical regions level III									
B1G	Gross value added	2000-2022	ND	2006-2023	2000-2023	2008-2022	2000-2023	2004-2023	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2022	ND	ND	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	2000-2022	ND	ND	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023	ND	ND
SELF	Self employed in persons	2000-2022	ND	ND	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023	ND	ND
POP	Population	2000-2022	ND	2006-2023	2000-2023	2001-2022	2000-2023	2004-2023	ND
Regional Accounts data (table 13 of ESA 2010)									
Allocation of primary income account of households									
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
Secondary distribution of income account of households									
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	2000-2022	ND	ND	ND	2016-2020	2010-2022	2019-2020	ND

Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Regional Accounts data (table 10 of ESA 2010)									
Statistical regions level II									
B1G	Gross value added	T+12 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	-6	ND
B1G	Gross value added (PYP)	T+24 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	-6	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
SELF	Self employed in hours worked	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	
ETO	Employment in persons	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
POP	Population	T+12 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	-6	ND
Statistical regions level III									
B1G	Gross value added	T+24 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	-6	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	T+24 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	T+24 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	ND	ND
SELF	Self employed in persons	T+24 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	ND	
POP	Population	T+24 months	ND	ND	16	ND	-1	-6	ND
Regional Accounts data (tables 13 of ESA 2010)									
Allocation of primary income account of households									
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
Secondary distribution of income account of households									
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	T+24 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	ND	ND

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

Table I.5: Supply, use and input-output tables

Coverage

Code	Table	Prices	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
T1500	Supply table at basic prices, including transformation into purchasers' prices	CUP	ND	2013-2018	2010-2021	2010-2023	2010-2021	2010-2021	2013-2016
		PYP	ND	2015-2018	2020, 2021	2015-2023	2015-2021	2015-2021	ND
T1600	Use table at purchasers' prices	CUP	ND	2013-2018	2010-2021	2010-2023	2010-2021	2010-2021	2013-2016
		PYP	ND	2013-2018	2020, 2021	2015-2023	2015-2021	2015-2021	ND
T1610	Use table at basic prices	CUP	ND	2015	2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	2015
T1611	Use table for domestic output at basic prices	CUP	ND	2015	2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	ND
T1612	Use table for imports at basic prices	CUP	ND	2015	2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	ND
T1620	Table of trade and transport margins	CUP	ND	2015	2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	2015
T1630	Table of taxes less subsidies on products	CUP	ND	2015	2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	2015
T1700/50	Symmetric input-output table at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	ND	2015	2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	2015
T1800/50	Symmetric input-output table for domestic output at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	ND	2015	2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	ND
T1900/50	Symmetric input-output table for imports at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	ND	2015	2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2010, 2015, 2020	2015	ND

CUP – current prices; PYP – previous year's prices

Timeliness

Code	Table	Prices	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
T1500	Supply table at basic prices, including transformation into purchasers' prices	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-215	-92	-433	-392	ND
		PYP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-215	-92	-433	-392	ND
T1600	Use table at purchasers' prices	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-215	-92	-433	-392	ND
		PYP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-215	-92	-433	-392	ND
T1610	Use table at basic prices	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-206	-17	-461	ND	ND
T1611	Use table for domestic output at basic prices	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-206	-17	-461	ND	ND
T1612	Use table for imports at basic prices	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-206	-17	-461	ND	ND
T1620	Table of trade and transport margins	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-206	+18	-461	ND	ND
T1630	Table of taxes less subsidies on products	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-206	-61	-461	ND	ND
T1700/50	Symmetric input-output table at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-10	-79	-461	ND	ND
T1800/50	Symmetric input-output table for domestic output at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-10	-79	-461	ND	ND
T1900/50	Symmetric input-output table for imports at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	T+36 months	ND	ND	-10	-79	-461	ND	ND

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

CUP – current prices; PYP – previous year's prices

Table I.6: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table 1

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	BA	ME ¹	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
Net borrowing/net lending									
S.13	General government	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
S.1311	- Central government	2020-2023	2019-2022	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
S.1312	- State government	2020-2023		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
S.1314	- Social security funds	2020-2023	2019-2022	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	N/A
General government consolidated gross debt									
AF.2	Currency and deposits	2020-2023		2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	N/A
AF.3	Debt securities	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
AF.31	- Short-term	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
AF.32	- Long-term	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
AF.4	Loans	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
AF.41	- Short-term	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022

¹ Experimental data transmission, no official transmission.

