



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 25 April 2014
(OR. en)**

9242/14

**ECOFIN 423
UEM 112**

COVER NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2014

In view of the ministerial dialogue lunch between the economic and finance ministers of the EU and the Candidate Countries of 6 May 2014, delegations will find attached

" Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for Candidate Countries 2014"

endorsed by the members of the EFC and representatives of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey on 24 April 2014 as a background document.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

Brussels, 15 April 2014

ECFIN/CEFCPE(2014)861605

15 April 2014

**Progress Report on the Action Plan
on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics for
Candidate Countries**

2014

Table of content

Content progress report		
0.	Executive summary	4
1.	Introduction	10
2.	Economic statistics, Montenegro	12
2.I	Annual economic statistics Montenegro	12
2.II	Infra-annual economic statistics Montenegro	13
3.	Economic statistics, Iceland	15
3.I	Annual economic statistics Iceland	15
3.II	Infra-annual economic statistics Iceland	16
4.	Economic statistics, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18
4.I	Annual economic statistics Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18
4.II	Infra-annual economic stat. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19
5.	Economic statistics, Serbia	23
5.I	Annual economic statistics Serbia	23
5.II	Infra-annual economic statistics Serbia	24
6.	Economic statistics, Turkey	27
6.I	Annual economic statistics Turkey	27
6.II	Infra-annual economic statistics Turkey	28
7.	Monetary and financial statistics	31
Annexes to the report		
<u>Annex I Availability of annual data</u>		
Table I.1	Annual national accounts, main aggregates at current prices	33
Table I.2	Annual national accounts, main aggregates at constant prices	34
Table I.3	Annual national accounts, population and employment	35
Table I.4	Regional accounts	36
Table I.5	General government debt and deficit data – EDP table 1	37
Table I.6	Data needs for convergence reporting (1)	38
Table I.7	Data needs for convergence reporting (2)	39
Table I.8	Europe 2020 indicators	40

Table I.9	Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment	41
Table I.10	Annual balance of payments	42
<u>Annex II Availability and/or transmission delays for infra-annual data</u>		
Table II.1	Quarterly national accounts, main aggregates at current prices	43
Table II.2	Quarterly national accounts, population and employment	44
Table II.3	Quarterly public finance statistics (1)	45
Table II.4	Quarterly public finance statistics (2)	46
Table II.5	Labour market statistics	47
Table II.6	Harmonised indices of consumer prices	48
Table II.7	Short-term business statistics	49
Table II.8	External trade statistics	50
Table II.9	Quarterly balance of payments	51

0. Executive summary

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting on 14 May 2013, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the candidate countries welcomed the Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics in the Candidate countries and the ongoing efforts set up by the countries towards fulfilling the requirements set-out in the Action Plan adopted in May 2003. The implementation of the Action Plan should continue to be a top priority in these countries and statistical authorities should foresee the necessary resources to be able to meet this objective. Ministers stressed that significant efforts are still needed to achieve full compliance. Efforts of the candidate countries are also required in the light of the implementation of the ESA2010 as the new national accounts accounting frame by September 2014 in the European Statistical System, together with the underlying technical infrastructure using SDMX technologies. The Council invited the Commission (Eurostat) to review progress towards the fulfilment of the Action Plan implementation and considered that the progress achieved should be discussed in the context of the Ministerial Dialogue meeting between the EU and the candidate and acceding countries on 6 May 2014.

Since March 2013, all five candidate countries (Montenegro, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey) made some further progress in fulfilling the Action Plan requirements, but additional efforts in some statistical areas are still needed to achieve a full compliance.

Moreover, for the fourth time this report provides information on the progress made by the candidate countries on the priority areas in the field of economic and monetary and financial statistics.

In 2013 only Serbia realised considerable progress concerning the compliance in the domain of **annual national accounts**. The compliance of Montenegro, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey is at the same level as one year ago. All candidate countries now provide annual national accounts data for most output and expenditure variables in current and constant prices. However, there are still gaps. For Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey data on gross value added including the NACE Rev.2 breakdown in constant prices are missing. In addition, current and constant prices data are lacking for some variables for Montenegro (final consumption expenditure of NPISH, asset breakdown) and Turkey (final

consumption expenditure of NPISH, breakdown of government final consumption expenditure, asset breakdown). Concerning annual data on income, saving and net lending in current prices, only Iceland and Serbia provided most of the required variables; Montenegro, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey did not transmit any data. Regarding the annual population and employment data compliance is still insufficient for all candidate countries. Montenegro did not transmit any variable. Serbia and Turkey only provided data for population, but for none of the other variables. Iceland provided most of the variables. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia transmitted almost all variables, but some for a very limited time span (2009-2011). Most difficult variables seem to be the employment in hours worked that is not transmitted by any country and the NACE Rev.2 breakdown for the employment variables, that is only transmitted by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A general shortcoming for all candidate countries except Iceland is that the length of most series is too short (starting too late or stopping too early). Summarising, efforts to improve compliance of annual national accounts are required for all candidate countries in all annual national accounts areas, but most progress can to be realised in the areas of income, saving, net lending and population and employment.

For **regional accounts**, Turkey has so far provided gross value added data for reference years 2009 to 2011; timeliness has improved, but the data is still in NACE Rev. 1.1; further the detail by industry is not yet sufficient and needs to be improved. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made further progress with the transmission of key variables but should step up efforts to complement the coverage of the indicators. Montenegro, Iceland and Serbia have not provided data to Eurostat so far.

Significant improvements could be noted in the area of annual **government deficit and debt statistics**, but there are still some data gaps and methodological issues outstanding. Iceland submits the EDP notification tables twice a year before reporting deadlines. However, efforts to provide a complete set of variables according to ESA95 methodology are still required. Montenegro, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Serbia did not submit any fiscal notification in 2013.

Concerning **annual government finance statistics**, Iceland and Turkey have provided data. For Iceland, the data coverage can be described as satisfactory. Iceland's data is received on a regular basis and published along with other countries' data.

Improvements could be made in the treatment of some capital taxes. Iceland already supplied COFOG level II data; this will only become compulsory under ESA2010. Turkey provides data for ESA tables 2, 9 and 11, currently for 2007-2011. A notable progress is the first provision of COFOG level I data for total expenditure. Further progress in the consistency of the tables and the coverage of the COFOG transmission would be desirable. Serbia has provided ESA table 9 and the national tax list for 2005-2012. Montenegro and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have not provided data to Eurostat so far.

The Europe 2020 Strategy, adopted by the European Council on 17 June 2010 and designed as the successor to the Lisbon strategy, is the EU's common agenda for the next decade. It puts emphasis on smart, sustainable and inclusive growth that can overcome the structural weaknesses in Europe's economy, improve its competitiveness and productivity and underpin a sustainable social market economy. With regard to the **Europe 2020 indicators**, the data series provided by Turkey are rather extensive, though recent data on poverty indicators is missing. Candidate countries provide statistical data on energy through the Energy questionnaires, but due to the required additional calculations and specific national administration not all of them are disseminated. Iceland did not provide energy data for 2012 and because of quality concerns previous data is not disseminated. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has provided data on the employment rate, early leavers from education and training, and tertiary educational attainment. There are no data published from Montenegro and Serbia albeit these two countries have transmitted Labour Force Survey data for 2010.

In the area of **annual balance of payments**, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia started transmissions of annual international trade in services in March 2013 and further continued with regular transmissions, including annual foreign direct investment (FDI) data. Turkey continues to regularly transmit annual balance of payments data. Iceland sends data with geographical breakdown for annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment. Montenegro started in July 2013 regular data transmissions of annual international trade in services and annual FDI data, with timeliness compliant with the Regulation (EC) no 184/2005. Serbia transmitted in

February 2012 annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment data for 2010. Serbia still does not regularly transmit balance of payments data to Eurostat¹.

In 2013 only Serbia realised considerable progress concerning the compliance in the domain of **quarterly national accounts**. Serbia for the first time provided quarterly data for most of the expenditure components and improved the timeliness for the delivery of the output variables to t+91 days. The compliance of Montenegro, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey is at the same level as one year ago. Concerning quarterly output data, Montenegro and Serbia transmitted data to Eurostat, although not within the t+70 days deadline. Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey did not provide most of the required output data. Regarding the expenditure variables, all candidate countries except Montenegro transmitted at least some variables. However, gaps still exist for Iceland (breakdowns of government final consumption expenditure, asset breakdown), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (final consumption expenditure of households and NPISH, breakdown of government final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation including asset breakdown) and Turkey (final consumption expenditure of NPISH, breakdown of government final consumption expenditure, asset breakdown). A general shortcoming in the quarterly national accounts areas of output, and expenditure is the timeliness: Serbian data are received too late, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey are slightly late, and only Iceland transmitted its data before the t+70 deadline. Concerning the areas of income, saving, net lending and population and employment, none of the candidate countries did provide any (recent) quarterly data. Therefore all candidate countries still have to realise substantial improvements in these areas.

