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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

2020 Quality Report on Balance of Payments, International Investment Position, International Trade in Services and Foreign Direct Investment statistics

(analysed data until reference quarter Q2 of 2019)

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Introduction

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

The quality report was conducted in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 184/2005[2]. It takes into account the data requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012[3] and Regulation (EU) 2016/1013 of the European Parliament and of the Council[4] and uses data provided by 23 October 2019. The quality assessment was also conducted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council[5], Article 12 of which defines the exact quality criteria: relevance; accuracy; timeliness and punctuality; accessibility and clarity; comparability; and coherence. The report contains the results of an assessment presented in line with the Handbook of the European Statistical System for Quality Reports[6]. The quality criteria, the content of the quality reports, and the frequency with which they are to be issued are specified in Commission Regulation (EU) No 1227/2010[7].

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

The report assesses the following datasets:

- monthly BOP data;
- quarterly data on BOP, IIP and other flows;
- annual ITSS and FDI statistics.

The time periods covered vary according to different quality criteria. These time periods are specified in each chapter. In accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2016/1013, Eurostat draws up this report for public dissemination and sends it to the European Parliament and the Council for information. In line with the recommendations of the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments statistics (CMFB) Task Force on the harmonisation of 'level 2' quality reports for BOP/IIP statistics, the report's structure, contents, indicators and periodicity have been aligned as much as possible with the equivalent report drawn up by the European Central Bank (ECB). These reports follow the basic principles set out in the European statistics code of practice and the Public commitment on European statistics by the ECB respectively. Differences in data coverage and legislation mean that a common Commission-ECB report is not possible, but the reports' structure and findings are harmonised as much as possible[8].

The report covers data for reference time periods until the second quarter of 2019, when the United Kingdom still remained an EU Member State. Therefore, the recommendations and indicators for all

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[8] While the ECB publishes a similar report assessing the quality of the same BOP and IIP data, the calculation of the indicators sometimes yielded marginally different results due to slightly different underlying information. Both reports cover rest-of-the-world figures, Eurostat additionally analyses data from outside the EU, while the ECB analyses data from outside the euro-area. Eurostat's report also includes annual ITSS and FDI datasets not covered by the ECB.

quality criteria include information on the UK. The withdrawal of the UK from the European Union, which took place on 1 February 2020, will have an impact on the BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI quality report next year (2021).

1 | Executive summary

1. Executive summary

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

Timeliness and punctuality	The punctuality of monthly and quarterly BOP; quarterly IIP; and annual ITSS and FDI statistics remained excellent, with almost all datasets being sent to Eurostat before or on the deadline.
Relevance	Completeness remained excellent across all statistical domains, approaching 100%, with average EU-28 completeness for monthly and quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP statistics at 100%. The average EU-28 completeness rate was 99% for ITSS, as well as for FDI flows, income and stocks.
	Data availability to final users was satisfactory, with all EU-28 Member States having over 80% of their main quarterly BOP items publishable. However, some countries continue to flag quite a substantial share of national data as 'non-publishable' or in a few cases 'confidential'.
Accessibility and clarity	In its public database, Eurostat publishes monthly and quarterly BOP; quarterly IIP; quarterly other flows; annual ITSS; and annual FDI data. Data are also available on national websites along with the relevant metadata information.
Accuracy	The EU-28 median for the symmetric mean absolute percentage-error (SMAPE) indicator for the quarterly current account was 1%. Revisions were lowest for goods, slightly higher for services, and most substantial for primary income. Directional reliability was over

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[9] https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf
[10] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_86rev1e.pdf
[11] https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investmentstatisticsandanalysis/40193734.pdf

80% for all items, for both the EU-28 aggregates and the median of the EU-28 countries. Revisions to the quarterly current-account balance of the EU-28 aggregates were not significant and the same applied to the median of EU-28 countries, with both values for the net relative revisions indicator of 1%. Vintage analysis showed that limited revisions were observable in ITSS for total services, especially vis-à-vis the rest of the world. As expected, the revision process had a greater impact on FDI flows than on FDI stocks because the former type of statistics have greater 'natural' volatility.

Internal and external consistency

There were only very few discrepancies for quarterly and annual ITSS and FDI income data. There were also very few discrepancies for monthly and quarterly BOP. There were, however, higher discrepancies for FDI flows. This had a substantial impact on the EU-28 aggregate.

Member States made significant efforts to reduce the size of errors and omissions, but in some cases these still remain substantial. Overall in the EU-28, consistency between BOP and ITGS data remains good, with discrepancies usually explained by methodological differences. There was full or almost full consistency between the BOP current account and national accounts in a number of countries, but substantial differences still exist for a few countries.

Asymmetries

Intra-EU asymmetries remain an issue. They remain at a similar level to last year's report for the current-account components and direct-investment positions.

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

Table 1 Notable issues and scope for improvement

Concept	Recommendation	Applicable countries
Methodological soundness and statistical procedures (section 2)		
Residency	Continue improving geographical detail on special purpose entities (SPEs)	Cyprus
	Increase coverage of SPEs and provide accurate counterpart geographical detail	Malta, the Netherlands
	Decrease as much as possible the remaining coverage gap for SPEs	Luxembourg
Services	Start reporting data on financial-intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)	Greece
	Step up efforts to implement the BPM6 methodology for international trade in services in full	Malta
	Improve geographical allocation and services breakdown	Switzerland
	Enhance data sources and procedures to record service margins on buying and selling financial assets	Majority of countries[1]

Portfolio investment	Follow the accrual principle when reporting financial-account transactions for portfolio investment[2]	
Financial derivatives	Enhance data sources and procedures to record financial derivatives for all sectors	All countries
	Include in the accounts an estimate for employee stock options	Luxembourg
Foreign direct investment	Report transactions (and associated positions) in debt securities between companies engaged in a direct-investment relationship under the appropriate functional category[2]	
	Classify trade credits between companies in a direct-investment relationship as 'direct investment' rather than 'other investment'[2]	
	Extend the correct reporting of transactions/positions between fellow enterprises for equity for reference periods before 2019	France
	Assess and confirm whether transactions/positions between fellow enterprises in equity are negligible	Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Austria, Slovenia, UK
	Assess and confirm whether the reverse direct-investment transactions/positions in equity are negligible	Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, France, Lithuania, Austria, Slovenia, UK
	Correct the negative liability positions for reverse direct-investment in equity	Malta
	Correctly report transactions/positions between fellow enterprises for debt instruments	The Netherlands
	Investigate the calculations of reinvested earnings to check whether R&D is included in line with the BPM6 and Gross National Income (GNI) recommendations	All countries
Other investment	Correctly report the assets and liabilities of insurance, pension and standardised-guarantee schemes	Assets: Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia, Malta, Finland, UK; Liabilities: Croatia, Malta, Sweden
Households holding assets abroad	Improve the estimation models for assets held abroad by households	All countries
Unlisted shares and other equity	Enhance data sources and procedures to record unlisted shares and other equity	Concerns several countries – guidance to be developed jointly by the Working Group Financial Accounts (WG FA) and the Working Group External Statistics (WG ES)
Timeliness and punctuality (section 3)		
Timeliness	Put measures in place to prevent any future delays in sending data	Denmark (QIIP), Croatia (QBOP/QIIP), France (ITSS), Poland (ITSS), UK (QBOP/QIIP, ITSS), Switzerland (QBOP/QIIP, FDI)

Data and metadata availability (section 4)		
Data availability	Report high-quality quarterly other flows and revisions for missing periods[3]	Malta
	Provide missing QBOP data	Iceland, Switzerland
	Provide missing ITSS data	Germany, Croatia, Malta, Romania, UK, Iceland, Switzerland
	Provide missing FDI data	Ireland, France, Malta, Sweden, UK, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland

Internal consistency (sections 6.1 and 6.2)		
	Improve the reconciliation of monthly and quarterly data, using existing monthly data sources as much as possible	Ireland
	Reduce discrepancies between quarterly and annual ITSS data	Malta, Netherlands
	Reduce discrepancies between quarterly and annual FDI data	Croatia, Poland, Sweden, UK, Norway, Switzerland
Net errors and omissions (E&O)	Investigate the negative or positive bias in E&O	Bulgaria, Denmark, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Norway
	Investigate significant size of E&O	Denmark, Ireland, Croatia, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland

External consistency: BOP data with sector accounts (section 7.2)		
BOP with rest-of-the-world data	Address, as soon as possible, the pending discrepancies	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Germany, Ireland, Greece, France, Malta, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Norway

Asymmetries (section 8)		
Asymmetries	All countries to continue efforts to reduce annual ITSS and FDI asymmetries and continue (or start) to provide bilateral quarterly data on a voluntary basis to better address QBOP/QIIP asymmetries	All countries

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

[2] Information is currently available only for euro-area Member States; applicable countries are therefore not listed.

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

2 Methodological soundness and statistical procedures

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

Residency

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

Most countries apply the residency concept correctly. Several EU countries host a great many SPEs and therefore face some challenges in achieving full coverage. Sometimes these countries face challenges even to determine the residency of a certain entity.

Malta's current collection is based on a combination of administrative sources and surveys, which are hampered by many limitations (e.g. low response rates, an annual frequency with relevant delays, limited geographical and instrument details). The 2018 revisions in the geographical allocation of positions for Malta introduced a series break in Q1 of 2016 that has not yet been solved. Malta should further improve its coverage, frequency and data quality according to an established implementation plan.

In 2019, Cyprus substantially improved its coverage of SPEs, and this was reflected in large revisions and in a better geographical allocation of external assets and liabilities starting in the 2008 reference period. However, there are still some limitations in its geographical details, especially for debt instruments in FDI and other investment transactions and positions.

In its SPE survey, Luxembourg covers all SPEs with a balance sheet of over €500 million. Grossing up is performed for SPEs with balance sheets of between €300 and €500 million, which results in a final coverage of approximately 90% of total assets/liabilities. Although this represents a major effort for the country, the missing 10% is still quite sizeable taking into account the significance of this sector.

The Netherlands has also improved the accuracy of SPE data compared with 2018 as part of its efforts to integrate the compilation of BOP and rest-of-the-world sector accounts. However, further improvements are still required in its geographical allocation, stock/flow reconciliation, and identification of the type of relationship between FDI entities.

Functional classification

Most countries classify BOP transactions and IIP by function, in line with BPM6 methodology. However, there is still room for improvement in these classifications.

On FDI, a number of countries classify transactions (and related positions) in debt securities between

companies in a direct-investment relationship under the category of portfolio investment. Trade credits and advances between companies in a direct-investment relationship are included in the category 'other investment' by two countries.

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

Coverage

Financial-intermediation services indirectly measured are not yet classified in the services account in Greece, remaining instead in the income classification.

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

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

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

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

The EU-28 and EFTA countries estimate to varying degrees the impact of illegal economic activities. Portugal has started to include illegal trade in goods, as requested at the EU level (smuggling, trafficking, illegal drugs), in its accounts with the benchmark revision in October 2019.

In general, national compilers should improve the measurement of reinvested earnings on FDI. They should also implement as much as possible the recommendations of the Task Force FDI that are based on closer checking of the data they collect from reporting agents (this data may be collected through dedicated surveys or from business accounting data). In particular, according to the BPM6 recommendations, research and development should be considered as investment and not as expenditure. The valuation of unlisted shares and other equity should also be improved in general in a harmonised way. For this purpose, a joint WG ES and WG FA group on unlisted shares and other equity was set up in January 2020.

3 | Timeliness and punctuality

3. Timeliness and punctuality

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

Monthly BOP, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP data maintained a high level of punctuality; only in a few exceptional cases were datasets sent to Eurostat after the deadline. In the periods analysed (July 2018-June 2019 and from 2018Q3 to 2019Q2), 7 instances of delays involved quarterly BOP and 10 involved quarterly IIP. The delays in quarterly data transmissions from the UK were caused by the integration of production systems for balance of payments and national accounts, with a different dissemination timetable in place for national accounts.

For **ITSS, FDI flows and FDI stocks**, the punctuality of data transmissions remained very good. Three countries (France, Poland, and the UK) submitted ITSS data after the deadline, while for FDI only one country (Switzerland) submitted data after the deadline.

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

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[12] https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/39118/40189/BOP+Vademecum+December+2019.pdf/8a654ca7-d204-e1a9-66e0-a1c5df42d56d

4 | Data availability

4. Data availability

In the quality reports for BOP, ITSS and FDI, data availability as a component of quality is measured according to two criteria. The first criterion is the completeness of the BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI data as required by Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No 555/2012 and Regulation (EU) No 2016/1013. The second criterion is the availability of the data to the final users.

4.1. Completeness

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

Data availability by Member State is shown in detail in Annex 1, Tables 3 and 4. The BOP and particularly the IIP requirements for euro-area Member States are noticeably more detailed than for those outside the euro area. Liechtenstein has been granted a permanent derogation from BOP, IIP, ITSS and FDI, as it forms an economic union with Switzerland and is included in data compiled by the Swiss National Bank.

- **BOP, IIP and other flows**

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

- **ITSS**

The completeness of ITSS data remained excellent, averaging 99%. Table 4 in Annex 1 shows the percentages of data provided by individual Member States for the 2018 reference year. 22 EU countries and Norway sent in all the data related to service items and partners required by the

Regulation. Six remaining EU Member States and Iceland all scored over 90% for completeness, with only a few minor items missing, while Switzerland provided the least complete dataset.

▪ **FDI flows and income**

Almost full completeness (99%) was achieved in the delivery of both 2018 and 2017 data (revisions and new activity breakdown). 22 Member States met the requirements in full, 3 achieved 98-99% completeness rates, and 2 others sent in over 95% of the data required. France's completeness rates were lower, but still exceeded 80% for both periods. These lower rates were almost exclusively due to the non-reporting of zero values in the treatment of missing or negligible transactions. Completeness rates on data reported by EFTA countries remained below the EU average. Iceland provided its FDI data outside the standard framework and format requested by Eurostat.

▪ **FDI stocks**

The EU's overall availability ratio on FDI positions data remained at 99% for the 2018 data requested at t+9 months, and increased to 98% for the 2017 data requested at t+21 months (revisions and new series by activity). For the datasets at t+9 months, 23 Member States and Norway met the official requirements in full. Three other Member States achieved completeness levels of over 90%, while France and Malta exceeded 80%. Ireland significantly improved its completeness ratio in 2018, and sent for the first time separate non-nil values for SPEs. As regards the 2017 reference year (t+21 months), 24 countries achieved 100% completeness, while 3 others provided around 90% of the data required. Ireland sent around 80% of required data (only sending data on the breakdown by activity), mainly due to the non-reporting of zero values for SPEs. Datasets were less complete for Switzerland. For the reasons already given in the FDI flows section, coverage of FDI figures provided by Iceland was rather limited.

4.2. Accessibility

Accessibility refers to the conditions under which users can obtain, use and interpret data. It ultimately reflects how easy it is for users to access the data and the extent to which confidentiality constraints restrict availability. Recital 24 and Article 20(4) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics of 11 March 2009 provide for the establishment of common principles and guidelines on the protection of data used for the production of European statistics and access to these data. In line with this legal framework, all data submitted must include a flag indicating their confidentiality level. Some countries also apply non-publishable flags to show that they prefer, for reasons of quality constraints, to limit the public accessibility of selected series. As a general rule, a confidentiality flagging should only be used for legal confidentiality cases but not for quality concerns.

See Tables 5-8 in Annex 1 for a detailed evaluation of data accessibility, broken down by Member State.

