

ESA2010 data transmission programme: What's new as of the second half 2014?

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Abstracts

The European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) implements in the European Union (EU) the provisions of the revised global System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA2008). The ESA transmission programme (TP), its visualization questionnaires and the underlying data structure definitions (DSDs) are a well-established collection system for national accounts data, which has proven to be effective and appropriate to transmit data across Europe (and beyond) since the mid-nineties of the last century. The revisions to the ESA TP were, therefore, limited to (1) the direct consequences of the methodological changes introduced by the revised SNA2008 and ESA2010, to (2) the integration of transmission requirements formerly imbedded in different legal acts and to (3) to the necessary improvements generated by recognized EU policy needs such as more detailed and timely data, better information on wealth and on pension entitlements. Using SDMX as technical enabler, data under the new ESA2010 TP will have to be transmitted by the EU Member States and candidate countries for the first time in September 2014.

Keywords: EU, ESA2010, data transmission, SDMX, SNA2008

1. Introduction

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, has responsibility for collection and dissemination of harmonized and comparable data for EU Member States. It compiles and publishes EU and euro area aggregates, which rely on these harmonized inputs from all Member States.

The European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) implements in the European Union (EU) the provisions of the revised global System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA2008). ESA 2010, including the detailed data transmission obligations by the EU Member States to Eurostat, takes in the EU the form of a binding legal act. Beyond that, the ESA transmission programme (TP), its visualization questionnaires and the underlying data structure definitions (DSDs) are a well-established collection system for national accounts data, considered as a reference at international level. The TP and the associated collection system has proven to be effective and appropriate to transmit national accounts data across Europe since the mid-nineties of the last century. Today it is used to exchange on an annual basis more than 1.4 million time series, containing about 45 million observations of NA data, between the National Statistical Institutions and National Banks of the EU Member States and associated countries and Eurostat. It is also used beyond Europe for National Accounts (NA) data collection. The most prominent and successful international cooperation project is the one with the OECD. OECD uses the Eurostat TP for its own NA data collections since the mid-1990s and to further develop efficiency gains and reduce double reporting by EU Member States, both organizations signed in June 2013 a protocol on data sharing.

Data under the new ESA2010 TP will have to be transmitted for the first time in

September 2014. The paper outlines the main differences between the old and the new ESA TP with respect to structure, content, coverage and transmission delays. Annex A provides an overview of the new ESA2010 data transmission programme, introducing the “table numbers” which are well established references across Europe among data providers and compilers. Annex B lists the data reporting deadlines for the years 2014 and 2015.

Moreover, the adoption of SNA 2008/ESA2010 and the work on the associated TP created a new momentum for the further alignment of international standards for the dissemination of macro-economic statistics. SDMX serves as the standard to facilitate statistical data and metadata exchange initiatives and is thus an enabler for rationalization of data flows, harmonization of reporting needs and standardization of information systems. The paper summarizes the state of play to date with regard to the development of the SDMX artifacts to be used for the new ESA TP.

2. Main differences between the ESA 1995 and ESA2010 data TPs

The starting point for the development of the new ESA 2010 TP was the current ESA 95 transmission programme: Regulation no.1392/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Council Regulation no. 2223/96 with respect to the transmission of national accounts data. There was no need for a structural change of the ESA 95 TP, which is well established within Europe and the OECD and has proven for over 20 years to be efficient for NA data collection and dissemination. However, a number of changes were needed. Most important reasons for introducing these changes were:

- (1) The implementation of the direct consequences of the methodological changes introduced by the revised SNA2008 and ESA2010.

The methodological changes between ESA95 and ESA2010 as such are not the subject of this paper. Eurostat has presented a draft manual on the most important methodological changes and their numerical consequences during its May 2013 National Account Working Group (Eurostat C1/NAWG/781). This is work in progress and a final version is expected to be published in September 2013.

The paper elaborates in chapter 2.1 the consequences the methodological changes have had for the new data transmission programme under ESA2010.

- (2) The necessary improvements generated by recognized EU policy needs and new or changed user needs and by requests to lower the burden on respondents.

These changes are also discussed in chapter 2.1.

- (3) The integration of transmission requirements formerly imbedded in different legal acts.