Some improvements have been recorded concerning **quarterly government finance statistics**. Iceland regularly transmits non-financial accounts for general government data from the first quarter of 2014 onwards. The data are continuously published on Eurobase. Iceland regularly transmits quarterly debt data only for the sub-sector of central government; due to consistency issues with the EDP notifications the data are not yet published. Efforts of other candidate countries (the Former Yugoslav Republic

^{1 1} With respect to Serbia, the submission of regular balance of payments data is dependent upon a final agreement with Eurostat, which is expected to be solved at the upcoming screening meeting at the end of May.

of Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey and Serbia) have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements.

Regarding **labour market statistics**: Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey already provide Eurostat with quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in compliance with EU Regulation 0577/1998 since several years. Both Serbia and Montenegro have transmitted LFS data but only for the reference year 2010 (only bi-annual data in the case of Serbia). Serbia and Montenegro provide neither the labour cost index nor quarterly job vacancy statistics. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia started in 2012 to compile job vacancy statistics but did not deliver data in 2013. This country made efforts to calculate a basic labour cost index which has not been transmitted to Eurostat though. Iceland and Turkey deliver only very partial data for the labour cost index and no quarterly job vacancy statistics. Iceland has started to provide monthly unemployment data in 2012. Contacts with Montenegro were recently established in order to prepare LFS data transmissions from this new candidate country as well.

Concerning the **harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)**, Iceland and Turkey regularly provide HICP in line with the requirements. While the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro transmit experimental HICP Serbia has not yet started sending data.

General improvements in timeliness and coverage were recorded in the area of **short-term business statistics (STS)**. Generally, the requirements in terms of the length of time series are difficult to fulfil for all candidate countries, but the change of the base year from 2005 to 2010 has contributed to the improved availability of short-term business statistics in Eurobase from these countries. Turkey is transmitting short-term business statistics data regularly, but not covering all indicators. Montenegro, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia have all recently improved their compliance with the short-term business statistics requirements. Iceland has not yet started with short-term business statistics data transmissions.

All candidate countries regularly provided monthly **external trade statistics** of satisfactory quality to Eurostat. In terms of timeliness (transmission delays of t+40 days) no delays were observed for Montenegro and Turkey, hardly any delays for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A small deterioration in comparison to 2012 was noted for Iceland, whereas a considerable number of –sometimes excessive - delays were found for Serbia. Regarding the preparation works for the implementation of Intrastat, Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia still have not defined any concrete Implementation Plan. Iceland, which had made some substantial progress in that area in 2011 and 2012 has not advanced further in 2013. Nevertheless, regular participation at Eurostat meetings allows the candidate countries to stay informed about the Member States' activities in Intrastat and Extrastat and in particular the latest changes in the EU regulation regarding the simplification of the INTRASTAT system (SIMSTAT project).

In the area of **quarterly balance of payments**, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia started transmissions of quarterly balance of payments in March 2013 and further continued with regular transmissions. Turkey continues to regularly transmit quarterly balance of payments data. Iceland sends quarterly balance of payments data with only one partner "total world". Montenegro started in July 2013 regular data transmissions of quarterly balance of payments data, with timeliness compliant with the Regulation (EC) no 184/2005. Serbia transmitted in February 2012 test quarterly balance of payments; Serbia still does not regularly transmit balance of payments data to Eurostat.

In the area of **monetary and financial statistics** compiled by the European Central Bank (ECB), the national central banks of the candidate countries are not required to transmit national statistical data to the ECB. They will be legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB legal requirements only upon their entry into the EU. Nevertheless, an early preparation for eventual membership in the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is desirable inter alia because ECB statistical requirements are aligned with the international and European statistical standards. In addition, the ECB provides statistical support to the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) which addressed data requirements to all EU Member States via its Decision 2011/6. As a consequence, once countries attain the status of acceding countries, they are invited by the ECB to regularly transmit national statistical data to the ECB on a voluntary basis. Some contacts between the ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the central banks of the candidate countries, namely of Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey and Serbia have already taken place, with the aim to make them aware of the ECB's statistical requirements, of methodological standards applicable to the national contributions to euro area data and of the working methods of the ESCB structures. These contacts are further intensified, e.g. through regional seminars such as the Joint National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia / ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 2 to 5 October 2013 in Skopje.

1. Introduction

At their Ministerial Dialogue meeting² on 14 May 2013, the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the candidate countries welcomed the 2013 Progress Report on the Action Plan on Economic, Monetary and Financial Statistics in the Candidate countries and the ongoing efforts put in place by candidate countries towards fulfilling the requirements set-out in the Action Plan adopted in May 2003³. Ministers underlined that significant efforts were still needed to achieve full compliance. The implementation of the Action Plan should continue to be a priority in these countries and statistical authorities should foresee the necessary resources to be able to meet this objective. The Commission's October 2013 Progress Reports with respect to statistics marked progress regarding the statistical data as well as the alignment of methods and classifications in all candidate countries. Efforts of the candidate countries are also required in the light of the implementation of the ESA2010 as the new national accounts accounting frame by September 2014 in the European Statistical System, together with the underlying technical infrastructure using SDMX technologies.

The present report gives an assessment of the additional progress made so far by candidate countries – Montenegro, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey – in specific areas. It focuses on Part A of the Action Plan, economic statistics and structural indicators, for which information is mainly collected via national statistical institutes. The report provides also information on data availability of the Europe 2020 headline indicators. The key areas of the strategy are expressed in the form of five headline targets on EU level: annual national accounts, government debt and deficit, annual government finance statistics, convergence criteria, structural indicators and short-term statistics. This limited set of targets is being translated into national targets for each EU country, reflecting the specific situation of the country. The Commission adopted seven flagship initiatives in addition to the headline targets, in order to drive progress towards the Europe 2020 goals.

² See: European Union Presidency Conclusions of the Ministerial Dialogue between the Economic and Finance Ministers of the EU and the Candidate Countries on 14 May 2013.

³ The Action Plan had been endorsed by the high-level meeting with the candidate countries of 28 May 2003 in Athens. It covered the ten Member States that joined the EU on 1 May 2004, Bulgaria and Romania that joined the EU on 1 January 2007, and Turkey. Following the enlargements of the EU in 2004 and 2007, the Action Plan is now addressed only to the candidate countries: Montenegro, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey.

The executive summary of this report (section 0.) outlines the main findings by area of statistics or indicator. In order to facilitate the Ministerial Dialogue meeting, that is organised by country, the main part of the detailed report (sections 2 to 6) presents the findings on a country by country basis as well. Therefore, sections 2 to 6 of this report provide overviews of the progress made on each of the priority areas by Montenegro, Iceland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey respectively. For each country a distinction is made between annual statistics (annual national accounts, regional accounts, government deficit and debt statistics, annual government finance statistics, Europe 2020 indicators, annual balance of payments) and infra-annual statistics and indicators (quarterly national accounts, quarterly government finance statistics, labour market statistics, harmonised index of consumer prices, short-term business statistics, external trade statistics, quarterly balance of payments). Section 7 presents (non-country specific) information on the developments in the domain of monetary and financial statistics. The tables in the annex provide detailed information on economic statistics and indicators for all candidate countries, as collected by Eurostat. Again, a distinction is made between annual statistics and indicators (annex I) and infra-annual statistics and indicators (annex II). Generally this stock taking reflects data transmitted until end January 2014.

2. Economic statistics, Montenegro (ME)

2.I. Annual economic statistics Montenegro

Annual national accounts

The level of compliance of Montenegro did not change compared with one year ago. Most of the main expenditure aggregates and the output side components are provided in current and constant prices. Data series in current prices and output in constant prices cover the years 2000-2012. The expenditure data series in constant prices are still very short: 2008-2011. Montenegro does not yet provide data on final consumption expenditure of NPISH. In addition, Montenegro has not provided any data on income, saving and net lending. The absence of data on population and employment (including on hours worked), on the compensation of employees and on gross wages and salaries is also considered as a serious gap. Montenegro should continue to step up its efforts on the full implementation of ESA95/ESA2010 in order to ensure the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure aggregates and employment data (table 1 of the ESA95 transmission programme).

Regional accounts

Montenegro has not provided data to Eurostat so far. It can be noted that Montenegro consists of one single statistical region; nevertheless regional accounts data should be provided for the sole region.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Montenegro did not submit any fiscal notification. Therefore, Eurostat is not in a position to provide an assessment of the data on government deficit and debt for this country. Efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements.

Annual government finance statistics Montenegro has not provided any annual data so far. Also see section 2.II, quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

Montenegro made a huge effort in the energy statistics domain to provide historic series and provides latest data on energy. (2010 Labour Force Survey data are available as well, but not published yet, see section labour market statistics).

