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In view of the Economic and Financial Dialogue with Regional Partners on 5 May 2026, delegations will find attached the "EFC progress report on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Regional Partners (Western Balkans Partners, Türkiye, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) 2026".



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

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

2026

# Contents

## Contents

<b>EFC progress report on economic, monetary and financial statistics for the Regional Partners (Western Balkans Partners, Türkiye, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Contents</i> .....	2
<i>Executive summary</i> .....	3
<i>Introduction</i> .....	9
<i>Economic statistics in the Western Balkans and Türkiye</i> .....	11
Annual economic statistics .....	11
Infra-annual economic statistics .....	37
<i>Monetary and financial statistics in the Western Balkans Partners and Türkiye</i> .....	57
<i>Statistical cooperation with Moldova and Ukraine</i> .....	60
State of play of statistical cooperation by field .....	60
<i>List of abbreviations</i> .....	66
<i>Annexes</i> .....	68
Annex I Availability and punctuality of annual data in the Western Balkans and Türkiye .....	69
Annex II Availability and punctuality of infra-annual data in the Western Balkans and Türkiye .....	95

# Executive summary

This report presents the progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Türkiye and Kosovo\* in the priority areas of economic, monetary and financial statistics during 2025. Additionally, this report reflects on the state of play of statistical cooperation with Ukraine and Moldova).

In 2025, 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** implemented a benchmark revision in national accounts and continued to transmit annual and quarterly national accounts main aggregates data. However, the data were transmitted to Eurostat with significant delay after national dissemination. Bosnia and Herzegovina consistently met EU requirements for the timely transmission of quarterly balance of payments and the international investment position data. In 2025, Bosnia and Herzegovina continued providing EU-LFS (EU Labour Force Survey) quarterly and yearly datasets and monthly unemployment statistics to Eurostat on a regular basis and agreed to the regular dissemination of labour market flows statistics, compiled by Eurostat. It transmitted the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) 2022 data on a timely basis and the full set of statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics for the first time, including previously missing information, but not the quarterly Labour Cost Index (LCI) nor Job Vacancy Statistics (JVS). Bosnia and Herzegovina has still not provided harmonised indices of consumer prices, supply, use, and input-output tables, regional accounts data 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 foreign direct investment. Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to improve 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, research and development, excessive deficit procedure and government finance statistics.

**Montenegro** regularly updated the national accounts on Gross Domestic Product data, improving timeliness for quarterly data and implemented the benchmark revision in September 2025. Montenegro significantly improved the timeliness of international investment position data transmissions. In 2025, Montenegro did not provide supply and use tables. While data for 2013-2018 were transmitted in the past, substantial data gaps remain. It

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\* 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.

started to provide information for the excessive deficit procedure and government finance statistics; however, the coverage remains insufficient and prevents a meaningful assessment. Montenegro also provided the harmonised index of consumer prices at constant tax rates, covering the period from December 2014 onwards. It did not provide the Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data, the quarterly Labour Cost Index, job vacancy statistics, statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics and monthly balance of payments. On the other hand, Montenegro consistently met EU requirements for the timely transmission of quarterly balance of payments data. Montenegro needs to make further alignment with new requirements in short-term business statistics, although improvements were made in the compliance of several indicators. In research and development statistics, for the first time Montenegro transmitted preliminary R&D data for the reference year 2024 and Government Budget Allocations for R&D (GBARD) preliminary data for the reference year 2024, however timeliness needs to be improved. Further efforts are required to transmit R&D final data and GBARD datasets. Data gaps and timeliness issues remained in national accounts, labour market statistics and short-term business statistics. Montenegro should establish a compilation system and intensify its work towards the regular transmission of excessive deficit procedure notifications and government finance statistics. 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 also demonstrated consistent timeliness for both quarterly balance of payments and international investment position reporting. It updated and improved annual and quarterly national accounts series; however, some data are still missing (e.g. quarterly employment in hours worked). The timeliness of the quarterly national accounts and of the T+2 transmission of the annual national accounts improved. North Macedonia implemented the compilation of regional accounts indicators at NUTS level 3; however, gaps in historical data remain. In 2025, the partner also provided supply and use tables for the recent mandatory reference year 2022 and updated data for 2010. In 2025, North Macedonia started providing monthly unemployment inputs to Eurostat and agreed to their regular dissemination on Eurostat's website. Quarterly and yearly EU-LFS data for North Macedonia were published by Eurostat in December 2025. While North Macedonia made some limited 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. In research and development statistics, North Macedonia started to transmit the final R&D data for the reference year 2023; however, the dataset is not compliant in terms of

completeness. No compliance remains in the areas of preliminary R&D data and GBARD datasets (final and preliminary). Despite the current improvement activities as part of ongoing projects supported by Eurostat, gaps still remain in the areas of supply, use, and input-output tables, international trade in services statistics, foreign direct investment statistics, labour market statistics (e.g. seasonally adjusted data for job vacancy statistics, quarterly Labour Cost Index) and short-term business statistics. In 2025, North Macedonia did not provide the required statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics for 2024, whilst simultaneously transmitting data for 2023, with some information provided with a delay of half a year. North Macedonia also needs to improve the timeliness of business register statistics.

**Albania** complies with transmission requirements for international trade in services statistics, unlike the monthly detailed statistics on international trade in goods, where recurring issues related to data confidentiality and the implementation of 8-digit Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes remained unresolved. Albania completed the benchmark revision of national accounts started in 2024 but still needs to close significant data gaps and improve both timeliness and the length of time series. For regional accounts, Albania implemented the benchmark revision and updated regional accounts series; however, it still needs to close the gaps in missing or incomplete series and remove the flags preventing publication. In 2025, the partner also updated and transmitted after the benchmark revision the full time series of supply and use tables for 2010-2023. The set of mandatory tables is complete, while a few data gaps persist in individual tables. 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. While Albania has continued to improve the application of the accrual principle in excessive deficit procedure and government finance statistics, further improvements are needed concerning methodology, coverage, consistency and timeliness for both areas and it should remove the flags preventing the publication of government finance statistics data for years prior 2021 at the earliest opportunity, in line with previous commitments. Albania improved the completeness of short-term business statistics, but further improvements are needed for the punctuality and completeness of the data transmissions. Albania 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. In 2025, Albania started providing monthly balance of payments data to Eurostat, although it still needs to improve both timeliness and the length of time series. Furthermore, the timeliness of quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data deteriorated slightly during this period. Albania provided Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data on a timely basis but neither the quarterly Labour Cost Index nor job vacancy statistics. It did not transmit harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates and statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics for any

reference period. In 2025, Albania started transmitting research and development statistics; however, data gaps remain in terms of completeness and timeliness should be improved to meet the requirements in this statistical statistics domain. Data gaps also remain in the areas of foreign direct investment statistics and the international investment position.

**Serbia** has reached a good level of compliance in many areas. Serbia shows high levels of completeness rate for some annual and quarterly tables of national accounts but is still missing stocks of fixed assets. It fully complies with transmission requirements in the areas of harmonised indices of consumer prices, 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. In addition, Serbia needs to provide information on the substantial revisions undertaken in the national accounts benchmark revision. Serbia is fully compliant with the transmission requirements in regional accounts. In 2025, Serbia improved and updated the regional accounts series; however, the set of data for dissemination should be further expanded. Serbia has provided a complete set of supply, use, and input-output tables for the entire period 2010-2022, but data gaps persist in individual tables. It has transmitted Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data, quarterly Labour Cost Index data but not job vacancy statistics. 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. Further progress is needed in the alignment with the requirements in short-term business statistics for services. Serbia should also strive to ensure that statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics are complete prior to their submission, ensuring that the full set of data is transmitted within the mandatory deadline.

**Türkiye** implemented the benchmark revision and made progress in national accounts by providing extended time series, but data gaps still exist in employment and capital stock data, as well as in supply, use, and input-output tables, specifically for five-yearly tables. Additionally, efforts should be made to remove flags restricting availability to users. For regional accounts, Türkiye implemented the benchmark revision and significantly improved the length of the time series; however, further efforts are needed to address missing or incomplete series and to remove flags preventing publication. While Türkiye continued to gradually improve the quality 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 the remaining methodological issues. Türkiye almost completely implemented the new requirements in short-term business statistics and should undertake further efforts to fully align with the new requirements in short-term business statistics. It transmitted Structure of Earnings Survey 2022 data and quarterly Labour Cost Index but still needs to make improvements in the areas

of labour market statistics (e.g. job vacancy statistics, where Türkiye does not provide seasonally adjusted data nor non-seasonally adjusted data for NACE section O<sup>1</sup>). Türkiye made progress in international trade in services statistics by providing data for reference years 2019-2021, closing the data gap. The quantity of data transmitted has improved for all reported years, but the datasets were not complete. Türkiye should continue efforts to improve completeness for international trade in goods statistics with regard to trade by enterprise characteristics. Türkiye does not provide harmonised indices of consumer prices at constant tax rates. 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; on the other hand, it demonstrated consistent timeliness for both quarterly balance of payments and international investment position reporting. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between TURKSTAT, the Central Bank and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance to improve the availability and timeliness of data for excessive deficit procedure notifications. Türkiye should continue to pay attention to the timeliness and completeness of the transmission of excessive deficit procedure notifications and government finance statistics and address the remaining methodological issues. Türkiye has made additional efforts to improve the regional breakdown of R&D statistics. However, further efforts are needed to improve completeness, in particular for R&D expenditure and R&D datasets, as well as for the regional breakdown at NUTS level 2.

**Kosovo** continued to transmit limited data for annual and quarterly national accounts, but significant data gaps still remain. Extensive application of confidentiality flags preventing publication of the data remains an issue. In 2025, Kosovo transmitted historical statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics (TEC) for 2021 and 2022 but did not provide the required TEC data for 2024. In addition, 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 transmitted harmonised indices of consumer prices. Kosovo did not transmit monthly balance of payments and business register statistics. Structure of Earnings Survey data as well as quarterly Labour Cost Index and Job Vacancy Statistics are also missing. Kosovo should continue efforts towards compiling a complete set of annual and quarterly national accounts and improving timeliness of the transmission for international trade in goods statistics regarding trade by invoicing currency. No progress has been made in reporting the excessive deficit procedure notification tables and government finance statistics, and no data was transmitted to Eurostat during 2024-2025. 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-

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<sup>1</sup> All references to NACE sections in this report are made in terms of the original NACE Revision 2 structure (as it was defined prior to the establishment of NACE Revision 2 update 1 through Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2023/137).

output tables and in foreign direct investment statistics for Special Purpose Entities, while regional accounts have not been provided.

Eurostat and the European Central Bank (ECB) have been undertaking substantial efforts to establish collaboration at expert level with **Moldova and Ukraine** in the fields of economic, monetary and financial statistics. Contacts between Eurostat units and Moldova and Ukraine have been established, and the partners are in the process of setting up workplans to initiate data transmissions in most fields of economic statistics. Data transmissions have been received from both countries 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 partners. Moldova and Ukraine have so far not transmitted any statistics on international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics. Ukraine has made good progress in starting short-term business statistics data transmissions; it has also started to transmit national and regional accounts data and statistics on international trade in goods by invoicing currency. However, transmissions are partial and not for the latest reference periods that have been published nationally. A similar situation applies to annual financial accounts, where only limited data for the 2021 reference year have been transmitted. In 2025, Moldova transmitted annual data for national accounts, but they could not be validated yet. Moldova also started providing quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data to Eurostat, although it still needs to improve both the timeliness and the length of time series. The development of monetary and financial statistics with Moldova and Ukraine is also still in its infancy, with first contacts being made. In the field of labour market statistics, cooperation has started with Ukraine as regards the methodology of the Labour Cost Index.

Delegates from Ukraine and Moldova are invited to send delegates to Eurostat Working Groups, and - for example - have attended meetings on national accounts, labour market statistics and (in the case of Moldova) on price statistics.

# 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 13 May 2025<sup>2</sup> 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, 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 are part of the report. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European business statistics<sup>3</sup>, 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

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<sup>2</sup> [Joint Conclusions of the Economic and Financial Dialogue with Regional Partners of 13 May 2025](#).

<sup>3</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2152 on European business statistics](#).

prices, 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 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 2025. Developments after that cut-off date will be covered in next year's report.

# Economic statistics in the Western Balkans and Türkiye

## Annual economic statistics

### Annual national accounts

Following the EU coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts in 2024, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Türkiye followed with its implementation in September 2025. Albania concluded the coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts launched in 2024.

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 2023. 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 timeliness and the length of the series. Some partners face difficulties in transmitting the data for early years or for the latest reference periods. In most cases, efforts need also to be stepped up as regards the timeliness of annual national accounts, with special regard to the transmission of all tables according to the T+9 months deadline. The biggest room for improvement is in the area of export and import by geographical breakdown, but also in employment, especially in hours worked. Most of the partners still need to substantially expand their transmissions, and to start the transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets. Some partners are restricting the availability of data to users by extensively applying different confidentiality flags.

North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Montenegro and Türkiye sent annual non-financial sector accounts (NFSA) data to Eurostat in 2025. The data exhibited different levels of timeliness and completeness. Serbia and Türkiye transmitted the most complete datasets. North Macedonia transmitted NFSA up to 2023 in October 2025. Albania transmitted NFSA up to 2024 in October 2025 and Montenegro transmitted data up to 2022 in December 2025 (only production account and generation of income account). All partners are encouraged to continue their efforts to improve their NFSA transmissions.

The partners should also continue efforts to close the remaining gaps for annual financial accounts (Montenegro, 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.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented the benchmark revision in September 2025 and continued with data transmissions for main aggregates, but without improvements as regards timeliness. The transmission of GDP data according to T+2 months deadline remains a challenge (+33 days) and the implementation of the benchmark revision impacted also the T+9 transmissions (+21 days).

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should improve the timeliness and significantly shorten the time between national dissemination and transmission to Eurostat. Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to close the remaining gaps for the coverage and the length of the time series for population, employment by national and domestic concepts and for exports and imports of goods and services by geographical breakdown. The impact of the benchmark revision could not be assessed due to late transmission. With respect to other main aggregates, Bosnia and Herzegovina still needs to provide detailed industry breakdowns of value added and its components in previous year's prices and chain-linked volumes and start the transmission of capital stocks and balance sheets data. Bosnia and Herzegovina should start compiling annual non-financial sector accounts, annual financial accounts and pension entitlements tables and transmit them to Eurostat.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro implemented the benchmark for GDP in September 2025 and updated the time series, slightly improving the timeliness of the first annual data transmission (but the data were still transmitted 10 days after the deadline).

Montenegro transmitted for the first time annual financial accounts data in 2025, for 2006–2024. Quality improvements are expected in 2026 in order to proceed with the validation of the data.