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

As regards **flagging**, a distinction has been drawn between **main items** and **all items. Main items for quarterly BOP include:** (for accounting entries, (i) credits/debits; or (ii) net acquisition of assets/net incurrence of liabilities) (i) current account; (ii) goods; (iii) services; (iv) primary income; (v) secondary income; (vi) capital account; (vii) direct investment; and (viii) portfolio investment and other investment with counterparts (a) rest of the world, (b) EU28, (c) extra-EU28, (d) euro-area 19, and e) extra-euro-area 19.
For annual ITSS, the main items are: (i) total services; (ii) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; (iii) maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere; (iv) transport; (v) travel; (vi) construction; (vii) insurance and pension services; (viii) financial services; (ix) charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere; (x) telecommunication, computer and

information services; (xi) other business services; (xii) personal, cultural and recreational services; and (xiii) government goods and services not included elsewhere with the following counterparts: rest of the world, EU-28, extra-EU-28, euro-area 19, extra-euro-area 19, Switzerland, Russia, the USA, Canada, Brazil, Japan, India, China and Hong Kong. **For FDI, the main geographical breakdown is** identical to ITSS.

Looking only at the main items (Annex 1, Tables 5 and 6), the availability of data to final users is, as expected, in all analysed domains higher than for all the items required. For quarterly BOP, all 28 EU countries and Iceland made all or almost all (85% or more) of their data available, while only Norway and Switzerland scored below 80%. For IIP, Luxembourg and Finland were the only countries with data availability of less than 100% (around 70%). For ITSS, the availability of data on main items reached 100% for 13 EU countries, exceeding 80% for a further 10 countries. It was below 50% for Spain, the UK and Norway.. For FDI, the percentage of cells for which data are allowed to be disclosed was, for 2018 data, below 80% for Spain, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Norway and Switzerland. For 2017, the percentage of cells for which FDI data were allowed to be disclosed was below 80% for all countries except for Malta and France, where it was above 80%.

Due to national dissemination policies, 5 EU countries flagged full monthly BOP datasets as 'non-publishable' or 'confidential'. 17 EU-28 countries have made 95% or more of their quarterly BOP data required under Regulation (EC) No184/2005 available to final users, while 15 have done so for quarterly IIP data.

Additionally, for quarterly BOP data, 10 more Member States had a proportion of free cells above 90%, while for IIP, 5 EU-28 countries and 1 EFTA country had a proportion of free cells above 90%.

For **ITSS** in the 2018 reference year, 13 Member States made all their main data available to final users; another 7 made more than 90% of their data available; and a further 3 made more than 80% available. The situation is similar for the 2017 reference year. However, for Spain, the UK and Norway the amount of ITSS annual data measured by the number of cells made available to users was very low. In Spain, the confidentiality policy takes into account the dissemination policy of the International Trade in Services Survey, for which Spain's National Statistical Institute (INE) is responsible, as the basic primary data source for estimating services in BOP.

As regards **FDI flows and income**, 8 Member States allowed Eurostat to disclose their data in full. **For FDI stocks,** the number was 6. Most other countries apply confidentiality flagging to a very limited extent, thus allowing Eurostat to disclose their annual FDI data widely, with more than – or around – 80% of available free cells. In comparison with previous production cycles, Finland still continued to increase its percentage of disclosed information, with almost all its FDI data available to external users. On the other hand, very limited FDI information reported by Austria, Luxembourg, Spain and Switzerland are disclosed by Eurostat due to either different (national) dissemination policies, or the high sensitivity of confidential values. Austria itself discloses data excluding those on SPEs disclosed by the country itself which do not fall within the scope of Eurostat's FDI data dissemination policy. For Luxembourg and Switzerland, it is the sensitivity of FDI data that makes the proportion of confidential figures so high,

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

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

4.3. Clarity

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

In its public database (Eurobase), Eurostat publishes data on: (i) monthly and quarterly BOP; (ii) quarterly IIP and revaluations; (iii) annual ITSS; and (iv) FDI. These data appear in the 'Balance of payments – international transactions'" domain. Data are accompanied by metadata and disseminated under the following sub-domains:

- Balance of payments statistics and international investment position (BPM6),

- International trade in services, geographical breakdown (BPM6),

- European Union direct investments (BPM6),

- Balance of payments of the EU institutions,

- Separate table on "Personal transfers and compensation of employees".

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

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

Table 9 in Annex 1 provides information on the dissemination of monthly BOP, quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP, quarterly revaluations, annual ITSS and annual FDI at the national level. Data for quarterly BOP, quarterly IIP, annual ITSS (except for three countries), and annual FDI are disseminated by all EU and EFTA Member States. While monthly BOP is disseminated by 21 EU Member States, only 11 countries publish revaluations. EU and EFTA Member States publish regular press-release updates on their national websites on a monthly, quarterly and/or annual basis. Additionally, the EU Member States present extensive information on their institutional environment and statistical processes in the 'B.o.p. and i.i.p. book', as well as on their national websites.

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[13] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments

5

Accuracy and reliability

5. Accuracy and reliability (including stability)

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

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

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

Different indicators are applied depending on the features of the time series in question. Two basic types of indicators, described in detail in Chapter 5.5, are used. They are discussed in the two bullet points below.

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

- Directional stability/reliability indicators measure how frequently first assessments are revised in the same direction (the upward revisions ratio and the directional reliability indicator).

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

Detailed tables containing upwards revisions, directional reliability, SMAPE, MACE and NRR indicators are available for information purposes in Annex 1 (Tables 10 to 21).

5.1. Current and capital account

For the total current account, upward bias revisions could be observed for monthly and quarterly BOP, with the values for the upward revisions ratio above 60% for the EU-28 median and the EU-28 aggregate for both credits and debits. For quarterly BOP, the EU-28 median upward revision ratio was around 60% for goods, secondary income, and the capital account, with the highest, at 80%, ratio of upward revisions for services. Upward bias of revisions of quarterly IIP has been mostly due to direct investment and, to a lesser extent, to other investment. Directional reliability remained very good, at over 80% for the monthly balance of payments and at over 90% for almost all main items of the quarterly balance of payments. Directional reliability was 100% for total current account and the lowest (but still above 70%) for direct-investment positions and transactions.

For the SMAPE indicator for the total quarterly current account, the EU-28 median and values for the EU-28 aggregate equalled 1%. Due to the improved coverage of SPEs Cyprus recorded the highest revisions among EU Member States, with a SMAPE value for the current account of 18% for credits and 17% for debits (with a small impact on the values of balances). Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Finland also revised their current account more extensively than other EU-28 countries. As in the previous year, the most substantial relative revisions were for primary income (EU-28 median of 4%). Primary income relative revisions were the most significant for Belgium, Croatia and Cyprus. High values of the indicator for the capital account are partly due to low underlying values for this item. The lowest revisions took place for goods, with SMAPE values for the EU-28 aggregate of 0.3%, and the EU-28 median vis-à-vis the rest of the world of 1%. Revisions for services were slightly higher, with an EU-28 median and value for the EU-28 aggregate of 2%. The highest revisions for goods took place for Cyprus, Lithuania and Luxembourg, while for services the greatest revisions took place for Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Malta.

Figure 1: SMAPE for exports (credits) of goods and services, counterpart rest of the world (extra-EU-28 for the EU aggregate), 2016Q2-2019Q1
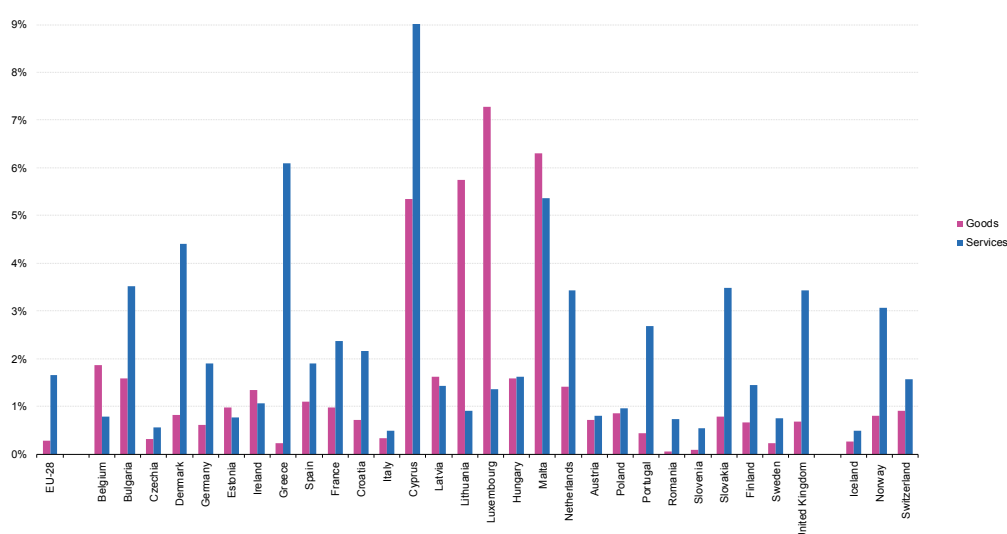
Revisions to the quarterly current-account balance of the EU-28 aggregates were not significant, with values for the net relative revisions indicator of 1%. Revisions to the quarterly current-account balance of were also not significant and at 1%. Ireland made the largest revisions to its quarterly

current account, with significant revisions also made by Spain, Croatia and Norway. Monthly revisions were higher than quarterly revisions, with the EU-28 median for the current account standing at 3%.

Figure 2: **NRR for current-account balance, counterpart rest of the world, 2016Q2-2019Q1 (%)**
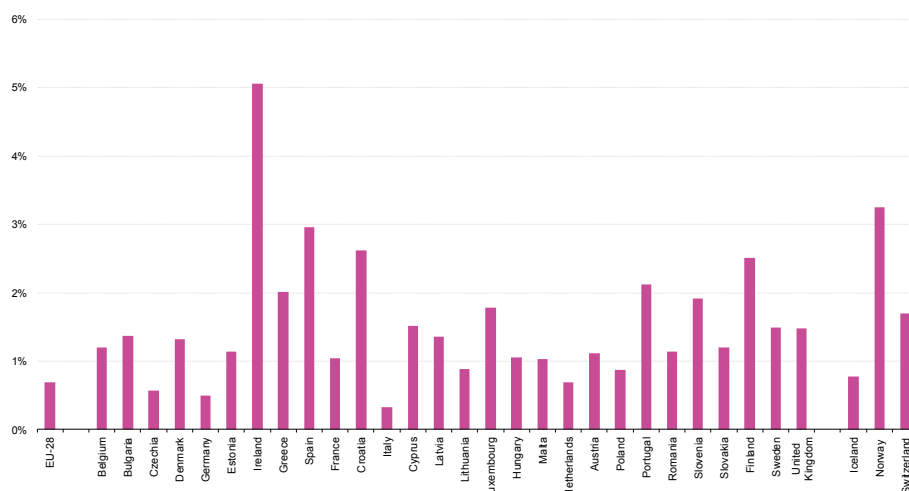
5.2. Financial-account transactions

Values for both the EU-28 aggregates and the EU-28 median for the upward revisions ratio for the total financial account as well as for direct, portfolio and other investment were within the 40-60% target range, and the directional reliability indicator recorded values of over 80%. To overcome the fact that transactions in financial assets and liabilities can be either positive or negative, revisions in financial assets and liabilities are related to the respective IIP item to assess their relative size. MACE is therefore used to assess revisions in the financial account.

As IIP for the EU-28 is not compiled at present, it was not possible to calculate MACE indicator values for the EU-28 aggregate. The EU-28 medians recorded for all analysed items were 0 or 1% for both net acquisitions of assets and net incurrence of liabilities. The largest revisions made were in direct investment, and were relatively higher for counterpart extra-EU-28 than for rest-of-the-world. The revisions were most significant for net acquisition of assets for Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland (with relatively low underlying figures). For net incurrence of liabilities, revisions were most significant for Finland.

5.3. International investment position

The EU-28 median for directional reliability of IIP data was over 80%, while there was some bias in upward revisions, with a ratio of 80% for assets and 90% for liabilities, mostly due to revisions in direct investment. The EU-28 median for the SMAPE indicator was 1% for both assets and liabilities, with the largest revisions taking place for direct investment.

At Member-State level, the largest revisions for both assets and liabilities were recorded by Cyprus (the revisions were due to improved coverage of SPEs; these revisions were substantial for assets

and liabilities but limited for net positions).. Revisions above the median – for both assets and liabilities – also took place for Belgium, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary and the Netherlands. For assets but not liabilities, revisions above the median took place for Slovenia. The most significant revisions occurred for direct investment.

For revisions to the net IIP, the median level of revisions for the EU-28 countries was 1%. Slightly higher revisions (around 2%) were recorded in net positions for the various functional categories (direct, portfolio and other investments) vis-à-vis the rest of the world, with higher values observed for counterpart extra-EU-28, particularly for direct investment (5%) and other investment (3%).

Figure 3: NRR for net IIP, counterpart rest of the world, 2016Q2-2019Q1 (%)
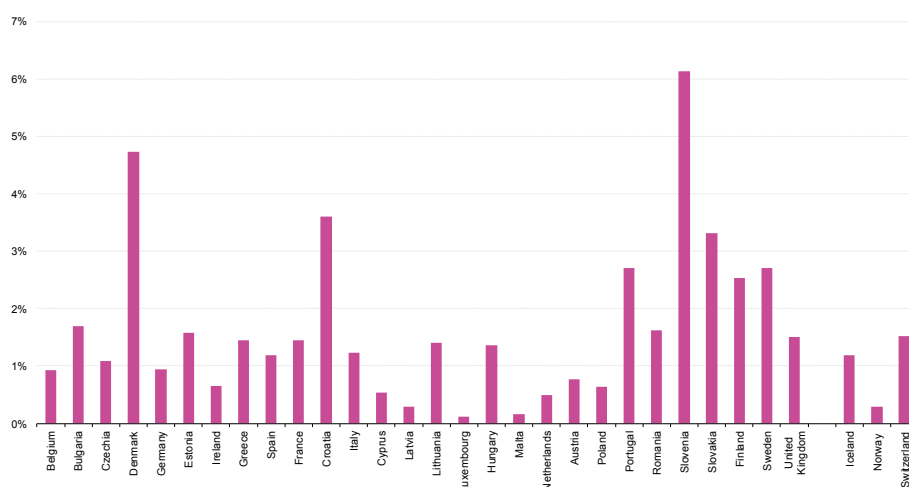
5.4. Stability of data on annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment

For annual international trade in services and foreign direct investment, an analysis of the relative stability of revised data was conducted in 2019 for the 2015, 2016 and 2017 reference years. The results are shown in Annex 1 (Tables 22-25).

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

Each new data-production cycle may include some revisions for the previous years. While the individual national quality reports show the size of the revisions made with each new data transmission, Tables 22-23 (for ITSS) and 24-25 (for FDI) show the overall revisions observed when comparing the last two datasets sent for the same period. Thus the 2019/2015 and 2019/2016 values show the relative impact between the previous data revision (made in 2018) and the last data revision (made in 2019) relating to 2015 and 2016. And 2019/2017 values show the overall impact of the first 2017 data revisions observed when comparing the first data estimate (received by Eurostat

in 2018) and the last available one (received in 2019).

Vintage analysis shows limited revisions to ITSS for total services, vis-à-vis both the rest of the world and extra-EU-28. For 2018, the most substantial revisions occurred for Bulgaria, Ireland (only debits), Spain, Cyprus, Romania and the UK (except for Spanish debits all the most substantial revisions were upward). For the EU-28 aggregates, the values of debits were revised slightly more than those of credits, with upward revisions in both cases.

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

Data on FDI stocks were less affected by the revision process, particularly in relation to the counterpart rest of the world.

For the 2016 reference year, substantial revisions took place vis-à-vis the extra-EU-28 counterpart (for both net outward FDI and net inward FDI) for Greece and Malta in particular. For the 2016 reference year, more substantial revisions took place vis-à-vis the extra-EU-28 counterpart for net outward FDI for Belgium. For the 2016 reference year, more substantial revisions took place vis-à-vis the extra-EU-28 counterpart for net inward FDI for Germany and Portugal.