AF.42	- Long-term	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
P.51g	Gross fixed capital formation	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
D.41p	Interest (consolidated), uses	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022

Table I.7: Annual Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA ⁽¹⁾	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Main aggregates of general government – Table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S.13	General government	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
S.1312	- State government			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	N/A
Detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – Table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme									
S.13	General government	1995-2023	2017-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2023	2017-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
S.1312	- State government			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2023	2017-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2023	2017-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	N/A
General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – Table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme-									
S.13	General government	1995-2023 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2010-2023	ND	ND	2015-2022
S.1311	- Central government	1995-2023 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2010-2023	ND	ND	2015-2022
S.1312	- State government	1995-2023 (or shorter)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S.1313	- Local government	1995-2023 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2010-2023	ND	ND	2015-2022
S.1314	- Social security funds	1995-2023 (or shorter)	ND	ND	ND	2010-2023	ND	ND	N/A

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

Table I.8: Data needs for convergence reporting (1/2)

Coverage

Indicator		Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Price Stability									
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices⁽¹⁾									
	HICP, 12 main categories		ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2016M1/ 2024M12	2005M1/ 2024M12	1996M1/ 2024M12	2015M1/ 2024M12
	HICP, COICOP 3-4		ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2016M1/ 2024M12	2005M1/ 2024M12	1996M1/ 2024M12	2015M1/ 2024M12
Government budgetary position *									
General government financial position									
	General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	General government consolidated debt (as % of GDP)	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
General government gross debt – structural features									
Total debt composition by currency									
	In domestic currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	In foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Euro or participating foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Non- participating foreign currency		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total debt composition by maturity									
	Short-term (up to and including one year)	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	Medium and long-term	2020-2023	2020-2023	2017-2020	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022

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

Table I.9: Data needs for convergence reporting (2/2)

Coverage

Indicator		Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Deficit-debt adjustment data									
Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets		2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	Currency and deposits	2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	Loans and securities other than shares	2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	Shares and other equity	2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	Privatisations	2020-2023	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Equity injections	2020-2023	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Other	2020-2023	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Other financial assets	2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	ND
Valuation changes of general government debt		2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
	Other valuation effects	2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
Other changes in general government debt		2020-2023	2020-2023	ND	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2020-2023	2019-2022
General government budgetary position									
Total revenue		1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
	Current revenue	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
	Direct taxes	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
	Indirect taxes	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
	Social contributions	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
	Other current revenue	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
	Capital revenue	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
Total expenditure		1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022
	Current expenditure	1995-2023	2015-2023	ND	2011-2023	2010-2023	1995-2023	2009-2023	2015-2022