For NFSA Montenegro transmitted the Annual Sector Accounts data set for 2021 and 2022 (production account and generation of income account only). The transmission was delayed from July 2025 to December 2025. The balancing of D.1 and D.41 expected for 2025 has been postponed to 2026. The transmission is consistent with annual national accounts (ANA) only for the years 2021 and 2022, revised during a recent benchmark.

## **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should continue efforts to meet the deadline of the first annual transmission, close the remaining gaps for expenditure variables and provide employment data by industry in hours worked. In addition, Montenegro should continue efforts to remove the flags preventing the publication of a large part of the data.

With respect to further main aggregates, Montenegro still needs to expand its detailed industry data, close a few remaining gaps in expenditure breakdowns and start the compilation of balance sheets.

Montenegro should continue efforts to regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts, work further on the completeness of the datasets and on increasing the time series coverage.

For NFSA Montenegro is expected to transmit in 2026 the Annual sector accounts for 2023 and send an updated transmission of 2015-2022 data.

Montenegro should start compiling pension entitlements tables.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia made improvements regarding the compilation of missing and incomplete data. It transmitted the annual tables of GDP by different approaches and employment by persons up to 2024. North Macedonia transmitted NFSA up to 2023 at the end of the year. The data are internally consistent, with a good alignment with annual national accounts, but they still present some discrepancies with GFS data. In December 2025, North Macedonia transmitted remaining compulsory data on annual financial accounts for reference years 2016-2024.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should continue efforts to close remaining gaps for employment by industry in hours worked and make further improvements of timeliness for the first transmission (delayed by five days). North Macedonia should also further improve the length of time series.

North Macedonia should continue efforts to remove the remaining flags preventing the publication of data.

With respect to further main aggregates, North Macedonia still needs to substantially expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start the transmissions of stocks and balance sheets.

North Macedonia should continue efforts to regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts, and work further on the completeness of the datasets to address internal and cross domain inconsistencies, due to which many tables could not be validated in due

time. It should also increase the length of the time series and completeness of the full set of accounts.

The partner started a benchmark revision to be concluded at the end of 2026. Non-financial sector accounts will be eventually revised and retransmitted. In 2026 North Macedonia is expected to transmit QSA data for 2018 and 2025 and annual sector accounts (ASA) data for 2021-2025.

North Macedonia provided annual financial accounts for 2016-2024 and should start compiling pension entitlements tables.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania concluded the coordinated benchmark revision of national accounts launched in 2024.

For Albania, most tables containing main aggregates data are still incomplete. Annual and quarterly employment data as well as annual data on stocks of fixed assets and balance sheets were not transmitted in 2025. Most data are transmitted beyond the official deadline.

Albania transmitted annual non-financial sector accounts for the years 2010-2024 in December 2025, in line with the expected deadlines. This transmission extended the time series to include the years 2010-2012. The quality of data is good; however, there are cross domain discrepancies with GFS data.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should continue efforts to close the remaining gaps for GDP data on the income side (the series start from 2013), to compile and transmit employment data and to remove the flags preventing the publication of relevant data.

Albania should continue efforts to improve timeliness.

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.

Albania should continue efforts to regularly compile and publish non-financial sector accounts, work further on providing publishable data, and improve the completeness of datasets and the timeliness of transmission.

Regarding non-financial sector accounts Albania is expected to improve internal consistency for annual sector accounts data.

Regarding annual financial accounts, Albania transmitted annual financial transactions of limited coverage for 2013-2024 and annual balance sheets for 2020-2024. Albania should continue efforts to close the remaining gaps for annual financial accounts tables and should start compiling pension entitlements tables.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia transmits most data related with GDP and main aggregates. However, Serbia is transmitting some tables with delay to the legal deadline and is still failing to transmit stocks of fixed assets and balance sheets data.

Serbia transmitted annual sector accounts data for the years 2005-2024 at T+11, almost one month after the agreed deadline (T+10). The data transmitted was internally consistent and of good quality. The cross-domain consistency was complete with QNA, while there are still inconsistencies with GFS data.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should continue efforts to fill the gaps for cross-classification of fixed assets by industry and by non-financial fixed asset type, to transmit the balance sheet for non-financial assets data and to improve timeliness.

Serbia is invited to continue its efforts for improved completeness and timeliness of the annual non-financial sector accounts. During 2026 Serbia is expected to extend the length of time series sending ASA data for the years 1999-2004 and is encouraged to improve the cross-domain consistency with ANA and GFS.

Serbia should start compiling annual financial accounts (for all sectors) and pension entitlements tables.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye implemented the benchmark revision in September 2025 and improved completeness by extending the length of the time series. The revision did not significantly impact the level of GDP. However, for several variables (e.g. government consumption expenditure, export and import of services, compensation of employees) and for detailed breakdowns high revisions were observed that have triggered questions from users. Timeliness was slightly improved for the T+2 months deadline, but the transmission for T+9 months had some delays. Türkiye transmitted non-financial sector accounts data for 2009-2024; the data were transmitted with a slight delay compared to the agreed timeline. Türkiye worked on the improvement of internal consistency in particular for sector S.12. 2024 ASA.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should continue efforts to improve timeliness for data transmissions and to close the remaining gaps in reporting annual national accounts data. Türkiye should start to transmit employment data by national and domestic concepts. Türkiye should further improve the length of the time series and continue efforts to remove flags preventing the publication of

data. Türkiye is also invited to review its revision policy and align it with the Harmonised European Revision Policy (HERP).

With respect to the additional main aggregates, Türkiye still needs to strongly expand its detailed industry and expenditure breakdowns and start the transmission of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets.

Türkiye should continue its efforts to correct any remaining inconsistency in annual non-financial sector accounts.

Türkiye transmitted annual financial accounts data for 2010-2024 and should continue efforts to close the few remaining gaps for annual financial accounts tables. Türkiye should start compiling pension entitlements tables.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

For GDP, Kosovo transmitted only data by production and expenditure approach. For the first time, Kosovo also transmitted households' final consumption expenditure by consumption categories; however, using the old COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) classification.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should continue efforts to improve timeliness for the T+2 months data transmission and close the remaining gaps for annual national accounts. Kosovo should re-start the transmission of estimates for previously transmitted datasets and increase the length of the time series. Efforts should be made to estimate the required population and employment data by national and domestic concept. Furthermore, Kosovo should work on removing the flags that prevent the publication of the data when implementing the benchmark revision.

With respect to further main aggregates, Kosovo still needs to step up efforts and start transmissions of asset flows, stocks and balance sheets.

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.

Kosovo should start compiling annual financial accounts and pension entitlements tables.

## **Regional accounts**

Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye provided regional accounts data in 2025. However, for Albania and Türkiye 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. Kosovo did

not transmit any data in 2025. 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 to 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.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia continued regular transmission of regional data.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should improve the population coverage and work on the availability of employee and self-employed in person at NUTS 3 level.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania implemented the benchmark revision with significant revisions in reported data. Albania transmitted limited time series.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should continue efforts to close remaining gaps in gross value added series and 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.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia regularly transmitted the regional tables. Serbia is fully compliant with the transmission requirements.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should continue the efforts to remove flags preventing the publication of household accounts.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye implemented the benchmark revision with significant revisions compared to previously transmitted series. Türkiye has improved the length of the time series in gross value added, compensation of employees and household accounts.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should continue efforts to extend the length of the time series for compensation of employees and household accounts. Türkiye should start working on employment and gross fixed capital formation data and should make efforts to remove the flags preventing publication.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should make efforts to provide regional data in relevant tables.

## **Supply, use, and input-output tables (SUIOTs)**

In 2025, **SUIOTs** were transmitted by North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Türkiye, and Kosovo. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro did not transmit data. Whereas North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, and Türkiye made significant progress and/or are close to compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, more efforts are needed from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Kosovo to produce and transmit SUIOTs. The overall data availability for users has improved. In 2025, Kosovo flagged all data as publishable, Türkiye flagged part of the data as publishable, while Montenegro still tends to flag supply, use, and input-output data as non-publishable. It is recommended that all transmitted data be made available to users. North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye have provided specific<sup>4</sup> metadata.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

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<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) 2023/734 requires countries to provide both specific and structural metadata for all national account domains. Specific metadata describe the transmitted data to support the validation process; they are not published. Structural metadata explain the data to users and will be published in the Eurostat database.

## **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to transmit SUIOTs to Eurostat. The complete set of Tables 15, 16, and 17 required by the ESA 2010 transmission programme is missing.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro did not transmit SUIOTs to Eurostat in 2025.

### **Remaining issues**

For compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, Montenegro still needs to transmit the annual tables T1500 and T1600 in current prices (2010-2012, 2019-2022) and in previous year's prices (2019-2022) as well as the five-yearly tables T1610-12, T1620, T1630, and 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. Montenegro has not yet provided specific metadata.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia transmitted tables T1500 and T1600 in current and previous year's prices for 2022 and tables T1610-12 and T1700-T1900 in current prices for 2010. The partner has also provided specific metadata.

### **Remaining issues**

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) five-yearly tables T1620 and T1630 in current prices (2010 and 2015). The tables transmitted so far still contain data gaps. The tables in previous year's prices are flagged as non-publishable.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania transmitted and re-transmitted many tables: a) annual tables T1500 and T1600 in current prices for 2013-2023 and in previous year's prices for 2010 and 2013-2023, as well as b) five-yearly tables T1610-12, T1620, T1630-34, and T1700/50-T1900/50 in current prices for 2015. The partner also transmitted specific metadata.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania provided all mandatory SUIOTs under the ESA 2010 transmission programme. However, the tables still contain a few data gaps and part of the data are flagged as non-publishable.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia transmitted and re-transmitted: a) annual tables T1500 and T1600 in current and previous year's prices for 2022, as well as b) five-yearly tables on taxes and subsidies (T1630-34) in current prices for 2010, 2015, 2020. Serbia also provided specific metadata for the transmitted tables.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia provided all mandatory SUIOTs under 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.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye transmitted and re-transmitted many tables: a) yearly tables T1500, T1600 in current and previous year's prices for 2015-2023, as well as b) the full set of tables T1500, T1600, T1610-12, T1620, T1630-34, and T1700/50-T1900/50 in current prices for 2023. Türkiye also provided specific metadata for the transmitted tables. Part of the transmitted data is publishable; however, several items are still flagged as non-publishable.

### **Remaining issues**

For compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, Türkiye still needs to transmit the five-yearly tables T1610-12, T1620, T1630, and T1700/50-T1900/50 in current prices for 2010 and 2020. Part of the data are still flagged as non-publishable.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo re-transmitted several tables: a) yearly tables T1500, T1600 in current prices for 2013-2018, as well as b) five-yearly tables T1610, T1620, T1630, and T1700/50-T1700/50 in current prices for 2015. Kosovo flagged these tables as publishable.

### **Remaining issues**

For compliance with the ESA 2010 transmission programme, Kosovo still needs to transmit: a) yearly tables T1500 and T1600 in current prices for the periods 2010-2012 and 2019-2022 and in previous year's prices for the period 2015-2022 and b) all five-yearly tables except T1610, T1620, T1630, and T1700/50-1900/50 in current prices for 2015. Kosovo has not yet transmitted specific metadata.

## 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. Montenegro's transmissions restarted in 2025; however, the data coverage is insufficient to allow a meaningful assessment, and no data had been transmitted in recent years hence no assessment of compliance could be made.

As regards Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, no improvement in adherence to the methodology and data transmissions required under ESA 2010 was observed and no EDP notification tables were transmitted to Eurostat in 2025.

In addition, North Macedonia still flags its data as experimental and non-publishable. Eurostat urges North Macedonia to remove the 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 on 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.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### Achievements during 2025

Following the decision of the BiH statistical authorities in November 2023, Bosnia and Herzegovina temporarily suspended the transmission of EDP data to Eurostat in 2025. The statistical authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina committed to resume EDP data transmissions in October 2026.

#### Remaining issues

Bosnia and Herzegovina should restart providing EDP data on a biannual basis to Eurostat. Further efforts should be pursued 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.

Progress needs to be made in the general government sector delimitation and in the inter-institutional cooperation and creation of the working group.

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.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro made some progress in 2025 by submitting the EDP notification tables, albeit partially completed and submitted late.

In addition, serious compliance issues persist. The April 2025 EDP notification only included data for three years (2021–2023), omitting data for 2024 and both the April and October 2025 EDP notifications only partly covered the general government sector. The questionnaire related to EDP notification tables contained very limited information. Consequently, the data coverage remains insufficient, hindering a meaningful assessment.

### **Remaining issues**

Significant additional efforts should be pursued to comply with ESA 2010. Montenegro should intensify its efforts to establish a comprehensive compilation system for GFS and EDP statistics, including the necessary prerequisites such as proper sectorisation and reliable data sources. This will enable Montenegro to meet the legislative requirements, provide timely EDP data and other relevant questionnaires to Eurostat on a regular (biannual) basis and to respond to Eurostat's requests for clarification in a timely and effective way.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia made some progress in the accrual adjustments for the recording of social contributions and salaries. Also, in relation to this, North Macedonia has improved the calculation of other accounts receivable/payable.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should intensify efforts in order to reach compliance with ESA 2010 and to remove the flags preventing the publication of the GFS data. The consistent implementation of the accrual principle is needed 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 – the Road National Company).

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.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania has continued to improve the application of the accrual principle in EDP data through the updates to the Albania Integrated GFS Compilation System. In 2025, the compilation of financial accounts was reviewed with the main aim to be aligned with the data from the Bank of Albania and the Debt Management Agency, the Treasury and the extra-budgetary units.

Some limited progress has been made in the compilation of the EDP Questionnaire. An updated EDP Inventory for Albania was provided. At the end of 2025, Albania provided for the first time the completed questionnaire on taxes and social contributions and restarted transmitting the questionnaire on government-controlled units classified outside general government. The October 2025 EDP data for 2021-2024 transmitted to Eurostat were accompanied by the underlying government accounts ESA transmission tables labelled as "free for publication". However, data consistency was not assured, and the minimum validation criteria remain under review.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should continue efforts to compile and transmit EDP data fully consistent with ESA 2010 and should remove the flags preventing publication of GFS data for the entire series. The EDP data quality, the coverage and quality of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables should be further improved. Further methodological work is expected to be fully aligned with ESA 2010, through the implementation of the accrual principle (notably for the recording of military equipment, PPPs and concessions).

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

In 2025, Serbia continued to report the EDP tables, although only for the April notification, and it also provided other relevant questionnaires; however, no further significant improvements were observed.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should continue efforts to compile and transmit EDP data fully consistent with ESA 2010. In addition, the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM), implemented in the context of 2024 benchmark revision, should be clarified following Eurostat enquiries. Serbia should also continue its efforts to further improve the completeness of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables as well as the EDP tables, in particular to address the significant statistical discrepancies. The timeliness of the transmission of EDP data should be improved (no data has been provided yet in the context of the October 2025 EDP notification).