Annual balance of payments

In January 2012 Montenegro sent annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment figures for 2010, as a test exercise. In 2013, Montenegro reported ITS data for 2010-2012 only for partner total world and limited detail by item. For FDI, the country transmitted 2010-2012 data by partner but with no activity breakdown. Both annual ITS and FDI data were transmitted within the EU official deadline.

2.II. Infra-annual economic statistics Montenegro

Quarterly national accounts

The compliance concerning the transmission of quarterly national accounts data did not change compared to one year ago. Montenegro transmitted data on gross value added, but the time series are outdated. No other quarterly national accounts data series were provided: all quarterly data on the expenditure components, income, saving and net lending as well as quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing.. Montenegro needs to step up efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of required quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Montenegro has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Montenegro has made visible progress in the implementation of EU Regulation 0577/1998. Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data has been transmitted to Eurostat for the four quarters of the reference year 2010. 2010Q4 is under validation by Eurostat. Montenegro should now build on this achievement and transmit data corresponding to the following reference years before Eurostat can start publishing. Currently no ad-hoc module data are collected in Montenegro. Montenegro neither yet provides the labour cost index nor quarterly job vacancy statistics. Montenegro has started to provide micro data from their national quarterly labour force survey, but the format of the transmission is not standardised yet. Contacts have been established in order to prepare LFS data transmissions. Since no LFS data is available for the recent years, no monthly unemployment data can be calculated.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Montenegro is publishing experimental HICPs and has started regular transmissions in the first quarter of 2012. Currently their transmissions are few days behind the agreed deadlines but observing the legal limits. Their HICP data are not yet released by Eurostat and they can be integrated into the publication tables only when the HICP reference year is changed to 2015 that is planned to be done in February 2016. Montenegro is not yet producing the HICP at constant tax rates.

Short-term business statistics

Montenegro provides data regularly for several short-term business statistics indicators related to construction and retail trade. For these indicators, the change of the base year from 2005 to 2010 has improved the availability of short-term business statistics indicators in Eurobase. Short or missing time series and lack of calendar adjustment reduce the compliance. Industry and services are still not covered by data transmissions.

External trade statistics

MONSTAT keeps providing monthly external trade statistics on a regular and timely basis to Eurostat. There are still some concerns regarding errors found in the data. The methodology applied for the compilation of International trade in goods statistics is fairly harmonised with the acquis, minor discrepancies are planned to be addressed by 2015. MONSTAT participated in the IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Co-operation Programme in the form of a service contract. Critical issues highlighted by the expert at the end of this project are unsatisfactory data quality, a certain ‘rigidity’ at customs impeding a good inter-institutional cooperation and scarce human resources. The latter is one of the main reasons why Montenegro did not work out an Intrastat Implementation Plan in 2013.

Quarterly balance of payments

In January 2012 Montenegro sent quarterly balance of payments data for 2011Q3, as a test exercise. Montenegro started in July 2013 regular data transmissions of quarterly balance of payments data, with timeliness compliant with the Regulation (EC) no 184/2005, for the vast majority of the required balance of payments items but only vis-à-vis partner total world.

3. Economic statistics, Iceland (IS)

3.I. Annual economic statistics Iceland

Annual national accounts

Iceland reported expenditure aggregates in current and constant prices without important gaps. No output variables in constant prices have been transmitted and for the current prices output variables the final year 2012 is missing. Most (but not all) data on income, savings and net lending are transmitted. Progress has been realised for some employment data series: Iceland started transmitting data on employment, self-employed and employees (in persons). Data on population and compensation of employees were already provided earlier. Data series concerning NACE Rev.2 breakdowns for employment, self-employed and employees (in persons) are still missing as well as data series on employment in hours worked and on gross wages and salaries (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns). Concluding, although some progress has been realised, Iceland still has to improve its level of compliance with respect to annual national accounts.

Regional accounts

Iceland has not provided data to Eurostat so far.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Iceland submits the EDP notification tables twice a year before reporting deadlines. All tables are reported, however, not all variables are fully completed. Regarding the indicators related to financial accounts and debt figures, the completeness is satisfactory. Iceland has to implement the ESA95 methodology in full extent and to improve the current EDP reporting and provision of the additional information related to the government deficit and debt statistics.

Annual government finance statistics

Iceland regularly provides all annual government finance tables. Some progress in terms of methodology and data sources remains desirable (notably capital taxes). The

transmissions are in general timely and the data is published along with other countries' data.

Europe 2020 indicators

Iceland did not provide energy data for 2012 and because of quality concerns previous data is not disseminated.

Annual balance of payments

Iceland sends geographical breakdown for annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment. The foreign direct investment data by activity are still reported only for partner total world in NACE Rev.1.1 and not in the required NACE Rev.2.

3.II. Infra-annual economic statistics Iceland

Quarterly national accounts

Iceland's compliance concerning the transmission of quarterly national accounts data did not change compared to one year ago. Iceland provides most (but not all) quarterly main expenditure aggregates within the deadline, but does not transmit quarterly data on gross value added, and income, saving and net lending. In addition, all quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing. Iceland needs to step up efforts with respect to the regular compilation and transmission of required quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Iceland has provided non-financial accounts data according to the legal deadlines. Currently data is available from 2004Q1 to 2013Q3. This data is regularly validated and published. However, Iceland has not yet transmitted quarterly financial accounts for general government. Data on quarterly Maastricht debt have been regularly transmitted only for the central government sub-sector. Due to some consistency issues with EDP these data are not yet published.

Labour market statistics

Iceland regularly provides Eurostat with quarterly Labour Force Survey micro data since 2003. The data for the reference quarter 2013Q3 was however not transmitted yet⁴. Following the action plan set up in 2010 to address the shortcomings in the implementation of EU Regulation 0577/1998, significant progress have been achieved by Iceland, in particular in the transmission of missing variables and ad-hoc modules. However, contrary to what was agreed in this action plan, household variables are still not transmitted, and the lower age limit of respondents remains 16 year old. Iceland provides regularly the labour cost index, but not according to NACE Rev.2. For that reason, the data are not yet disseminated. Iceland provides micro data from their national quarterly labour force surveys, within the deadlines set by the regulation. Data are already regularly disseminated by Eurostat. The Icelandic statistical office has transmitted monthly unemployment data since February 2012. The unemployment figures are regularly disseminated by Eurostat. Iceland does not yet provide quarterly job vacancy statistics.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

The HICP of Iceland is of a comparable quality as the HICPs of EU Member States and in line with the EU requirements; the time series starts in January 1995 as for the EU Member States. Iceland is not yet providing Eurostat with the HICP at constant tax rates.

Short-term business statistics

Iceland has not yet started transmitting short-term business statistics, but an ambitious project exists in the country to implement the acquis in business statistics by the end of 2016.

⁴ 2013Q3 data was due on 22 December 2013. A dataset was transmitted by Iceland on 20 December 2013 but it did not fulfil basic quality requirements and was therefore refused.

External trade statistics

Statistics Iceland did some major preparatory work for the implementation of Intrastat in 2011 and 2012. Due to cuts in financial resources they did not manage to make any progress in this area in 2013. Iceland provides monthly external trade statistics to Eurostat on a regular basis; contrary to 2012 they did not systematically meet the requirements in terms of data transmission deadlines in 2013. The quality analysis performed on 2013 data was satisfactory.

Balance of payments

Iceland sends quarterly balance of payments data, with only one partner "total world" and very limited number of posts (total completeness being about 5% of data required by Balance of Payments Regulation).

4. Economic statistics, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK⁵)

4.I. Annual economic statistics The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Annual national accounts

All important output and expenditure variables are transmitted to Eurostat except gross value added in constant prices. On the one hand the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia improved the timeliness of most of these variables in current prices and it updated the data of gross domestic product in constant prices. On the other hand, last year it did not transmit updates for most of the expenditure variables in constant prices. Data on disposable income, net saving and net lending are still not provided at all. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continued the transmission of population and employment data. However, data series on NACE Rev.2 breakdowns for employment, self-employed and employees in persons, compensation of employees and gross wages and salaries are very short (2009-2011). Data on employment in hours worked are still missing. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is encouraged to realise further improvements regarding the complete and timely transmission of the annual national accounts according to the ESA95/ESA 2010 requirements.

Regional accounts

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made further progress on regional gross value added data, which is now available for reference years 2000 to 2011. As regards employment in persons, total employment is available for reference years 2000 to 2011.

⁵ 'MK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

Data on employees was transmitted for the first time for 2011, which constitutes a substantial improvement. As the next priority the production of household accounts should be addressed (only for national economy, as in case of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia this is equal to NUTS 1 and NUTS 2).

Government deficit and debt statistics

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not submit any fiscal notification after 2008. Therefore, Eurostat is not in a position to provide an assessment of the data on government deficit and debt for this country. From previous submissions of EDP tables it is known that the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia experienced serious problems with the compilation of financial accounts. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia needs to step up efforts with respect to the transmission of financial accounts data of general government.