Table I.10: Annual ITSS and FDI

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Total services	2013-2023	2014-2023	2013-2023	2010-2023 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2016 ⁽¹⁾ 2017-2023	2007-2023 ⁽⁴⁾	2010-2018 ⁽²⁾ 2022-2023	2014-2020 ⁽³⁾ 2021-2023
Transport services	2013-2023	2014-2023	2013-2023	2010-2023 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2016 ⁽¹⁾ 2017-2023	2007-2023 ⁽⁴⁾	2010-2018 ⁽²⁾ 2022-2023	2014-2020 ⁽³⁾ 2021-2023
Travel services	2013-2023	2014-2023	2013-2023	2010-2023 ⁽¹⁾	2013-2016 ⁽¹⁾ 2017-2023	2007-2023 ⁽⁴⁾	2010-2018 ⁽²⁾ 2022-2023	2014-2020 ⁽³⁾ 2021-2023
Direct investment, abroad (transactions)	2013-2023	2017-2021 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	2013-2023 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	2013-2023	2016-2023	2013-2023	2015-2023	2015-2023
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (transactions)	2013-2023	2017-2021 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	2013-2023 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	2013-2023	2015-2023	2013-2023	2015-2023	2015-2023
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	2013-2023	2017-2021 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	2022	2013-2023	2015-2023	2013-2023	2015-2023	2015-2023
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (stocks)	2013-2023	2017-2021 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	2013-2023 ⁽⁵⁾	2013-2023	2015-2023	2013-2023	2015-2023	2015-2023

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

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

3) The vast majority of the required partners are reported.

4) For ITSS only data since 2010 are disseminated on Eurostat's reference database.

5) No breakdown by activity.

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

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

9) Only 'W1 – Total World' breakdown

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Annual International Trade in Services	270	0	-24	0	0	-1	18	0
Annual Foreign Direct Investment (Based on the first transmission of data)	270	ND	-7	0	10	3	-6	0

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

Table I.11: Research and development statistics

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Government Budget Appropriations on Research & Development (GBARD)									
CG1	GBARD by socioeconomic objectives	2004-2023	2014-2021	ND	2013-2014	2019-2020, 2022-2023	2013-2023	2008-2024	ND
CB3	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research	2007-2023	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013-2014, 2018, 2020-2023	2023-2024	ND
Intramural Research & Development expenditure (GERD)									
CE1	GERD by sector of performance and source of funds	1981-2022	2012-2014, 2019-2021	2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2019	2015-2020, 2022	ND	2009-2023	1990-2022	ND
CE3	GERD by sector of performance and type of cost	1981-2022	2012-2014, 2019-2021	2011, 2015, 2017-2019	2015-2020, 2022	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2023	1990-2022	ND
CE4.2	GERD by sector of performance and type of R&D	1981-2022	2019-2021	2015, 2017-2019	2016-2020, 2022	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2023	2003-2022 ⁽¹⁾	ND
CE5	GERD by sector of performance and field of R&D	1987-2022	2012-2014, 2019-2021	2011, 2015-2019	2015-2020, 2022	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2023	1990-2022 ⁽²⁾	ND
R5	GERD by sector of performance and region (Statistical regions level II)	1981-2022	N/A	2011, 2013-2018	2-15-2020, 2022	ND	2018-2023	2021-2022	N/A
Business expenditure on Research & Development (BERD)									
CE8.1	Business enterprise R&D by industry	2005-2022	2013, 2019-2021	2017-2019	2015-2020, 2022	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2023	2009-2022 ⁽³⁾	ND
CE12	Business enterprise R&D by size class and source of funds	1999-2022	2019-2021	2015, 2017-2019	2015-2020, 2022	ND	2015-2023	2015-2022	ND
Research & Development personnel at national and regional level (PERS)									
CP1-CP2	HC R&D personnel by sex, sector of employment and occupation	1980-2022	2012-2014, 2019-2021	2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2019	2005-2012, 2015-2020, 2022	ND	2008-2023	1991-2022	ND
CP7-CP8, P8	HC Researchers by sex, sector of employment and field of R&D	1980-2022	2012-2014, 2019-2021	2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2019	2005-2012, 2015-2020, 2022	ND	2008-2023	1996-2022	ND
CP9	FTE Total R&D personnel by sector of employment and occupation	1980-2022	2012-2014, 2019-2021	2011, 2013-2019	2005-2020, 2022	ND	2008-2023	1990-2022	ND
CP16-CP17	FTE Business enterprise total R&D personnel by occupation and industry	2005-2022	2019-2021	2017-2019	2015-2020, 2022	ND	2008-2023	2009-2022	ND
P6-P7	HC R&D Personnel and researchers by sex, economic activity in Business Enterprise Sector (BES)	2005-2022	2019-2021	2017-2019	2016-2020, 2022	ND	2008-2023	2009-2022	ND
P21	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by size-class in BES	1999-2022	2019-2021	2017-2019	2015-2020, 2022	ND	2008-2023	2015-2022	ND
R1	HC R&D Personnel by sector of performance (employment) and region (Statistical regions level II)	1988-2022	N/A	2011, 2013-2019	2005-2012, 2015-2020, 2022	ND	2018-2023	2021-2022	N/A
R3	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by sector of performance (employment) and region (Statistical regions level II)	1981-2022	N/A	2011, 2013-2019	2005-2020, 2022	ND	2018-2023	2021-2022	N/A