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye continued to gradually improve the quality and timeliness of the EDP data provided to Eurostat. Some progress has been observed in the completeness of the questionnaire relating to EDP tables, in particular related to other accounts receivable/payable.

Moreover, Türkiye implemented benchmark revisions in the context of the October 2025 EDP notification, by revising the time series from 2013 onwards. In this context, several units were reclassified into the general government sector alongside methodological improvements and error corrections. The benchmark revisions were also implemented to the financial accounts time series.

### **Remaining issues**

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 by completing Table 4 and adding the planned data. Furthermore, Türkiye should improve the coverage of the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables.

Regarding the 2025 benchmark revisions, the statistical authorities should ensure to follow up on pending issues. Also, Türkiye should further intensify its efforts to ensure consistency between financial and non-financial accounts and to maintain good cooperation between the institutions.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo paused the transmission of EDP data to Eurostat in 2024-2025. However, at the end of December 2025, Kosovo sent partially completed EDP tables via e-mail. Experimentally, Kosovo began to complete data in two tables in the questionnaire relating to the EDP tables. The EDP data should be officially transmitted to Eurostat via EDAMIS using the required templates.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should resume regular 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 regular EDP reporting to Eurostat.

Kosovo needs to address the following issues: the coverage and timeliness of the EDP tables by subsectors, sector coverage, the implementation of the sector reclassification of units (based on market/non-market test) in the EDP tables increasing coverage beyond budgetary units, methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010 and 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 another.

Only Albania and Kosovo have provided all annual non-financial tables (main aggregates of general government, detailed taxes and social contributions and government expenditure by function). In 2025, North Macedonia provided ESA table 11 data for the first time.

In 2025, Kosovo resumed transmitting GFS data to Eurostat, and Montenegro submitted annual GFS data for the first time through an official transmission. However, in 2025, Bosnia and Herzegovina suspended the transmission of all GFS data to Eurostat, and Kosovo also failed to provide the NTL data in the course of 2025.

Nevertheless, some progress in terms of timeliness and coverage was made during 2025 for most of the partners.

Serbia continued to transmit data on ESA tables 2, 9 and the NTL, as well as data for 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 is still labelled as non-publishable and experimental. North Macedonia is invited to establish transparency and remove the flags preventing publication of data in order to make their data available to users.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

None. Bosnia and Herzegovina suspended transmission of GFS data to Eurostat.

#### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to meet legislative requirements and resume the transmission of GFS data to Eurostat. Additionally, Bosnia and Herzegovina should improve sector coverage. Issues related to access to data sources still need to be solved.

### **Montenegro**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro transmitted ESA tables 2, 9 and the NTL through an official transmission for the first time. The provided reference period covers 2013-2024. Coverage of the general government sector is partial, and issues raised in the transmission reports remain to be addressed.

## **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should continue efforts to fully meet legislative requirements, by further developing data and adhering to ESA 2010.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

In 2025 North Macedonia transmitted ESA table 11 for the first time, covering the reference period 2022-2023. North Macedonia also continued regular transmissions of ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL. The latest reference period covered 2011-2024.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve the timeliness of GFS data.

North Macedonia is strongly encouraged to remove flags preventing the publication of data, to improve the timeliness of the data and to proceed with completing the sector coverage of the general government sector.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania increased the length of the annual GFS time series provided. Albania removed the flags that had previously prevented the publication of the data for the period 2021-2024.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should continue methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010, in particular, implement the accrual principle, solve remaining consolidation issues, solve the classification issues and improve the quality of the data (*inter alia* by addressing the issues raised in transmission reports).

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia continued regular transmissions of ESA tables 2, 9, NTL and 28A. Further progress in the GFS data consistency was observed.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should undertake further efforts to ensure full adherence to ESA 2010. Serbia should develop ESA table 11.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye continued transmitting ESA tables 2, 9 and NTL. The data available for Türkiye covers the period 2009-2024.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should continue methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010. Türkiye should develop ESA table 11. The timeliness of ESA table 2 should gradually be improved (T-1 reference year).

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo resumed the transmission of ESA table 2, 9 and 11 to Eurostat.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should continue regular transmissions of annual GFS data.

Kosovo needs to address the following issues: methodological work to fully adhere to ESA 2010 methodology, improve sector coverage by including extra-budgetary units, timeliness, including the timeliness of revision of transmitted data, consistency and cross-table consistency within GFS (*inter alia* by addressing the issues raised in GFS transmission reports and by developing an improved bridge table from source data).

## **Annual International Trade in Services Statistics (ITSS)**

In 2025, all partners transmitted **ITSS** data for year 2024. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Türkiye also sent revised data for previous years. All partners delivered their datasets on time or before the deadline. Albania sent complete datasets; Türkiye provided more data than in 2024, but the datasets were still not complete; Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia transmitted data of the same coverage as last year. All the datasets received were fully consistent.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina sent the data before the deadline, five days earlier than last year.

The data provided were fully consistent.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to collect the missing data and improve the completeness of the dataset.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro sent the data 12 days before the deadline.

The data provided were fully consistent.

### **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should continue efforts to collect the missing data and improve the completeness of the dataset.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia sent the data before the deadline, seven days earlier than last year.

The data provided were fully consistent.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve the completeness of the dataset and provide a detailed geographical breakdown.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania sent the data before the deadline, one day earlier than last year.

There was no mandatory item missing.

The data provided were fully consistent.

### **Remaining issues**

None.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia sent the data on time.

The data provided were fully consistent.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should continue efforts to collect the missing data and to improve the completeness of the dataset.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye sent the data before the deadline, 33 days earlier than the previous year. Türkiye sent data for reference years 2019-2024 (closing the data gap).

The completeness of the data transmitted has improved but the datasets were not complete.

There was one inconsistency in the data received which was resolved in the validation process.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should continue efforts to collect the missing data and to improve the completeness of the dataset.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo sent the data on time.

The data provided were fully consistent.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should collect the missing data and to improve the completeness of the dataset.

## **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) statistics**

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

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted a partial set of the FDI data consistent with the integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should transmit FDI data in accordance with the requirements defined in Regulation (EC) 184/2005.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro transmitted a partial set of the FDI data consistent with the integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.

### **Remaining issues**

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.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should undertake efforts to send the FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia transmitted FDI data consistent with the integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.

### **Remaining issues**

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.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.

Türkiye delivered as well the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy.

### **Remaining issues**

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.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo transmitted FDI data consistent with integrity rules as set out in the Balance of Payments (BOP) Vademecum.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should undertake efforts to send FDI data with SPE breakdowns as well as the voluntary inward FDI positions by Ultimate Investing Economy, where applicable.

## **Research and development (R&D) statistics**

During 2025, four datasets were expected for the **R&D** domain:

- GBARD (Government Budget Allocations for R&D) preliminary 2024 data for the reference year 2024 with deadline in June 2025,
- R&D (R&D expenditure and R&D personnel) final data for the reference year 2023 with deadline in June 2025,
- R&D preliminary data for the reference year 2024 with deadline in October 2025,
- GBARD final data for the reference year 2024 with deadline in December 2025.

Serbia is almost fully compliant in the R&D domain. The R&D final data for the reference year 2023 were transmitted with a slight delay, shortly after the deadline. As regards the GBARD data and R&D preliminary datasets for the reference year 2024, Serbia is fully compliant.

Türkiye is not fully compliant as regards R&D statistics domain, as the preliminary R&D data for the reference year 2024 have not been transmitted yet. However, Türkiye is fully compliant in terms of timeliness for the final R&D data for reference year 2024, as the datasets were transmitted ahead of the deadline. Regarding completeness, Türkiye is almost compliant for R&D statistics as certain data breakdowns required for the R&D final data for reference year 2023 are missing. With regards to GBARD, Türkiye is fully compliant in terms of timeliness and completeness.

North Macedonia has developed the GBARD statistics methodology but has yet to produce GBARD data; it is therefore non-compliant with respect to GBARD data. North Macedonia is also not compliant for R&D statistics. The final R&D data for the reference year 2023 were transmitted shortly after the deadline, but there is not compliance in terms of completeness. In addition, the preliminary R&D data for the reference year 2024 are missing.

Montenegro is fully compliant in the R&D preliminary data for reference year 2024. It developed the GBARD statistics methodology, it also provided GBARD preliminary data for the reference year 2024 for the first time; however, timeliness needs to be improved. Montenegro remained non-compliant with respect to the transmission of GBARD final data for the reference year 2024 and R&D final data for reference year 2023.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is non-compliant as regards the provision of R&D and GBARD data required for the 2023 and 2024 data collections. In particular, it has not yet transmitted the GBARD preliminary and final data for the reference year 2024, the R&D final datasets for reference year 2023, nor the preliminary data for the reference year 2024.

In 2025 Albania has implemented R&D surveys and it started transmitting R&D statistics; however, timeliness and completeness need to be improved. Regarding GBARD datasets, Albania is fully compliant with the transmission of final data for the reference year 2024, while data gaps remain on completeness. Albania is not compliant with respect to the transmission of preliminary data for the reference year 2024.

Kosovo has yet to provide data.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

No data transmission during 2025.

### **Remaining issues**

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 2024 should be transmitted. With regards to R&D, Bosnia Herzegovina has yet to transmit the final data for reference year 2023 as well as the preliminary data for the reference year 2024.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro transmitted the R&D preliminary data for the reference year 2024, as well as the GBARD preliminary data for the reference year 2024 via EDAMIS.

### **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should improve the timeliness of GBARD preliminary data.

The GBARD final data for reference year 2024, as well as the R&D final data for reference year 2023 should be transmitted.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia is almost compliant in term of timeliness, since the final R&D dataset was transmitted shortly after the deadline.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia has yet to transmit GBARD preliminary and final data for the reference year 2024. Regarding R&D statistics, the preliminary data should be transmitted in a timely manner. In addition, the final R&D datasets for the reference year 2023 are not compliant in term of completeness.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Regarding GBARD final data, Albania transmitted the required datasets for the reference year 2024 via EDAMIS. Albania implemented the R&D surveys and it started transmitting R&D statistics in 2025.

### **Remaining issues**

Although Albania has started transmitting R&D statistics, further efforts are needed to ensure both their timely transmission of these data and their completeness. In particular, the final R&D dataset for the reference year 2023 and the preliminary R&D dataset for the reference year 2024 have not yet been transmitted. As regards GBARD, Albania should continue efforts to ensure the timely transmission of preliminary GBARD data, as well as to improve dataset completeness, particularly concerning National public funding to transnationally coordinated R&D.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia is almost compliant in R&D statistics. Concerning to GBARD, Serbia is fully compliant, since the final dataset was transmitted ahead of the deadline.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should continue efforts to timely transmit the final data related to R&D, as the datasets were transmitted shortly after the deadline.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye is almost fully compliant in terms of R&D statistics.

Türkiye transmitted the GBARD preliminary and final data for the reference year 2024 ahead of the deadline, reaching full compliance. With regard to R&D, the final data for the reference year 2023 were transmitted in January 2025.

### **Remaining issues**

Regarding R&D final data for the reference year 2023, Türkiye should continue efforts to improve the completeness of the R&D national data, particularly R&D expenditure and R&D personnel datasets, as well as regional data at NUTS level 2. Moreover, Türkiye should continue efforts to transmit the preliminary data related to R&D.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo has yet to provide data.

## **Statistical business registers (SBR)**

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 thematic section on Eurostat website: [Methodology - Statistical business registers - Eurostat](#).

In 2025, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Türkiye transmitted the required data and metadata for the reference year 2023 in time. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Türkiye improved the completeness of data compared to the data reported in 2024. In general, the SBR data are of sufficient quality, although countries should further improve some quality dimensions, e.g. the completeness for mandatory variables.

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.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina transmitted the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with the established deadlines.

Bosnia and Herzegovina improved the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should endeavour to further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro transmitted the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with the established deadlines.

Montenegro improved the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

### **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should endeavour to further improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia transmitted the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with the established deadlines.

North Macedonia continued to work on the improvement of the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should further improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania continued to transmit the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with the established deadlines.

Albania continued to work on improvement of the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should endeavour to further improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

### **Serbia**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia continued to transmit the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with established deadlines.

Serbia continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

#### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should endeavour to further improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

### **Türkiye**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye continued to transmit the annual SBR data as well as the metadata to Eurostat in accordance with the established deadlines.

Türkiye continued to improve the quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

#### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should endeavour to further improve quality and completeness of SBR data and metadata.

### **Kosovo**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

#### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should restart transmitting SBR data and metadata to Eurostat.

# Infra-annual economic statistics

## Quarterly national accounts

In 2025, the Western Balkans and Türkiye continued to transmit data on regular basis with some 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 met the standard (T+2 months) deadlines of the ESA 2010 transmission programme<sup>5</sup>. Bosnia and Herzegovina disseminated nationally the data for 2025 Q3; however, they were not transmitted to Eurostat by the end of December 2025. Only Serbia provided quarterly data on population and employment in persons and hours worked for the full time series. Montenegro and North Macedonia do not transmit employment data in hours worked, and North Macedonia has not transmitted 1995-1999 data. Substantial improvements in these areas are therefore still required for most partners in the region. More flags preventing the publication of the data should be removed.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented the benchmark revision and continued to transmit the quarterly main aggregates data. However, transmission delays significantly impact the validation process for received data.

#### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina published nationally the data for 2025 Q3. However, the data were transmitted to Eurostat with significant delay, and therefore, the impact of the benchmark revision on quarterly main aggregates data could not be assessed. Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue efforts to solve technical issues impacting data transmissions and improve timeliness for quarterly data. Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina should step up efforts to close the remaining gaps for population, for employment and for exports and imports by geographical breakdown. Further efforts are needed to improve the length of the time series.

### **Montenegro**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro implemented the benchmark revision of GDP and reduced the delay of data transmission data on GDP series from the production, expenditure and income approach on regular basis (from 12 to 5 days after the legal deadline).

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<sup>5</sup> As set out in Annex B to Regulation (EU) 549/2013.

## **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should continue efforts to close the remaining gaps for expenditure variables and provide updated population and employment data (latest data available up to 2024 Q4) and employment in hours worked. Montenegro should continue efforts to remove flags preventing the publication of a large part of the data.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia continued transmitting data on a regular basis, reducing significantly delays.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should continue efforts to close the remaining gaps for expenditure variables, export and imports and employment data in hours worked as well as series before 2000. North Macedonia should transmit the data on regular basis and according to the legal deadlines of ESA 2010 Transmission Programme.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania continued to transmit the GDP series from the production and expenditure approach. The data were transmitted 24 days after the legal deadline.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should continue efforts to close the remaining gaps for expenditure variables and should provide GDP by income, as well as population and employment quarterly data. Albania should also further improve the timeliness and the length of time series.