Annual government finance statistics

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has not provided yet any annual data. Also see section 4.II, quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has provided data on the employment rate, early leavers from education and training and tertiary educational attainment. Also energy data is provided and data about poverty (Laeken indicators) which cannot yet be published as data quality is still pending assessment by Eurostat.

Annual balance of payments

In 2013, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia started regular data transmissions of annual international trade in services (for 2003-2012) data to Eurostat. Data were sent only with partner “total world” and transmission of full required breakdowns will be possible only after establishment of new data warehouse system in the central bank. As regards annual foreign direct investment, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made a first transmission in April 2013 (for reference years 2010-2011) and in September 2013 (reference year 2012). The FDI data are transmitted with geographical and activity (for partner total world) breakdown within the EU official deadline.

4.II. Infra-annual economic statistics The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Quarterly national accounts

The compliance of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regarding the quarterly national accounts transmission requirements remained at the same level compared to one year ago. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided quarterly data on selected output and expenditure variables for 2013Q3 at t+74 days. However, some other output and expenditure variables (gross value added, total and NACE Rev.2 breakdown, and details on final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation) are not yet transmitted. Quarterly data on income, saving and net lending as well as all quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are still missing. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia needs still to step up efforts to improve the completeness and timeliness of its transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has not provided yet any quarterly data. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. However the country also participated in the pilot project of the IPA 2009 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (until July 2012) with an aim to develop the harmonisation of the statistical methodologies related to non-financial and financial accounts of the general government sector data compilation, to improve the data quality and to strengthen the regular data transmission. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continues participation in the pilot project of the IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (from September 2012 until June 2014) to develop the work started introducing the detailed tax statistics compilation.

Labour market statistics

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regularly transmits Labour Force Survey statistics since 2008 in compliance with EU Regulation 0577/1998, except regarding ad-hoc modules. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should still progress on the implementation of the ad-hoc modules regulations. To date, only the ad-hoc module 2010 has been conducted in the country. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia does not yet provide data for the labour cost index although elements for a basic labour cost index are calculated. Quarterly job vacancy statistics were introduced in 2012, and the corresponding results were transmitted in March 2013. However, no data for 2013 have been transmitted to Eurostat. It transmits micro data from its national quarterly labour force survey, generally in accordance with the deadline set by the regulation. Data for this country are already disseminated by Eurostat on a regular basis. No monthly unemployment figures are provided or calculated.

Harmonised index of consumer Prices (HICP)

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is producing the standard HICPs that have an experimental status, and they are sending the data to Eurostat according to the agreed deadlines. The data are not yet released by Eurostat and they can be integrated into the publication tables only when Eurostat changes the HICP reference year to 2015, which is planned to be done in February 2016. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is not yet producing the HICP at constant tax rates.

Short-term business statistics

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has shown some progress in all short-term business statistics domains but because of too short time series, missing calendar adjustment and timeliness problems, none of the indicators shows acceptable compliance. In particular, data on trade and services are still incomplete. The change of the base year from 2005 to 2010 improved the availability of other short-term business statistics indicators in Eurobase.

External trade statistics

The State Statistical Office of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia compiles its external trade statistics in line with the specific Eurostat requirements and UN recommendations. The SSO keeps providing monthly external trade statistics to Eurostat on a regular and timely basis. The quality analysis performed on 2013 data was satisfactory. In 2013 the SSO participated in the regional IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Co-operation Programme in the form of a grant. Under this project and with a view to further harmonise the national regulations and methodologies with the European acquis, a new module for processing trade by enterprise characteristics was developed. The linkage of trade statistics with business statistics allows to measure, on the one hand, the contribution of real economic sectors to trading, and on the other hand, to complement business data with detailed information on trade. Thanks to this new module the SSO will be able to analyse the effects of international trade on production, employment and enterprises' performances in the future.

Quarterly balance of payments

The central bank is producing monthly balance of payments data, starting from 1993. These data are disseminated on a regular monthly basis, with a periodicity of t+60 days. Since November 2011, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has joined the IMF's SDDS standard for data dissemination. In 2013, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia started regular data transmissions of quarterly balance of payments, with timeliness compliant with the Regulation (EC) no 184/2005 (for 2003Q1-2013Q3) to Eurostat. Data were sent only with partner “total world” and transmission of full required breakdowns will be possible only after establishment of new data warehouse system in the central bank.

5. Economic statistics, Serbia (RS)

5.I Annual economic statistics Serbia

Annual national accounts

In the course of 2013 Serbia realised a substantial improvement in its compliance to the annual national accounts requirements. All important data series in current prices have been transmitted, including the data on income, saving and net lending. In addition a more timely transmission of the output and expenditure data in current prices has been realised. Furthermore, Serbia started the transmission of all required expenditure variables in constant prices and improved the timeliness of its transmission of the output variables in constant prices. Regarding population, employment and compliance with NACE Rev.2, Serbia for the first time transmitted data on population. However, significant progress in this domain is still needed, as Serbia does not yet transmit any data on employment, compensation of employees or gross wages and salaries. Priority must be given to the full implementation of ESA95/ESA 2010 with the focus on a better compliance with the requirements for the data on employment and wages.

Regional accounts

Serbia has not provided data to Eurostat so far. There is some development work on regional gross value added so that Eurostat expects data transmissions in the near future.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Serbia did not submit any fiscal notification. Therefore, Eurostat is not in a position to provide an assessment of the data on government deficit and debt for this country. Efforts have to be intensified in order to meet the legislative requirements.

Annual government finance statistics

Serbia has provided ESA table 9 and the national tax list recently, covering 2005-2012. Also see section 5.II, quarterly government finance statistics.

Europe 2020 indicators

Serbia provides data on R&D expenditure since 2009 and energy data time series starting in 1990. The Europe 2020 energy indicators for Serbia are not yet calculated.

They will be disseminated later this year. (2010 Labour Force Survey data is not published yet, see section labour market statistics.)

Annual balance of payments

Serbia sent in February 2012 test annual balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment figures (only flows) for 2010 as part of IPA 2009 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme. The main objective of the project was to assess and further improve the quality of balance of payments statistics in Serbia, with a special focus on foreign direct investment, international trade in services and outward FATS statistics. Main results of the project were the preparation of the implementation plan for harmonizing Serbian balance of payments methodology with the EU requests and test delivery of data.

5.II. Infra-annual economic statistics Serbia

Quarterly national accounts

In 2013 the compliance of Serbia regarding the quarterly national accounts transmissions improved both in terms of the number of transmitted variables and in timeliness. For 2013Q3, not only all output data (including NACE Rev.2 breakdowns), but also some important expenditure variables were transmitted to Eurostat at t+91 days. However, some other expenditure components and all quarterly data on income, saving and net lending are still missing. In addition, all quarterly data on population, employment, compensation of employees and gross wages (including the NACE Rev.2 breakdowns) are not yet provided. Therefore, Serbia needs to intensify its efforts with respect to timely and regularly transmission of quarterly data.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Serbia has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements. Serbia also participates in the pilot project of the IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (from September 2012 until June 2014) with an aim to develop and improve the data on government revenue and expenditure also introducing the detailed tax statistics compilation.

Labour market statistics

Serbia conducts the Labour Force Survey (LFS) twice a year, and to date has transmitted to Eurostat the corresponding micro data for the reference year 2010. The ad-hoc module 2010 on “Reconciliation between work and family life” has been transmitted as well. Serbia is now expected to catch up with other countries by transmitting the following reference years to Eurostat before data publication can be envisaged. Serbia does not yet provide regular quarterly LFS micro data which generally provide the benchmark for unemployment rate calculations. Therefore, no monthly unemployment data have been published for this country so far. However, Serbia has recently been able to provide test data according to the European standards. It can therefore be expected that a regular transmission of quarterly LFS data will start soon. Serbia does not yet provide data neither on the labour cost index nor on quarterly job vacancies.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Serbia is not yet transmitting the HICP but has indicated that they are ready to start the transmission. They are not yet producing the HICP at constant tax rates.

Short-term business statistics

Serbia recently made considerable progress in transmitting short-term business statistics indicators. More specifically, Serbia has made considerable progress by transmitting data on most short-term business indicators, and after the change of the base year from 2005 to 2010 more and more Serbian data can be found in Eurobase. In most cases, the time series are short and the calendar adjustment is missing for the key short-term business statistics indicators. There is no data yet on construction costs, services turnover and producer prices.

External trade statistics

The Serbian statistical office participated in the regional IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Co-operation Programme with a Data Collection Project for ETS in the form of a grant. Under this project special emphasis was put on further developments of the methodology related to ETS, improvement of the quality of ETS data through mirror analysis and better cooperation with the Customs Authorities and the National Bank. Serbia keeps providing monthly external trade statistics to Eurostat, although with considerable and frequent delays. Regarding the implementation of Intrastat, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia is considering to start preparations, both from the administrative and the practical point of view, as from the second half of 2015 (under IPA 2014).