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

Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Government Budget Appropriations on Research & Development (GBARD)									
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2017	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	0	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2017	T+12 months	0	ND	ND	ND	-3	-6	ND
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2018	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	2	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2018	T+12 months	0	ND	ND	ND	-6	-4	ND
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2019	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	-9	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2019	T+12 months	0	ND	ND	12	-3	-6	ND
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2020	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	-11	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2020	T+12 months	6	ND	ND	0	0	0	ND
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2021	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	-4	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2021	T+12 months	7	ND	ND	ND	0	-10	ND
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2022	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	-6	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2022	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	18	-7	-5	ND
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2023	T+6 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-3	-328	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2023	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	8	-186	-26	ND
Intramural Research & Development expenditure and personnel (GERD, BERD and PERS)									
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2016	T+18 months	ND	1	-4	ND	-9	0	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2017	T+10 months	ND	ND	1	ND	0	1	ND
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2017	T+18 months	ND	1	0	ND	-8	-7	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2018	T+10 months	ND	0	0	ND	0	0	ND
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2018	T+18 months	ND	0	-4	ND	-8	0	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2019	T+10 months	4	ND	0	ND	4	2	ND
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2019	T+18 months	0	-2	ND	ND	-4	-6	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2020	T+10 months	ND	ND	4	ND	0	4	ND
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2020	T+18 months	0	ND	ND	ND	0	-4	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2021	T+10 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	2	ND
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2021	T+18 months	1	ND	ND	ND	0	0	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2022	T+10 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	-8	-2	ND
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2022	T+18 months	ND	ND	-131	ND	-3	-186	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2023	T+10 months	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	ND	ND

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

Table I.12: Business registers

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered ⁽¹⁾	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BUSREG_QR_A: Dataset for quality report on national statistical business register	2009-2022	2010-2022	2010-2022	2009-2022	2009-2022	2009-2022	2009-2022	2009-2015

1) Period covered refers to the reference years for which are reported data for the national statistical business registers to Eurostat.

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BUSREG_QR_A: Dataset for quality report on national statistical business register	T+17 months; Periodicity: annual	-1	-3	40	3	-3	-21	ND

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

Annex II Availability and punctuality of infra-annual data in the Western Balkans and Türkiye

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added and gross domestic product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2001Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2001Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2001Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2001Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	2009Q1-2024Q3	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	2009Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2023Q4
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	2009Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2023Q4
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	2009Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2023Q4
P5	10. Gross capital formation	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
	- Breakdown by asset	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	2009Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2021Q4
P52	b) Changes in inventories	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
P53	c) Acquisition less disposals of valuables	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2024Q3

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2024 data to Eurostat)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Gross value added and gross domestic product									
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
	- Breakdown A10+C	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
D21X31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
B1GQ	4. Gross domestic product	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product									
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
P31 S14	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	ND
P31 S14	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
P31 S15	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	60	27	ND	19	26	2	9	18
P3 S13	8. Government final consumption expenditure	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
P31 S13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	ND
P32 S13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	ND
P5	10. Gross capital formation	60	27	12	19	ND	2	9	18
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
	- Breakdown by asset	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	ND
P52	b) Changes in inventories	60	27	12	19	ND	2	9	18
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	60	27	ND	19	ND	2	ND	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	60	27	12	19	26	2	9	18