Albania is expected to transmit full quarterly sector accounts (QSA) for 2023, 2024, 2025 Q1 and 2025 Q2.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia is almost fully in line with the requirements of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme for main aggregates with very high completeness rate and transmission deadlines close to the legal requirements.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia is expected to continue efforts to improve the alignment with the deadlines of the data transmission. Serbia should continue efforts to compile and publish quarterly non-financial sector accounts. Serbia is expected to start a regular transmission of QSA.

## Türkiye

### Achievements during 2025

Türkiye implemented the benchmark revision in September 2025 and improved the completeness by extending the length of the provided series. However, compared to previously transmitted data, many expenditure variables show high revisions that have raised questions from users.

Türkiye transmitted QSA data for 2023, 2024 and the first two quarters of 2025.

### Remaining issues

Türkiye should continue efforts to close the remaining gaps in the quarterly main aggregates, improve the length of the time series and provide population and employment data. Türkiye should also further improve the timeliness for adjusted series. Furthermore, efforts should be made to remove the flags preventing the publication of data. Türkiye is also invited to review its revision policy and align it with the Harmonised European Revision Policy (HERP).

Türkiye should continue efforts to compile and publish quarterly non-financial sector accounts. In 2026 Türkiye is expected to transmit full QSA for the years 2025 and the first two quarters of 2026.

## Kosovo

### Achievements during 2025

For GDP, Kosovo transmitted only data by production and expenditure approach.

### Remaining issues

Kosovo should continue the efforts to improve completeness by closing the remaining gaps for the main expenditure, income and employment data and should transmit all missing seasonally and calendar adjusted series. Furthermore, it should step up efforts and continue with estimates for previously transmitted tables and extend the time series. During the implementation of the benchmark revision, efforts should be made to remove the flags restricting the publication of transmitted data to users.

## Quarterly government finance statistics

Some progress regarding **quarterly GFS** was noted in 2025.

In 2025, Montenegro transmitted all quarterly tables (ESA tables 25, 27 and 28) for the first time, covering the period 2013Q1-2024Q4, although with a partial coverage of the general government sector. Albania also provided all quarterly GFS tables, covering the period 2010Q1-2025Q2.

Serbia continued providing ESA table 25, covering now 2008Q1–2024Q4 and maintained regular quarterly transmissions of ESA tables 27 and 28, further extending the reference period.

Türkiye also continued providing ESA tables 25, 27 and 28. For Türkiye, the most recent transmission of ESA table 25 covered the period 2015Q1-2024Q4, while for ESA tables 27 and 28 the covered reference period is 2015Q1-2025Q2.

Kosovo provided ESA table 25, covering now the period 2015Q1-2024Q4.

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

All partners should continue their efforts to expand data availability, step up efforts to ensure the availability of the current year data and meet the methodological and legislative requirements.

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not provide any quarterly GFS data in 2025. Kosovo did not provide ESA tables 27 and 28 in the course of 2025 either.

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

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

No quarterly GFS data were transmitted to Eurostat in the course of 2025.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake efforts to further develop quarterly non-financial and financial GFS data. Bosnia and Herzegovina should also develop regular transmissions of quarterly GFS data to Eurostat. Additional efforts need to be made both in respect to the length of the reference quarters (in particular for data of the current year) as well as the timelines and quality of the data (adherence to ESA rules and improvement of internal consistency).

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro transmitted all quarterly GFS data for the first time.

### **Remaining issues**

No quarterly GFS data has yet been transmitted to Eurostat. Montenegro should strongly intensify efforts to meet legislative requirements, for example by improving the coverage of the sector. While the development of quarterly GFS needs to be pursued, this needs to be

preceded by the development of annual GFS and by establishing prerequisites (sectorisation, data sources, etc.).

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

No quarterly GFS data was transmitted to Eurostat in 2025.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should develop the regular transmission of ESA table 25 including the current year data as well as the reporting of quarterly financial accounts and debt. Equal coverage of annual data and consistency with annual data (ESA table 2 and EDP) needs to be ensured. North Macedonia should remove the flags preventing publication of the data.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA tables 25, 27 and 28, now covering the period 2010Q1-2025Q2. Albania also removed the flags that had previously prevented publication so that the data for the period 2021Q1-2025Q2 are now free for publication.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should ensure coherence with annual non-financial data and debt, coherence between financial balance sheets and Maastricht debt, and consistency within the tables.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA tables 27 and 28 and extended the length of the reference quarters. ESA table 25 was transmitted twice. Additionally, progress in the GFS data consistency was observed.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should intensify its efforts to compile all quarterly GFS data in a timely manner in order to meet all methodological and legislative requirements. Serbia should undertake further efforts to ensure adherence to ESA 2010.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye continued regular quarterly transmissions of ESA tables 27 and 28. The timeliness of delivered data for ESA table 28 continued to improve. Table 25 was transmitted once.

## Remaining issues

Türkiye should undertake efforts to expand the coverage of the ESA table 28 provided. 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.

## Kosovo

### Achievements during 2025

At the end of 2025, Kosovo transmitted ESA table 25, covering the period 2015Q1-2024Q4.

### Remaining issues

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 timeliness and the revision schedule of data transmitted and needs to ensure cross-table consistency. Necessary improvements in quarterly data should follow the developments in annual data (see above).

## 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 North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye have continued regular quarterly data transmission; Montenegro has transmitted data for the period 2021–2024 and the first two quarters of 2025. Albania and Kosovo had 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 2025, continuing regular data transmission. Only Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Türkiye have transmitted monthly unemployment figures. Serbia provided Labour Cost Index (LCI) data but no quarterly job vacancy statistics (JVS). 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 job vacancy statistics, not seasonally adjusted. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania and Kosovo have not yet transmitted either JVS or LCI data to Eurostat.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina improved timeliness in LFS data transmission.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provided LFS quality reports regularly.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued submitting monthly unemployment inputs on a regular basis to Eurostat. Eurostat calculates the monthly unemployment rate for Bosnia and Herzegovina and publishes it in Eurostat's online dissemination database.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should improve the timeliness of the deliveries of monthly unemployment that are featuring a time lag of one month compared to the rest of the countries. Bosnia and Herzegovina should undertake efforts to develop JVS and intensify efforts to develop LCI data collection.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro transmitted LFS quarterly and annual data for 2024 and the first two quarters of 2025 as well as the LFS quarterly accuracy reports for 2023, 2024 and the annual quality reports for 2023.

Montenegro transmitted Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) data for 2018.

### **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should restart the regular transmission of LFS data and should continue the transmission of LFS quality reports, in particular the annual quality report for 2024 to Eurostat.

Montenegro should work on making its experimental monthly unemployment data publishable. SES 2022 data still need to be transmitted to Eurostat. Montenegro should undertake efforts to develop JVS and LCI data collections.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia transmitted LFS quarterly data by the deadlines, LFS annual data and the annual quality reports for 2021 to 2024. North Macedonia has started submitting monthly unemployment data to Eurostat.

North Macedonia transmitted Structure of Earnings Survey data for 2022.

North Macedonia transmitted the JVS quality reports on time. The coefficients of variation and the unit non-response rates for 2024 were significantly improved and all annexes were added (e.g. JVS methodology).

Concerning LCI, North Macedonia has developed monthly survey for data collection. On the basis of analysis of data collected and available administrative sources, the questionnaire was re-designed and moved to quarterly survey from 2026.

#### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should work on further developing its LCI.

North Macedonia is working on further developing of LCI and first quarterly data should be transmitted to Eurostat to the end of 2026.

### **Albania**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

#### **Remaining issues**

Albania should restart submitting LFS data and quality reports to Eurostat. Albania should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly unemployment data to Eurostat, to develop the JVS data collection and to intensify efforts to develop the LCI data collection.

### **Serbia**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia transmitted the LFS quarterly accuracy reports and annual quality reports for the years 2023 and 2024.

#### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should undertake efforts to start submitting monthly unemployment data to Eurostat. Serbia should develop the JVS data collection.

### **Türkiye**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye restarted to transmit LFS quarterly data by the deadline and also transmitted the 2024 annual data with a delay. Türkiye transmitted the required LFS quarterly accuracy reports (2023 and 2024) and the annual quality report for 2023. Türkiye has improved the regularity and timeliness of data transmissions in monthly unemployment.

Türkiye started transmitting annual weights that were missing from the Labour Cost Index transmissions.

Türkiye has a positive track record for the submission of JVS quality reports on time and in full.**Remaining issues**

Türkiye should work on extending the scope of LCI (NACE sections O, P, Q, R and S are currently missing). Türkiye should transmit the LFS annual quality report for 2024.

As for job vacancy statistics, Türkiye should extend the scope to NACE Rev. 2 section O, transmit seasonally adjusted data and provide JVS metadata.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should restart submitting LFS data and quality reports 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

Montenegro transmitted HICP data at 5-digit ECOICOP<sup>6</sup> level covering the period from January 2015 onwards, with regular transmissions throughout 2025. Montenegro provided the HICP administered prices (HICP-AP) as well as the metadata and the inventories in accordance with the established deadlines. Montenegro transmitted the HICP at constant tax rates (HICP-CT) for the period 2015-2025. North Macedonia and Serbia are transmitting the HICP, HICP-CT, HICP-AP, as well as the national metadata and inventories in accordance with the 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, including national metadata and inventories. In 2025, Albania transmitted the HICP and HICP-AP. Kosovo transmitted all HICP data and metadata.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina has yet to provide data.

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<sup>6</sup> European classification of individual consumption according to purpose.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

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 the established deadlines. The HICP-CT data were transmitted for the period 2015-2025, extending the time coverage. The implementation of ECOICOP version 2 (ECOICOP ver. 2) advanced generally in accordance with the deadlines, and Montenegro transmitted the necessary back data and the 2025 data in the new classification.

### **Remaining issues**

No open issues remain regarding data transmission. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP have not been checked.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia transmits HICP data, including HICP-CT and HICP-AP in accordance with all current transmission requirements. The implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 advanced in accordance with Eurostat's data requirements, although some transmissions were late.

### **Remaining issues**

No open issues remain regarding data transmission. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP have not been checked.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania continued to improve the timeliness of the HICP data transmission, and since 2024, the HICP-AP classification is also transmitted to Eurostat. HICP-CT data were not transmitted in 2025. The implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 for the HICP was successful; however, the HICP-CT data remain outstanding.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should transmit to Eurostat the HICP-CT data compiled according to ECOICOP ver. 2. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP have not been checked.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia transmits HICP data, including HICP-CT and HICP-AP in accordance with all transmission requirements. The implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 has been successful; with HICP, HICP-AP and HICP-CT data transmitted to Eurostat, although with some deviations from the official transmission deadlines.

## **Remaining issues**

No open issues remain regarding data transmission. The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP have not been checked.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye transmits HICP data in accordance with the transmission requirements. The HICP-AP classification was also transmitted for the first time in 2025. The release of 5-digit HICP figures was activated in 2025. The implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 has progressed, but outstanding data validation issues still remain.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should increase its efforts to start transmitting HICP-CT data. Türkiye should also increase efforts, in cooperation with Eurostat, to ensure the implementation of ECOICOP ver.2 in 2026.

The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP have not been checked.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo continued to work on the timeliness of data transmission for the HICP. HICP-CT data were transmitted, covering the period 2016-2025. The HICP-AP classification has not been provided. The implementation of ECOICOP ver. 2 has also advanced, despite some deviations from the established deadlines.

### **Remaining issues**

The methodological compliance and soundness of the HICP have not been checked.

## **Short-term business statistics (STS)**

For **STS**, the current legal basis entered into force at the beginning of 2021. STS requirements<sup>7</sup> are now stipulated in Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European business statistics and its Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197.

Transitional arrangements of the European business statistics regulation expired at the end of 2023 and from the beginning of 2024 all reporting countries were supposed to transmit new STS indicators, i.e. the 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 the 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.

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<sup>7</sup> [Statistical requirements compendium - 2023 edition](#) (p.112).

Up to 2025, Türkiye was the only partner 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 2<sup>nd</sup> most recent base year change needs to be covered, currently 2010), which has been considered in this evaluation.

In 2025, most partners kept or improved their levels of compliance for the STS datasets. Serbia (12), Türkiye (10) and Montenegro (9) are fully compliant for more than half of the 15 STS datasets. North Macedonia is fully compliant for three datasets; Albania for one dataset. Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Kosovo were not compliant for any of the STS datasets.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented the current data transmission format and started the data deliveries for industrial turnover and industrial production. Data were delivered with delays.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should implement the current data transmission format for further datasets 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.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Compliance for STS indicators has remained good; Montenegro transmitted fully compliant data for 9 out of 15 STS indicators. Four other STS indicators had compliance issues for completeness.

### **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should undertake efforts to fully meet the STS requirements of services producer prices and monthly volume indicators for services.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia has maintained compliance for the STS volume indicators of industry and construction. It also transmitted compliant data on construction producer prices, industrial turnover and building permit indicators. North Macedonia transmitted all other STS indicators with minor or serious compliance issues, except the monthly volume indicators for services.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should improve the punctuality and completeness of the STS indicators and undertake efforts to fully meet the STS requirements of monthly volume indicators for services.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania transmitted fully compliant data for construction producer prices; eight other STS indicators were transmitted with minor or serious compliance issues.

### **Remaining issues**

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.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia has maintained its very good compliance and was fully compliant for 12 out of 15 STS data flows.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should start transmitting services producer prices and production volume of services.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye has maintained its very good compliance, and it is fully compliant for 10 out of 15 STS data flows. Türkiye also transmitted 4 other STS indicators with minor or serious compliance issues.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should continue efforts to fully meet the new STS requirements for quarterly registrations and bankruptcy declarations.

## Kosovo

### Achievements during 2025

Kosovo transmitted some samples of building permits indicators.

### Remaining issues

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 2025, 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<sup>8</sup> (DOC MET 400 CCs). However, it should be noted that in the case of Albania, the issues of data confidentiality and the implementation of 8-digit CN codes in the transmission of detailed data remained unaddressed.

With respect to the forthcoming implementation of the new SDMX format for the transmission of detailed data, Eurostat Unit G3 (Trade in goods) provided detailed information and guidance on CIRCABC<sup>9</sup>. Throughout 2025, following Eurostat training on the SDMX format requirements, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Türkiye, North Macedonia and Kosovo transmitted their test files in the new format. Türkiye and Kosovo have since made further progress in implementing the new data format; Albania and Montenegro plan to transmit the first test files in the first quarter of 2026.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Türkiye transmitted TEC data for the required reference period of 2024, while Serbia additionally sent the revised 2023 data, including table no 9 which was previously missing in their data. Furthermore, North Macedonia transmitted the 2023 TEC data in 2025 with a delay of 6.5 months but did not provide the required TEC data for 2024.