Balance of payments

Serbia does not yet provide quarterly balance of payments data to Eurostat¹.

¹ With respect to Serbia, the submission of regular balance of payments data is dependent upon a final agreement with Eurostat, which is expected to be solved at the upcoming screening meeting at the end of May.

6. Economic statistics, Turkey (TR)

6.I. Annual economic statistics Turkey

Annual national accounts

Compared to last year Turkey's compliance to the annual national accounts requirements remained at the same level. Turkey does transmit data on most output and expenditure variables, nevertheless, some of the important output and expenditure components are still not available, neither in current prices nor in constant prices. This concerns data on government individual and collective consumption, final consumption expenditure by NPISH's and NACE Rev.2 breakdowns of gross value added. The available output and expenditure variables in constant prices have not been updated. In addition, data on income, saving and net lending are not transmitted or outdated. Concerning population and employment: Turkey did not update its data on population and compensation of employees and still did not provide any data on employment in persons and in hours worked, compensation of employees and gross wages and salaries. Turkey has to improve significantly its level of compliance with respect to annual national accounts. Priority must be given to the full implementation of ESA95/ESA 2010, NACE Rev.2 and the complete and timely transmission of the main output and expenditure and income aggregates, and employment data.

Regional accounts

Some years ago Turkey provided gross value added data in NACE Rev. 1.1 and at regional level 2 for the period 2004-2008. Recently regional gross value added (in NACE Rev. 1.1) was transmitted for the periods 2009-2011. The industry detail of the data was still not sufficient (A3) and the regional detail only in level 2 data, but the timeliness improved to T+24 months. As a next priority, NACE Rev. 2 needs to be implemented and progress should be made on the industry detail. Gross value added remains the only variable which is available for Turkey at the regional level. Despite the recent progress made on gross value added the situation continues to be unsatisfactory in particular with regard to employment figures both in persons and hours worked.

Government deficit and debt statistics

Turkey has in the past provided the Commission (Eurostat) with annual general government deficit and debt statistics aiming at the same standards as Member States and reports data once a year. In its latest EDP notification tables submission (end of 2012) Turkey has achieved some progress concerning methodology. In 2013, no data was transmitted.

Annual government finance statistics:

Turkey provides data on government revenue, expenditure and detailed taxes. Some progress has achieved in the quality of this. In 2013, data have been transmitted for 2007-2011 but are not published yet due to remaining quality issues. Turkey has for the first time provided Eurostat with a limited set of COFOG data. Turkey participates in the pilot project of the IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Cooperation Programme (from September 2012 until June 2014) with an aim to develop and improve the data on government expenditure introducing the COFOG breakdown.

Europe 2020 indicators

The data series provided from Turkey are rather extensive, only recent data on the poverty indicators is missing.

Annual balance of payments

Turkey continues to regularly transmit balance of payments data on an annual basis, following methodological standards agreed at the European level.

6.II. Infra-annual statistics Turkey

Quarterly national accounts

Turkey has not achieved further progress with respect to the transmission of quarterly national accounts figures in terms of coverage or timeliness. Turkey provides most main quarterly series on value added and expenditure components – but not yet NACE Rev.2 breakdowns – at t+73 days. Concerning income, saving and net lending aggregates there is also no improvement: quarterly data on gross and net national income are available, but still outdated (2005Q4). Quarterly data on population, employment, the

compensation of employees and gross wages and salaries have not yet been transmitted. Turkey thus needs to step up its efforts to complete its quarterly data transmission.

Quarterly government finance statistics

Turkey has not provided any quarterly data so far. Efforts have to be intensified in order to set up a compilation system to produce both financial and non-financial accounts for general government and to meet the legislative requirements.

Labour market statistics

Turkey regularly provides Eurostat with Labour Force Survey (LFS) micro data in line with the timeliness requirements set in the EU Regulation 0577/1998. Turkey still needs to make progress in two fields: firstly, the LFS survey is not a continuous survey covering all weeks of the year. Secondly, the ad-hoc modules are not systematically implemented (only the ad-hoc modules 2009 and 2011 have been transmitted to Eurostat). Eurostat welcomes Turkstat's plan to move to a continuous survey in 2014. Turkey regularly provides data for the labour cost index. As the data are incomplete (from the business economy section L (real estate) is lacking, and apart from this the entire mainly non-business economy is not available), they are not yet disseminated. Quarterly job vacancy statistics are not provided. Turkey transmits micro data from their national quarterly labour force surveys, generally within the deadline set by the regulation. The data are already regularly disseminated by Eurostat. Turkey calculates monthly unemployment estimates directly from the LFS; the methodology was discussed with Eurostat, and is in line with that used by other Member States. The monthly unemployment figures are regularly published in Eurostat's online database.

Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)

Turkey compiles HICPs comparable to those of the EU Member States and the HICP data (at all levels of COICOP) are transmitted regularly and on time. Their HICP data are released in the dissemination database of Eurostat. Turkey is not yet providing Eurostat with the HICP at constant tax rates.

Short-term business statistics

Turkey's level of compliance in all short-term business statistics domains is already satisfactory. Producer prices are missing on services and are available only for the national market of the industry in NACE Rev. 1.1. For most transmitted indicators, time series start in 2005 which is still not enough for full compliance. Timeliness problems

and missing calendar adjustment reduce the compliance of some short-term business statistics indicators.

External trade statistics

Turkey (TURKSTAT) produces and disseminates external trade statistics in line with international recommendations and specific Eurostat requirements. In 2013 Turkey participated in the regional IPA 2011 Multi-beneficiary Statistical Co-operation Programme in the form of a grant. The main objective of the project was and is to prepare the statistical authority in Turkey for future EU membership by aligning the national methodology and practices with the statistical acquis and integrating the country into the European Statistical System. The country has not performed any specific activities regarding the Intrastat implementation. Turkey continues to provide monthly external trade statistics on a regular and timely basis to Eurostat. The data quality is satisfactory.

Quarterly balance of payments

Turkey continues to regularly transmit balance of payments data on a quarterly basis, following methodological standards agreed at the European level.

7. Monetary and Financial Statistics

Regarding monetary and financial statistics compiled by the ECB (mainly collected via central banks), the national central banks of the candidate countries are not required to transmit national statistical data to the ECB.

Candidate countries are legally obliged to undertake harmonisation work to bring their statistics in line with ECB legal requirements only upon their entry into the EU. Nevertheless, an early preparation for eventual membership in the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) is desirable inter alia because ECB statistical requirements are aligned with the international and European statistical standards. In addition, the ECB provides statistical support to the European Systemic Risk Board which addressed data requirements to all EU Member States via its Decision 2011/6 (OJ L 158, 16.6.2011). As a consequence, once countries get the status of acceding countries, they are invited by the ECB to regularly transmit national statistical data to the ECB on a voluntary basis.

Some contacts between the ECB's Directorate General Statistics and the central banks of candidate countries have taken place in past years, with the aim to make them aware of the ECB's statistical requirements, of methodological standards applicable to the national contributions to euro area data and of the working methods of the ESCB structures. These contacts have taken place, among other, through participation in ECB annual seminars on monetary and financial statistics and on financial accounts statistics, or in regional seminars organised by the countries concerned and to which ECB representatives contributed. An example of such regional seminars is the Joint National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia / ECB Seminar on statistics for participants from the region held from 2 to 5 October 2013 in Skopje.

Since 2009, some candidate countries' national central banks have also regularly provided an agreed set of key variables via the Bank for International Settlements (e.g. narrow/broad money, credit data, interest rate data). These statistics are forwarded regularly by the ECB to the European Commission (Eurostat).