Some legal background and the list of former stand-alone legal acts now embedded in the ESA 2010 regulation is given in chapter 2.2.

- (4) The opportunity for alignment of international standards for data dissemination and ex-change by introducing SDMX as technical enabler.

The on-going works to come-up with the necessary SDMX artifacts such as ESA2010 concept and code lists are outlined in chapter 3.

2.1 Main differences due to methodological changes, new user needs and respondent`s burden reduction

Chapter 2.1 outlines the most important changes introduced in the new ESA 2010 transmission programme due to methodological changes and new user needs. It also explains where data requirements were made less demanding in order to lower the burden on respondents and compensate for new needs in times of stress on available resources in the statistical institutions at national and international level. It is, however, impossible to discuss here all the numerous changes table by table.

a. Changes to the ESA2010 TP addressing methodological change

Asset boundary

ESA 95 recognized as intangible assets the following: mineral exploration; computer software; and entertainment, literary and artistic originals. ESA 2010 continued the expansion of the asset boundary by including results of research and development as intellectual property under the heading of produced assets. Moreover, in ESA 95, only the acquisition of those military structures and equipment which were considered to have a civilian equivalent were to be recorded as capital formation. In ESA 2010, the boundary of military capital assets is extended to include military weapons and supporting systems, even if they have no equivalent civilian purpose as long as they are items of value and last longer than a year.

Extending the asset boundary through the recognition of more produced fixed assets is reflected in the ESA 2010 transmission programme by introduction of new asset types in the asset breakdown of gross fixed capital formation, namely:

- ICT equipment,
- computer hardware,
- telecommunication equipment,
- weapon systems,
- intellectual property products and
- computer software and databases

as well as by introducing the new asset types

- other natural resources
- purchases less sales of goodwill and marketing assets.

This change affects many tables of the transmission programme. The tables that are most directly affected as they contain asset variables are:

- Main aggregates, quarterly and annual (table 1)
- Tables by industry, annual (table 3)
- Cross classification of fixed assets by industry and by asset, annual (table 20)
- Cross classification of gross fixed capital formation by industry and by asset (table 22)
- Balance sheets for non-financial assets (tables 26)

Sector detail

Given the important policy requirement for accurate figures on government deficit and debt in Europe, there is a significant increase in material on these issues in ESA 2010 over ESA 95. The changes include expanded guidance on the sector boundaries between government, public corporations, and private corporations. In the ESA 2010

TP this is reflected, even if for the time being only on a voluntary basis, by separately identifying public non-financial and financial corporations and public non-financial and financial corporations controlled by central government in the tables on financial accounts by sector, annual (table 6), Balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities, annual (table 7) and non-financial accounts by sector, annual (table 8).

In ESA2010, provides also a more detailed breakdown of the financial corporations sector to enable more detailed analysis and provide better consistency with the financial statistics systems of the European Central Bank (ECB) and the IMF, particularly by identification of money market funds separately from other investment funds. The five sub-sectors of the ESA 95 are expanded to nine sub-sectors in the ESA 2010. There can also be reclassification of holding companies. Under ESA 95 they should be classified according to the dominant activity of the company, but under ESA 2010 they have to be classified in the financial corporations sector.

As a consequence, there will be more detail shown in tables of the ESA 2010 TP setting out financial corporations' sub-sectors transactions and stock positions, namely Financial accounts by sector, annual (Table 6) and balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities, annual (table 7).

New variables

In several tables of the ESA 2010 TP new variables have been introduced in order to reflect methodological changes or new economic phenomena, partially for the time being on a voluntary basis in recognition of the practical measurement problems. This refers, for instance to employee's stock options, guarantees, tax credits and the detail split of social contributions.

b. Changes addressing new or changed user needs

Improved timeliness - advancement of transmission deadlines

The most important change with regard to quarterly GDP and main aggregates (table 1) is the improved timeliness, which went from 70 days in the current TP to t+2 months in the new TP. With this step Eurostat and the member states address long standing user requirements for more timely data and the EU approximately reaches the internationally important benchmark of t+60 days for the release of the first quarterly main aggregates data. At the same time, the transmission delay for the quarterly non-financial sector accounts (table 801) and the financial accounts of general government (table 27) has been moved (for euro area members) from currently t+90 days or t+3 months respectively, to t+85 days, particularly addressing timeliness needs of the ECB and in a general G20 data gaps initiative context. An important data set in the EU policy context is also the information on gross value added and employment at regional level (table 10), which provides input for the allocation of the most important structural development budget of the EU, the structural funds. Currently, this information is only available 24 months after the end of the reference year. This deadline will now be advanced to 12 months, providing more timely information for policy decisions.