Albania and Montenegro did not transmit any TEC data, while Kosovo transmitted only historical TEC data for 2021 and 2022, but did not provide the 2024 TEC data required in 2025.

As far as trade by invoicing currency (TIC) is concerned, in 2025, all countries transmitted the 2024 TIC data which were consistent and of good quality and, with the exception of Kosovo, in time. Since 2024, all countries have been transmitting their TIC data according to the SDMX data format.

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<sup>8</sup> Transmission guidelines on CIRCABC: [DOC MET 400 CCs](#).

<sup>9</sup> Guidelines on the implementation of the new SDMX format available on [CIRCABC](#).

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina continued the transmission of TIC data according to the EBS data format. The 2024 TIC data were of very good quality and transmitted within the mandatory deadline. An update of relevant metadata referring to 2024 TIC data was also provided in due time.

As for TEC data, all datasets were transmitted covering the reference period of 2024, including a breakdown which had previously not been transmitted, thereby fulfilling the EBS requirements. These data were consistent internally and with the COMEXT detailed data, and they were sent within the mandatory deadline.

### **Remaining issues**

There are no pending issues regarding trade in goods statistics for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro continued the transmission of TIC data according to the EBS data format. The TIC data for 2024 were consistent and of very good quality. These data were sent within the mandatory deadline; however, an update of the corresponding metadata referring to 2024 data was not provided.

Montenegro did not provide any TEC data.

### **Remaining issues**

TIC data should be sent along with an update of the metadata corresponding to the data transmitted.

Montenegro should:

- eliminate errors in the 2020 TEC data transmitted on 30 of June 2022, according to the relevant error report provided by Eurostat;
- provide B3 breakdown for 2021 and B3-B4 breakdowns for 2022 (following instructions sent by Eurostat on 13 August 2024), as well as a corrected version of B6 breakdown for 2022; and
- deliver all TEC breakdowns for years 2023 and 2024.

As for the monthly detailed data, Montenegro should undertake action to resolve the isolated instances of duplicate records sporadically appearing in these data.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia continued the transmission of TIC data according to the SDMX data format. The TIC data for 2024 were consistent and of very good quality. These data were transmitted within the mandatory deadline. An update of the relevant metadata referring to 2024 TIC data was also provided in due time.

A set of TEC data for 2023 except table no 8 was transmitted with a delay of 6.5 months. These data were consistent internally and with COMEXT detailed data.

North Macedonia did not provide the required TEC data for 2024.

### **Remaining issues**

As the required 2024 TEC data have not been transmitted, North Macedonia is advised to transmit the missing data for dissemination by Eurostat. As for the transmitted 2023 TEC data, North Macedonia should undertake efforts to transmit a complete set of 2023 TEC data, including table no 8 for which transmission is compulsory starting with the 2022 reference period.

As for monthly detailed data, North Macedonia should take action to resolve the isolated instances of duplicate records sporadically appearing in these data.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania continued the transmission of TIC data according to the SDMX data format. The TIC data for 2024 were consistent and of good quality, with only minor discrepancies (promptly explained) as compared to the detailed monthly data at sector level. 2024 TIC data, accompanied by an update of the corresponding metadata were provided in due time.

Throughout 2025, the previously reported issues appearing in detailed data remained unaddressed.

Albania did not provide any TEC data.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should make efforts to address recurrent issues related to confidentiality as it transmitted detailed data containing trade transactions using 2-, 4- and 6-digit codes under confidentiality on part of its national trade in goods. It is also advised to transmit these data in due time.

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.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia continued the transmission of TIC data according to the SDMX data format. The TIC data for 2024 were consistent and of very good quality. These data along with the corresponding metadata were transmitted within the mandatory deadline.

As for TEC data, table 9, which was missing in the previous transmission of TEC data for 2023, was transmitted in 2025; however, with a delay of five months.

In addition, the required 2024 TEC data were transmitted, again with the exception of table 9. Otherwise, TEC data were internally consistent and matching with the detailed data. TEC data for 2024 were transmitted within the mandatory deadline.

### **Remaining issues**

As for TEC, Serbia should undertake further efforts to simultaneously transmit a full set of its future TEC data, including table 9 since transmission of all tables became a requirement under the EBS legislation, starting from the reference period 2022.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye continued the transmission of 2024 TIC data according to the SDMX data format. These data were of good quality and transmitted within the mandatory deadline. An update of the relevant metadata referring to 2024 TIC data was also provided in due time.

As for TEC, Türkiye transmitted in 2025 an incomplete set of 2024 TEC data, with tables 8 and 9 missing, while tables 1 and 10 were provided for the first time. The incomplete 2024 TEC data were transmitted in due time.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should undertake further efforts to transmit a full set of its future TEC data, including tables 8 and 9 since the transmission of all tables became a requirement under the EBS legislation, starting from the reference period 2022.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo continued the transmission of 2024 TIC data according to the SDMX data format. These data were of good quality but transmitted with a delay of almost six months. An update of relevant metadata was not provided.

Kosovo transmitted two sets of historical TEC data for 2021 and 2022, where 2021 data were internally consistent and also showing consistency over time. Regarding 2022 data, these data were internally consistent, with the share of trade reported under unknown category in tables 2 and 8 due to data missing in the business register.

Kosovo did not provide the required TEC data for the latest reference period of 2024.

As for the detailed data, "check sums"<sup>10</sup> datasets were not provided with the monthly data transmissions.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should transmit its future TIC data in a timely manner. In addition, an update of the metadata referring to TIC data should also be provided.

Kosovo should make efforts to transmit the required TEC data for 2024, and then to also provide the missing data for 2023.

As for detailed data, Kosovo should undertake efforts to transmit the required "check sums" for monthly detailed data.

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

In the area of **BOP** statistics, North Macedonia and Serbia regularly transmit monthly and quarterly data; Albania regularly transmits quarterly data, and started transmitting monthly data in 2025, while Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo transmit only quarterly data. All reported data are in line with the 6<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Bosnia and Herzegovina improved the consistency of the data.

#### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina should transmit monthly BOP and continue efforts to provide data on items where data exists but were not collected (observation status flag "L").

### **Montenegro**

#### **Achievements during 2025**

Montenegro ensured valid structure and consistency of the data files to pass automated validation services.

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<sup>10</sup> The detailed statistics must be accompanied by information on the totals ("check sums") of the detailed statistics for the statistical values and the quantities expressed in net mass.

### **Remaining issues**

Montenegro should start regular monthly BOP transmissions. Montenegro should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series for quarterly IIP data as well as provide data on items where data exists but were not collected (observation status flag “L”).

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

North Macedonia significantly improved the timeliness of the quarterly IIP data transmissions and continued timely transmissions of the monthly and quarterly BOP data.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia should continue efforts to improve the data coverage on items, where data exists but were not collected (observation status flag “L”).

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Albania ensured timely transmissions of quarterly BOP and IIP data. The data was overall consistent and the datafiles have successfully passed automated validation services. In 2025, Albania started providing monthly balance of payments data to Eurostat and agreed to their regular dissemination on Eurostat's website.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania should continue efforts to further improve the length of the time series as well as the geographical breakdown, coverage and timeliness, especially for monthly BOP.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Serbia continued timely data transmissions of monthly and quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP without missing a single deadline. Data was provided on a very detailed level and had overall good consistency.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia should continue efforts to improve data on items, where data exists but were not collected (observation status flag “L”).

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Türkiye continued timely data transmissions of quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP. Data had overall good consistency.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye should start regular monthly BOP transmissions 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.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Kosovo continued timely data transmissions and improved the consistency of the data.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo should transmit monthly BOP.

# 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 States<sup>11</sup>. Accordingly, once partners achieve candidate status, the ECB invites them to provide data regularly with a summary set of national statistics 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 money market and capital market interest rate statistics (IRS) is received directly by the ECB from several partners. Serbia also transmits the entire set of monthly MFI interest rate (MIR) statistics relating to loans and deposits of households and non-financial corporations for reference periods from September 2010.

## **Availability of monetary and financial statistics (MFS available to ECB by 31 December 2025):**

- Bosnia and Herzegovina: none
- Montenegro: none
- North Macedonia: long-term interest rate statistics (IRS), MIR in testing phase
- Albania: IRS
- Serbia: IRS, MIR
- Türkiye: IRS
- Kosovo: IRS, MIR in preparation.

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

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<sup>11</sup> Decision ECB/2011/6 (OJ L 158, 16.6.2011, p. 37).

- 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:

- regional seminars organised by the partners concerned, to which ECB representatives contributed; these were held every year between 2013 and 2018;
- 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) since 2024.

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 2025 and (ii) the MFS Seminar (which last took place in 2024) provided a fruitful opportunity for exchanging experiences and knowledge. As a follow up to these meetings, the Central Bank of Montenegro liaised with the ECB representatives in late 2024 and early 2025 on their new balance sheet items (BSI) and MIR compilation system, which was designed to cater with the ECB requirements.

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 2025.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Bosnia and Herzegovina would be welcome to commence data transmissions on a voluntary basis.

## **Montenegro**

### **Achievements during 2025**

Contacts relating to the new compilation system developed for balance sheet and interest rate statistics.

### **Remaining issues**

Montenegro would be welcome to commence data transmissions on a voluntary basis.

## **North Macedonia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

North Macedonia would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.

## **Albania**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Albania would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.

## **Serbia**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Serbia would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.

## **Türkiye**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Türkiye would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.

## **Kosovo**

### **Achievements during 2025**

None.

### **Remaining issues**

Kosovo would be welcome to improve its data availability on a voluntary basis.

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

# Statistical cooperation with Moldova and Ukraine

In June 2022, the European Council recognised the European perspective of Moldova and Ukraine<sup>12</sup>. The European Council decided to grant the candidate status to Moldova and Ukraine in June 2023. On 14 December 2023, the European Council decided to open accession negotiations with Moldova and Ukraine<sup>13</sup>.

The Commission was invited to report to the Council on the fulfilment of the conditions specified in the Commission's opinions<sup>14</sup> 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 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 Moldova and Ukraine.

## State of play of statistical cooperation by field

### Annual national accounts

In 2025, no dedicated (bilateral or trilateral) meetings were held with Moldova and Ukraine. To start cooperation at domain level, Eurostat has reached out to Moldova, and Ukraine to establish contacts and partner representatives were invited to participate in different meetings. The next meeting of Directors of Macroeconomic Statistics (DMES) with enlargement countries is planned for June 2026.

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

Eurostat received from Ukraine a partial transmission for annual table T01GDP that could be validated. However, the data were transmitted for the reference period 2023 though Ukraine had disseminated nationally data also for 2024. For Moldova, the data are still under validation. Since Moldova and Ukraine have not yet set up regular transmissions of annual or

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<sup>12</sup> European Council meeting (23 and 24 June 2022) – Conclusions (<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/57442/2022-06-2324-euco-conclusions-en.pdf>).

<sup>13</sup> European Council conclusions on Ukraine, enlargement and reforms, Press release, 14.12.2023 ([European Council conclusions on Ukraine, enlargement and reforms - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](#)).

<sup>14</sup> COM(2022) 405 final, COM(2022) 406 final, COM(2022) 407 final.

quarterly national accounts data to Eurostat, compliance with ESA transmission programme requirements could not yet be evaluated.

Moldova provided to Eurostat the roadmap for implementing ESA 2010 in their national accounts. Consolidated comments on the roadmap were sent to Moldova and Eurostat is waiting for the updated version. Ukraine is still in the process of setting up a workplan to initiate the transmission of national accounts data to Eurostat.

In 2025, Moldova and Ukraine participated remotely at the Expert Group on Sector Accounts for the first time. However, only Ukraine transmitted some annual non-financial sector accounts series for the reference period 2021. Therefore, at this stage Eurostat cannot assess the non-financial sector accounts 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.

There were no transmissions for the pension entitlements table.

In 2025, Ukraine and Moldova began attending the Expert Group on Annual Financial Accounts. Ukraine transmitted very limited data for the 2021 reference year, which require significant efforts to improve quality.

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

To start cooperation at domain level, Eurostat has reached out to Moldova, and Ukraine to establish contacts and partner representatives were invited to participate in different meetings.

## **Regional accounts**

In 2025, Ukraine transmitted, for the first time, regional data in gross value added and gross domestic product; however, the series were not complete and therefore no analysis and assessment of compliance with ESA 2010 could be performed. Moldova has not transmitted regional accounts data yet. Therefore, Eurostat cannot assess the compliance and methodological aspects according to ESA 2010. The partners should define work plans on the development of regional accounts in line with their priorities and availability of resources. Moldova has no official agreement on statistical regions.

## **Supply, use, and input-output tables**

Moldova, and Ukraine have not yet transmitted SUIOTs to Eurostat via EDAMIS. Nevertheless, substantial efforts have been made to establish collaboration at working level, and the three partners have been participating in meetings of the Integrated Global Accounts Expert Group.

Moldova, and Ukraine are in the process of setting up a workplan to initiate the transmission of SUIOT data to Eurostat.

## **Government deficit and debt statistics**

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

## **Government finance statistics**

Moldova and Ukraine have not yet transmitted annual or quarterly government finance statistics data to Eurostat that would allow performing data validation checks, analysis of methodological aspects according to ESA 2010 and compliance assessment. 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 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**

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

## **Foreign direct investment statistics**

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

## **Research and development (R&D) statistics**

Moldova has not yet transmitted any GBARD or R&D statistics via EDAMIS or other channels (e.g. email). Ukraine transmitted for the first time provisional R&D data for the reference year 2024 ahead of the deadline; however, the data have not been published, as the corresponding metadata are still missing. Ukraine has not yet transmitted any GBARD or R&D final datasets via EDAMIS or other channels (e.g. email).

Preliminary discussions to establish collaboration at working level with Moldova were held during 2023. They are in the process of setting up a workplan to initiate transmissions to Eurostat. In 2025 Moldova and Ukraine attended the meetings of the Working Group on Science, Technology and Innovation statistics.

## Statistical business registers

Moldova and Ukraine have successfully transmitted data for 2023 reference year to Eurostat via EDAMIS.

Eurostat assessed quality and completeness of business registers and sent detailed assessment reports back to the countries in September 2025.

Ukraine provided national metadata reports that have been published on the SBR thematic section on Eurostat website: [Methodology - Statistical business registers - Eurostat](#).

Moldova and Ukraine participated at the Statistical Business Registers Working Group (SBR WG) on 22-23 October 2025.

## Quarterly national accounts

Similarly to annual data, Moldova and Ukraine are already compiling quarterly main aggregates, which are published nationally. The data transmitted to Eurostat are analysed through the usual standard validation checks. In 2025, Ukraine made a partial transmission to Eurostat of quarterly data for main aggregates for the reference period 2024Q4, while national publications are available also for more recent periods. The data are still under validation. Ukraine has not transmitted quarterly non-financial sector accounts either. As quarterly transmissions of national accounts data are sporadic and incomplete, Eurostat cannot assess the quality of the quarterly data. Eurostat also lacks the necessary methodological information for this assessment and for analysing alignment with ESA 2010 standards. This includes non-financial sector accounts.