5.5. Methodological information on stability indicators

a. Upward revisions ratio

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

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

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

b. Directional reliability

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

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

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

This coefficient Q is equal to:

- **1 -** the changes following the first and the latest estimates always have the same sign ($n_{11} + n_{22} = N$);

- **0 -** there is a total dissociation: ($n_{11} + n_{22} = 0$).

Higher values of this indicator are thus preferred.

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

c. Symmetric mean absolute percentage error (SMAPE)

SMAPE was proposed in order to get a symmetric indicator. It is calculated as follows:

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

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

d. Mean absolute comparative error (MACE)

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

MACE is defined as:

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

e. Net relative revisions (NRR)

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

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

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

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

Table 2: Measures of BOP and IIP revisions

	Credits	Debits	Balance
Current and capital account	SMAPE	SMAPE	NRR

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

6 | Internal consistency

6. Internal consistency

Internal consistency is measured by evaluating: (i) adherence to integrity rules; (ii) consistency between the quarterly and annual data; and (iii) the size of errors and omissions.

6.1. Validation/integrity rules

6.1.1. Consistency with integrity rules

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

Nearly all countries maintained a very high level of overall internal consistency. The inconsistencies identified were generally found in more detailed series and had to do with the geographical, resident-sector, and maturity breakdowns. The internal consistency of ITSS datasets was excellent for almost all countries. Although there were several validation errors in the case of Malta, Eurostat was able to resolve the problems. In the case of Switzerland, however, the validation errors were so extensive that it was unclear how to make corrections.

6.1.2. Consistency between quarterly and annual data

In principle, when annual data are published, quarterly data should be adjusted accordingly. Each subsequent quarterly publication, which includes revisions of data from previous years, may introduce temporary discrepancies until the next batch of annual data arrives. Tables 26, 27 and 28 (see Annex 1) monitor the alignment between quarterly and annual data.

International trade in services statistics

There were hardly any discrepancies in quarterly and annual ITSS data in the datasets delivered at the end of September 2019. The only exceptions were: the Netherlands (where the central bank fully aligns trade in services in the quarterly BOP with the rest-of-the-world account instead of the ITSS

source data), Malta (where the discrepancy was only for counterpart area extra-EU-28), Norway and Switzerland.

Foreign direct investment

Almost all countries register zero or negligible discrepancies between the quarterly and annual datasets. For all three reference years (2016, 2017, 2018) significant divergences between quarterly and annual FDI flows were observed in the datasets reported by Sweden (after transmission in December 2019, datasets have been fully consistent), the UK, Norway and Switzerland. Croatia showed some discrepancies in the 2016 and 2017 reference years, while for Poland there were discrepancies for 2018 for data vis-à-vis the rest of the world. Significant discrepancies for the EU-28 aggregates in reference year 2018 were mostly due to inconsistent quarterly and annual data from the UK. There were almost no substantial discrepancies in the FDI income datasets sent by EU and EFTA countries in any of the years. The only exceptions were: (i) Sweden, Norway and Switzerland in all three reference years 2016, 2017 and 2018; (ii) Malta and Poland in 2016; and (iii) Croatia in 2016 and 2017. The only data Ireland provided on annual FDI income were data on net inward and outward FDI income. However, Ireland did provide credit and debit figures for quarterly BOP.

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

6.1.3. Consistency between monthly and quarterly data

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

Tables 29 and 30 (see Annex 1) show that consistency between monthly and quarterly figures has been ensured for most countries apart from Ireland, Croatia (where the only consistency issue is for goods and services vis-à-vis extra-EU-28) and the UK.

6.1.4. Consistency between balance of payments and international investment position data

Table 31 in Annex 1 presents an analysis of consistency between BOP financial-account transactions and IIP. Generally, the value of IIP at the end of the year analysed (2018) should be equal to the sum of the following: (i) IIP at the end of the previous year (2017); (ii) BOP financial-account transactions in 2018; (iii) revaluations due to exchange-rate changes in 2018; (iv) revaluations due to other price changes in 2018; and (v) other changes in the volume of assets/liabilities in 2018. Table 31 shows if there are any unexplained changes in IIP at the end of the year analysed (100% consistency means that all changes in IIP can be explained by transactions, revaluations and other changes). Consistency has to be ensured on a voluntary basis, as Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 does not require data on other changes in the volume of assets/liabilities. In addition, even data on revaluations due to exchange-rate changes and other price changes are provided on a voluntary basis by non-euro-area countries. Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Croatia, Hungary and Romania provided Eurostat with this kind of data. It was not possible to assess the level of BOP/IIP consistency for those countries that did not send data on revaluations (Malta, Poland, Sweden, the UK, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). The BOP and IIP could be fully reconciled for almost all countries that sent data on revaluations and other changes. Consistency was less than 100% (but always over 90%) only for Bulgaria (which plans to achieve full reconciliation in 2020), Denmark, Croatia and Finland.

6.2. Net errors and omissions (NEO)

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

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

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

6.2.1. Average relative error to current account (ARE)

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

In BOP-compilation practices, statistical modelling and/or expert judgements are sometimes applied with the aim of imposing certain properties on net errors and omissions. This involves using statistical techniques to account for lack of coverage or uncertainty about some pre-identified items. Such mechanisms are typically incorporated in the compilation system and are applicable during each data production round.

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

Table 32 in Annex 1 shows **ARE (EO) in relation to the current account** in three different periods: 2014Q3-2017Q2, 2015Q3-2018Q2 and 2016Q3-2019Q2.

ARE (EO) is defined as follows:

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

Where:

EO_t are errors and omissions in reference quarter t,

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

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

Denmark, Ireland, Croatia, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland were the countries with the highest values of the ARE (EO) in relation to the current account. ARE (EO) for the EU-28 was between 7% and 9% during the periods concerned, and the EU-28 median ARE (EO) was around 3% for all three time spans. On the other hand, Estonia, Luxembourg the Netherlands and Portugal recorded values of 0 or 1%.

Figure 4: Average relative error in relation to current account, 2016Q3-2019Q2 (%)
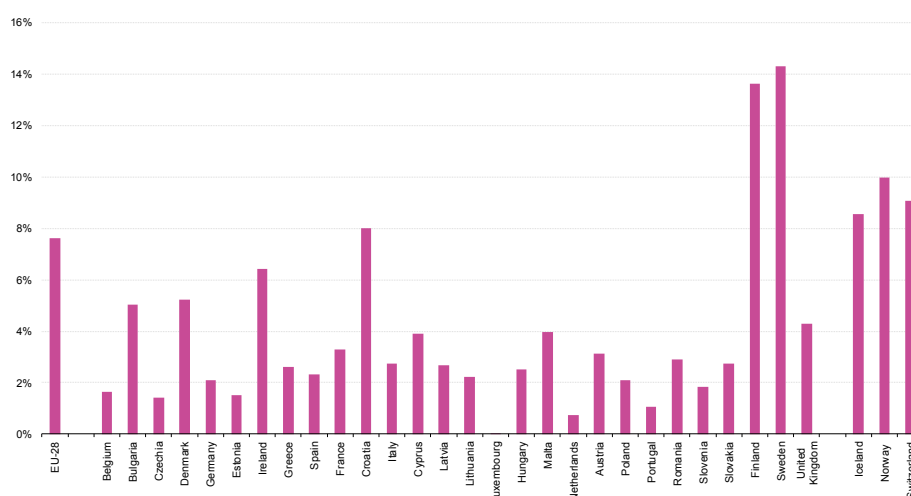
6.2.2. Cumulative net errors and omissions

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

It shows significantly lower values for most Member States with substantial errors and omissions, because in most cases errors and omissions have changing signs. It is most visible for the EU-28

aggregates as well as for Bulgaria, Ireland, France, Croatia, Malta, Finland, Sweden, the UK, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

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

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

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

Table 33 in Annex 1 presents values of the indicator for three time spans: 2014Q3-2017Q2, 2015Q3-2018Q2 and 2016Q3-2019Q2 (average values of cumulated sum of errors and omissions divided by the total current account for each time span). For 2016Q3-2019Q2 the highest values for the CRE with persistent negative bias were recorded for Denmark, Poland, Finland, Sweden and Norway, while positive bias could be observed for Bulgaria.

Figure 5: Cumulative relative error in relation to current account, 2016Q3-2019Q2 (%)
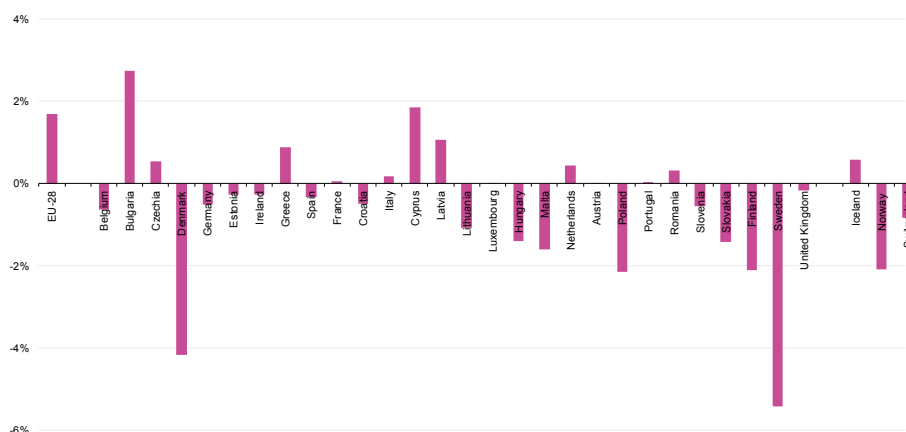
6.2.3. Average relative error to IIP

The relative error in relation to IIP is calculated as follows:

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

Where,

EOt = errors and omissions in reference quarter t

FA_LE(a)t = total IIP, assets at the end of reference quarter t

FA_LE(l)t = total IIP, liabilities at the end of reference quarter t

Average relative error in relation to IIP is lower than in relation to the current account for all countries analysed. As shown in Table 34 in Annex 1, the values of the indicator for the analysed time periods were highest for Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden and Iceland.

7 External consistency/coherence

7. External consistency/coherence

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

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

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

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

ITGS and BOP statistics are defined with reference to different concepts (these differences are documented in the BOP reference manual, BPM6). When comparing the two datasets, these methodological differences between the BOP and ITGS must therefore be taken into account. Differences in concepts and definitions are due to the fact that the BOP requires a 'change of ownership' in order to record a transaction, whereas ITGS record physical cross-border movements of goods. To cite an example of a specific transaction treated differently according to the methodological framework concerned, non-monetary gold can change ownership without being physically moved to the country of the new owner. While this gold is not included in ITGS, it is included in the BOP. Transactions linked to merchanting (the purchase of goods by a resident of the compiling economy from a non-resident combined with the subsequent resale of the same goods to another non-resident without the goods being present in the compiling economy) are included only in BOP goods, since the goods involved in these transactions are not present in the compiling economy. After the methodological change introduced by BPM6, transactions linked to goods crossing the border in connection with processing have been removed from the BOP goods item, but are still included in ITGS. In the BOP, the fees charged by the processor are recorded as a service, under 'manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others'. Goods acquired for processing abroad or goods sold after processing abroad are included as goods in the BOP, but are not included in ITGS, since they are not present in the compiling economy. Differences in valuation occur because imports/debits are valued 'free on board' (f.o.b.) in the BOP, but are valued 'cost, insurance and freight' (c.i.f.) in ITGS. BOP compilers therefore conduct c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustments of ITGS figures for BOP purposes, with adjustment practices differing among the various EU countries[14].

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[14] Quality reports for ITGS are also published regularly by Eurostat, with the 2019 edition covering reference years 2013-2016.

Given the methodological differences between the two datasets, a direct comparison would not convey an accurate evaluation. Instead, a **directional reliability indicator (Q_c)** is used to assess whether BOP and ITGS data exhibit consistent developments and can hence be used as complementary analytical data sources. This indicator assesses the relative consistency of BOP and ITGS and is defined as follows:

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

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

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

Table 35 in Annex 1 illustrates Qc for the time span from 2016Q3 to 2019Q2 and counterparts extra-EU-28 and rest of the world. For the EU-28 aggregates, coherence for exports/credits and 100% for imports/debits. The median of the EU-28 countries for both exports/credits and imports/debits was 92% for extra-EU-28 and 96% for the rest of the world. 15 countries had values of 100% for exports and imports for the directional reliability indicator for counterpart rest of the world. For counterpart extra-EU-28, the corresponding numbers of countries were 13 and 10. Data for Norway were available only for the BOP, but not for ITGS.

7.2. Consistency with sector accounts

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

Table 36 in Annex 1 shows consistency for goods, services, compensation of employees, investment income, and secondary income (average for credits and debits), as calculated by dividing the absolute differences between the two sets of statistics by the average of sums of values recorded in the BOP and sector accounts in reference quarters from 2016Q3 to 2019Q2. Consistency for selected items (main current-account components) was calculated by dividing differences between BOP and sector accounts by the average of values recorded for both sets of statistics over the given time period.

Benchmark revisions were conducted in most Member States in 2019 in both BOP and national accounts. These revisions helped to further align the data in the two accounting frameworks. There was full consistency for the EU aggregates, as these BOP data calculated at Eurostat serve as input for the compilation of the rest-of-the-world sector. Similarly, the median of the EU countries showed complete or almost complete consistency for Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria and the UK. There were also only minor differences for Lithuania, Hungary, Slovenia and Iceland. Goods and services showed the highest level of consistency. The only exceptions were: (i) services for France and Luxembourg; and (ii) Greece, where discrepancies were primarily due to different allocation of goods purchased by travellers between goods and services accounts. Goods and services discrepancies were relatively higher for investment/property income (Bulgaria, Ireland, Luxembourg) and for secondary income (Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Poland, Slovakia, Finland).

8 | Asymmetries

8. Asymmetries

Asymmetries are an essential characteristic of all statistics for which 'mirror' data are collected. They occur when one country's data do not correspond to the data for the same transaction reported by the counterpart country. In general, such discrepancies occur as a result of: (i) different data-collection systems or data-compilation methods; (ii) differences in the classification of items within the accounts; (iii) different data-processing practices (imputation, estimation); (iv) different revision practices; (v) incorrect geographical identification of the counterpart; or (vi) simply different treatments of complex transactions. Asymmetries may also exist for methodological reasons included in the international standards[15].

Figure 6 below shows total intra-EU asymmetries based on quarterly BOP figures for periods from Q1 of 2011 to Q3 of 2019. Asymmetries for the total current account show positive imbalances (excess of recorded credits over debits) due to positive imbalances for both goods and services accounts. Asymmetries in goods have been the most significant in absolute terms, but are relatively low if measured as a share of transactions.. Asymmetries for services have been stable over time, and lower than for goods in absolute terms, but higher in relative terms. This means that service asymmetries as a percentage of all services are higher than goods asymmetries as a percentage of all goods. For primary and secondary income, signs of imbalances have been changing; more often imbalances were negative for primary income and positive for secondary income. Current-account asymmetries were relatively stable over the analysed time span, being on average 1.5-2% of the underlying transactions. They were highest in Q2 and Q3 of 2015 and Q3 of 2017, and usually lowest (around 1% of transactions) in the first quarters of the year.