Measurement of wealth

The economic and financial crisis over the more recent year has revealed that not only good information on income is necessary, but particularly also better information on wealth of private households. This user requirement is reflected in the new ESA 2010 TP mainly by requesting data for separate sectors S.14 Households and S.15 NPI's serving households for some tables.

Aging population

Europe has to phase the problem of an ageing population and the associated changes to the social security systems.

ESA 95 recognized pension obligations on the balance sheet only for funded “private” schemes. Hence, the activities of many pension schemes, such as social security and unfunded employer schemes, did not lead to recognition of financial assets/liabilities. ESA 2010 recognizes employment-related pension entitlements, irrespectively of whether the necessary assets exist in segregated schemes or not. In the ESA 95 the pension liabilities recognized were limited to the funds available.

In the ESA 2010 TP, pensions provided by government via social security and pensions of unfunded pension schemes of government are to be provided in a supplementary table (table 29) that shows the liabilities and associated flows of all private and government pension schemes, whether funded or unfunded and including social security. This table will have to be transmitted by the Member States every third year.

c. Changes aiming at reducing respondents' burden

With new ESA2010 transmission programme measures to reduce respondent's burden have been implemented with regard to reduced requirements for back data, elimination of double reporting and dropping of certain requirements as well as the change to the “evolving composition” of the EU and the euro area for reporting geographical breakdowns in certain tables .

The current ESA95 TP is in place since the early 1990th, which explains that the legal requirements for back data reach back to 1980 for some tables. While it is recognised that long time series are an important user requirement for economic analysis, a balance with the workload of the producers of these data has to be found. A good compromise for producers` resource allocation between more recent and/or new data and the historic time series is also necessary.

The most important changes to the legally required length of the time series and the reference year under the ESA 2010 TP are the following:

- Annual and quarterly main aggregates (table 1): change of the first reference period from 1980 to 1995 (annuals) and 1990Q1 to 1995Q1 (quarters);
- Information by industry (table 3): change of the first reference year from 1990 to 1995;
- Household final consumption expenditure by purpose (table 5): change of the first reference year from 1980 to 1995;
- Information by industry and region (NUTS2, table 10 and NUTS3, table 12 and households accounts, table 13): change of the first reference year from 1995 to 2000;
- Use and supply and input output tables (table 15, 16, 17): change of the first reference year from 2000 to 2010.

Another measure to reduce the burden on respondents was the removal of most of the distributive variables from the annual and quarterly main aggregates collection (table 1) in order to prevent the currently existing double transmission of the variables in table 1 and the non-financial sector accounts (tables 8 and 801).

All requirements with regard to “real terms” reporting have been dropped. The volume concepts, where appropriate, are now clearly defined as “previous years prices” and “chain linked volumes”. Moreover, it is not necessary any longer to report seasonally adjusted quarterly data for previous year’s prices. Concerning the information by industry (table 3), the requirements for the NACE level have been substantially reduced for the first transmission of the annual data 9 months after the end of the reference year as well as for some difficult sub-variables of gross fixed capital formation and fixed assets .

The current transmission programme requires from all countries for the geographical break down of exports and imports (main aggregates (table1), financial accounts (table 6), financial balance sheets (table7) and use and supply and input-output tables 15,16, and 17) to provide it for a fixed composition of the EU and the euro area backwards, each time a new country joins. This involves an enormous work load for the national statistical institutions. The new ESA 2010 transmission programme will switch to the forwards oriented concept of the “evolving composition” of EU and euro area.

2.2. Legal aspects

ESA 2010, including the detailed data transmission obligations by the EU Member States to Eurostat, takes in the EU the form of a legal act, which is immediately applicable in all member states and on which the European Parliament and the Council (representing of the Member States) have to agree. After the positive vote on the Commission (Eurostat) proposal for the ESA 2010 legal act by both bodies in spring 2013, it is expected to be published in the Official Journal of the EU in June 2013. This will trigger that the legal act is in force, usually at the 20st day after publication.