## Quarterly government finance statistics

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

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.

## Short-term business statistics

In 2025, Ukraine transmitted compliant STS time series of producer prices in industry, producer prices in construction and business registrations and bankruptcies. It also made successful transmissions on building permits indicators. Moldova has not transmitted any STS data to Eurostat.

## International trade in goods statistics

As for monthly detailed data, in January-November 2025, Moldova transmitted their data to Eurostat with a delay ranging from two to seven days. As for Ukraine, their monthly detailed data were transmitted after the required deadlines.

The partners' 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.

Ukraine and Moldova are using the EDAMIS platform for the transmission of their data.

Neither Ukraine nor Moldova have transmitted yet any international trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC) data. As for international trade by invoicing currency (TIC), Ukraine transmitted its TIC data for the first time, covering 2024; however, with a delay of 253 days. Due to some discrepancies versus detailed monthly data at the sector level, these data have not been published yet. In 2025, Moldova did not transmit any TIC data.

With respect to the forthcoming implementation of the new SDMX format for the transmission of detailed data, Moldova launched the preparatory works aimed at transmission of their first test files in the SDMX format in 2026.

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

Ukraine has not yet transmitted data to Eurostat. Discussions are ongoing to establish collaboration and data submission on a systematic basis. In 2025, Moldova started providing quarterly balance of payments and international investment position data to Eurostat, although it still needs to improve both timeliness and the length of time series. Both partners were invited to the meetings of the BOP Working Group.

## Monetary and financial statistics

Cooperation in the field of monetary and financial statistics with Moldova and Ukraine is still in early stages, with first contacts being made, in particular with the National Bank of Ukraine regarding issues in relation to the ECB's statistical legal framework. The partners 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.

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.<sup>15</sup> The data should be reported in national currency and, if available, also in euro (currency of transaction). Transmission via encrypted e-mail, in SDMX format<sup>16</sup>, would suffice at the current stage.

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<sup>15</sup><https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/pdf/other/ecb.manualmfibalancesheetstatistics202402~8e4fc2ccca.en.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup>[https://sdmx.org/?page\\_id=5008](https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5008).

# List of abbreviations

ASA: annual sector accounts

BERD: research and development - business expenditure

BOP: balance of payments

BPM6: Balance of payments and international investment position manual (6th edition)

BSI: balance sheet items

CIRCABC: Collaborative and Information Resources Centre for Administration, Businesses and Citizens (European Commission's application that enables collaborative groups to share documents, information and resources in private workspace)

CN: Combined Nomenclature

CMFB: Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics

COMEXT: Eurostat's reference database for detailed statistics on ITGS

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

GBARD: research and development – government budget allocation

GERD: research and development – gross domestic expenditure 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

QSA: quarterly sector accounts

R&D: research and development

PERS: research and development - personnel at national and regional level

SDMX: Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange standard

SBR: statistical business registers

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 codes used to in the tables to report on compliance in terms of data completeness are the following:

- C: fully compliant
- M: minor compliance issues
- S: serious compliance issues
- N: non-compliant
- ND: no data
- NA: not applicable

The timeliness tables show the number of days before (-) or after (+) the transmission date.

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

**Table I.1: Annual national accounts - main aggregates<sup>(1)</sup>, population and employment**

## Completeness

For national accounts indicators, the completeness is evaluated using the following thresholds to ensure consistency: C: 99.0% – 100.0 %; M: 93.0% - 98.9%, S: 75.00% - 92.9%; N: 1.0% - 74.9%; ND: 0.0%

Indicator	Periods covered <sup>(2)</sup>	BA	ME <sup>(3)</sup>	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>GDP and components, current prices</b>	1995-2024	<b>2000-2024/S</b>	<b>2006-2024/M</b>	<b>2000-2024/S</b>	<b>1995-2024/N</b>	<b>1995-2024/C</b>	<b>1995-2024/S</b>	<b>2008-2024/S</b>
Gross domestic product	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	2008-2024/C
Output components	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/M	2008-2024/C
Expenditure components	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/M	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/M	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/N	2008-2024/S
Income components	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	2013-2024/N	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/M	2008-2023/M
Household final consumption expenditure by durability	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	2009-2024/N	2008-2024/C
Exports and imports, geographical breakdown <sup>(5)</sup>	1995-2024	ND	2008-2024/C	ND	2017-2023/N	2008-2024/C	2009-2024/M	2014-2024/N

- (1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/734. Annual data are due after T+2 and T+9 months. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2025.
- (2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995 in the ESA 2010 transmission programme.
- (3) For ME, the data are expected from 2006 onwards.
- (4) For XK, the data are expected from 2008 onwards.
- (5) Data are mandatory from 2008 onwards.

Indicator	Periods covered <sup>(1)</sup>	BA	ME <sup>(2)</sup>	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>GDP and components, chain-linked volumes</b>	1995-2024	<b>2000-2024/S</b>	<b>2006-2024/C</b>	<b>2000-2024/S</b>	<b>1995-2024/M</b>	<b>1995-2024/C</b>	<b>1995-2024/N</b>	<b>2008-2024/S</b>
Gross domestic product	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	2008-2024/C
Output components	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/S	2008-2024/C
Expenditure components	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/M	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/N	2008-2024/S
Household final consumption expenditure by durability	1995-2024	2000-2024/S	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	2009-2024/N	2008-2024/C
Exports and imports, geographical breakdown <sup>(4)</sup>	1995-2024	ND	2012-2024/C	ND	2017-2023/N	2012-2024/C	2012-2024/C	ND

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

(2) For ME, the data are expected from 2006 onwards.

(3) For XK, the data are expected from 2008 onwards.

(4) Data are mandatory from 2012 onwards

Indicator	Periods covered <sup>(1)</sup>	BA	ME <sup>(3)</sup>	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Population and employment</b>	1995-2024	<b>2010-2022/N</b>	<b>2006-2024/N</b>	<b>2000-2024/S</b>	<b>1995-2022/M</b>	<b>1995-2024/C</b>	<b>1995-2024/N</b>	<b>2008-2022/N</b>
Population	1995-2024	2015-2016/N	2006-2024/C	2003-2024/N	1995-2022/M	1995-2024/C	1995-2024/C	2008-2021/S
Employment, in persons (national)	1995-2024	2015-2016/N	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2022/M	1995-2024/C	ND	2008-2022/S
Employment, in persons (domestic)	1995-2024	2010-2022/N	2006-2024/C	2000-2024/S	1995-2022/M	1995-2024/C	ND	2008-2022/S
Employment, in hours worked	1995-2024	ND	ND	2000-2023/S	1995-2022/M	1995-2024/C	ND	2017-2019/N

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

(2) For ME, the data are expected from 2006 onwards.

(3) For XK, the data are expected from 2008 onwards.

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

<b>Table</b>	<b>Periods covered</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>MK</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>XK</b>
T01GDP	1995-2024	+33	+10	+5	+32	0	+3	+27
T01EMP	1995-2024	ND	ND	+7	ND	0	ND	ND

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

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

<b>Table</b>	<b>Periods covered</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>MK</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>XK</b>
T01GDP	1995-2024	+21	0	+1	+50	+1	+8	-6
T01EMP	1995-2024	ND	+2	0	ND	+1	+79	ND

## Table I.2: Regional accounts

Completeness: regional accounts data (table 10 of ESA 2010) - NUTS level 2

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
B1G	Gross value added (CUP)	2000-2024	ND	2000-2023/S	2008-2023/C	2000-2024/C	2000-2024/C	ND
B1G	Gross value added (PYP)	2001-2023	ND	2001-2023/S	2008-2023/C	2000-2024/C	2000-2024/C	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2024	ND	2000-2023/S	ND	2000-2024/C	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in hours worked	2000-2023	ND	NA	ND	2000-2023/C	ND	NA
EEM	Employees in hours worked	2000-2023	ND	NA	ND	2000-2023/C	ND	NA
SELF	Self-employed in hours worked	2000-2023	ND	NA	ND	2000-2023/C	ND	NA
D1	Compensation of employees	2000-2023	ND	NA	2013-2020/N	2000-2023/C	2009-2024/N	NA
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	2000-2023	ND	NA	2009-2020/N	2000-2023/C	ND	NA
POP	Population	2000-2024	ND	2017-2023/S	2001-2023/M	2000-2024/C	2000-2024/C	ND

Completeness: regional accounts data (table 10 of ESA 2010) - NUTS level 3

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
B1G	Gross value added (CUP)	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023/S	2008-2023/C	2000-2023/C	2000-2024/C	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	2000-2023	ND	2000-2023/S	ND	2000-2023/C	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	2000-2023	ND	2010-2023/S	ND	2000-2023/C	ND	ND
SELF	Self-employed in persons	2000-2023	ND	2010-2023/S	ND	2000-2023/C	ND	ND
POP	Population	2000-2023	ND	2017-2024/S	2001-2023/M	2000-2023/C	2000-2024/C	ND

Completeness: regional accounts data (table 13 of ESA 2010): allocation of primary income account of households

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA

Completeness: regional accounts data (table 13 of ESA 2010): secondary distribution of income account of households

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	2000-2023	ND	NA	2016-2020/N	2010-2023/M	2009-2024/N	NA

Timeliness: delivery of tables, deadline 31 December 2025

<b>Table</b>	<b>Periods covered</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>MK</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>XK</b>
Regional Accounts template 1001 of table 10 of ESA 2010	2000-2024 (NUTS 2) 2000-2023 (NUTS 3)	ND	+12	-55	-5	-8	ND
Regional Accounts template 1002 of table 10 of ESA 2010	2000-2023 (NUTS 2)	ND	NA	ND	-2	-1	NA
Regional Accounts table 13 of ESA 2010	2000-2023 (NUTS 2)	ND	NA	ND	-5	0	NA

## Table I.3: Supply, use, and input-output tables

### Completeness

The following thresholds are used to evaluate the completeness of mandatory SUIOTs to ensure consistency with other national accounts indicators:: C: 99.0% – 100.0 %; M: 93.0% - 98.9%, S: 75.00% - 92.9%; N: 1.0% - 74.9%; ND: 0.0%

Code	Table	Prices <sup>(1)</sup>	Mandatory periods	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
T1500	Supply table at basic prices, including transformation into purchasers' prices	CUP	2010-2022	ND	2013-2018/S	2010-2022/S	2010-2022/S	2010-2022/S	2010-2022/S	2013-2019/S
T1500	Supply table at basic prices, including transformation into purchasers' prices	PYP	2015-2022	ND	2015-2018/N	2019-2022/S	2015-2022/N	2015-2022/C	2015-2022/C	ND
T1600	Use table at purchasers' prices	CUP	2010-2022	ND	2013-2018/N	2010-2022/S	2010-2022/S	2010-2022/N	2010-2022/C	2013-2019/N
T1600	Use table at purchasers' prices	PYP	2015-2022	ND	2015-2018/S	2019-2022/S	2015-2022/S	2015-2022/C	2015-2022/C	ND
T1610	Use table at basic prices	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2013-2018/N	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2015/M	2015/S
T1611	Use table for domestic output at basic prices	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2013-2018/N	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2015/M	ND
T1612	Use table for imports at basic prices	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2013-2018/S	2010, 2015, 2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2010, 2015, 2020/C	2015/C	ND
T1620	Table of trade and transport margins	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2013-2018/S	2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/C	2010, 2015, 2020/C	2015/C	2015/N
T1630	Table of taxes less subsidies on products	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2013-2018/S	2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/C	2010, 2015, 2020/C	2015/C	2015/N

(1) CUP - current prices; PYP - previous year's prices

Code	Table	Prices <sup>(1)</sup>	Mandatory periods	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
T1700/50	Symmetric input-output table at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2015/N	2010, 2015, 2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2015/M	2015/N
T1800/50	Symmetric input-output table for domestic output at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2015/N	2010, 2015, 2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/S	2015/M	ND
T1900/50	Symmetric input-output table for imports at basic prices (product by product/industry by industry)	CUP	2010, 2015, 2020	ND	2025/N	2010, 2015, 2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/N	2010, 2015, 2020/C	2015/C	ND

(1) CUP - current prices; PYP - previous year's prices

Timeliness – delivery of mandatory tables for 2022 with a deadline of 31 December 2025 (1<sup>st</sup> transmission, T + 36 months)

Table	Price <sup>(1)</sup>	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
T1500	CUP	ND	ND	-203	-457	-72	-22	ND
T1500	PYP	ND	ND	-203	-457	-72	-22	ND
T1600	CUP	ND	ND	-203	-457	-72	-20	ND
T1600	PYP	ND	ND	-203	-457	-72	-20	ND

(1) CUP - current prices; PYP - previous year's prices.

## Table I.4: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table 1

Completeness: net borrowing/net lending<sup>(\*)</sup>

(\*) The general availability and quality of EDP data is assessed.

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
<b>S.13</b>	<b>General government</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2012-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>
S.1311	Central government	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
S.1312	State government	2021-2024	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	Local government	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	ND	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
S.1314	Social security funds	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	NA

Completeness: general government consolidated gross debt

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK*
<b>AF.2</b>	<b>Currency and deposits</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	-	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2012-2024/S</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>AF.3</b>	<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2012-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>
AF.31	Short-term debt securities	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
AF.32	Long-term debt securities	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
<b>AF.4</b>	<b>Loans</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2012-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>
AF.41	Short-term loans	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
AF.42	Long-term loans	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
P.51g	Gross fixed capital formation	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
<b>D.41p</b>	<b>Interest (consolidated), uses</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2012-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>
<b>B1*G</b>	<b>Gross domestic product at current market prices</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2012-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>

## Table I.5: Annual Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

Completeness: main aggregates of general government – table 2 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme

For national accounts indicators, the completeness is evaluated using the following thresholds to ensure consistency: C: 99.0% – 100.0 %; M: 93.0% - 98.9%, S: 75.00% - 92.9%; N: 1.0% - 74.9%; ND: 0.0%

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA <sup>(1)</sup>	ME	MK	AL <sup>(2)</sup>	RS	TR	XK
<b>S.13</b>	<b>General government</b>	<b>1995-2024</b>	<b>2015-2023/N</b>	<b>2013-2024/N</b>	<b>2011-2024/N</b>	<b>2010-2024/N</b>	<b>1995-2024/S</b>	<b>2009-2024/N</b>	<b>2015-2024/N</b>
S.1311	Central government	1995-2024	2015-2023/N	2013-2024/N	2011-2024/N	2010-2024/N	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/N	2015-2024/N
S.1312	State government	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	Local government	1995-2024	2015-2023/N	ND	2011-2024/N	2010-2024/N	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/N	2015-2024/N
S.1314	Social security funds	1995-2024	2015-2023/N	2013-2024/N	2011-2024/N	2010-2024/N	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/N	NA

Completeness: detailed taxes and social contributions receipts – table 9 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA <sup>(1)</sup>	ME	MK	AL <sup>(2)</sup>	RS	TR	XK
<b>S.13</b>	<b>General government</b>	<b>1995-2024</b>	<b>2017-2023/N</b>	<b>2013-2024/N</b>	<b>2011-2024/N</b>	<b>2010-2024/N</b>	<b>1995-2024/S</b>	<b>2009-2024/N</b>	<b>2015-2024/N</b>
S.1311	Central government	1995-2024	2017-2023/N	2013-2024/N	2011-2024/N	2010-2024/N	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/N	2015-2024/N
S.1312	State government	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	Local government	1995-2024	2017-2023/N	ND	2011-2024/N	2010-2024/N	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/N	2015-2024/N
S.1314	Social security funds	1995-2024	2017-2023/N	2013-2024/N	2011-2024/N	2010-2024/N	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/N	NA

(1) ESA table 2 for the period 2015-2017 has not been updated with the most recent data transmission. In 2025, BA suspended transmission of all GFS data to Eurostat.