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

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
POP	Total population	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2003Q1-2023Q4	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2010Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2012Q1-2017Q4
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q4
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q4
SELF	Self Employed	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2010Q1-2022Q4
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2010Q1-2022Q4
SAL	Employees	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q4
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	2008Q1-2022Q4
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2021Q4
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2021Q4
D11	Wages and salaries	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2021Q4
	- Breakdown A10+C	1995Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2024Q3	2006Q1-2023Q4	2000Q1-2024Q3	ND	1995Q1-2024Q3	1998Q1-2024Q3	2008Q1-2021Q4

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2024 data to Eurostat)

Code	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
POP	Total population	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (national concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	17	ND	2	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, persons)	60	ND	ND	17	ND	2	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	17	ND	2	ND	ND
SELF	Self Employed	60	ND	ND	17	ND	2	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	17	ND	2	ND	ND
SAL	Employees	60	ND	ND	17	ND	2	ND	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	17	ND	2	ND	ND
EMP	Total employment (domestic concept, hours worked)	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	60	ND	ND	19	ND	2	9	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	19	ND	2	9	ND
D11	Wages and salaries	60	ND	ND	19	ND	2	9	ND
	- Breakdown n A10+C	60	ND	ND	19	ND	2	9	ND

Table II.3: Quarterly GFS

Coverage

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
TE (and breakdowns)	Total general government expenditure and components	2002Q1-2024Q3	2020Q1-2020Q4	ND	2017Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2024Q2	2008Q1-2024Q2	2015Q1-2023Q4	2015Q1-2022Q4
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components	2002Q1-2024Q3	2020Q1-2020Q4	ND	2017Q1-2018Q4	2010Q1-2024Q2	2008Q1-2024Q2	2015Q1-2023Q4	2015Q1-2022Q4
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	1999Q1-2024Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4	ND	ND	2010Q1-2024Q2	2020Q1-2024Q3	2015Q1-2024Q3	2021Q1-2021Q4
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	1999Q1-2024Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4	ND	ND	2010Q1-2024Q2	2020Q1-2024Q3	2015Q1-2024Q3	2021Q1-2021Q4
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	1999Q1-2024Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4	ND	ND	2010Q1-2024Q2	2020Q1-2024Q3	2015Q1-2024Q3	2021Q1-2021Q4
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	1999Q1-2024Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4	ND	ND	2010Q1-2024Q2	2020Q1-2024Q3	2015Q1-2024Q3	2021Q1-2021Q4
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	2000Q1-2024Q3	2000Q1-2023Q4	ND	ND	2010Q1-2024Q2	2005Q4-2024Q3	2001Q4-2024Q3	2018Q1-2021Q4

Table II.4: Labour market statistics

Coverage

Indicator	1 st Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Labour cost index	2009Q1	ND	ND	ND	ND	2011Q1 – 2024Q3	2009Q1 – 2024Q3	ND
Job vacancy statistics	2010Q1	ND	ND	2012-2024Q3	ND	ND	2015-2024Q3	ND
Quarterly labour force survey	2010Q1	2021 Q1-2024Q3	2011 – 2020Q4 ⁽¹⁾	2006 – 2020Q4	ND	2010 – 2024Q3	2006 – 2024Q3	ND
Monthly unemployment rates	Not specified	Jan 2021 to Oct 2024	Jan 2011- Nov 2024	ND	ND	ND	Jan 2005 – Oct 2024	ND

- 1) ME has restarted to transmit LFS data regarding 2021, 2022 and 2023. Timeliness and data quality are still being monitored with a view to restart the dissemination.
2) MK has restarted to transmit only quarterly data from 2021Q1. Timeliness and data quality are still being monitored with a view to restart the dissemination.