Using the chance for streamlining and creating synergy effects, the following formerly stand-alone legal acts now have been integrated in the ESA2010 TP :

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 264/2000 of 3 February 2000 on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 with respect to short-term public finance statistics and Regulation (EC) No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government; these concern the previous table 25 that now has been integrated in table 801;
- Regulation (EC) No 1221/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government;
- Regulation (EC) No 501/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on quarterly financial accounts for general government;
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1222/2004 of 28 June 2004 concerning the compilation and transmission of data on the quarterly government debt;
- Regulation (EC) No 1161/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 on the compilation of quarterly non-financial accounts by institutional sector

In order to help the Member States to adapt to the new requirements of the ESA 2010 TP, Eurostat will also grant temporary derogations for individual cases, such as a longer delay to provide the information or less demanding breakdowns upon request by the Member States. The main guiding issue for Eurostat in granting temporary derogations is that the EU and euro area aggregates are not affected by the derogation and that all Member States are treated in a consistent way. Member States can ask for

derogations within 3 months of the legal act being in force. Legally, the issue of derogations for Member States under the Transmission Programme will be not addressed in the basic ESA 2010 legal act as such, but through an implementing Regulation. It is expected that the implementing act will be in place by summer 2014, in time for the first data delivery under ESA 2010 by the EU Member States.

The ESA 2010 Regulation requires that the first transmission of ESA 2010 data to Eurostat should be when the relevant transmission table deadlines fall after 31 August 2014. In other words, all data transmissions to Eurostat before 1st September 2014 should be on an ESA 95 basis. Thereafter data would be transmitted on an ESA 2010 basis according to the schedule set out in the Transmission Programme; for example, a table required to be transmitted to Eurostat annually with a delay of t+12 would first be transmitted to Eurostat (with the full required time series) on an ESA 2010 basis in December 2014.

The ESA 2010 Regulation does not envisage a legal requirement for Member States' publication at national level; it is only a requirement for transmission to Eurostat. Therefore from a legal perspective, Member States could start to present ESA 2010 data nationally before 1st September 2014. Eurostat is, however, working with the member states in order to come up with an implementation strategy well-coordinated and widely communicated to all groups of users across Europe (Eurostat NAWG/785).

3. Implementing SDMX for data exchange under ESA2010

3.1 About SDMX

SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata EXchange) is an international standard (ISO 17369) for the exchange of statistical information. Sponsored by 7 international organizations (BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, United Nations and World Bank), SDMX allows to standardise statistical concepts, code lists, data structures and many related objects between any organisations involved in the data exchange. Thus it provides a common "language" between statistics and IT as well as between different organisations to describe which data should be exchanged when by whom and how.

A reporting framework, such as reporting of National Accounts data according to SNA 2008 / ESA 2010 can be expressed in SDMX using a concept scheme. The concept scheme lists the statistical concepts (such as "transaction" or "sector") and code lists (e.g. for transactions and classifications) to reflect the statistical domain, but is not operationally used for data exchange. The main object which needs to be agreed upon before any data exchange can take place is the Data Structure Definition (DSD), which picks the concepts, gives them a role (as a dimension, an attribute or a measure) and takes the related code lists from the concept scheme. Based on that, it defines the structure to be used for generating data from the data reporters database according to a specific report.

Several other objects (also called artefacts in SDMX) can be used to further narrow down reporting needs and specify additional agreements of the data exchange (e.g. constraints, data flows, provision agreements, provisional or confidential information). For more detailed information the SDMX.org web site should be consulted.

Additionally to the structural information, the standard defines a way to manage those artefacts through an SDMX Registry. The SDMX Registry is a shared repository for DSDs and related artefacts. SDMX also defines Web Service interfaces to access structural information from the registry as well as concrete data from an organisation

offering SDMX web service access to its databases. Through the standardisation of structures, harmonisation of content and definition of machine-to-machine interfaces, the data exchange becomes more efficient and allows further automation.