(2) The period 2010-2020 has not been updated with the most recent data transmission

Completeness: general government expenditure by function (COFOG) – table 11 of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA <sup>(1)</sup>	ME	MK	AL <sup>(2)</sup>	RS	TR	XK
<b>S.13</b>	<b>General government</b>	<b>1995-2024 (or shorter)</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>2022-2023/N</b>	<b>2010-2024/N</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>2015-2024/N</b>
S.1311	Central government	1995-2024 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2022-2023/N	2010-2024/N	ND	ND	2015-2024/N
S.1312	State government	1995-2024 (or shorter)	-	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	Local government	1995-2024 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2022-2023/N	2010-2024/N	ND	ND	2015-2024/N
S.1314	Social security funds	1995-2024 (or shorter)	ND	ND	2022-2023/N	2010-2024/N	ND	ND	NA

Completeness: general government gross debt - structure – annual – table 28A of the ESA 2010 Transmission Programme

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA <sup>(1)</sup>	ME	MK	AL <sup>(2)</sup>	RS	TR	XK
<b>S.13</b>	<b>General government</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>2020-2024/M</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>

(1) ESA table 2 for the period 2015-2017 has not been updated with the most recent data transmission. In 2025, BA suspended transmission of all GFS data to Eurostat.

(2) The period 2010-2020 has not been updated with the most recent data transmission

## Table I.6: Data needs for convergence reporting (1/2)

Completeness: price Stability - HICP inflation – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

Indicator	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
HICP, 12 main categories	ND	2012M1/2025M12 /C	2005M1/2025M12 /C	2016M1/2025M12 /S	2005M1/2025M12 /C	1996M1/2025M12 /S	2015M1/2025M12 /M
HICP, COICOP 3-4	ND	2012M1/2025M12 /C	2005M1/2025M12 /C	2016M1/2025M12 /S	2005M1/2025M12 /C	1996M1/2025M12 /S	2015M1/2025M12 /M

Completeness: government budgetary position \* - general government financial position

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
General government net lending (+) / net borrowing transmitted under EDP (as % of GDP)	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
General government consolidated debt (as % of GDP)	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S
General government investment expenditure transmitted under EDP (General government gross fixed capital formation)	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2012-2024/S	2019-2022/S

Completeness: General government gross debt – structural features (ESA table 28A) - Total debt composition by currency

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
In domestic currency	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	2020-2024/C	ND	ND
In foreign currency	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	2020-2024/C	ND	ND
Euro or participating foreign currency	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	2020-2024/C	ND	ND
Non- participating foreign currency	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	2020-2024/C	ND	ND

Completeness: Total debt composition by maturity

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Short-term (up to and including one year)	2021-2024	ND	ND	ND	ND	2021-2024/S	ND	ND
Medium and long-term	2021-2024	ND	ND	ND	ND	2021-2024/S	ND	ND

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

Completeness: deficit-debt adjustment data

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
<b>Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2013-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>
Currency and deposits	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2013-2024/S	2019-2022/S
Loans and securities other than shares	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2013-2024/S	2019-2022/S
Shares and other equity	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2013-2024/S	2019-2022/S
Privatisations	2021-2024	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013-2024/S	ND
Equity injections	2021-2024	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013-2024/S	ND
Other	2021-2024	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2013-2024/S	ND
Other financial assets	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	ND	ND

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
<b>Valuation changes of general government debt</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2013-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>
Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2013-2024/S	2019-2022/S
Other valuation effects	2021-2024	2020-2023/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2021-2024/S	2013-2024/S	2019-2022/S
<b>Other changes in general government debt</b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2020-2023/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2013-2024/S</b>	<b>2019-2022/S</b>

Completeness: General government budgetary position

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1995-2024</b>	<b>2015-2023/S</b>	<b>2013-2024/S</b>	<b>2011-2024/S</b>	<b>2010-2024/S</b>	<b>1995-2024/S</b>	<b>2009-2024/S</b>	<b>2015-2024/S</b>
Current revenue	1995-2024	2015-2023/S	2013-2024/S	2011-2024/S	2010-2024/S	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/S	2015-2024/S
Direct taxes	1995-2024	2015-2023/S	2013-2024/S	2011-2024/S	2010-2024/S	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/S	2015-2024/S
Indirect taxes	1995-2024	2015-2023/S	2013-2024/S	2011-2024/S	2010-2024/S	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/S	2015-2024/S
Social contributions	1995-2024	2015-2023/S	2013-2024/S	2011-2024/S	2010-2024/S	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/S	2015-2024/S
Other current revenue	1995-2024	2015-2023/S	2013-2024/S	2011-2024/S	2010-2024/S	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/S	2015-2024/S
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1995-2024</b>	<b>2015-2023/S</b>	<b>2013-2024/S</b>	<b>2011-2024/S</b>	<b>2010-2024/S</b>	<b>1995-2024/S</b>	<b>2009-2024/S</b>	<b>2015-2024/S</b>
Current expenditure	1995-2024	2015-2023/S	2013-2024/S	2011-2024/S	2010-2024/S	1995-2024/S	2009-2024/S	2015-2024/S

## Table I.8: Annual ITSS and FDI

Completeness

Indicator	Periods covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
<b>Annual International Trade in Services</b>	<b>2010-2024</b>	<b>2014-2024/M</b>	<b>2013-2024/M</b>	<b>2010-2024/S<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>2013-2016<sup>(1)</sup> 2017-2024/C</b>	<b>2007- 2024/M<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2010-2018<sup>(1)</sup> 2019-2024/S</b>	<b>2014-2020<sup>(3)</sup> 2021-2024/S</b>
Total Services	2010-2024	2014-2024/C	2013-2024/C	2010-2024/S <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2016 <sup>(1)</sup> 2017-2024/C	2007-2024/C <sup>(2)</sup>	2010-2018 <sup>(1)</sup> 2019-2024/S	2014-2020 <sup>(3)</sup> 2021-2024/M
Transport services	2010-2024	2014-2024/M	2013-2024/C	2010-2024/S <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2016 <sup>(1)</sup> 2017-2024/C	2007-2024/C <sup>(2)</sup>	2010-2018 <sup>(1)</sup> 2019-2024/S	2014-2020 <sup>(3)</sup> 2021-2024/S
Travel services	2010-2024	2014-2024/C	2013-2024/M	2010-2024/S <sup>(1)</sup>	2013-2016 <sup>(1)</sup> 2017-2024/C	2007-2024/C <sup>(2)</sup>	2010-2018 <sup>(1)</sup> 2019-2024/S	2014-2020 <sup>(3)</sup> 2021-2024/S
<b>Annual Foreign Direct Investment<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>2021-2024</b>	<b>2021-2024/S</b>	<b>2023-2024/S</b>	<b>2024/C</b>	<b>2023-2024/C</b>	<b>2023-2024/C</b>	<b>2023-2024/C</b>	<b>2023-2024/C</b>
Direct investment, abroad (transactions)	2021-2024	2021-2024/S	2023-2024/S	2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (transactions)	2021-2024	2021-2024/S	2023-2024/S	2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	2021-2024	2021-2024/S	2023-2024/S	2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C
Direct investment, in reporting country/entity (stocks)	2021-2024	2021-2024/S	2023-2024/S	2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C	2023-2024/C

(1) For ITSS only data for partner “Rest of the World” were provided.

(2) For ITSS only data since 2010 are disseminated on Eurostat’s reference database.

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

(4) FDI BA and ME missing activities questionnaires: T43 and T52

#### Timeliness

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>MK</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>XK</b>
<b>Annual International Trade in Services</b>	T+9 months	-5	-12	-7	-1	0	-15	0
<b>Annual Foreign Direct Investment</b>	T+9 months	+50	-7	-7	-7	+1	-6	0

Based on the first transmissions of data for reference year 2024

## Table I.9: Research and development statistics

\*Completeness is assessed for the last reference period for which the data were received.

Completeness: government budget allocations on Research & Development (GBARD)

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
CG1	GBARD by socioeconomic objectives	2004-2024	2014-2021/C 2022-2024/ND	2024 Preliminary/C	2013-2014/C	2019-2020, 2022-2024/M	2013-2024/C	2008-2024 Final/C	ND
CB3	National public funding to transnationally coordinated research	2007-2024	ND	2024 Preliminary/C	ND	ND	2013-2014, 2018, 2020-2024/C	2023-2024 Final/C	ND

Completeness: intramural Research & Development expenditure (GERD)

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
CE1	GERD by sector of performance and source of funds	1981-2023	2012-2014, 2019-2021/C	2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2019/S	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	2021-2022/S	2009-2023/C	1990-2023/C	ND
CE3	GERD by sector of performance and type of cost	1981-2023	2012-2014, 2019-2021/C	2011, 2015, 2017-2019/S	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2009-2011, 2015-2023/C	1990-2023/C	ND
CE4.2	GERD by sector of performance and type of R&D	1981-2023	2019-2021/C	2015, 2017-2019/S	2016-2020, 2022-2023/S	2021-2022/S	2009-2011, 2015-2023/C	2003-2023 <sup>(1)</sup> /C	ND
CE5	GERD by sector of performance and field of R&D	1987-2023	2012-2014, 2019-2021/C	2011, 2015-2019/S	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	2021-2022/S	2009-2011, 2015-2023/C	1990-2023 <sup>(2)</sup> /C	ND

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
R5	GERD by sector of performance and region (Statistical regions level II)	1981-2023	NA	2011, 2013-2018/S	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	2021-2022/S	2018-2023/C	2021-2023/M	NA

(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)

Completeness: business expenditure on Research & Development (BERD)

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
CE8.1	Business enterprise R&D by industry	2005-2023	2013, 2019-2021/C	2017-2019/S	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	2021-2022/S	2009-2011, 2015-2023/C	2009-2023 <sup>(1)</sup> /M	ND
CE12	Business enterprise R&D by size class and source of funds	1999-2023	2019-2021/C	2015, 2017-2019/S	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	2021-2022/S	2015-2023/C	2015-2023/M	ND

(1) By NACE Rev2 classification.

Completeness: Research & Development personnel at national and regional level (PERS)

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
CP1-CP2	HC R&D personnel by sex, sector of employment and occupation	1980-2023	2012-2014, 2019-2021/C	2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2019/S	2005-2012, 2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2008-2023/C	1991-2023/C	ND
CP7-CP8, P8	HC Researchers by sex, sector of employment and field of R&D	1980-2023	2012-2014, 2019-2021/C	2011, 2013-2015, 2017-2019/S	2005-2012, 2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2008-2023/C	1996-2023/C	ND
CP9	FTE Total R&D personnel by sector of employment and occupation	1980-2023	2012-2014, 2019-2021/C	2011, 2013-2019/M	2005-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2008-2023/C	1990-2023/C	ND
CP16-CP17	FTE Business enterprise total R&D personnel by occupation and industry	2005-2023	2019-2021/C	2017-2019/M	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2008-2023/C	2009-2023/M	ND
P6-P7	HC R&D Personnel and researchers by sex, economic activity in Business Enterprise Sector (BES)	2005-2023	2019-2021/C	2017-2019/S	2016-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2008-2023/C	2009-2023/M	ND
P21	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by size-class in BES	1999-2023	2019-2021/C	2017-2019/M	2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2008-2023/C	2015-2023/C	ND
R1	HC R&D Personnel by sector of performance (employment) and region (Statistical regions level II)	1988-2023	NA	2011, 2013-2019/M	2005-2012, 2015-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2018-2023/C	2021-2023/M	NA

Code	Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
R3	FTE R&D Personnel and researchers by sector of performance (employment) and region (Statistical regions level II)	1981-2023	NA	2011, 2013-2019/S	2005-2020, 2022-2023/S	ND	2018-2023/C	2021-2023/C	NA

Timeliness: government budget allocations on Research & Development (GBARD)

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
30JUN	GBARD June data collection for provisional budget 2024	T+6 months	ND	+121	ND	ND	+4	-205	ND
31DEC	GBARD December data collection for final budget 2024	T+12 months	ND	ND	ND	-1	-176	-28	ND

Timeliness: Intramural Research & Development expenditure and R&D personnel (GERD, BERD and PERS)

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
30JUN	R&D June data collection for final data on 2023	T+18 months	ND	ND	+16	ND	+10	-185	ND
31OCT	R&D October data collection for preliminary data on 2024	T+10 months	ND	-2	ND	ND	+6	ND	ND

## Table I.10: Statistical business registers

### Completeness

Code	Indicator	Period covered <sup>(1)</sup>	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BUSREG_QR_A	Dataset for quality report on statistical business register	2009-2023	2010-2023/M	2010-2023/M	2009-2023/M	2009-2023/M	2009-2023/M	2009-2023/M	2009-2015/ND

(1) Period covered refers to the reference years for which are reported data for the national statistical business registers to Eurostat. The compliance status refers to 2023 reference year.

### Timeliness

Code	Indicator	Deadline	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
BUSREG_QR_A	Dataset for quality report on statistical business register	T+17 months	-5	+4	-4	-4	-1	-47	ND

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

**Table II.1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates<sup>(1)</sup> (non-seasonally adjusted), population and employment**

### Completeness

For national accounts indicators, the completeness is evaluated using the following thresholds to ensure consistency: C: 99.0% – 100.0 %; M: 93.0% - 98.9%, S: 75.00% - 92.9%; N: 1.0% - 74.9%; ND: 0.0%

Indicator	Periods covered <sup>(2)</sup>	BA	ME <sup>(3)</sup>	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>GDP and components, current prices</b>	<b>1995Q1–2025Q3</b>	<b>2000Q1–2025Q1/S</b>	<b>2006Q1–2025Q3/S</b>	<b>2000Q1–2025Q3/S</b>	<b>1995Q1–2025Q2/N</b>	<b>1995Q1–2025Q3/C</b>	<b>1995Q1–2025Q3/N</b>	<b>2008Q1–2025Q3/N</b>
Gross domestic product	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/C	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1995Q1–2025Q2/C	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	2008Q1–2025Q3/N
Output components	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/C	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1995Q1–2025Q2/C	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	2008Q1–2025Q3/
Expenditure components	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/M	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1995Q1–2025Q2/S	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	1995Q1–2025Q3/N	2008Q1–2025Q3/N
Income components	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2024Q4/M	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	ND	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	1995Q1–2025Q3/N	2008Q1–2022Q4/N

(1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/734. Quarterly data are due t+2 months after the end of reference period. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/12/2025.