Table 37 in Annex 1 shows the overall relative asymmetries in 2018 of each EU-28 Member State vis-à-vis the remaining 27 EU Member States (or vis-à-vis the 28 EU Member States for EFTA countries) for: (i) total services; (ii) travel; (iii) financial services; (iv) telecommunication, computer and information services; and (v) other business services. These asymmetries are based on annual data. Values in the table are calculated as follows (absolute values of asymmetries were used):

$$((Credit(Reported) - Debit(Mirror)) + (Debit(Reported) - Credit(Mirror)))/(Credit(Reported) + Debit(Mirror) + Debit(Reported) + Credit(Mirror)) *100\%$$

In most cases, data provided by the country were for greater values than in the mirror figures (positive values of the indicator). However, for financial services the opposite was the case. For total services, the highest relative asymmetries vis-à-vis the aggregate of the EU-28 counterpart countries could be observed for Switzerland, Malta, the UK, Luxembourg, Austria and Denmark; and the lowest for Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Ireland, Finland and Sweden. Among the individual items, the most

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

significant asymmetries were for: (i) financial services; and (ii) telecommunication, computer and information services.

Asymmetries for annual FDI positions, measured as the difference between assets and liabilities (see Figure 7) were generally positive and relatively low. Asymmetries for total assets/liabilities increased between 2014 and 2015 to 7% of the underlying positions and then remained stable. Persistently positive asymmetries for equity (over 10% of the underlying assets/liabilities) were partly compensated for by relatively small negative asymmetries for debt instruments. In 2018, the decrease in asymmetries for equity was accompanied by exceptionally positive asymmetries for debt instruments. Compared with the situation analysed in last year's report, asymmetries decreased greatly for debt instruments, due to data revisions for reference years 2013-2017.

Figure 6: Intra-EU-28 asymmetries for main current and capital account items
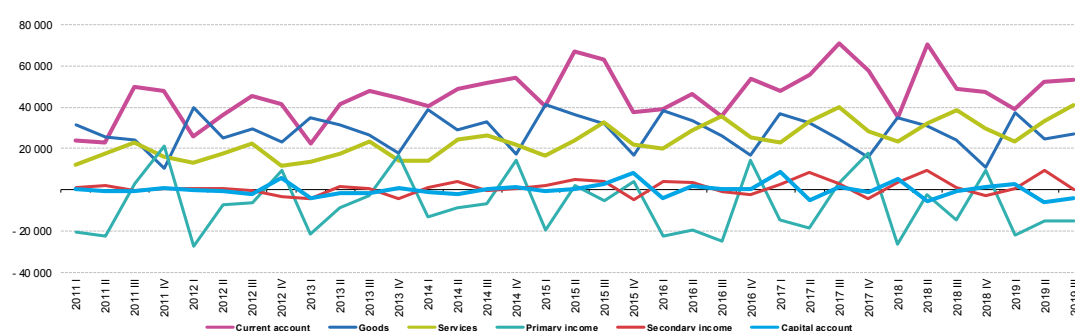
Figure 7: Intra-EU-28 asymmetries for FDI positions
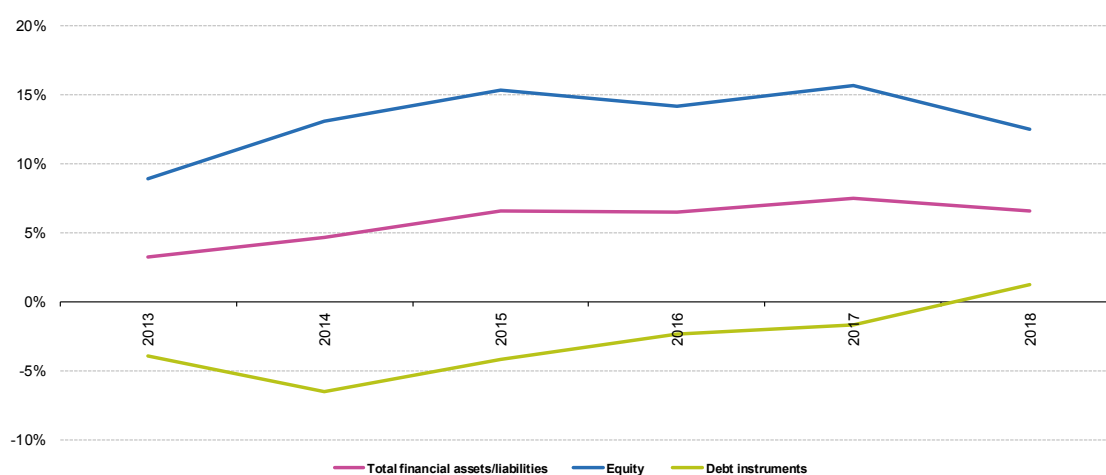
Box - Quality indicators on BOP and IIP statistics underlying the macroeconomic imbalances procedure (MIP)

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

The MIP covers a number of sequential steps, starting with the Alert Mechanism Report (AMR). The AMR is an initial screening device and includes a statistical annex that displays the MIP scoreboard indicators. The AMR identifies the Member States judged to be in need of further analyses (in the form of country in-depth reviews) to decide whether an imbalance requires policy action.

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

BOP and IIP data underpin the construction of the following three headline indicators in the scoreboard:

i)   current-account balance (percentage of GDP), three-year average (13 years of data necessary);

ii) net IIP (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);

iii) export market shares (percentage of world exports), percentage change over 5 years (15 years of data necessary);

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

i)   *current plus capital account balance* (net lending/borrowing) (percentage of GDP), (10 years of data necessary);

ii) net IIP excluding non-defaultable instruments[16] (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);

iii) *FDI in the reporting economy,* flows (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);

iv) *FDI in the reporting economy,* stocks (percentage of GDP) (10 years of data necessary);

v)   export performance against advanced economies (percentage of OECD exports), percentage change over 5 years (15 years of data necessary);

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

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

Eurostat provides the indicators used for the MIP on the basis of statistics compiled in the Member States, either by national statistical institutes or by national central banks (NCBs). Eurostat and the ECB/DG-Statistics therefore signed a memorandum of understanding on the quality assurance of statistics

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[16] The indicator is a subset of the net IIP (NIIP) that abstracts from it pure equity-related components, (i.e. FDI equity and equity shares recorded under portfolio investment, as well as intracompany cross-border FDI debt), and represents the NIIP excluding instruments that cannot be subject to default.

underlying the MIP (hereinafter 'the MoU') at the beginning of November 2016. In the MoU (and the exchanged letters), the European Commission and the ECB mutually recognise the quality-assurance frameworks in place in the European Statistical System (ESS) and the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), and establish practical working arrangements for cooperation on quality assuring statistics underlying the MIP.

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

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

The BOP and IIP underlying the MIP indicators are provided to Eurostat in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 and to the ECB on the basis of Guideline ECB/2011/23. The relevant legal acts do not impose back-data requirements in accordance with the BPM6 statistical standard. However, thanks to the efforts made by the Member States in the last statistical annex, 2020 data for all BOP/IIP-related headline and auxiliary indicators are available for the required ten-year period (2009-2018),

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

Annex 1

Annex 1: Detailed tables

Table 1: Punctuality of monthly BOP, quarterly BOP and quarterly IIP

(number of transmissions)

	MONTHLY BOP (2018M07-2019M06)			QUARTERLY BOP (2018Q3-2019Q2)			QUARTERLY IIP (2018Q3-2019Q2)		
	before deadline	on deadline	after deadline	before deadline	on deadline	after deadline	before deadline	on deadline	after deadline
Belgium	5	7	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Bulgaria	6	6	0	4	0	0	3	1	0
Czechia	12	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Denmark	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3
Germany	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Estonia	7	5	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Ireland	11	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Greece	2	10	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Spain	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
France	12	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Croatia	8	4	0	3	0	1	3	0	1
Italy	6	6	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cyprus	8	4	0	1	3	0	1	3	0
Latvia	11	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Lithuania	0	12	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Luxembourg	12	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hungary	0	12	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Malta	2	10	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
Netherlands	11	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1
Austria	11	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Poland	1	11	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Portugal	4	8	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Romania	0	12	0	3	1	0	2	2	0
Slovenia	0	12	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Slovakia	3	9	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Finland	7	5	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Sweden	11	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
United Kingdom	9	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	3
Iceland	:	:	:	4	0	0	4	0	0
Norway	:	:	:	4	0	0	4	0	0
Switzerland	:	:	:	1	1	2	1	1	2

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

	ITSS	FDI flows	FDI stocks
Belgium	-6	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0
Czechia	-18	-6	-6
Denmark	-7	0	0
Germany	0	0	0
Estonia	-6	-6	-6
Ireland	-55	0	0
Greece	-11	-12	-4
Spain	-3	-3	-3
France	3	-10	-10
Croatia	-4	-5	-5
Italy	-5	-3	-3
Cyprus	0	0	0
Latvia	-24	-24	-24
Lithuania	-5	-4	-4
Luxembourg	-11	-11	-11
Hungary	-4	-5	-5
Malta	-6	0	0
Netherlands	-6	0	0
Austria	-7	-6	-6
Poland	4	-3	-3
Portugal	0	-3	-3
Romania	0	-3	-3
Slovenia	-80	-77	-77
Slovakia	-3	-4	-4
Finland	-3	0	0
Sweden	-3	0	0
United Kingdom	41	-3	-3
Iceland	-11	-6	-6
Norway	-4	0	0
Switzerland	-4	81	81

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

	MONTHLY BOP 2018M07-2019M06	QUARTERLY BOP 2018Q3-2019Q2	QUARTERLY IIP 2018Q3-2019Q2	QUARTERLY OTHER FLOWS* 2018Q3-2019Q2
EU-28 average	100%	100%	100%	95%
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%
Germany	100%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ireland	100%	100%	100%	100%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	100%	100%	100%	100%
France	100%	100%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	100%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	0%
Netherlands	100%	100%	100%	100%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	:
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	:
United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	:
Iceland	:	38%	85%	:
Norway	:	100%	100%	:
Switzerland	:	45%	88%	:

* Average of 19 euro area countries, other flows are mandatory only for euro area countries

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

	ITSS 2018	FDI flows t+9 2018	FDI flows t+21 2017	FDI stocks t+9 2018	FDI stocks t+21 2017
EU-28 average	**99%**	**99%**	**99%**	**99%**	**99%**
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Germany	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ireland	100%	98%	99%	98%	79%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
France	100%	82%	85%	84%	89%
Croatia	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Malta	90%	94%	97%	84%	93%
Netherlands	100%	99%	98%	100%	100%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Romania	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	99%	100%	98%	100%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sweden	100%	97%	98%	100%	100%
United Kingdom	97%	98%	99%	98%	99%
Iceland	94%	27%	15%	36%	11%
Norway	100%	92%	74%	100%	100%
Switzerland	65%	73%	75%	85%	57%

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

	MONTHLY BOP average 2018M07-2019M06		QUARTERLY BOP average 2018Q3-2019Q2		QUARTERLY IIP average 2018Q3-2019Q2	
	provided cells	value	provided cells	value	provided cells	value
EU-28 median	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Germany	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ireland	0%	0%	94%	88%	100%	100%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	43%	57%	88%	100%	100%	100%
France	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	0%	0%	99%	96%	100%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	100%	100%	85%	72%	67%	81%
Hungary	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Netherlands	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Austria	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Romania	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finland	100%	100%	86%	92%	69%	85%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	94%	92%	100%	100%
Iceland	NA	NA	87%	87%	100%	100%
Norway	NA	NA	71%	71%	100%	100%
Switzerland	NA	NA	47%	54%	100%	100%

* Main items are defined in chapter 4.2

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

	ITSS				FDI flows and income				FDI stocks			
	provided cells		value		provided cells		value		provided cells		value	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
EU-28 median	95%	95%	100%	100%	90%	93%	96%	99%	90%	94%	99%	100%
Belgium	92%	95%	99%	99%	81%	79%	95%	92%	95%	85%	99%	99%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	91%	70%	83%	88%	95%	88%	89%
Denmark	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	98%	88%	98%	96%	98%	97%	99%
Germany	95%	95%	99%	99%	97%	100%	100%	100%	92%	99%	100%	100%
Estonia	94%	93%	100%	100%	89%	93%	93%	100%	88%	94%	99%	100%
Ireland	92%	92%	99%	99%	81%	80%	85%	95%	77%	74%	93%	98%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	30%	30%	81%	81%	17%	18%	68%	51%	27%	34%	68%	78%
France	100%	100%	100%	100%	53%	93%	78%	89%	72%	100%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	88%	85%	99%	98%	79%	76%	84%	89%	84%	89%	95%	98%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	98%	99%	100%	97%	99%	99%	100%
Lithuania	93%	90%	100%	100%	90%	94%	98%	100%	90%	95%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	60%	60%	99%	99%	28%	39%	74%	89%	37%	43%	93%	93%
Hungary	91%	92%	100%	100%	88%	90%	99%	100%	88%	90%	100%	100%
Malta	65%	44%	88%	62%	90%	52%	98%	98%	89%	53%	98%	98%
Netherlands	89%	85%	99%	92%	100%	99%	100%	99%	99%	96%	100%	100%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	8%	33%	43%	85%	7%	32%	55%	86%
Poland	92%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	63%	63%	100%	100%	63%	51%	51%	53%	54%	37%	70%	75%
Romania	87%	89%	100%	100%	81%	82%	92%	97%	90%	88%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	93%	99%	100%	93%	90%	100%	100%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	96%	99%	100%	100%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	86%	95%	99%	75%	85%	96%	100%
United Kingdom	35%	34%	73%	73%	76%	88%	86%	95%	77%	92%	96%	100%
Iceland	65%	62%	99%	98%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	3%	3%	43%	43%	77%	78%	96%	97%	89%	79%	98%	99%
Switzerland	50%	50%	65%	65%	12%	29%	44%	47%	18%	41%	78%	87%

* Main items are defined in chapter 4.2

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

	MONTHLY BOP average 2018M07-2019M06		QUARTERLY BOP average 2018Q3-2019Q2		QUARTERLY IIP average 2018Q3-2019Q2	
	provided cells	value	provided cells	value	provided cells	value
EU-28 median	**100%**	**100%**	**97%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Belgium	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	95%	98%	100%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	85%	98%	100%	100%
Germany	98%	96%	96%	92%	100%	100%
Estonia	100%	100%	98%	100%	99%	100%
Ireland	0%	0%	93%	92%	72%	96%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	16%	34%	9%	50%	28%	70%
France	95%	100%	93%	99%	90%	99%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	0%	0%	88%	85%	87%	98%
Latvia	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	18%	32%	39%	46%	14%	51%
Hungary	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Malta	100%	100%	62%	93%	62%	92%
Netherlands	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Austria	0%	0%	69%	95%	63%	89%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	85%	97%	61%	94%	65%	93%
Romania	95%	99%	94%	100%	99%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finland	94%	99%	97%	97%	95%	88%
Sweden	100%	100%	96%	98%	98%	100%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	43%	57%	100%	100%
Iceland	NA	NA	15%	66%	19%	82%
Norway	NA	NA	23%	51%	99%	100%
Switzerland	NA	NA	18%	43%	44%	81%