3.2 Usage of SDMX in National Accounts

The adoption of SNA 2008 / ESA 2010 and the work on the associated transmission programmes created a new momentum for the further alignment of international standards for the compilation and dissemination of macro-economic statistics. In the light of the increasing pressure on resources, there is a growing willingness for closer international cooperation and an increasing emphasis on statistical business process integration. SDMX serves as the standard to facilitate statistical data and metadata exchange initiatives and is thus an enabler for rationalisation of data flows, harmonisation of reporting needs and standardisation of information systems.

The SDMX sponsors mandated ECB, Eurostat and OECD to propose Data Structure Definitions in order to implement SDMX in National Accounts according to SNA 2008 and ESA 2010. This comprises in particular the definition of SDMX Data Structure Definitions for transmitting data from reporting countries to international organisations and exchanging these data between the international organisations. It also comprises the maintenance of the DSDs over time, in accordance with the procedures to be agreed upon by the SDMX governance bodies. By the end of 2011 a Steering Group with one National Accounts representative and one SDMX representative from each of the mandated organisations was formed, with the secretariat and coordination ensured by Eurostat.

Before looking into the concrete structure of the data to be exchanged, the data flows from the national data providers to international organisations and between international organisations were analysed. The general idea was not only to reflect today's reporting needs, but also to use the advantages provided by the SDMX-standard to simplify and rationalise the data exchange at international level.

After the data flows were clarified, it was agreed to start with the definition of the "Domain Concepts" as a fully comprehensive set of SDMX artefacts to describe the National Accounts domain ("SNA 2008/ESA 2010 Domain Concepts"). These are well-known concepts like "transaction", "activity", "accounting entry", etc. Many of the concepts and associated code lists already exist in ESA1995; however, they needed to be partly revised and improved in line with SNA 2008/ ESA2010.

Subsequently, the domain concepts were populated with SDMX standard code lists, e.g. existing classifications or well-known code lists used in the past and adopted to the needs of SNA 2008/ESA 2010. The main aspects of the work on concepts and code lists are, as far as possible, the (world-wide) harmonisation between organisations participating in National Accounts data exchange and alignment with other statistical domains using the same cross domain concepts and code lists, such as e.g. standard classifications. For National Accounts the highest overlap was identified with Balance of Payments Statistics. A close cooperation between the groups working on SDMX for Balance of Payments Statistics and the ones working on National Accounts has resulted in a high level of harmonisation between the two proposed implementation projects.

The collection of the concepts and code lists are compiled as an inventory ("Global DSD inventory") from which a limited number of National Accounts DSDs linked to specific data flows have been derived.

3.3 Pilot Testing and Implementation

To secure the important go-live deadline for the EU, September 2014, a technical working group was charged to develop a content-oriented package for a pilot implementation with national data providers by the end of 2012. Furthermore, it was decided to conduct the pilot in two phases leading to a first release of SDMX Data Structure Definitions by September 2013. This would give national data providers and international organisations around one year for testing and fine-tuning the process and the subsequent national implementation of the new DSDs.

It was decided at an early stage of the project to organise a pilot implementation in two phases. The first pilot phase was concentrating on content issues (concepts, code lists, codes etc.); the second phase is looking into the technical aspects (creation of SDMX compliant national output files, testing of the end to end data transmission). The technical pilot phase was started in April 2013. It is supported by an SDMX pilot registry¹ for storing the artefacts and a web-based test environment called “sandbox”² to perform structural validation of the files generated during the pilot.

References

Eurostat C1/NAWG/781: “Manual on the changes between the ESA 95 and the ESA 2010”; Item 5 on the agenda of the Meeting of the National Accounts Working Group, Luxembourg, 22-23 May 2013.

Eurostat C1/NAWG/781: “Issues related to the transition from ESA 95 to ESA 2010”; Meeting of the National Accounts Working Group, Luxembourg, 22-23 May 2013.

Eurostat C2/NAWG/793 “Progress report SDMX-NA Project,” *Meeting of the National Accounts Working Group*, Luxembourg, 22-23 May 2013.