(2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995Q1 in the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

(3) For ME, the data are expected from 2006Q1 onwards.

(4) For XK, the data are expected from 2008Q1 onwards.

Indicator	Periods covered <sup>(1)</sup>	BA	ME <sup>(2)</sup>	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK <sup>(3)</sup>
Household final consumption expenditure by durability	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/C	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1995Q1–2025Q2/C	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	2009Q1–2025Q3/N	ND
Exports and imports, geographical breakdown <sup>(4)</sup>	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	2008Q1–2025Q3/N	ND	2017Q1–2023Q4/N	2008Q1–2025Q3/C	2009Q1–2025Q3/N	ND
<b>GDP and components, chain-linked volumes</b>	<b>1995Q1–2025Q3</b>	<b>2000Q1–2025Q1/S</b>	<b>2006Q1–2025Q3/S</b>	<b>2000Q1–2025Q3/S</b>	<b>1996Q1–2025Q2/S</b>	<b>1996Q1–2025Q3/C</b>	<b>1996Q1–2025Q3/N</b>	<b>2009Q1–2025Q3/N</b>
Gross domestic product	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/C	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1996Q1–2025Q2/C	1996Q1–2025Q3/C	1996Q1–2025Q3/C	2009Q1–2025Q3/N
Output components	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/C	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1996Q1–2025Q2/C	1996Q1–2025Q3/C	1996Q1–2025Q3/C	2009Q1–2025Q3/N
Expenditure components	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/S	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1996Q1–2025Q2/S	1996Q1–2025Q3/C	1996Q1–2025Q3/N	2009Q1–2025Q3/N
Household final consumption expenditure by durability	1995Q1–2025Q3	2000Q1–2025Q1/S	2006Q1–2025Q3/C	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	1996Q1–2025Q2/C	1996Q1–2025Q3/C	2009Q1–2025Q3/N	ND
Exports and imports, geographical breakdown <sup>(5)</sup>	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	2012Q1–2025Q3/N	ND	2017Q1–2023Q4/N	2012Q1–2025Q3/C	2009Q1–2025Q3/N	ND

(1) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995Q1 in the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

(2) For ME, the data are expected from 2006Q1 onwards.

(3) For XK, the data are expected from 2008Q1 onwards.

(4) Data are mandatory from 2008Q1 onwards.

(5) Data are mandatory from 2012Q1 onwards.

Indicator	Periods covered <sup>(1)</sup>	BA	ME <sup>(2)</sup>	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Population and employment</b>	<b>1995Q1–2025Q3</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>2006Q1–2024Q4/N</b>	<b>2000Q1–2025Q3/N</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>1995Q1–2025Q3/C</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>2008Q1–2022Q4/N</b>
Population	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	2006Q1–2024Q4/M	2003Q1–2024Q4/N	ND	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	ND	2010Q1–2017Q4/N
Employment, in persons (national)	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	2006Q1–2024Q4/M	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	ND	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	ND	2012Q1–2017Q4/N
Employment, in persons (domestic)	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	2006Q1–2024Q4/M	2000Q1–2025Q3/S	ND	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	ND	2008Q1–2022Q4/N
Employment, in hours worked	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	1995Q1–2025Q3/C	ND	ND

(1) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1995Q1 in the ESA 2010 transmission programme.

(2) For ME, the data are expected from 2006Q1 onwards.

(3) For XK, the data are expected from 2008Q1 onwards.

Timeliness: transmission T+2 months

Table	Periods covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
T01GDP	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	5	5	24	2	3	17
T01EMP	1995Q1–2025Q3	ND	ND	11	ND	2	ND	ND

## Table II.2: Quarterly GFS

### Completeness

For national accounts indicators, the completeness is evaluated using the following thresholds to ensure consistency: C: 99.0% – 100.0 %; M: 93.0% - 98.9%, S: 75.00% - 92.9%; N: 1.0% - 74.9%; ND: 0.0%

Code	Indicator	Period covered by regulation	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
TE (and breakdowns)	Total general government expenditure and components	2002Q1-2025Q3	2020Q1-2020Q4/N	2013Q1-2024Q4/N	2017Q1-2018Q4/N	2010Q1-2025Q2/N	2008Q1-2024Q4/N	2015Q1-2024Q4/N	2015Q1-2024Q4/N
TR (and breakdowns)	Total general government revenue and components	2002Q1-2025Q3	2020Q1-2020Q4/N	2013Q1-2024Q4/N	2017Q1-2018Q4/N	2010Q1-2025Q2/N	2008Q1-2024Q4/N	2015Q1-2024Q4/N	2015Q1-2024Q4/N
F.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial assets	1999Q1-2025Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4/N	2013Q1-2024Q4/N	ND	2010Q1-2025Q2/N	2020Q1-2025Q3/N	2015Q1-2025Q2/N	2021Q1-2021Q4/N
F.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Transactions in financial liabilities	1999Q1-2025Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4/N	2013Q1-2024Q4/N	ND	2010Q1-2025Q2/N	2020Q1-2025Q3/N	2015Q1-2025Q2/N	2021Q1-2021Q4/N
AF.F.A (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial assets	1999Q1-2025Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4/N	2013Q1-2024Q4/N	ND	2010Q1-2025Q2/N	2020Q1-2025Q3/N	2015Q1-2025Q2/N	2021Q1-2021Q4/N
AF.F.L (and by instrument and subsector)	Balance sheet financial liabilities	1999Q1-2025Q3	2020Q1-2021Q4/N	2013Q1-2024Q4/N	ND	2010Q1-2025Q2/N	2020Q1-2025Q3/N	2015Q1-2025Q2/N	2021Q1-2021Q4/N
GD (by component and subsector)	Quarterly government debt	2000Q1-2025Q3	2000Q1-2023Q4	2013Q1-2024Q4/N	ND	2010Q1-2025Q2/N	2005Q4-2025Q3/N	2001Q4-2025Q2/N	2018Q1-2021Q4/N

## Table II.3: Labour market statistics

### Completeness

Indicator	Period	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Monthly Unemployment Rate	Not Specified	Jan 2021-Oct 2025/M	Jan 2021-Nov 2025/C	Jan 2006-Nov 2025/C	ND	ND	Jan 2005–Nov 2025/C	ND
EU-LFS quarterly data		2021Q1–2025Q3/C	2021Q1–2025Q2/S	2021Q1–2025Q3/C	ND	2021Q1–2025Q3/C	2021Q1–2025Q3/C	ND
EU-LFS yearly data		2021–2024/M	2021–2024/S	2021–2024/M	ND	2021–2024/M	2021–2024/M	ND
Labour Cost Index	2025Q3	ND	ND	ND	ND	2011Q1–2025Q3/C	2007Q1–2025Q3/M	ND
Job Vacancy Statistics	2025Q3	ND	ND	2012Q1–2025Q3/M	ND	ND	2021Q1–2025Q3/M	ND

### Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Monthly Unemployment Rate	T+27	+12	-8	-12	ND	ND	+4	ND
EU-LFS quarterly data	T+56	-1	+73	-26	ND	-4	0	ND
EU-LFS yearly data	T+75	+11	+150	+1	ND	-5	+35	ND
Labour Cost Index (for 2025Q3)	T+75	ND	ND	ND	ND	-1	-23	ND
Job Vacancy Statistics (for 2025Q3)	T+70	ND	ND	-8	ND	ND	-12	ND

## Table II.4: Harmonized indices of consumer prices

Coverage: Price Stability, HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices

Indicator	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
HICP, 12 main categories	ND	2012M1- 2025M12/C	2005M1- 2025M12/C	2016M1- 2025M12/S	2005M1- 2025M12/C	1996M1- 2025M12/S	2015M1- 2025M12/M
HICP, COICOP 3-4	ND	2012M1- 2025M12/C	2005M1- 2025M12/C	2016M1- 2025M12/S	2005M1- 2025M12/C	1996M1- 2025M12/S	2015M1- 2025M12/M

Timeliness: Price Stability, HICP inflation - Harmonised index of consumer prices

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
HICP, 12 main categories	15	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0
HICP, COICOP 3-4	15	ND	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Table II.5: Short-term business statistics

### General compliance

The results refer to the September 2025 STS compliance assessment exercise, covering the transmissions from March 2025 to September 2025. Evaluations are based on the European Business Statistics regulations (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.

Cells with “CC” indicate full compliance on both criteria. Cells with “MC” and “CM” indicate almost full compliance. Cells (with “CS”, “MS”, “SC” and “SM”) indicate partial compliance. 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 reference periods September 2025 (monthly data) or 3rd quarter 2025 (quarterly data).

“-“ 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.

EBS dataset	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)	2021Q1	NN	CS	SC	MC	SC	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)	2000Q1(*)	NN	CC	CS	CS	CC	CC	NN

BCS_HOU_M and BCS_HOU_Q – hours worked by employees (Table 3)	Hours worked (ix)	2000Q1(*)	NN	CC	CN	NN	CC	CC	NN
BCS_EAR_M and BCS_EAR_Q – wages and salaries (Table 3)	Wages and salaries (ix)	2000Q1(*)	NN	CS	CM	CS	CC	CC	NN
BCS_IMP_M – import prices (Table 4) Only required from the euro area countries	Import prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	200501							
BCS_PPI_M – producer prices in industry (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01	NN	CS	SM	NN	CC	CM	NN
BCS_PPC_M and BCS_PPC_Q – producer prices in construction (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2000Q1(*)	NN	CC	CC	CC	CC	CC	NN
BCS_PPS_Q – producer prices in services (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2010Q1	NN	NN	CS	NN	NN	CM	NN
BCS_PVI_M – production (volume) in industry (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	200001	SC	CC	CC	NN	CC	CC	NN
BCS_PVC_M and BCS_PVC_Q – production (volume) in construction (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2005-01 2000Q1	NN	CC	CC	SC	CC	MM	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	SC	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	NN	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	SC	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)	2000Q1	NN	CC	CC	CS	CC	CC	SS

## Timeliness

<b>EBS dataset</b>	<b>Variables (abs) = absolute value, (ix) = index</b>	<b>1st reference period</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>MK</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>XK</b>
BCS_QBD_Q – quarterly business demography (Table 1)	Registrations (abs), bankruptcies (abs)	2021Q1	-	-13	12	-12	1	-	-
BCS_EMP_M and BCS_EMP_Q – number of employees and self-employed persons (Table 2)	Number of employees and self-employed persons (ix)	2000Q1(*)	-	-25	-45	1	-18	-9	-
BCS_HOU_M and BCS_HOU_Q – hours worked by employees (Table 3)	Hours worked (ix)	2000Q1(*)	-	-52	-76	-	-21	-40	-
BCS_EAR_M and BCS_EAR_Q – wages and salaries (Table 3)	Wages and salaries (ix)	2000Q1(*)	-	-56	-55	-30	-21	-40	-
BCS_IMP_M – import prices (Table 4) Required only from the euro area countries	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	-	0	-3	35	-24	-28	-
BCS_PPC_M and BCS_PPC_Q – producer prices in construction (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2000Q1(*)	-	-52	-48	-41	-20	-50	-
BCS_PPS_Q – producer prices in services (Table 5)	Producer prices (ix)	2010Q1	-	-55	-33	-	-	-62	-
BCS_PVI_M – production (volume) in industry (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2000-01	-4	0	-10	-	-10	0	-
BCS_PVC_M and BCS_PVC_Q – production (volume) in construction (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2005-01 2000Q1	-	-6	-5	16	-18	-1	-
BCS_PVS_M – production (volume) in services (Table 6)	Production volume (ix)	2021-01	-	-	-	-	-	-17	-

<b>EBS dataset</b>	<b>Variables (abs) = absolute value, (ix) = index</b>	<b>1st reference period</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>MK</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>TR</b>	<b>XK</b>
BCS_TOR_M – turnover in retail trade (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix), deflated turnover (ix)	2000-01	-	-4	0	46	0	11	-
BCS_TOW_M – turnover in wholesale trade etc. (Tables 7 and 8)	Net turnover (ix), deflated turnover (ix)	2021-01	-	-34	-30	-	-2	-19	-
BCS_TOS_M – net turnover (value) in services (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix)	2021-01	-	-34	15	-	-2	-19	-
BCS_TOI_M – net turnover (value) in industry (Table 8)	Net turnover (ix) (total, domestic, non domestic)	2000-01	-24	-20	-16	16	-16	-19	-
BCS_BPI_M and BCS_BPI_Q – building permits indicators (Table 9)	Number of dwellings (abs), useful floor area (abs)	2000Q1	-	-30	-50	-34	-8	-21	-

## Table II.6: International trade in goods statistics

### Completeness

Indicator	Period covered	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
International Trade in Goods	2002M01–2025M11	2005M01-2025M11/C	2005M01-2025M11/S	2002M01-2025M11/M	2002M01-2025M11/N	2005M01-2025M11/M	2002M01-2025M11/M	2004M01-2025M11/S

### Timeliness / punctuality

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
International Trade in Goods (based on reference period 2025/01-2025/11)	40	-8	-7	-3	-2	-2	-8	-10

## Table II.7: Monthly and quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP data

### Coverage

Indicator	Period	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Monthly Balance of Payments	2014M01-2025M10	ND	ND	2011M01-2025M10/C	2025M01-2025M10/S	2007M01-2025M10/C	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	2014Q1-2025Q3	2010Q1-2025Q3/C	2013Q1-2025Q3/C	2011Q1-2025Q3/C	2015Q1-2025Q3/M	2011Q1-2025Q3/C	2010Q1-2025Q3/C	2009Q1-2025Q3/C
Quarterly International Investment Position	2014Q1-2025Q3	2007Q1-2025Q3/C	2016Q4 - 2025Q3/M	2011Q1-2025Q3/C	2015Q1-2025Q3/M	2014Q1-2025Q3/C	2016Q1-2025Q3/M	2012Q1-2025Q3/C

### Timeliness

Indicator	Deadline (days)	BA	ME	MK	AL	RS	TR	XK
Monthly Balance of Payments	T+ 44	ND	ND	0	12	0	ND	ND
Quarterly Balance of Payments	T+ 85	-1	-30	-27	0	-3	-2	-1
Quarterly International Investment Position	T+ 85	-1	-3	0	+2	-3	-4	-1