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

	ITSS				FDI flows and income				FDI stocks			
	provided cells		value		provided cells		value		provided cells		value	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
EU-28 median	**91%**	**91%**	**100%**	**100%**	**91%**	**91%**	**91%**	**98%**	**91%**	**92%**	**99%**	**100%**
Belgium	81%	80%	97%	97%	82%	77%	89%	87%	93%	87%	98%	98%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	95%	95%	100%	100%	90%	91%	75%	84%	90%	92%	89%	88%
Denmark	92%	92%	97%	97%	99%	99%	85%	92%	98%	99%	97%	99%
Germany	90%	90%	99%	99%	98%	100%	100%	100%	91%	93%	100%	100%
Estonia	91%	92%	100%	100%	91%	94%	91%	99%	90%	94%	99%	100%
Ireland	94%	94%	88%	90%	85%	84%	79%	83%	79%	77%	91%	95%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	2%	2%	41%	41%	8%	7%	60%	44%	14%	16%	66%	73%
France	47%	47%	90%	90%	41%	60%	75%	84%	61%	79%	100%	100%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cyprus	86%	85%	92%	91%	87%	80%	79%	73%	79%	73%	93%	97%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	97%	97%	98%	97%	98%	99%	100%
Lithuania	89%	89%	99%	100%	90%	91%	94%	98%	90%	92%	99%	100%
Luxembourg	35%	35%	91%	90%	17%	22%	71%	82%	29%	36%	86%	87%
Hungary	87%	88%	100%	100%	92%	91%	99%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%
Malta	69%	65%	65%	52%	83%	65%	89%	89%	80%	58%	90%	90%
Netherlands	82%	79%	95%	86%	99%	98%	100%	100%	97%	95%	100%	100%
Austria	74%	74%	98%	98%	2%	4%	24%	46%	2%	4%	34%	53%
Poland	97%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	25%	25%	72%	72%	74%	63%	42%	39%	62%	42%	66%	70%
Romania	84%	86%	100%	100%	83%	83%	90%	97%	89%	88%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	96%	97%	99%	97%	94%	99%	100%
Finland	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	99%	100%	95%	97%	99%	100%
Sweden	99%	99%	100%	100%	92%	85%	90%	96%	80%	85%	95%	99%
United Kingdom	7%	7%	36%	36%	84%	92%	84%	92%	83%	91%	95%	98%
Iceland	39%	43%	83%	84%	73%	68%	:	:	45%	33%	:	:
Norway	1%	1%	12%	12%	76%	77%	93%	95%	93%	80%	95%	97%
Switzerland	10%	10%	34%	34%	10%	21%	35%	43%	15%	30%	62%	72%

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

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

* Data are disseminated with the annual frequency

Table 10: Upwards revisions of monthly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)*	92%	83%	89%	81%	100%	89%	92%	89%	100%	100%	92%	92%	100%	86%	78%	86%	81%	83%	92%	61%	94%	100%	64%	56%	75%	75%	53%	86%	94%	94%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	81%	64%	47%	6%	100%	31%	58%	58%	31%	86%	3%	89%	14%	47%	86%	19%	53%	81%	67%	56%	94%	58%	53%	58%	19%	19%	44%	78%	69%	14%
Goods (World)	:	:	36%	47%	25%	3%	75%	78%	44%	97%	22%	86%	56%	42%	53%	19%	53%	81%	92%	78%	89%	86%	47%	67%	39%	47%	69%	92%	89%	78%
Services (Extra EU-28)	83%	58%	81%	56%	81%	97%	89%	56%	100%	97%	97%	86%	53%	56%	83%	42%	86%	86%	39%	86%	83%	81%	44%	69%	72%	50%	31%	25%	72%	81%
Services (World)	:	:	78%	75%	92%	100%	89%	86%	100%	97%	97%	97%	64%	81%	83%	58%	86%	97%	58%	3%	94%	94%	53%	67%	75%	81%	33%	33%	92%	100%
Primary income (World)	83%	89%	100%	94%	56%	97%	92%	92%	86%	92%	100%	47%	89%	86%	69%	92%	92%	78%	86%	72%	81%	53%	92%	94%	56%	53%	53%	89%		
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	69%	72%	94%	94%	100%	94%	67%	50%	53%	69%	22%	31%	69%	53%	19%	17%	72%	100%	8%	25%	83%	89%	44%	31%	50%	53%	22%	14%	39%	22%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	100%	92%	100%	94%	58%	58%	64%	61%	58%	61%	83%	67%	94%	92%	81%	100%	53%	36%	92%	86%	81%	72%	47%	64%	36%	22%	44%	28%
Capital account (World)	78%	75%	83%	50%	100%	97%	25%	28%	58%	61%	58%	64%	67%	50%	94%	92%	0%	0%	58%	75%	39%	58%	86%	39%	53%	72%	19%	33%	28%	0%

	EU-28 median		Lithuania		Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	83%	83%	3%	6%	86%	89%	31%	56%	44%	42%	94%	89%	72%	81%	97%	89%	89%	78%	94%	83%	33%	94%	67%	78%	64%	78%	64%	81%	81%	72%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	54%	58%	36%	8%	83%	94%	19%	28%	58%	75%	19%	25%	67%	100%	75%	72%	6%	42%	44%	69%	6%	86%	56%	72%	64%	89%	100%	81%	61%	53%
Goods (World)	53%	75%	47%	75%	78%	100%	3%	6%	78%	97%	19%	50%	44%	53%	78%	81%	8%	61%	86%	100%	78%	97%	17%	58%	61%	75%	100%	75%	53%	33%
Services (Extra EU-28)	74%	63%	22%	6%	69%	42%	86%	92%	22%	28%	17%	11%	61%	67%	75%	72%	47%	50%	83%	58%	92%	72%	94%	81%	92%	44%	44%	56%	67%	67%
Services (World)	86%	81%	42%	25%	89%	86%	94%	83%	72%	56%	86%	86%	64%	81%	89%	69%	75%	44%	86%	64%	58%	69%	92%	92%	94%	94%	61%	58%	89%	83%
Primary income (World)	71%	79%	69%	81%	92%	92%	53%	72%	50%	61%	94%	86%	56%	50%	78%	72%	64%	75%	64%	75%	53%	81%	72%	56%	53%	64%	58%	100%	72%	67%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	57%	51%	47%	58%	6%	28%	67%	83%	11%	14%	61%	22%	81%	81%	100%	86%	61%	50%	39%	72%	94%	97%	31%	39%	6%	25%	61%	81%	92%	31%
Secondary income (World)	65%	63%	83%	67%	31%	17%	67%	67%	11%	14%	72%	17%	92%	83%	86%	92%	72%	58%	56%	64%	67%	31%	14%	75%	50%	58%	53%	58%	64%	19%
Capital account (World)	57%	58%	97%	89%	47%	22%	36%	100%	78%	81%	64%	17%	61%	58%	53%	72%	58%	47%	47%	42%	83%	61%	11%	19%	36%	69%	33%	50%	56%	69%

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

Table 11: Upwards revisions of quarterly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities
Current account (World)	100%	92%	75%	42%	100%	100%	67%	67%	100%	100%	67%	100%	83%	83%	92%	83%	75%	75%	92%	67%	100%	92%	33%	67%	92%	92%	100%	100%	100%	83%	0%	0%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	25%	33%	50%	0%	92%	8%	42%	50%	8%	75%	0%	100%	33%	67%	75%	67%	50%	75%	100%	50%	100%	58%	92%	92%	0%	0%	67%	92%	75%	17%	0%	0%
Goods (World)	:	:	8%	17%	100%	17%	50%	58%	25%	83%	0%	83%	58%	25%	83%	75%	67%	75%	100%	100%	92%	83%	67%	92%	0%	0%	92%	100%	100%	75%	0%	0%
Services (Extra EU-28)	100%	83%	50%	25%	100%	100%	50%	33%	100%	100%	83%	92%	92%	75%	83%	67%	75%	75%	42%	100%	75%	100%	83%	92%	100%	75%	100%	100%	67%	92%	33%	67%
Services (World)	:	:	50%	33%	100%	100%	83%	42%	100%	100%	83%	92%	92%	92%	67%	67%	75%	75%	75%	0%	83%	92%	33%	83%	92%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	42%	75%
Primary income (World)	100%	92%	100%	100%	50%	92%	67%	75%	83%	100%	83%	33%	67%	100%	67%	83%	42%	75%	75%	83%	67%	67%	33%	17%	92%	92%	100%	100%	50%	83%	75%	75%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	25%	75%	83%	83%	92%	58%	50%	50%	42%	75%	25%	25%	92%	75%	50%	33%	75%	75%	0%	0%	75%	92%	100%	100%	25%	50%	33%	25%	42%	0%	92%	75%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	92%	92%	100%	75%	50%	50%	58%	75%	50%	50%	75%	67%	58%	33%	75%	75%	50%	0%	92%	83%	100%	100%	75%	92%	100%	33%	67%	33%	17%	67%
Capital account (World)	50%	58%	100%	33%	83%	58%	17%	50%	50%	58%	33%	50%	83%	33%	92%	58%	0%	0%	42%	25%	33%	33%	75%	67%	83%	67%	8%	100%	25%	0%	42%	92%
Financial account (World)	58%	67%	67%	75%	67%	25%	67%	50%	33%	8%	75%	67%	58%	67%	50%	67%	8%	25%	75%	58%	58%	42%	33%	33%	50%	58%	67%	58%	92%	75%	83%	83%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	50%	33%	83%	33%	42%	75%	75%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	67%	33%	58%	25%	67%	75%	50%	33%	8%	58%	92%	75%	67%	67%	92%	50%	92%	75%	58%
Direct investment (World)	:	:	50%	58%	67%	50%	83%	75%	25%	33%	75%	67%	67%	83%	42%	58%	0%	33%	67%	92%	50%	25%	33%	50%	83%	50%	67%	67%	67%	58%	75%	92%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	58%	42%	:	33%	:	17%	:	42%	:	33%	:	67%	:	25%	:	0%	:	67%	:	33%	:	67%	:	0%	:	50%	:	50%	:	17%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	:	:	50%	58%	50%	50%	8%	8%	67%	58%	33%	50%	67%	58%	50%	17%	0%	0%	58%	33%	42%	58%	50%	42%	17%	83%	67%	67%	33%	42%	75%	33%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	50%	42%	75%	58%	50%	58%	17%	33%	50%	58%	25%	50%	67%	50%	50%	25%	58%	42%	42%	75%	42%	58%	67%	33%	50%	33%	8%	67%	75%	50%	42%
Other investment (World)	:	:	50%	67%	58%	25%	25%	33%	33%	25%	42%	42%	33%	50%	58%	58%	25%	58%	17%	58%	83%	75%	42%	42%	75%	50%	17%	17%	92%	75%	58%	58%

	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland		EU-28 median	
	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities
Current account (World)	58%	50%	17%	42%	50%	42%	92%	83%	92%	92%	100%	100%	92%	83%	75%	50%	33%	92%	33%	58%	58%	92%	58%	100%	100%	100%	75%	58%	75%	83%	100%	92%	79%	83%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	83%	100%	0%	0%	100%	42%	33%	50%	100%	8%	17%	17%	0%	58%	50%	92%	0%	67%	75%	83%	67%	100%	67%	67%	17%	8%	8%	25%	83%	58%	33%	100%	50%	58%
Goods (World)	83%	92%	0%	0%	100%	100%	25%	25%	83%	75%	100%	83%	8%	100%	33%	92%	42%	100%	0%	25%	50%	83%	25%	67%	17%	8%	42%	67%	75%	50%	83%	92%	50%	75%
Services (Extra EU-28)	83%	67%	83%	83%	33%	33%	58%	33%	100%	92%	58%	75%	83%	100%	67%	33%	58%	83%	92%	92%	33%	25%	100%	100%	92%	100%	75%	67%	75%	75%	67%	100%	83%	83%
Services (World)	83%	67%	83%	83%	83%	75%	92%	67%	100%	100%	67%	83%	58%	67%	83%	25%	33%	100%	92%	100%	33%	58%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	50%	92%	58%	92%	67%	83%	83%
Primary income (World)	33%	50%	67%	42%	83%	75%	92%	83%	67%	50%	100%	83%	92%	75%	67%	58%	25%	50%	50%	25%	67%	83%	58%	92%	67%	75%	50%	42%	17%	92%	92%	92%	67%	75%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	50%	67%	100%	58%	8%	25%	67%	83%	67%	58%	50%	92%	83%	75%	67%	58%	92%	92%	0%	0%	75%	25%	100%	92%	33%	58%	:	:	92%	58%	67%	17%	67%	58%
Secondary income (World)	0%	42%	33%	75%	25%	25%	67%	25%	58%	33%	25%	75%	100%	92%	67%	58%	33%	67%	92%	92%	92%	92%	67%	75%	0%	33%	75%	75%	92%	100%	92%	92%	67%	67%
Capital account (World)	75%	67%	58%	92%	58%	75%	50%	17%	42%	50%	83%	100%	50%	100%	67%	25%	75%	75%	100%	100%	58%	33%	75%	17%	50%	50%	0%	67%	100%	92%	67%	58%	58%	54%
Financial account (World)	67%	67%	75%	75%	58%	83%	50%	50%	67%	58%	83%	92%	50%	50%	67%	58%	67%	50%	25%	33%	67%	75%	67%	58%	75%	75%	25%	58%	58%	58%	75%	67%	67%	58%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	50%	50%	67%	83%	75%	25%	42%	50%	33%	42%	75%	33%	67%	75%	75%	50%	83%	75%	58%	50%	83%	67%	42%	50%	67%	75%	:	:	67%	58%	57%	71%	58%	58%
Direct investment (World)	50%	58%	75%	75%	67%	83%	50%	42%	42%	42%	67%	100%	58%	67%	50%	50%	92%	58%	17%	25%	75%	58%	33%	67%	50%	67%	33%	58%	50%	58%	75%	75%	63%	58%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	67%	:	67%	:	0%	:	83%	:	58%	:	67%	:	25%	:	42%	:	83%	:	33%	:	58%	:	33%	:	58%	:	:	:	67%	:	:	:	42%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	75%	75%	50%	42%	17%	67%	75%	33%	75%	58%	83%	50%	50%	42%	42%	58%	75%	42%	33%	0%	58%	33%	83%	50%	58%	42%	33%	42%	75%	50%	8%	8%	50%	46%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	33%	42%	50%	67%	33%	42%	58%	50%	58%	58%	67%	50%	50%	33%	58%	67%	67%	42%	25%	17%	67%	67%	50%	33%	75%	67%	:	:	50%	58%	57%	57%	54%	50%
Other investment (World)	42%	50%	42%	67%	83%	42%	67%	58%	67%	58%	67%	75%	58%	42%	58%	50%	75%	58%	17%	33%	83%	75%	67%	42%	83%	58%	58%	83%	58%	67%	75%	42%	58%	54%

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

Table 12: Upwards revisions of quarterly IIP data (%)

	EU-28 median		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	83%	92%	92%	100%	100%	92%	67%	58%	17%	92%	100%	100%	67%	100%	92%	92%	17%	67%	100%	100%	100%	33%	8%	50%	58%	83%	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	100%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	71%	75%	67%	50%	67%	42%	50%	75%	33%	83%	67%	100%	50%	83%	92%	83%	67%	33%	50%	17%	83%	8%	100%	100%	17%	17%	100%	100%	75%	67%	92%	100%
Direct investment (World)	79%	88%	92%	83%	58%	92%	83%	67%	17%	92%	100%	100%	67%	100%	92%	92%	17%	67%	100%	100%	92%	42%	8%	8%	42%	42%	100%	100%	83%	67%	100%	100%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	46%	:	50%	:	58%	:	25%	:	0%	:	0%	:	83%	:	67%	:	25%	:	25%	:	100%	:	75%	:	8%	:	25%	:	42%	:	42%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	67%	63%	83%	75%	75%	42%	17%	0%	0%	100%	17%	75%	100%	75%	67%	33%	0%	8%	42%	67%	100%	42%	83%	67%	33%	100%	58%	58%	67%	100%	100%	33%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	67%	58%	100%	83%	92%	50%	33%	8%	17%	92%	58%	50%	58%	67%	92%	92%	0%	17%	67%	83%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%	100%	0%	33%	92%	75%
Other investment (World)	75%	79%	83%	83%	100%	33%	8%	8%	42%	92%	58%	33%	50%	75%	92%	92%	50%	100%	100%	58%	67%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	75%	92%	100%