Annexes

Annex I: Availability of annual data

Annex II: Availability and/or transmission delays for infra-annual data

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	IS	MK ⁽⁴⁾	RS	TR
Value added and Gross Domestic Product							
B1G	Gross value added at basic prices	95-12	00-12	97-11	09-12	01-12	ND
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	00-12	10-12	97-11	09-12	01-12	ND
D21-D31	Taxes less subsidies on products	95-12	00-12	80-11	97-12	01-12	98-12
B1*G	Gross domestic product	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	80-12
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product							
P3	Total final consumption expenditure	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-12
P31_14	Household final consumption expenditure (nat. conc.)	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-11	01-12	87-12
P31_15	Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	95-12	ND	90-12	97-11	01-12	ND
P3_13	Government final consumption expenditure	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-12
P31_13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	95-12	00-12	90-12	97-11	01-12	ND
P32_13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	95-12	00-12	90-12	97-11	01-12	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	95-12	00-12	90-12	97-11	01-12	98-12
P5	Gross capital formation	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-12
P51	(a) Gross fixed capital formation	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-12
	Breakdown by asset	95-12	ND	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-07
P52	(b) Changes in inventories	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-12
P53	(c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	95-12	ND	90-04	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods (fob) and services	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-12
P7	Imports of goods (fob) and services	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	87-12

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	IS	MK ⁽⁴⁾	RS	TR
Income, Saving and Net Lending							
D1,D2.D3.D4	Balance of primary income with the rest of the world	95-12	ND	90-12	ND	01-11	ND
B5*G	Gross national income at market prices	95-12	ND	80-12	ND	01-11	88-05
K1	Consumption of fixed capital	95-12	ND	80-12	ND	01-11	87-06
B5*N	Net national income at market prices	95-12	ND	80-12	ND	01-11	88-05
D5, D6, D7	Net current transfers with the rest of the world	95-12	ND	ND	ND	01-11	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net	95-12	ND	80-12	ND	01-11	ND
B8N	National saving, net	95-12	ND	80-12	ND	01-11	ND
D9	Net capital transfers with the rest of the world	95-12	ND	ND	ND	03-11	ND
B9	Net lending or net borrowing of the nation	95-12	ND	80-12	ND	01-11	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96. The maximum delay for transmission is 70 days for annual data. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/01/2013.

2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1980 in the before mentioned ESA regulation. The length of series indicated in this column refers to the urgent first priority data needs.

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

4) In this and all following tables 'MK' is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusions of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

ND	Data not available
	Required reference periods not entirely available

	Full compliance
--	-----------------

Table I.2: Annual national accounts - main aggregates⁽¹⁾ at constant prices (previous year's prices or chain linked volumes)

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Value added and Gross Domestic Product							
B1G	Gross value added at basic prices	95-12	00-12	ND	ND	01-12	ND
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	00-12	11-12	ND	ND	01-12	ND
D21-D31	Taxes less subsidies on products	95-12	00-12	ND	98-12	01-12	98-10
B1*G	Gross domestic product	95-12	00-12	80-12	97-12	01-12	80-10
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product							
P3	Total final consumption expenditure	95-12	08-12	80-12	98-10	03-12	87-10
P31_14	Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	95-12	08-12	80-12	98-10	03-12	87-10
P31_15	Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	95-12	ND	90-12	98-10	03-12	ND
P3_13	Government final consumption expenditure	95-12	08-12	80-12	98-10	03-12	87-10
P31_13	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	95-12	08-12	90-05	98-09	03-12	ND
P32_13	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	95-12	08-12	90-05	98-09	03-12	ND
P41	Actual individual consumption	95-12	08-12	ND	98-09	03-12	98-10
P5	Gross capital formation	95-12	08-12	80-12	98-10	03-12	87-10
P51	(a) Gross fixed capital formation	95-12	08-12	80-12	98-10	03-12	87-10
	Breakdown by asset	95-12	ND	90-12	98-10	03-12	87-07
P52	(b) Changes in inventories	95-12	08-12	ND	98-10	04-12	99-06
P53	(c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	95-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	Exports of goods (fob) and services	95-12	08-12	80-12	98-10	03-12	87-10
P7	Imports of goods (fob) and services	95-12	08-12	80-12	98-10	03-12	87-10

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96. The maximum delay for transmission is 70 days for annual data. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/01/2013.

2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1980 in the before mentioned ESA regulation. The length of series indicated in this column refers to the urgent first priority data needs.

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

ND	Data not available
	Required reference periods not entirely available
	Full compliance

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

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series (2)	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
POP	Total population (1000)	95-12	ND	80-12	95-11	00-12	80-11
ETO	Employment, domestic concept (persons)	95-12	ND	80-12	00-11	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	00-12	ND	ND	09-11	ND	ND
ESE	– self employed	95-12	ND	80-97	00-11	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	00-12	ND	ND	09-11	ND	ND
EEM	– employees	95-12	ND	80-97	00-11	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	00-12	ND	ND	09-11	ND	ND
	Employment, domestic concept (hours worked)	95-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees, domestic concept (4)	95-12	ND	90-12	97-12	ND	88-06
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	00-12	ND	97-11	09-11	ND	ND
D11G	Gross wages and salaries	95-12	ND	ND	97-11	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	00-12	ND	ND	09-11	ND	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96. The maximum delay for transmission is 70 days for annual data. The information refers to data available at Eurostat as of 31/01/2013.

2) The length of back data series is defined as starting from 1980 in the before mentioned ESA regulation. The length of series indicated in this column refers to the urgent first priority data needs.

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

4) Some data derived from ESA table 3 Tables by industry

ND	Data not available
	Required reference periods not entirely available
	Full compliance

Table I.4: Regional accounts

Code	Indicator	Most relevant length of series	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Regional Accounts data (tables 1000 and 1200 of ESA95)							
NUTS II							
B1G	Gross value added	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	04-08/09-11
ETO	Employment in hours worked	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in hours worked	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	ND
ETO	Employment in persons	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	ND
EEM	Employees in persons	00-11	ND	ND	11	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	ND
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	ND
NUTS III							
B1G	Gross value added	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	00-01
ETO	Employment in persons	00-11	ND	ND	00-11	ND	ND
EEM	Employees	00-11	ND	ND	11	ND	ND
Household accounts by region (table 1300 of ESA95, NUTS II)							
Allocation of primary income account of households							
B2_3N	Net operating surplus and net operating income (resources)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1REC	Compensation of employees (resources)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4REC	Property income received (resources)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D4PAY	Property income paid (uses)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B5N	Balance of primary income, net (uses)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Secondary distribution of income account of households							
D62REC	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind (resources)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7REC	Other current transfers, received (resources)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D5PAY	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (uses)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D61PAY	Social contributions (uses)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D7PAY	Other current transfers, paid (uses)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B6N	Disposable income, net (uses)	00-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND	Data not available
	Required reference periods not entirely available
	Full compliance

Table I.5: General government debt and deficit data - excessive deficit procedure table1^{1,2}

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series (1)	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Net borrowing/net lending							
S13	General government	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
S1311	- Central government	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
S1312	- State government	<i>t-4 years</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S1313	- Local government	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
S1314	- Social security funds	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	05-12	06-08	ND	01-11
General government consolidated gross debt							
AF2	Currency and deposits	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	06-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF33	Securities other than shares, exc. financial derivatives	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	06-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF331	- Short-term	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	06-12	05-08	ND	01-11
AF332	- Long-term	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	06-12	05-08	ND	01-11
AF4	Loans	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	06-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF41	- Short-term	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	09-12	ND	ND	01-11
AF42	- Long-term	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	09-12	05-08	ND	01-11

Code	Indicator	Max. delay / Required length of series (1)	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Other General government data							
P51	Gross fixed capital formation	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	05-12	05-08	ND	01-11
D41	Interest (consolidated)	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	05-12	05-08	ND	01-11
B1*G	Gross domestic product at current market prices	<i>t-4 years</i>	ND	05-12	05-08	ND	01-11

1) Annual data at t+3 months, updated at t+9 months. Required length of series: year t (planned), t-1, t-2, t-3, t-4 years.

2) In accordance with the definitions and rules laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2009, as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 679/2010.

ND	Data not available
NA	Not applicable
	The latest required reference period not available
	The latest required data transmission was delayed

Table I.6: Data needs for convergence reporting

Indicator		Most relevant starting period of series	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Price Stability							
HICP inflation - Harmonised indices of consumer prices							
	HICP, 12 main categories	00/M1	12M2/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	95M1/ 14M1	95M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	ND	96M1/ 14M1
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	00/M1	12M2/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	95M1/ 14M1	95M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	ND	96M1/ 14M1
1) Not published by Eurostat							
Government budgetary position							
General government financial position							
	General government net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) according to the EDP definition (as % of GDP)	1995	ND	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10
	General government consolidated gross debt (as of % GDP)	1995	ND	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10
	General government investment expenditure (General government gross fixed capital formation)	1995	ND	05-12	06-09	ND	97-10

Indicator		Most relevant starting period of series	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
General government gross debt – structural features							
	Total debt composition by currency						
	In domestic currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	In foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Euro or participating foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Non- participating foreign currency	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Domestic ownership of total debt	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Average residual maturity	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Total debt composition by maturity						
	Short-term (up to and including one year)	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Medium and long-term	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 1995

Table I.7: Data needs for convergence reporting

Code	Indicator	Starting period of series	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Deficit-debt adjustment data							
	Net acquisitions (+) / net sales (-) of financial assets	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Currency and deposits	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Loans and securities other than shares	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Shares and other equity	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Privatisations	1995	ND	05-09	ND	ND	97-11
	Equity injections	1995	ND	05-09	ND	ND	97-11
	Other	1995	ND	05-09	ND	ND	97-11
	Other financial assets	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Valuation changes of general government debt	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Foreign exchange holding gains (-) / losses (+)	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Other valuation effects	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11
	Other changes in general government debt	1995	ND	05-12	ND	ND	97-11