Timeliness

(Number of days necessary for transmission of Q3 2024 data (except monthly unemployment rate) to Eurostat)

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2024	T + 70	ND	ND	ND	ND	-3	-17	ND
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2024	T + 70	ND	ND	-6	ND	ND	-40	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2024	T + 84	+11	ND	-7	ND	+2	-3	ND
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2023	T + 1 month	+46	-5	ND	ND	ND	+40	ND

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

Table II.5: Harmonized indices of consumer prices

Coverage

	Indicator	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Price Stability								
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices								
	HICP, 12 main categories	ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2016M1/ 2024M12	2005M1/ 2024M12	1996M1/ 2024M12	2015M1/ 2024M12
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	ND	2012M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2005M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 2024M12	2016M1/ 2024M12	2005M1/ 2024M12	1996M1/ 2024M12	2015M1/ 2024M12

Timeliness

	Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Price Stability									
HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices									
	HICP, 12 main categories	15	ND	0	0	0	0	0	1
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	15	ND	0	0	0	0	0	1

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

Table II.6: Short-term business statistics

General compliance

The results refer to the September 2024 STS compliance assessment exercise, covering the transmissions from March 2024 to September 2024. Evaluations are based on the European business statistics regulations (EBS-Rs, 2019/2152 and 2020/1197). Compliance is evaluated for two dimensions: punctuality and coverage. For each dimension, the evaluation may have the following values:

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

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

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

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

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

Values refer to the transmission of September 2024 (monthly data) or 3rd quarter 2024 (quarterly data).

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

“-“ No data transmitted for the reference period.

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

“(ix)” Indices.

“(abs)” Absolute values.

EBS dataset (EBS-R Table)	Variables, (abs) = absolute value, (ix) = index	1st reference period	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BCS_QBD_Q – QUARTERLY BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY (Table 1)	Registrations (abs), bankruptcies (abs)	2021-Q1	NN	CS	MC	SC	CC	NN	NN
BCS_EMP_M AND BCS_EMP_Q – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS (Table 2)	Number of employees and self-employed persons (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	NN	CM	CS	SS	CC	CC	NN
BCS_HOU_M AND BCS_HOU_Q – HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES (Table 3)	Hours worked (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	NN	CM	CN	NN	CC	CC	NN
BCS_EAR_M AND BCS_EAR_Q – WAGES AND SALARIES (Table 3)	Wages and salaries (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	NN	CS	CM	MS	CC	CM	NN
BCS_IMP_M – IMPORT PRICES (Table 4)	Import prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2005-01							
BCS_PPI_M – PRODUCER PRICES IN INDUSTRY (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01	NN	SS	SC	NN	CC	SS	NN
BCS_PPC_M AND BCS_PPC_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	NS	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	NN
BCS_PPS_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN SERVICES (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2010-Q1	NN	NN	CS	NN	NN	CM	NN
BCS_PVI_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN INDUSTRY (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2000-01	NS	CC	CC	NN	CC	CC	NN
BCS_PVC_M AND BCS_PVC_Q – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2005-01 2000-Q1	NS	CC	CC	SS	CC	NN	NN
BCS_PVS_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN SERVICES (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2021-01	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	CC	NN
BCS_TOR_M – TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix), deflated turnover (ix)	2000-01	SS	CC	CM	SM	CC	SC	NN
BCS_TOW_M – TURNOVER IN WHOLESALE TRADE ETC. (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix), deflated turnover (ix)	2021-01	NS	CS	CS	SS	CC	CC	NN
BCS_TOS_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN SERVICES (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix)	2021-01	NS	CC	SS	NN	CC	CC	NN
BCS_TOI_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN INDUSTRY (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01	NS	CC	CC	SS	CC	CC	NN
BCS_BPI_M AND BCS_BPI_Q – BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS (Table 9)	Number of dwellings (abs), useful floor area (abs)	2000-Q1	NS	CC	CC	MS	CC	CS	NN