	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	100%	100%	83%	100%	75%	75%	100%	100%	50%	83%	67%	92%	0%	33%	83%	92%	100%	58%	42%	75%	100%	92%	25%	100%	50%	100%	58%	83%	100%	100%	83%	83%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	75%	92%	58%	67%	25%	25%	92%	75%	25%	33%	92%	17%	100%	100%	92%	75%	100%	92%	92%	50%	58%	92%	92%	92%	8%	8%	:	:	0%	0%	0%	0%
Direct investment (World)	100%	92%	100%	100%	75%	75%	83%	100%	17%	42%	58%	75%	33%	100%	75%	75%	100%	100%	42%	75%	50%	83%	25%	100%	83%	83%	50%	58%	100%	92%	83%	83%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	67%	:	100%	:	0%	:	100%	:	75%	:	92%	:	0%	:	58%	:	100%	:	50%	:	33%	:	17%	:	0%	:	:	:	0%	:	:	:
Portfolio investment (World)	75%	100%	75%	67%	67%	58%	92%	42%	92%	58%	92%	67%	0%	50%	50%	92%	100%	58%	67%	0%	67%	50%	33%	83%	0%	83%	58%	58%	100%	92%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	58%	58%	83%	100%	33%	25%	100%	50%	83%	83%	58%	92%	50%	0%	50%	42%	100%	92%	50%	58%	67%	42%	67%	25%	0%	8%	:	:	0%	0%	:	:
Other investment (World)	75%	92%	58%	100%	92%	50%	100%	100%	83%	83%	58%	100%	50%	0%	92%	67%	100%	0%	17%	67%	75%	83%	58%	33%	67%	42%	83%	100%	0%	75%	83%	83%

Table 13: Directional reliability, monthly BOP data (%)

	EU-28* credit	EU-28* debit	Belgium credit	Belgium debit	Bulgaria credit	Bulgaria debit	Czechia credit	Czechia debit	Denmark credit	Denmark debit	Germany credit	Germany debit	Estonia credit	Estonia debit	Ireland credit	Ireland debit	Greece credit	Greece debit	Spain credit	Spain debit	France credit	France debit	Croatia credit	Croatia debit	Italy credit	Italy debit	Cyprus credit	Cyprus debit	Latvia credit	Latvia debit
Current account (World)	94%	80%	89%	83%	94%	89%	94%	86%	89%	80%	97%	91%	91%	89%	77%	86%	94%	94%	91%	89%	89%	91%	77%	54%	91%	89%	97%	97%	83%	83%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	91%	97%	74%	91%	83%	91%	100%	91%	83%	89%	94%	97%	89%	80%	91%	97%	94%	97%	91%	77%	91%	91%	71%	51%	97%	91%	60%	69%	80%	94%
Goods (World)	:	:	89%	89%	91%	97%	91%	91%	91%	91%	97%	100%	97%	86%	86%	97%	97%	94%	86%	91%	94%	97%	69%	60%	97%	83%	77%	86%	83%	89%
Services (Extra EU-28)	80%	77%	91%	77%	86%	74%	69%	80%	86%	91%	94%	91%	91%	86%	86%	83%	94%	91%	83%	71%	86%	71%	77%	71%	100%	77%	94%	100%	63%	74%
Services (World)	:	:	83%	86%	83%	86%	71%	83%	80%	89%	91%	100%	97%	89%	86%	89%	100%	89%	83%	77%	94%	97%	94%	74%	97%	89%	94%	100%	74%	83%
Primary income (World)	69%	74%	86%	80%	83%	74%	89%	83%	77%	86%	83%	97%	69%	66%	77%	80%	100%	100%	80%	77%	77%	94%	54%	66%	86%	97%	91%	100%	89%	83%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	77%	86%	77%	89%	89%	83%	86%	71%	80%	83%	86%	86%	57%	74%	80%	86%	100%	94%	86%	74%	91%	77%	37%	46%	74%	69%	89%	91%	94%	89%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	71%	86%	100%	94%	100%	97%	86%	74%	94%	86%	77%	86%	83%	89%	97%	97%	86%	91%	91%	71%	71%	51%	77%	77%	77%	91%	83%	89%
Capital account (World)	83%	80%	69%	69%	100%	91%	94%	100%	83%	80%	91%	83%	83%	89%	80%	100%	100%	100%	63%	91%	86%	83%	89%	97%	74%	74%	94%	100%	97%	100%

	EU-28 median credit	EU-28 median debit	Lithuania credit	Lithuania debit	Luxembourg credit	Luxembourg debit	Hungary credit	Hungary debit	Malta credit	Malta debit	Netherlands credit	Netherlands debit	Austria credit	Austria debit	Poland credit	Poland debit	Portugal credit	Portugal debit	Romania credit	Romania debit	Slovenia credit	Slovenia debit	Slovakia credit	Slovakia debit	Finland credit	Finland debit	Sweden credit	Sweden debit	United Kingdom credit	United Kingdom debit
Current account (World)	91%	86%	91%	86%	74%	94%	91%	89%	69%	63%	74%	49%	91%	66%	91%	83%	91%	94%	86%	83%	94%	86%	100%	94%	63%	63%	91%	89%	83%	74%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	84%	90%	100%	91%	80%	71%	77%	57%	80%	71%	89%	86%	80%	69%	74%	91%	97%	97%	83%	94%	100%	100%	74%	66%	86%	86%	86%	71%	80%	60%
Goods (World)	91%	91%	94%	94%	74%	89%	97%	89%	74%	66%	83%	91%	77%	60%	89%	94%	100%	100%	94%	100%	100%	97%	94%	94%	89%	91%	97%	94%	80%	63%
Services (Extra EU-28)	84%	77%	77%	89%	91%	91%	77%	66%	69%	60%	74%	77%	57%	54%	66%	74%	94%	94%	77%	69%	94%	94%	77%	63%	66%	77%	91%	91%	71%	91%
Services (World)	83%	87%	97%	91%	89%	94%	77%	57%	69%	46%	66%	80%	54%	51%	69%	74%	91%	94%	63%	63%	94%	94%	71%	57%	71%	77%	91%	97%	71%	100%
Primary income (World)	81%	79%	83%	71%	71%	83%	63%	83%	63%	69%	57%	51%	66%	60%	91%	74%	97%	97%	91%	60%	86%	69%	80%	69%	69%	63%	97%	86%	60%	69%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	81%	83%	66%	54%	97%	83%	37%	69%	69%	74%	86%	86%	83%	86%	49%	83%	86%	86%	74%	60%	94%	100%	63%	83%	89%	74%	71%	63%	51%	77%
Secondary income (World)	83%	86%	86%	94%	80%	89%	60%	86%	80%	71%	74%	74%	83%	83%	86%	91%	97%	91%	77%	83%	86%	94%	94%	86%	74%	83%	71%	51%	57%	54%
Capital account (World)	84%	84%	97%	100%	80%	80%	77%	77%	80%	74%	63%	69%	80%	80%	97%	54%	86%	94%	97%	69%	77%	77%	94%	86%	89%	100%	77%	89%	60%	63%

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

Table 14: Directional reliability, quarterly BOP data (%)

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities
Current account (World)	100%	100%	73%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	82%	82%	100%	91%	91%	91%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	91%	100%	100%	91%	73%	100%	91%	100%	91%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	100%	100%	91%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	82%	73%	82%	91%	82%	100%	55%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	91%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%
Goods (World)	:	:	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	91%	82%	82%	91%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	91%	82%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%
Services (Extra EU-28)	100%	91%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	100%	64%	100%	82%	73%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	91%	82%	91%	55%
Services (World)	:	:	100%	100%	91%	91%	91%	100%	100%	64%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	82%	73%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%
Primary income (World)	91%	82%	82%	82%	73%	73%	82%	100%	64%	82%	100%	91%	55%	64%	100%	82%	91%	91%	100%	82%	100%	91%	73%	91%	100%	73%	73%	82%	100%	91%	82%	73%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	100%	91%	91%	45%	91%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	55%	82%	82%	100%	91%	82%	91%	100%	82%	64%	91%	64%	73%	82%	100%	91%	73%	64%	73%	100%	100%	82%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	64%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	73%	91%	73%	100%	100%	82%	100%	91%	91%	100%	73%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	73%	91%	100%	100%	82%
Capital account (World)	82%	91%	73%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	55%	55%	100%	64%	73%	100%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	64%	100%	73%	91%	64%	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%
Financial account (World)	73%	91%	100%	100%	73%	82%	82%	100%	73%	82%	100%	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	91%	91%	64%	64%	100%	100%	100%	91%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	82%	82%	82%	91%	82%	91%	64%	64%	82%	82%	100%	91%	91%	100%	82%	100%	82%	91%	64%	100%	100%	91%	82%	45%	36%	73%	100%	100%	64%	45%		
Direct investment (World)	:	:	100%	36%	64%	82%	64%	91%	82%	64%	91%	91%	82%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	82%	73%	45%	73%	100%	91%	82%	91%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	82%	91%	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	82%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	45%	:	100%	:	:	:	91%	:	100%	:	91%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	:	:	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	91%	73%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	91%	100%	82%	64%	73%	91%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	73%	91%	100%	100%	73%	100%	100%	91%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%
Other investment (World)	:	:	91%	91%	73%	82%	91%	100%	73%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	82%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland		EU-28 median	
	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities	credit/assets	debit/liabilities
Current account (World)	91%	73%	91%	91%	100%	64%	82%	45%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	100%	91%	73%	82%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	100%	91%	91%	91%	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	91%	91%	91%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	45%	73%	73%	91%	91%	91%	82%	91%	91%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	82%	64%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	73%	80%	100%	91%	91%
Goods (World)	64%	100%	100%	100%	91%	82%	73%	100%	73%	82%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	91%	91%	91%	100%
Services (Extra EU-28)	73%	64%	91%	100%	73%	73%	55%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	73%	91%	82%	73%	91%	82%	82%	82%	100%	64%	91%	55%	60%	82%	91%	91%
Services (World)	91%	73%	100%	100%	73%	100%	73%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	100%	82%	73%	82%	82%	82%	100%	100%
Primary income (World)	64%	64%	82%	91%	73%	73%	73%	55%	100%	82%	100%	55%	100%	91%	82%	82%	55%	100%	73%	82%	100%	100%	100%	55%	82%	91%	91%	73%	91%	100%	73%	91%	82%	82%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	82%	91%	82%	100%	45%	36%	82%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	73%	82%	91%	73%	100%	91%	100%	100%	73%	100%	100%	91%	82%	91%	:	:	91%	100%	100%	80%	82%	91%
Secondary income (World)	55%	91%	73%	100%	45%	73%	73%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	45%	100%	91%	73%	91%	82%	100%	100%	55%	82%	100%	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	82%	91%	91%	100%	91%	91%
Capital account (World)	82%	91%	73%	100%	36%	73%	91%	55%	82%	100%	100%	100%	82%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	73%	100%	64%	100%	55%	55%	100%	100%	91%	100%	64%	82%	82%	95%
Financial account (World)	82%	82%	82%	82%	100%	100%	64%	73%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	82%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	82%	100%	91%	100%	91%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	82%	64%	91%	82%	73%	91%	45%	55%	91%	91%	100%	73%	91%	91%	64%	64%	73%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	73%	73%	82%	64%	:	:	73%	64%	83%	100%	82%	86%
Direct investment (World)	73%	91%	73%	73%	55%	91%	73%	64%	82%	73%	91%	91%	73%	82%	82%	82%	82%	73%	91%	73%	100%	91%	100%	91%	82%	73%	91%	100%	100%	91%	55%	73%	82%	82%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	91%	:	91%	:	100%	:	82%	:	82%	:	82%	:	100%	:	100%	:	82%	:	:	:	73%	:	:	:	100%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	82%	82%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	100%	82%	100%	82%	91%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	91%	73%	91%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	73%	91%	73%	91%	73%	100%	91%	100%	:	:	82%	91%	100%	83%	91%	100%
Other investment (World)	91%	73%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	100%	73%	91%	73%	91%	73%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	100%	:	:	82%	91%	100%	82%	100%	100%

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

Table 15: Directional reliability, quarterly IIP data (%)

	EU-28 median		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	91%	82%	82%	64%	91%	73%	82%	91%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	64%	82%	82%	100%	82%	91%	100%	91%	91%	82%	64%	82%	82%	64%	73%	100%	100%	91%	91%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	73%	73%	73%	82%	82%	82%	73%	73%	55%	55%	91%	91%	91%	73%	91%	91%	45%	73%	64%	45%	82%	82%	91%	82%	100%	55%	55%	64%	82%	91%	55%	91%
Direct investment (World)	73%	73%	73%	64%	82%	64%	73%	82%	55%	45%	100%	91%	82%	100%	64%	73%	73%	73%	91%	82%	100%	73%	73%	64%	73%	73%	73%	73%	91%	100%	91%	100%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	91%	:	100%	:	100%	:	91%	:	100%	:	100%	:	82%	:	82%	:	82%	:	100%	:	82%	:	100%	:	91%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	100%	91%	91%	73%	91%	100%	73%	91%	100%	100%	91%	73%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	100%	55%	91%	64%	82%	91%	100%	91%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	91%	91%	91%	100%	73%	73%	100%	91%	91%	100%	91%	100%	73%	73%	82%	82%	100%	91%	82%	82%	100%	100%	56%	67%	82%	73%	64%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%
Other investment (World)	91%	95%	82%	73%	73%	82%	82%	100%	82%	91%	91%	82%	91%	100%	82%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	91%	100%	64%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	91%	91%	91%	64%	91%	73%	64%	73%	100%	82%	91%	64%	82%	91%	73%	82%	100%	73%	82%	82%	100%	82%	82%	91%	82%	82%	91%	91%	100%	91%	91%	82%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	64%	55%	64%	73%	91%	91%	36%	73%	73%	64%	73%	55%	73%	91%	55%	45%	91%	55%	91%	91%	91%	55%	73%	73%	91%	91%	:	:	:	:	100%	100%
Direct investment (World)	73%	82%	64%	73%	82%	100%	55%	55%	73%	73%	45%	82%	73%	91%	73%	82%	82%	91%	73%	73%	91%	45%	91%	73%	73%	82%	82%	100%	64%	91%	100%	45%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	91%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	100%	:	91%	:	100%	:	100%	:	73%	:	100%	:								
Portfolio investment (World)	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	73%	100%	91%	91%	73%	82%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	82%	91%	91%	82%	100%	91%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	91%	82%	91%	82%	73%	73%	91%	45%	100%	91%	82%	91%	82%	100%	82%	91%	73%	82%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:	:	:	:	
Other investment (World)	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	91%	100%	82%	100%	91%	91%	100%	64%	55%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	100%	91%	55%	100%	91%	100%	91%	91%	91%

A1

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

	EU-28*		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	7%	3%	4%	2%	1%	3%	2%	5%	5%	1%	2%	27%	25%	2%	3%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	1%	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%	5%	3%	7%	6%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	7%	10%	1%	1%	11%	10%	4%	3%
Goods (World)	:	:	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	7%	3%	1%	1%	10%	7%	2%	1%
Services (Extra EU-28)	2%	3%	4%	3%	6%	10%	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	6%	10%	19%	26%	3%	5%	5%	2%	12%	4%	2%	2%	11%	13%	4%	6%
Services (World)	:	:	3%	3%	7%	8%	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%	4%	7%	6%	13%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	2%	2%	10%	9%	4%	5%
Primary income (World)	4%	5%	13%	9%	4%	35%	10%	9%	3%	4%	5%	2%	7%	8%	4%	14%	3%	8%	9%	5%	8%	8%	38%	37%	7%	6%	46%	43%	3%	15%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	3%	2%	16%	12%	5%	13%	4%	5%	6%	3%	5%	3%	13%	9%	33%	34%	2%	4%	7%	4%	11%	9%	22%	24%	5%	6%	27%	24%	7%	5%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	22%	7%	4%	3%	3%	1%	4%	5%	3%	2%	10%	6%	28%	32%	2%	1%	4%	3%	13%	8%	12%	12%	4%	8%	23%	14%	5%	2%
Capital account (World)	18%	28%	25%	13%	3%	67%	16%	36%	13%	22%	6%	5%	12%	48%	94%	100%	0%	0%	27%	40%	13%	24%	38%	43%	37%	14%	32%	100%	3%	22%