¹ <http://nac.sdmxregistry.org>

² <http://nac.sdmxsandbox.org>

ANNEX A: Overview of the ESA 2010 TP

Overview of the tables

Table No	Subject of the tables	Deadline t + months (days where specified) ⁽¹⁾	Period covered ⁽²⁾
1	Main aggregates – quarterly	2	1995Q1 onwards
1	Main aggregates – annual	2 /9	1995 onwards
2	Main aggregates of general government – annual	3/9	1995 onwards
3	Tables by industry – annual	9/21	1995 onwards
5	Household final consumption expenditure by purpose – annual	9	1995 onwards
6	Financial accounts by sector (transactions) – annual	9	1995 onwards
7	Balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities – annual	9	1995 onwards
8	Non-financial accounts by sector – annual	9	1995 onwards
801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	85 days ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1999Q1 onwards
9	Detailed tax and social contribution receipts by type of tax and social contribution and receiving subsector including the list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification – annual	9	1995 onwards
10	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS level 2 – annual	12 ⁽³⁾ /24	2000 onwards
11	General government expenditure by function – annual	12	1995 onwards
12	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS level 3 – annual	24	2000 onwards
13	Household accounts by region, NUTS level 2 – annual	24	2000 onwards
15	Supply table at basic prices incl. transformation into purchasers' prices – annual	36	2010 onwards
16	Use table at purchasers' prices – annual	36	2010 onwards
17	Symmetric input-output table at basic prices – five yearly	36	2010 onwards
20	Cross classification of fixed assets by industry and by asset – annual	24	2000 onwards
22	Cross classification of gross fixed capital formation by industry and by asset – annual	24	1995 onwards
26	Balance sheets for non-financial assets – annual	24	1995 onwards
27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	85 days ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1999Q1 onwards
28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	3	2000Q1 onwards
29	Accrued-to-date pension entitlements in social insurance – three yearly	24	2012 onwards

t = Reference period (year or quarter).

Annex B: Transmission calendar for National Accounts data in the EU: 1-9-2014 to 31-12-2015

Transmission date/deadline	Table no.	Table title	Transmission delay	Reference periods to be transmitted
Tuesday 23 September 2014	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2014Q2
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2014Q2
Tuesday 30 September 2014	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2014Q2
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2014Q2
	28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	T+3 months	2000Q1-2014Q2
	1	Main aggregates – annual	T+9 months	1995-2013
	2	Main aggregates of general government – annual	T+9 months	1995-2013
	3	Tables by industry – annual, A*21 breakdowns	T+9 months	1995-2013
	3	Tables by industry – annual, A*64 breakdowns	T+21 months	1995-2012
	5	Household final consumption expenditure by purpose – annual	T+9 months	1995-2013
	6	Financial accounts by sector (transactions) – annual	T+9 months	1995-2013
	7	Balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities – annual	T+9 months	1995-2013
8	Non-financial accounts by sector – annual	T+9 months	1995-2013	
9	Detailed tax and social contribution receipts by type of tax and social contribution and receiving sub-sector including the list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification – annual	T+9 months	1995-2013	
Friday 14 November 2014	F	GDP Flash	T+45 days	2014Q3

Transmission date/deadline	Table no.	Table title	Transmission delay	Reference periods to be transmitted
Sunday 30 November 2014	1	Main aggregates – quarterly	T+2 months	1995Q1-2014Q3
Wednesday 24 December 2014	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2014Q3
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2014Q3
Wednesday 31 December 2014	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2014Q3
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2014Q3
	28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	T+3 months	2000Q1-2014Q3
	10	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS II – annual, selected items	T+12 months	2000-2013
	10	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS II – annual, remaining items	T+24 months	2000-2012
	11	General government expenditure by function – annual	T+12 months	1995-2013
	12	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS III – annual	T+24 months	2000-2012
	13	Household accounts by region, NUTS II – annual	T+24 months	2000-2012
	15	Supply table at basic prices incl. transformation into purchasers' prices – annual	T+36 months	2010-2011
	16	Use table at purchasers' prices – annual	T+36 months	2010-2011
	16add	Five additional sub-tables to the use table – five yearly	T+36 months	2010
	17	Symmetric input-output table at basic prices – five yearly	T+36 months	2010
	20	Cross classification of fixed assets by industry and by asset – annual	T+24 months	2000-2012
	22	Cross classification of gross fixed capital formation by industry and by asset – annual	T+24 months	1995-2012