Timeliness

EBS dataset (EBS-R Table)	Variables, (abs) = absolute value, (ix) = index	1st reference period	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BCS_QBD_Q – QUARTERLY BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHY (Table 1)	Registrations (abs), bankruptcies (abs)	2021-Q1	-	-3	42	-10	-3	-	-
BCS_EMP_M AND BCS_EMP_Q – NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS (Table 2)	Number of employees and self-employed persons (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	-	-21	-46	0	-18	-10	-
BCS_HOU_M AND BCS_HOU_Q – HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYEES (Table 3)	Hours worked (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	-	-51	-76	-	-20	-39	-
BCS_EAR_M AND BCS_EAR_Q – WAGES AND SALARIES (Table 3)	Wages and salaries (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	-	-51	-55	-30	-20	-39	-
BCS_IMP_M – IMPORT PRICES (Table 4)	Import prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2005-01							
BCS_PPI_M – PRODUCER PRICES IN INDUSTRY (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01	-	1	-3	35	-24	-27	-
BCS_PPC_M AND BCS_PPC_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2000-Q1(*)	-	-51	-48	-42	-19	-48	-
BCS_PPS_Q – PRODUCER PRICES IN SERVICES (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2010-Q1	-	-	-32	-	-	-32	-
BCS_PVI_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN INDUSTRY (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2000-01	-	-5	-11	-	-11	0	-
BCS_PVC_M AND BCS_PVC_Q – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN CONSTRUCTION (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2005-01 2000-Q1	-	-7	-11	14	-20		-
BCS_PVS_M – PRODUCTION (VOLUME) IN SERVICES (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2021-01	-	-	-	-	-	-14	-
BCS_TOR_M – TURNOVER IN RETAIL TRADE (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix), deflated turnover (ix)	2000-01	-	-2	0	46	0	12	-
BCS_TOW_M – TURNOVER IN WHOLESALE TRADE ETC. (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix), deflated turnover (ix)	2021-01	-	-34	-32	-	-3	-20	-
BCS_TOS_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN SERVICES (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix)	2021-01	-	-38	11	-	-3	-20	-
BCS_TOI_M – NET TURNOVER (VALUE) IN INDUSTRY (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01	-	-26	-17	-	-17	-20	-
BCS_BPI_M AND BCS_BPI_Q – BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS (Table 9)	Number of dwellings (abs), useful floor area (abs)	2000-Q1	-	-36	-49	-34	-14	-40	-

Table II.7: International trade in goods statistics

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
International Trade in Goods	2002M01 – 2023M11	2005 M 01 - 2023 M 11	2005 M 01 - 2023 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2023 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2023 M 11	2005 M 01 - 2023 M 11	2002 M 01 - 2023 M 11	2004 M 01 - 2023 M 11

Timeliness / punctuality

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
International Trade in Goods (based on reference period 2022/01-2022/11)	40	-10	-4	-4	-1	-1	-11	-10

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

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

Coverage

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	2014M01-2024M10	ND	ND	2011M1-2024M1 1	ND	2007M1-2024M1 1	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2014Q1-2024Q3	2010Q1-2024Q3	2013Q1-2024Q3	2011Q1-2024Q3	2015Q1-2024Q3	2011Q1-2024Q3	2010Q1-2024Q3	2009Q1-2024Q3
Quarterly International Investment Position	2014Q1-2024Q3	2007Q1-2024Q3	2016Q4-2024Q3	2011Q1-2024Q3	2015Q1-2024Q3	2014Q1-2024Q3	2016Q1-2024Q3	2012Q1-2024Q3

Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Balance of payments								
Monthly Balance of Payments	T+44	ND	ND	+15	ND	0	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	T+85	-1	-20	-25	-2	-1	-3	-3
Quarterly International Investment Position	T+85	-1	0	+5	-2	-1	-3	-3

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