	EU-28 median		Lithuania		Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom	
	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit	credit	debit
Current account (World)	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	8%	8%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	3%	2%	1%	2%	12%	15%	6%	4%	10%	11%	3%	1%	3%	13%	5%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	2%	8%	9%	3%	3%	2%
Goods (World)	1%	1%	0%	0%	9%	6%	2%	1%	8%	8%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Services (Extra EU-28)	5%	4%	5%	5%	2%	3%	5%	4%	22%	25%	13%	14%	5%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%	5%	6%	2%	1%	12%	8%	7%	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Services (World)	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%	5%	5%	1%	1%	7%	6%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Primary income (World)	6%	8%	25%	22%	8%	7%	7%	4%	3%	3%	13%	14%	9%	7%	4%	7%	2%	3%	3%	19%	8%	11%	5%	3%	6%	14%	3%	6%	3%	4%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	10%	9%	7%	8%	4%	3%	20%	22%	87%	84%	17%	12%	19%	8%	9%	12%	5%	2%	16%	10%	4%	3%	45%	24%	16%	12%	27%	17%	8%	4%
Secondary income (World)	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	4%	20%	4%	78%	82%	12%	17%	15%	8%	3%	4%	3%	2%	6%	4%	3%	6%	5%	4%	9%	7%	17%	10%	5%	8%
Capital account (World)	19%	28%	26%	96%	20%	23%	29%	69%	39%	22%	53%	69%	47%	43%	9%	28%	8%	13%	3%	28%	14%	7%	1%	15%	19%	47%	42%	46%	18%	19%

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

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

	EU-28* c/a	EU-28* d/l	Belgium c/a	Belgium d/l	Bulgaria c/a	Bulgaria d/l	Czechia c/a	Czechia d/l	Denmark c/a	Denmark d/l	Germany c/a	Germany d/l	Estonia c/a	Estonia d/l	Ireland c/a	Ireland d/l	Greece c/a	Greece d/l	Spain c/a	Spain d/l	France c/a	France d/l	Croatia c/a	Croatia d/l	Italy c/a	Italy d/l	Cyprus c/a	Cyprus d/l	Latvia c/a	Latvia d/l	Lithuania c/a	Lithuania d/l
Current account (World)	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	18%	17%	1%	1%	4%	4%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	0%	0%	3%	5%	5%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%	1%	2%	6%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	5%	8%	0%	1%	6%	2%	2%	2%	16%	2%
Goods (World)	:	:	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%	4%	2%	1%	6%	5%
Services (Extra EU-28)	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	9%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	8%	17%	24%	1%	5%	3%	1%	5%	6%	1%	1%	12%	11%	1%	3%	3%	2%
Services (World)	:	:	1%	1%	4%	6%	1%	0%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	6%	12%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	9%	10%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Primary income (World)	3%	3%	11%	10%	3%	20%	5%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	1%	2%	2%	7%	5%	4%	3%	3%	28%	19%	5%	5%	28%	27%	2%	3%	18%	4%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	1%	1%	10%	11%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%	6%	2%	5%	4%	2%	1%	8%	5%	5%	5%	19%	13%	2%	2%	5%	8%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Secondary income (World)	:	:	15%	6%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	5%	2%	2%	6%	2%	0%	2%	2%	5%	4%	9%	6%	1%	1%	7%	3%	2%	0%	2%	3%
Capital account (World)	10%	10%	15%	7%	1%	0%	0%	7%	11%	22%	4%	5%	15%	0%	13%	23%	0%	0%	8%	8%	11%	2%	16%	22%	18%	5%	0%	100%	3%	17%	0%	90%
Financial account (World)	:		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	:		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	11%	2%
Direct investment (World)	:		0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	:		0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	1%	:	1%	:	5%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	1%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	:		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	:		1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	8%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Other investment (World)	:		1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Luxembourg c/a	Luxembourg d/l	Hungary c/a	Hungary d/l	Malta c/a	Malta d/l	Netherlands c/a	Netherlands d/l	Austria c/a	Austria d/l	Poland c/a	Poland d/l	Portugal c/a	Portugal d/l	Romania c/a	Romania d/l	Slovenia c/a	Slovenia d/l	Slovakia c/a	Slovakia d/l	Finland c/a	Finland d/l	Sweden c/a	Sweden d/l	United Kingdom c/a	United Kingdom d/l	Iceland c/a	Iceland d/l	Norway c/a	Norway d/l	Switzerland c/a	Switzerland d/l	EU-28 median c/a	EU-28 median d/l
Current account (World)	3%	3%	1%	1%	8%	8%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	9%	8%	3%	3%	8%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	10%	8%	:	:	2%	1%
Goods (World)	7%	4%	2%	1%	6%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Services (Extra EU-28)	2%	1%	3%	3%	15%	20%	6%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	5%	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	7%	3%	6%	10%	11%	:	:	2%	3%
Services (World)	1%	1%	2%	2%	5%	6%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	5%	4%	1%	2%	1%	6%	5%	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Primary income (World)	5%	4%	4%	3%	1%	1%	7%	7%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	1%	7%	0%	0%	3%	2%	3%	5%	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%	8%	2%	8%	7%	10%	4%	4%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	5%	4%	32%	7%	83%	78%	8%	6%	3%	2%	3%	4%	8%	3%	10%	6%	2%	1%	0%	0%	21%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	:	:	7%	2%	:	:	5%	3%
Secondary income (World)	3%	3%	9%	3%	93%	88%	5%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	14%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	18%	9%	1%	2%	6%	2%	5%	3%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Capital account (World)	6%	14%	28%	30%	47%	25%	43%	34%	30%	3%	1%	2%	4%	8%	1%	3%	0%	2%	8%	87%	18%	21%	10%	7%	25%	14%	:	5%	99%	18%	59%	14%	9%	8%
Financial account (World)	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	1%	5%	3%	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	8%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Direct investment (World)	1%	1%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	0%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	0%	:	1%	:	1%	:	1%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	0%	:	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%	:	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Other investment (World)	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	:	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%

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

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

	EU-28 median		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechia		Denmark		Germany		Estonia		Ireland		Greece		Spain		France		Croatia		Italy		Cyprus		Latvia		Lithuania	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	32%	30%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3%	3%	6%	1%	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%	5%	4%	1%	3%	1%	1%	23%	25%	1%	2%	38%	53%	2%	1%	8%	6%
Direct investment (World)	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	47%	5%	1%	0%	38%	36%	2%	0%	8%	5%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	:	1%	:	0%	:	3%	:	2%	:	0%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	1%	:	1%	:	33%	:	0%	:	1%	:	0%	:	1%	:
Portfolio investment (World)	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	2%	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	5%	6%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0%	:	4%	7%	16%	29%	2%	0%	0%	:
Other investment (World)	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	15%	6%	2%	1%	8%	18%	0%	0%	0%	1%

	Luxembourg		Hungary		Malta		Netherlands		Austria		Poland		Portugal		Romania		Slovenia		Slovakia		Finland		Sweden		United Kingdom		Iceland		Norway		Switzerland	
	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities	assets	liabilities
Financial account total (World)	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	3%	4%	3%	3%	33%	31%	5%	5%	3%	3%	2%	1%	12%	5%	24%	3%	2%	2%	3%	9%	2%	6%	2%	5%	0%	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:
Direct investment (World)	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%	1%	6%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%			2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	5%
Portfolio investment (Extra-EU28)	0%	:	1%	:	24%	:	1%	:	0%	:	3%	:	4%	:	0%	:	5%	:	2%	:	0%	:	3%	:	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portfolio investment (World)	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	2%	2%	1%	1%	19%	10%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	0%	4%	2%	3%	1%	18%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other investment (World)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%	1%	6%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	3%	1%

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

	EU-28*	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechia	Denmark	Germany	Estonia	Ireland	Greece	Spain	France	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Latvia
Current account (World)	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	9%	3%	3%	3%	13%	1%	5%	3%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	2%	6%	10%	2%	7%	4%	15%	21%	6%	4%	3%	22%	2%	28%	10%
Goods (World)	:	3%	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%	6%	3%	2%	2%	9%	1%	16%	3%
Services (Extra EU-28)	6%	9%	11%	7%	4%	3%	4%	21%	15%	12%	8%	32%	5%	13%	10%
Services (World)	:	4%	8%	6%	5%	2%	3%	13%	3%	9%	6%	14%	4%	9%	6%
Primary income (World)	8%	11%	69%	14%	7%	12%	9%	28%	18%	12%	10%	192%	8%	3%	26%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	4%	20%	9%	7%	11%	3%	32%	66%	6%	8%	21%	65%	12%	68%	21%
Secondary income (World)	:	14%	9%	4%	13%	4%	22%	35%	2%	9%	12%	31%	20%	30%	8%
Capital account (World)	73%	50%	30%	24%	48%	20%	68%	154%	0%	101%	55%	109%	86%	106%	15%

	EU-28 median	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom
Current account (World)	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	8%	33%	17%	12%	29%	5%	13%	13%	2%	2%	1%	11%	9%	15%	7%
Goods (World)	2%	1%	8%	2%	13%	4%	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%
Services (Extra EU-28)	9%	10%	6%	8%	8%	14%	6%	7%	7%	11%	4%	20%	16%	6%	8%
Services (World)	5%	7%	2%	3%	4%	4%	6%	5%	8%	7%	8%	4%	7%	7%	4%
Primary income (World)	12%	38%	4%	4%	4%	11%	9%	12%	12%	54%	26%	13%	20%	7%	5%
Secondary income (Extra EU-28)	18%	20%	4%	46%	24%	25%	12%	15%	23%	69%	2%	63%	44%	41%	9%
Secondary income (World)	16%	12%	9%	32%	105%	42%	10%	8%	30%	20%	12%	16%	21%	30%	16%
Capital account (World)	71%	7%	49%	139%	251%	193%	94%	11%	25%	14%	7%	45%	59%	168%	39%

* Partner Extra-EU28

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

	EU-28*	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechia	Denmark	Germany	Estonia	Ireland	Greece	Spain	France	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania
Current account (World)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	5%	2%	3%	1%	3%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	1%	6%	10%	1%	5%	4%	7%	3%	5%	1%	2%	8%	0%	9%	5%	33%
Goods (World)	:	2%	4%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	0%	6%	2%	0%
Services (Extra EU-28)	3%	7%	8%	2%	4%	2%	2%	17%	13%	9%	7%	6%	2%	14%	4%	7%
Services (World)	:	3%	5%	1%	5%	2%	2%	11%	2%	9%	5%	7%	1%	8%	3%	2%
Primary income (World)	2%	8%	45%	3%	6%	8%	8%	4%	14%	8%	3%	23%	4%	1%	7%	17%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	2%	20%	3%	2%	7%	1%	12%	17%	1%	6%	13%	31%	4%	28%	9%	0%
Secondary income (World)	:	9%	5%	1%	3%	2%	9%	18%	3%	5%	8%	18%	2%	14%	4%	8%
Capital account (World)	47%	29%	1%	8%	50%	15%	46%	74%	0%	30%	34%	54%	31%	37%	12%	1%
Financial account (World)	:	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	:	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	7%
Direct investment (World)	:	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Portfolio investment (World)	:	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	:	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Other investment (World)	:	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%

	Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland	EU-28 median
Current account (World)	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Goods (Extra EU-28)	10%	2%	14%	2%	6%	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%	7%	5%	2%	1%	9%	:	5%
Goods (World)	6%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Services (Extra EU-28)	4%	6%	5%	6%	2%	1%	4%	3%	2%	10%	5%	3%	4%	13%	16%	:	5%
Services (World)	2%	2%	3%	5%	1%	2%	7%	2%	7%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	6%	2%	3%
Primary income (World)	2%	5%	2%	2%	6%	9%	6%	18%	19%	4%	12%	5%	6%	12%	17%	6%	6%
Secondary income (Extra-EU28)	2%	43%	20%	15%	3%	14%	21%	30%	1%	0%	22%	4%	5%	:	9%	:	8%
Secondary income (World)	5%	18%	96%	13%	3%	3%	29%	6%	11%	1%	10%	3%	5%	10%	4%	3%	5%
Capital account (World)	36%	99%	194%	27%	35%	3%	14%	5%	4%	39%	71%	29%	40%	21%	41%	121%	30%
Financial account (World)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	1%	6%	2%	2%	1%	4%	1%	4%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	:	46%	:	1%
Direct investment (World)	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Portfolio investment (World)	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	:	101%	:	1%
Other investment (World)	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%

* Partner Extra EU-28

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

	EU-28 median	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechia	Denmark	Germany	Estonia	Ireland	Greece	Spain	France	Croatia	Italy	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania
Financial account total (World)	1%	1%	2%	1%	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	5%	8%	4%	10%	6%	3%	6%	3%	19%	2%	4%	11%	3%	3%	2%	13%
Direct investment (World)	3%	3%	6%	4%	8%	1%	3%	2%	8%	5%	3%	4%	2%	5%	1%	8%
Portfolio investment (World)	2%	3%	1%	3%	5%	3%	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	0%	4%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	3%	1%	8%	2%	2%	1%	3%	4%	0%	2%	1%	:	20%	49%	3%	1%
Other investment (World)	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%	5%	2%	1%	1%	5%	1%	27%	1%	2%

	Luxembourg	Hungary	Malta	Netherlands	Austria	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovenia	Slovakia	Finland	Sweden	United Kingdom	Iceland	Norway	Switzerland
Financial account total (World)	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	6%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%	2%
Direct investment (Extra-EU28)	4%	9%	75%	3%	3%	5%	11%	8%	3%	22%	8%	3%	0%	:	:	:
Direct investment (World)	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	9%	3%	2%	9%	7%	6%	2%	2%	2%	6%
Portfolio investment (World)	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%	9%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	7%	1%	0%	0%
Other investment (Extra-EU28)	7%	2%	21%	6%	1%	5%	7%	3%	38%	2%	3%	1%	0%	:	:	:
Other investment (World)	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	5%	4%	14%	2%	3%	0%	2%	5%	2%	3%

Table 22: Vintages for ITSS - Rest of the world (%)

	Year 2019/2015		Year 2019/2016		Year 2019/2017	
	Credit	**Debit**	**Credit**	**Debit**	**Credit**	**Debit**
EU-28 median	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**101%**	**101%**
Belgium	96%	97%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Bulgaria	105%	107%	105%	100%	106%	103%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
Denmark	100%	100%	101%	99%	104%	101%
Germany	101%	102%	102%	103%	103%	103%
Estonia	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%	101%
Ireland	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	115%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	103%	95%	103%	94%	104%	95%
France	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%	101%
Croatia	94%	98%	96%	100%	96%	100%
Italy	100%	102%	101%	101%	100%	101%
Cyprus	113%	109%	115%	113%	118%	115%
Latvia	100%	102%	100%	101%	100%	102%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Luxembourg	101%	100%	102%	100%	101%	101%
Hungary	100%	101%	99%	103%	100%	101%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Netherlands	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	105%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	99%	100%	99%	101%	102%	100%
Romania	103%	105%	105%	107%	105%	109%
Slovenia	100%	107%	100%	108%	100%	111%
Slovakia	100%	101%	100%	101%	101%	101%
Finland	94%	96%	95%	96%	97%	98%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	103%
United Kingdom	105%	108%	105%	107%	105%	110%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Norway	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Switzerland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%