Transmission date/deadline	Table no.	Table title	Transmission delay	Reference periods to be transmitted
Wednesday 31 December 2014 (cont.)	26	Balance sheets for non-financial assets – annual	T+24 months	1995-2012
	29	Accrued-to-date pension entitlements in social insurance – three yearly	T+24 months	2012 (voluntary)
Saturday 14 February 2015	F	GDP Flash	T+45 days	2014Q4
Saturday 28 February 2015	1	Main aggregates – quarterly	T+2 months	1995Q1-2014Q4
	1	Main aggregates – annual	T+2 months	1995-2014
Thursday 26 March 2015	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2014Q4
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2014Q4
Tuesday 31 March 2015	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2014Q4
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2014Q4
	28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	T+3 months	2000Q1-2014Q4
	2	Main aggregates of general government – annual	T+3 months	1995-2014
Friday 15 May 2015	F	GDP Flash	T+45 days	2015Q1
Sunday 31 May 2015	1	Main aggregates – quarterly	T+2 months	1995Q1-2015Q1
Wednesday 24 June 2015	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2015Q1
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2015Q1
Tuesday 30 June 2015	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2015Q1
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2015Q1
	28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	T+3 months	2000Q1-2015Q1

Transmission date/deadline	Table no.	Table title	Transmission delay	Reference periods to be transmitted
Friday 14 August 2015	F	GDP Flash	T+45 days	2015Q2
Monday 31 August	1	Main aggregates – quarterly	T+2 months	1995Q1-2015Q2
Wednesday 23 September 2015	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2015Q2
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2015Q2
Wednesday 30 September 2015	801	non-financial accounts by sector	T+3 months (non EA MS)	1999Q1-2015Q2
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2015Q2
	28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	T+3 months	2000Q1-2015Q2
	1	Main aggregates – annual	T+9 months	1995-2014
	2	Main aggregates of general government – annual	T+9 months	1995-2014
	3	Tables by industry – annual, A*21 breakdowns	T+9 months	1995-2014
	3	Tables by industry – annual, A*64 breakdowns	T+21 months	1995-2013
	5	Household final consumption expenditure by purpose – annual	T+9 months	1995-2014
	6	Financial accounts by sector (transactions) – annual	T+9 months	1995-2014
	7	Balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities – annual	T+9 months	1995-2014
8	Non-financial accounts by sector – annual	T+9 months	1995-2014	
9	Detailed tax and social contribution receipts by type of tax and social contribution and receiving sub-sector including the list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification – annual	T+9 months	1995-2014	
Saturday 14 November 2015	F	GDP Flash	T+45 days	2015Q3

Transmission date/deadline	Table no.	Table title	Transmission delay	Reference periods to be transmitted
Monday 30 November 2015	1	Main aggregates – quarterly	T+2 months	1995Q1-2015Q3
Thursday 24 December 2015	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2015Q3
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+85 days (EA countries)	1999Q1-2015Q3
Thursday 31 December 2015	801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2015Q3
	27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	T+3 months (non-EA MS)	1999Q1-2015Q3
	28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	T+3 months	2000Q1-2015Q3
	10	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS II – annual, selected items	T+12 months	2000-2014
	10	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS II – annual, remaining items	T+24 months	2000-2013
	11	General government expenditure by function – annual	T+12 months	1995-2014
	12	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS III – annual	T+24 months	2000-2013
	13	Household accounts by region, NUTS II – annual	T+24 months	2000-2013
	15	Supply table at basic prices incl. transformation into purchasers' prices – annual	T+36 months	2010-2012
	16	Use table at purchasers' prices – annual	T+36 months	2010-2012
	20	Cross classification of fixed assets by industry and by asset – annual	T+24 months	2000-2013
	22	Cross classification of gross fixed capital formation by industry and by asset – annual	T+24 months	1995-2013

Transmission date/deadline	Table no.	Table title	Transmission delay	Reference periods to be transmitted
Thursday 31 December 2015 (cont.)	26	Balance sheets for non-financial assets – annual	T+24 months	1995-2013
P.M. 31 December 2017	29	Accrued-to-date pension entitlements in social insurance – three yearly	T+24 months	2012 (voluntary), 2015 (compulsory)
P.M. 31 December 2018	16add	Five additional sub-tables to the use table – five yearly	T+36 months	2010, 2015
	17	Symmetric input-output table at basic prices – five yearly	T+36 months	2010, 2015