Code	Indicator	Starting period of series	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
General government budgetary position							
	Total revenue	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Current revenue	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Direct taxes	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Indirect taxes	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Social security contributions	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Other current revenue	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Capital revenue	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Total expenditure	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Current expenditure	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Compensation of employees	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Social benefits other than in kind	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Interest payable	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Of which: impact of swaps and FRAs	1995	ND	ND	ND	ND	06-11
	Other current expenditure	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Capital expenditure	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11
	Primary balance	1995	ND	95-12	ND	ND	06-11

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 1995

Table I.8: Europe 2020 indicators

Code	Indicator	First/Last reference year	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed							
t2020_10	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64) ⁽²⁾	92, 12 ⁽¹⁾	ND ⁽²⁾	03, 12	06, 12	ND ⁽²⁾	06, 12
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D							
t2020_20	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	90, 12 ^{(3), (4)}	ND	90, 11 ⁽⁵⁾	ND	09, 12	90, 11
Greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by 20% compared to 1990							
The share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should be increased to 20%							
Energy efficiency should improve by 20%							
t2020_30	Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990	05, 11	ND	90, 10	ND	ND	90, 09
t2020_31	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption ⁽⁶⁾	04, 12	04, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	ND ⁽⁷⁾	04, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	04, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	04, 12 ⁽⁶⁾
t2020_33	Primary energy consumption ^{(6), (8)}	90, 12	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	ND ⁽⁷⁾	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾
t2020_34	Final energy consumption ^{(6), (8)}	90, 12	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	ND ⁽⁷⁾	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾	90, 12 ⁽⁶⁾
The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of 30-34 years old should have completed a tertiary or equivalent education							
t2020_40	Early leavers from education and training	92, 12	ND	99, 12	06, 12	ND	06, 12
t2020_41	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34)	00, 12	ND	00, 12	06, 12	ND	06, 12
Poverty should be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion							
t2020_50	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (<i>union of the three sub-indicators below</i>)	04, 12	ND	04, 12	ND	ND	06
t2020_51	People living in households with very low work intensity	04, 12	ND	04, 12	ND	ND	06
t2020_52	People at risk of poverty after social transfers	03, 12	ND	04, 12	ND	ND	06
t2020_53	Severely materially deprived people	03, 12	ND	04, 12	ND	ND	06

1) EU aggregate calculated since 1997

2) Eurostat is in contact with ME and RS to arrange first transmissions of LFS data. So far, only 2010 data files have been received.

3) First reference year (on Europe 2020 dedicated web section) - 1990, first reference year (on the source data set) - 1981

4) EU aggregate calculated since 1995

5) Estimated value for 2000 and 2002

6) Europe 2020 indicator is not calculated, nor data published on the dedicated web section. Basic energy statistics is collected through the Energy questionnaires for the period, ME-15 years normalisation period for hydro-energy.

7) Energy data not published as of low quality

ND	No data available
	First or the last reference year not available
	Incomplete data between the first and the last reference year

Table I.9: Annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Annual International Trade In Services	2012	270	258	270	270	ND	270
Annual Foreign Direct Investment	2012	270	267	270	270	ND	266

	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

Table I.10: Annual balance of payments

Indicator	ME	HR	IS	MK	RS	TR
Total services	10-12 ¹	99-11	85-12 ²	03-12 ⁴	2010 ⁵	93-12 ²
Transportation	10-12 ¹	99-11	85-12 ²	03-12 ⁴	2010 ⁵	93-12 ²
Travel	10-12 ¹	99-11	85-12 ²	03-12 ⁴	2010 ⁵	93-12 ²
Other services	10-12 ¹	99-11	85-12 ²	03-12 ⁴	2010 ⁵	93-12 ²
Direct investment, abroad (flows)	10-12 ¹	99-12 ³	99-12 ³	10-12 ⁶	2010 ⁴	00-12
Direct investment, in reporting country (flows)	10-12 ¹	99-12 ³	99-12 ³	10-12 ⁶	2010 ⁴	00-12
Direct investment, abroad (stocks)	10-12 ¹	00-12 ⁴	99-12 ³	10-12 ⁶	ND	00-12
Direct investment, in reporting country (stocks)	10-12 ¹	00-12 ⁴	99-12 ³	10-12 ⁶	ND	00-12

1) For ITS data only for partner Total World were provided. For FDI flows and FDI positions data were provided without activity breakdown (only total activity).

2) Geographical breakdown is available from 2008 for Turkey and from 2009 for Iceland.

3) Activity breakdown only for partner Total World in NACE Rev.1.1.

4) Test transmission, not published by Eurostat. Data are available only for Total World.

5) Test transmission, not published by Eurostat. ITS data are available with limited geographical breakdown (only most important partners).

6) Activity breakdown only for partner Total World.

ND	Data not available
	Data (partly) available

Table II.1: Quarterly national accounts – main aggregates^{(1) (2)} at current prices (non-seasonally adjusted)

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2013 data)

Code	List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Value added and Gross Domestic Product						
B1G	1. Gross value added at basic prices	12Q4	ND	ND	91	ND
	Breakdown A10+C (3)	12Q4	ND	ND	91	ND
D21-D31	2. Taxes less subsidies on products	12Q4	ND	74	91	73
B1*G	4. Gross domestic product	12Q4	67	74	91	73
Expenditure of the Gross Domestic Product						
P3	5. Total final consumption expenditure	ND	67	74	91	73
P3	6. (a) Household final consumption expenditure (domestic concept)	ND	ND	ND	ND	07Q3
P3	6. (b) Household final consumption expenditure (national concept)	ND	67	ND	91	73
P3	7. Final consumption expenditure of NPISH's	ND	67	ND	91	ND
P3	8. Government final consumption expenditure	ND	67	74	91	73
P31	(a) Individual consumption expenditure	ND	ND	ND	91	ND
P32	(b) Collective consumption expenditure	ND	ND	ND	91	ND
P41	9. Actual individual consumption	ND	ND	ND	91	73
P5	10. Gross capital formation	ND	67	74	91	73
P51	a) Gross fixed capital formation	ND	67	ND	91	73
	Breakdown by asset	ND	ND	ND	ND	07Q4
P52	b) Changes in inventories	ND	67	ND	ND	73
P53	c) Acquisition less disposable of valuables	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
P6	11. Exports of goods (fob) and services	ND	67	74	91	73
P7	12. Imports of goods (fob) and services	ND	67	74	91	73

Code	List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Income, Saving and Net Lending						
B5	13. Balance of primary income with the rest of the world	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B5*G	14. Gross national income at market prices	ND	01Q2	ND	ND	05Q4
K1	15. Consumption of fixed capital	ND	ND	ND	ND	06Q4
B5*N	16. Net national income at market prices	ND	ND	ND	ND	05Q4
D5, D6, D7	17. Net current transfers with the rest of the world	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B6N	18. Disposable income, net	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B8N	19. National saving, net	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D9	20. Net capital transfers with the rest of the world	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B9	21. Net lending or net borrowing of the nation	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96. The maximum delay for transmission is 70 days for quarterly data.

2) The table shows the number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat for 2013Q3 data. If 2013Q3 data have not been transmitted, the latest available quarter is shown.

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

ND	No data transmission for recent quarter
	Transmission delay more than 70 days
	Transmission delay less than or equal to 70 days (full compliance)

Table II.2: Quarterly national accounts – population and employment⁽¹⁾

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2013 data)

Code	List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
POP	(a) Total population (1000)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETO	(c) Employment, domestic concept (1000)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ESE	- self-employed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEM	- employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	(d) Employment, domestic concept (hours worked)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D1	2. Compensation of employees	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D11	(a) Gross wages and salaries	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Breakdown A10+C	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

1) Subset of ESA table 1, Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96. The maximum delay for transmission is 70 days for quarterly data.

ND	No data transmission for recent quarter
	Transmission delay more than 70 days
	Transmission delay less than or equal to 70 days (full compliance)

Table II.3: Quarterly public finance statistics *(Transmission of Q3 2013 data)*

Code	List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
P11+P12+P131	Market output, output for own final use and payments for other non-market output	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
P2	Intermediate consumption	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D1	Compensation of employees	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D29	Other taxes on production (payable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D39	Other subsidies on production (receivable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D2 ¹⁾	Taxes on production and imports	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D211 ¹⁾	- of which VAT	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D4	Property income (receivable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D3	Subsidies (payable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D4	Property income	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D41	- of which interest	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D5 ¹⁾	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (receivable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D61	Social contributions (receivable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D611 ¹⁾	- of which actual social contributions	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D612	- of which imputed social contributions	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D7	Other current transfers (receivable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (payable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D62 + D6311 + D63121 + D63131	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to HH via market procedure	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D62 ¹⁾	of which social benefits other than social transfers in kind	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D6311 + D63121 + D63131	of which social transfers in kind related to expenditure on products supplied to households via market procedure	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND

Code	List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
D7	Other current transfers (payable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D8	Adjustment in net equity of households in pension funds reserves	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
D9	Capital transfers (receivable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D91 ¹⁾	- of which capital taxes	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D92+D99	- of which other capital transfers and investments grants	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
D9	Capital transfers (payable)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
B8G	Saving, gross	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
P5+K2	Gross capital formation, acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
P51	- of which gross fixed capital formation	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
B9	Net lending (+)/ net borrowing (+)	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
TE	Total general government expenditure	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND
TR	Total general government revenue	ND	13Q3	ND	ND	ND

1) Transmission of Short-term public Finance Statistics under Commission Regulation 264/2000. All the other items are sent under Commission Regulation 1221/2002. Transmission is requested within 3 months from the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

	Q3 2013 data not transmitted
	The delay in days is more than 90 days

Table II.4: Quarterly public finance statistics

(Transmission of Q3 2013 data)

Code	List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Quarterly financial statistics						
S.13	General Government					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S.1311	Central Government					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S.1314	Social Security Funds					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
S.1312	State Government					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.1313	Local Government					
AF.A	Financial assets (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
AF.L	Liabilities (stocks)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.A	Financial assets (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
F.L	Liabilities (transactions)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND	Data not transmitted
Q	Data transmitted
NA	Not applicable

Table II.5: Labour market statistics

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat of Q3 2013 data (except monthly unemployment rate))

List of variables	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Labour cost index, delay for Q3/2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	70
Job vacancy statistics, delay for Q3/2013	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Quarterly labour force survey, delay for Q3/2013	ND ⁽¹⁾	ND	79	ND ⁽¹⁾	60
Monthly unemployment rates: average delay in 2013	ND	19 ⁽³⁾	ND ⁽²⁾	ND	79 ⁽⁴⁾

1) Eurostat is in contact with ME and RS to arrange first transmissions of LFS data. So far, only 2010 data files have been received.

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

3) Iceland provides timely monthly data since the beginning of 2012.

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

	Data not transmitted
	The delay in days is more than 75 days: Labour cost index and JVS
	The delay in days is more than 90 days: Quarterly labour force survey
	The delay in days is more than 35 days: Monthly unemployment rates

Table II.6: Harmonised indices of consumer prices⁽²⁾

Code	Indicator	Most relevant starting period of series	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Price Stability							
HICP inflation - Harmonised indices of consumer prices							
	HICP, 12 main categories	00/M1	12M2/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	95M1/ 14M1	95M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	ND	96M1/ 14M1
	HICP, COICOP 3-4	00/M1	12M2/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	95M1/ 14M1	95M1/ ⁽¹⁾ 14M1	ND	96M1/ 14M1

1) Not published by Eurostat

2) This table is also shown as part of table I.6 convergence criteria

ND	Data not available
	Data do not start in 1995

Table II.7: Short-term business statistics⁽¹⁾

Indicator	Delay in Regulation		ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
	Large MS	Small MS					
Industry							
Production	1m 10d ⁽²⁾	1m 25d	ND	ND	P (L;W)	P (W)	P (L)
Turnover	2m	2m 15d	ND	ND	P(L)	P (T;L)	P (L)
Domestic	2m	2m 15d	ND	ND	P(M;L)	P (T;L)	P (L)
Non-domestic	2m	2m 15d	ND	ND	P(M;L)	P (T;L)	P (L)
Number of persons employed	2m	2m 15d	ND	ND	P(L)	ND(M;L)	P(L)
Hours worked	3m	3m 15d	ND	ND	ND	ND(M;L)	P (L;W)
Gross wages and salaries	3m	3m 15d	ND	ND	ND	ND(M;L)	P(L)
Producer prices	1m 15d	1m 30d	ND	ND	P(M;L)	P(L)	ND
Domestic market	1m 5d	1m 20d	ND	ND	√ (L)	P(L)	ND
Non-domestic market	1m 5d	1m 20d	ND	ND	P(L)	P(L)	ND
Construction							
Production	1m 15d	1m 30d	P (W)	ND	P (L;W)	P (W)	P(T)
Building construction	1m 15d	1m 30d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	P(T)
Civil engineering	1m 15d	1m 30d	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	P(T)
Number of persons employed	2m	2m 15d	P (L)	ND	P(L)	P(L)	P(L)
Hours worked	3m	3m 15d	ND	ND	P (L;W)	P(L;W)	P (L)
Gross wages and salaries	3m	3m 15d	P (L)	ND	ND	P(L)	P(L)
Construction costs	3m	3m 15d	√ ⁽³⁾	ND	P (L)	ND	P(L)
Material costs	3m	3m 15d	√ ⁽³⁾	ND	P (L)	ND	P(L)
Labour costs	3m	3m 15d	√ ⁽³⁾	ND	P (L)	ND	P(L)
Building permits (number of dwell.)	3m	3m 15d	P (L)	ND	P (L)	P(L)	√ (L)
Building permits (sq metres)	3m	3m 15d	P (L)	ND	P (L)	P(L)	√(L)

Indicator	Large	Small	ME	IS	MK	RS	TR
Retail trade							
Turnover	1m	1m 15d	P (M;T;L)	ND	ND (T;L;W)	P (L;W)	P (T;L)
Number of persons employed	2m	2m 15d	P (M;L)	ND	ND(L)	ND(M;L)	P(L)
Deflator	1m	1m 15d	P (M;T;L)	ND	ND (T;L;W)	P(L;W)	P (T;L)
Services							
Turnover	2m	2m	ND	ND	ND (M;L;W)	ND	P (T;L;W)
Number of persons employed	2m	2m	ND	ND	ND(M;T;L)	ND(M;L)	P(T;L)
Producer prices	3m	3m 15d	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

1) Assessment based on the available data at 1 October 2013

2) 1 month and 10 days

3) Approximated by producer prices

✓	Compliant or nearly compliant	(M; T; L; W)	Problems: M = missing series; T = timeliness; L = length of series; W = calendar adjustment
P	Partly compliant		NACE Rev. 1.
ND	Non-compliant	n.a.	Not applicable

Table II.8: External trade statistics

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Receipt dates of detailed statistics

Reporter	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
Transmission delay (40 days)	12/03/2013	09/04/2013	10/05/2013	10/06/2013	10/07/2013	09/08/2013	09/09/2013	10/10/2013	11/11/2013	10/12/2013	09/01/2014	10/02/2014
Montenegro	27/02/2013	26/03/2013	26/04/2013	28/05/2013	26/06/2013	26/07/2013	27/08/2013	27/09/2013	31/10/2013	27/11/2013	26/12/2013	29/01/2014
Iceland	01/03/2013	04/04/2013	13/05/2013	10/06/2013	01/07/2013	09/08/2013	05/09/2013	02/10/2013	18/11/2013	02/12/2013	08/01/2014	04/02/2014
FYROM	12/03/2013	08/04/2013	07/05/2013	06/06/2013	08/07/2013	06/08/2013	10/09/2013	07/10/2013	06/11/2013	06/12/2013	08/01/2014	06/02/2014
Serbia	19/03/2013	08/04/2013	09/05/2013	06/06/2013	09/07/2013	31/07/2013	13/09/2013	22/10/2013	15/11/2013	23/12/2013	28/01/2014	14/02/2014
Turkey	28/02/2013	29/03/2013	30/04/2013	31/05/2013	28/06/2013	31/07/2013	29/08/2013	01/10/2013	31/10/2013	29/11/2013	31/12/2013	31/01/2014

Number of days of delay (positive) or advance (negative)

Reporter	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13
Transmission delay (40 days)	12/03/2013	09/04/2013	10/05/2013	10/06/2013	10/07/2013	09/08/2013	09/09/2013	10/10/2013	11/11/2013	10/12/2013	09/01/2014	10/02/2014
Montenegro	-13	-14	-14	-13	-14	-14	-13	-13	-11	-13	-14	-12
Iceland	-11	-5	3	0	-9	0	-4	-8	7	-8	-1	-6
FYROM	0	-1	-3	-4	-2	-3	1	-3	-5	-4	-1	-4
Serbia	7	-1	-1	-4	-1	-9	4	12	4	13	19	4
Turkey	-12	-11	-10	-10	-12	-9	-11	-9	-11	-11	-9	-10

	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation

Table II.9: Quarterly balance of payments

(Number of days necessary for transmission to Eurostat)

Indicator	Reference period	Delay in Regulation	ME	HR	IS	MK	RS	TR
Balance of Payments								
Quarterly Balance of Payments	Q3 2013	90	87 ¹	85	94 ¹	90 ¹	ND	90

¹ Quarterly balance of payments data only for partner total world were provided.

	Data not available
	Delay longer than permitted by the Regulation