Table 23: Vintages for ITSS – Extra-EU-28 (%)

	Year 2019/2015		Year 2019/2016		Year 2019/2017	
	Credit	**Debit**	**Credit**	**Debit**	**Credit**	**Debit**
EU-28	**102%**	**102%**	**101%**	**102%**	**102%**	**108%**
EU-28 median	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**102%**
Belgium	97%	101%	95%	100%	98%	104%
Bulgaria	102%	116%	106%	100%	102%	98%
Czechia	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%
Denmark	100%	100%	103%	100%	98%	101%
Germany	101%	102%	102%	102%	103%	103%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%
Ireland	100%	100%	100%	100%	103%	125%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Spain	98%	108%	98%	108%	99%	111%
France	100%	100%	99%	99%	98%	103%
Croatia	96%	93%	97%	99%	98%	101%
Italy	99%	100%	99%	99%	99%	101%
Cyprus	114%	116%	122%	123%	126%	113%
Latvia	100%	106%	100%	103%	100%	106%
Lithuania	101%	100%	99%	100%	99%	100%
Luxembourg	102%	100%	104%	99%	104%	100%
Hungary	101%	100%	98%	102%	99%	100%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Netherlands	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	105%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Portugal	98%	103%	101%	105%	105%	104%
Romania	102%	113%	107%	113%	106%	109%
Slovenia	101%	103%	100%	103%	99%	103%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Finland	92%	91%	93%	90%	93%	92%
Sweden	100%	100%	100%	100%	104%	109%
United Kingdom	108%	108%	102%	112%	108%	112%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Norway	100%	100%	100%	100%	108%	102%
Switzerland	89%	74%	90%	76%	90%	81%

Table 24: Vintages for FDI flows and FDI positions for years 2019/2015, 2019/2016 and 2019/2017
- Rest of the World (%)

	FDI flows						FDI positions					
	Year 2019/2015		Year 2019/2016		Year 2019/2017		Year 2019/2015		Year 2019/2016		Year 2019/2017	
	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI
EU-28 median	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	104%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	102%
Belgium	100%	100%	173%	116%	138%	-89%	100%	100%	101%	104%	105%	103%
Bulgaria	95%	83%	95%	92%	98%	117%	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	103%
Czechia	100%	100%	222%	145%	466%	128%	100%	100%	108%	104%	121%	104%
Denmark	91%	64%	101%	103%	109%	107%	99%	100%	99%	103%	100%	100%
Germany	101%	134%	129%	102%	114%	111%	100%	100%	101%	103%	102%	101%
Estonia	100%	100%	90%	97%	117%	112%	99%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%
Ireland	100%	100%	100%	100%	5%	-4217%	100%	100%	100%	100%	115%	119%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	29%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	104%	103%
Spain	104%	72%	101%	114%	131%	185%	105%	104%	105%	107%	106%	111%
France	100%	100%	102%	66%	71%	60%	100%	100%	100%	99%	101%	94%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	97%	100%	91%	128%	95%	109%	97%	100%	97%	102%	98%	101%
Cyprus	234%	321%	152%	142%	751%	220%	205%	193%	200%	188%	204%	188%
Latvia	100%	104%	99%	148%	94%	91%	101%	100%	102%	101%	101%	100%
Lithuania	435%	121%	48%	165%	206%	157%	135%	108%	132%	109%	117%	110%
Luxembourg	96%	93%	71%	80%	-172%	-76%	100%	100%	101%	101%	107%	108%
Hungary	100%	99%	100%	101%	15%	321%	100%	101%	100%	101%	100%	101%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	108%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Netherlands	162%	190%	91%	163%	43%	28%	103%	103%	104%	106%	101%	102%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	57%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	101%
Portugal	94%	110%	37%	81%	38%	98%	114%	116%	114%	116%	115%	115%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	107%	115%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%	102%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	378%	176%	100%	100%	100%	100%	135%	107%
Finland	97%	142%	91%	93%	221%	-402%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	102%
Sweden	91%	122%	81%	161%	85%	77%	96%	102%	95%	105%	100%	104%
United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	100%	110%	152%	100%	100%	100%	100%	109%	112%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:
Norway	100%	100%	:	:	:	:	100%	100%	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	101%	94%	138%	146%	-86%	275%	101%	100%	106%	104%	114%	117%

Table 25: Vintages for FDI flows and FDI positions for years 2019/2015, 2019/2016 and 2019/2017 – Extra-EU-28 (%)

	FDI flows						FDI positions					
	Year 2019/2015		Year 2019/2016		Year 2019/2017		Year 2019/2015		Year 2019/2016		Year 2019/2017	
	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI	Net outward FDI	Net inward FDI
EU-28	105%	104%	87%	104%	79%	140%	103%	104%	104%	105%	104%	106%
EU-28 median	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	104%	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	102%
Belgium	100%	100%	99%	103%	215%	141%	100%	100%	-8200%	109%	133%	111%
Bulgaria	94%	97%	75%	118%	98%	63%	99%	100%	99%	100%	99%	99%
Czechia	100%	100%	-16%	377%	-183%	275%	100%	100%	111%	109%	156%	103%
Denmark	90%	47%	101%	98%	171%	110%	98%	102%	97%	104%	98%	103%
Germany	104%	42%	144%	115%	134%	139%	100%	100%	101%	105%	106%	101%
Estonia	100%	100%	97%	162%	121%	112%	100%	100%	97%	100%	98%	101%
Ireland	100%	100%	100%	100%	384%	72%	100%	100%	100%	100%	114%	102%
Greece	100%	100%	100%	100%	44%	102%	100%	100%	100%	100%	105%	101%
Spain	100%	60%	100%	94%	155%	596%	101%	95%	104%	96%	105%	104%
France	100%	100%	97%	-99%	23%	29%	100%	100%	101%	101%	102%	95%
Croatia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Italy	96%	100%	92%	100%	96%	100%	95%	100%	96%	100%	96%	95%
Cyprus	223%	1332%	251%	736%	-1333%	119%	200%	321%	197%	319%	205%	244%
Latvia	100%	100%	101%	111%	86%	314%	101%	99%	104%	100%	103%	93%
Lithuania	-346%	109%	94%	67%	136%	92%	108%	115%	95%	109%	111%	110%
Luxembourg	102%	83%	55%	93%	89%	-446%	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	111%
Hungary	100%	99%	100%	100%	111%	105%	100%	99%	100%	99%	100%	98%
Malta	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	104%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	101%
Netherlands	104%	136%	93%	129%	53%	-84%	104%	105%	104%	109%	101%	101%
Austria	100%	100%	100%	100%	-90%	50%	100%	100%	99%	100%	98%	98%
Poland	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	119%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%
Portugal	237%	82%	90%	64%	453%	108%	140%	124%	142%	130%	144%	125%
Romania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Slovenia	100%	100%	100%	100%	305%	109%	100%	100%	100%	100%	102%	104%
Slovakia	100%	100%	100%	100%	77%	-15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	109%	94%
Finland	139%	90%	100%	97%	89%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	105%	126%
Sweden	100%	82%	163%	125%	82%	108%	101%	104%	101%	112%	99%	105%
United Kingdom	100%	100%	100%	100%	139%	130%	100%	100%	100%	100%	110%	121%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:	100%	100%	100%	100%	:	:
Norway	100%	100%	:	:	:	:	100%	100%	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	109%	71%	126%	102%	166%	56%	100%	100%	106%	102%	108%	97%

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

| | EXTRA-EU28 | | | | | | REST OF THE WORLD | | | | | |
| | CREDIT | | | DEBIT | | | CREDIT | | | DEBIT | | |
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%						
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	-13%	-17%	-1%	-13%	-13%	-1%	-14%	-14%	-1%	-16%	-16%	-1%
Netherlands	21%	29%	23%	19%	23%	25%	17%	21%	21%	18%	23%	24%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	7%	5%	5%	12%	8%	7%	5%	5%	2%	7%	8%	6%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iceland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Norway	0%	8%	17%	0%	3%	-55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Switzerland	-12%	15%	:	-34%	8%	:	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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

	EXTRA-EU28						REST OF THE WORLD					
	ASSETS			LIABILITIES			ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	5%	4%	-58%	1%	7%	-15%						
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	0%	0%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	72%	-14%	0%	-49%	-122%	0%	-558%	219%	0%	79%	74%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	-1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	-2%	0%	0%	-16%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	-27%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	-42%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	-1%	0%	1%	-260%	0%	-6%	-11%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	-8%	0%	0%	7%	0%	-6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	-47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Sweden	0%	18%	28%	-32%	-3%	-40%	86%	6%	-74%	13%	6%	514%
United Kingdom	45%	8%	80%	1%	19%	60%	60%	7%	72%	-10%	18%	71%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0%	0%	:	0%	0%
Norway	63%	-1175%	75%	915%	-165%	-53%	162%	285%	52%	-1%	1735%	-221%
Switzerland	11%	88%	:	41%	95%	:	24%	108%	-25%	26%	47%	12%

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

| | EXTRA-EU28 | | | | | | REST OF THE WORLD | | | | | |
| | CREDIT | | | DEBIT | | | CREDIT | | | DEBIT | | |
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
EU-28	**-1%**	**-1%**	**-1%**	**0%**	**-1%**	**-1%**						
EU-28 median	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	:	2%	0%	-1%	21%	0%	:	643%	0%	91%	89%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	-3%	-2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	-2936%	0%	0%	-4%	0%	0%	-479%	0%	0%	-4%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	127%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	0%	12%	14%	0%	-1%	13%	1%	6%	13%	3%	3%	13%
United Kingdom	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	-47%	-35%	-4%	-31%	-181%	-293%	-9%	-9%	20%	2%	-26%	-21%
Switzerland	4%	18%	:	2%	16%	:	3%	12%	24%	0%	13%	39%

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

	EXTRA-EU28				REST OF THE WORLD			
	GOODS		SERVICES		GOODS		SERVICES	
	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT
	AVERAGE 2018Q3-2019Q2							
EU-28	0%	-1%	-1%	-1%				
EU-28 median	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	6%	2%	4%	5%	1%	1%	4%	5%
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	0%	-9%	-7%	-21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	-3%	2%	5%	11%	-2%	0%	3%	8%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

	PRIMARY INCOME		SECONDARY INCOME			
	REST OF THE WORLD		EXTRA-EU28		REST OF THE WORLD	
	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT
	AVERAGE 2018Q3-2019Q2					
EU-28*	**-1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**-1%**		
EU-28 median	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Belgium	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgaria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Czechia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Denmark	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estonia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	-3%	2%	-52%	-30%	6%	6%
Greece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%
Italy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Latvia	0%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%
Lithuania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hungary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Malta	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Netherlands	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Austria	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Romania	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovenia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Slovakia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Finland	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Sweden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	-3%	-3%	-10%	1%	-12%	1%
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:

* Counterpart area Extra-EU28

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

	Direct investment		Portfolio investment		Other investment	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
EU-28 median	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Belgium	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bulgaria	95	100	99	100	99	99
Czechia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Denmark	100	94	100	100	97	100
Germany	100	100	100	100	100	100
Estonia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Greece	100	100	100	100	100	100
Spain	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	100	100	100	100	100	100
Croatia	93	97	100	100	100	100
Italy	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cyprus	100	100	100	100	100	100
Latvia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lithuania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Luxembourg	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hungary	100	100	100	100	100	100
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	100	100	100	100	100	100
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	100	100	100	100	100	100
Romania	100	100	100	100	100	100
Slovenia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Slovakia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Finland	99	99	99	98	100	97
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

	2014Q3-2017Q2	2015Q3-2018Q2	2016Q3-2019Q2
75%	4,9%	4,3%	4,0%
median	3,2%	3,1%	2,7%
25%	1,8%	2,1%	2,0%
EU-28	8,5%	8,6%	7,6%
Belgium	1,9%	1,6%	1,7%
Bulgaria	5,0%	4,7%	5,0%
Czechia	1,7%	1,7%	1,4%
Denmark	8,8%	6,1%	5,2%
Germany	2,8%	1,9%	2,1%
Estonia	1,2%	1,3%	1,5%
Ireland	6,0%	6,5%	6,4%
Greece	3,5%	3,2%	2,6%
Spain	2,2%	2,3%	2,3%
France	3,4%	3,2%	3,3%
Croatia	8,5%	8,2%	8,0%
Italy	4,6%	4,3%	2,7%
Cyprus	4,9%	4,4%	3,9%
Latvia	1,3%	2,1%	2,7%
Lithuania	3,9%	3,0%	2,2%
Luxembourg	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Hungary	2,3%	2,4%	2,5%
Malta	5,0%	3,8%	4,0%
Netherlands	1,4%	0,8%	0,7%
Austria	3,6%	3,6%	3,1%
Poland	2,9%	2,7%	2,1%
Portugal	1,4%	1,2%	1,1%
Romania	3,1%	2,4%	2,9%
Slovenia	1,7%	2,1%	1,8%
Slovakia	3,2%	3,2%	2,7%
Finland	8,6%	10,6%	13,6%
Sweden	14,9%	14,6%	14,3%
United Kingdom	3,1%	3,7%	4,3%
Iceland	9,7%	8,3%	8,6%
Norway	13,1%	13,5%	10,0%
Switzerland	6,1%	7,7%	9,1%

A1

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

	2014Q3-2017Q2	2015Q3-2018Q2	2016Q3-2019Q2
75%	0,6%	0,6%	0,2%
median	-0,3%	-0,5%	-0,3%
25%	-1,6%	-1,1%	-1,2%
EU-28	**1,1%**	**1,6%**	**1,7%**
Belgium	-0,3%	-0,5%	-0,6%
Bulgaria	2,0%	3,1%	2,7%
Czechia	1,1%	0,8%	0,5%
Denmark	-6,3%	-4,5%	-4,2%
Germany	-1,0%	-0,7%	-0,5%
Estonia	0,3%	0,0%	-0,3%
Ireland	-3,0%	-1,0%	-0,3%
Greece	0,0%	0,7%	0,9%
Spain	-0,7%	-0,5%	-0,3%
France	1,5%	0,6%	0,1%
Croatia	-2,3%	-0,9%	-0,5%
Italy	0,5%	0,6%	0,2%
Cyprus	3,0%	2,1%	1,9%
Latvia	1,5%	1,1%	1,1%
Lithuania	-3,0%	-1,5%	-1,1%
Luxembourg	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Hungary	-1,3%	-1,3%	-1,4%
Malta	-5,5%	-2,2%	-1,6%
Netherlands	1,2%	0,7%	0,4%
Austria	-1,3%	-0,5%	0,0%
Poland	-2,7%	-2,5%	-2,1%
Portugal	-0,1%	-0,1%	0,0%
Romania	-0,7%	-0,1%	0,3%
Slovenia	-0,3%	-0,5%	-0,6%
Slovakia	-1,2%	-1,4%	-1,4%
Finland	0,9%	-0,5%	-2,1%
Sweden	-2,2%	-4,6%	-5,4%
United Kingdom	0,6%	-0,3%	-0,2%
Iceland	-2,2%	-0,2%	0,6%
Norway	-6,5%	-4,3%	-2,1%
Switzerland	-2,8%	-1,4%	-0,8%

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

	2014Q3-2017Q2	2015Q3-2018Q2	2016Q3-2019Q2
75%	**0,5%**	**0,5%**	**0,5%**
median	**0,2%**	**0,2%**	**0,2%**
25%	**0,1%**	**0,1%**	**0,1%**
Belgium	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Bulgaria	0,7%	0,7%	0,8%
Czechia	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%
Denmark	0,4%	0,3%	0,3%
Germany	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Estonia	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Ireland	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Greece	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%
Spain	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
France	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Croatia	1,1%	1,2%	1,3%
Italy	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Cyprus	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Latvia	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%
Lithuania	0,8%	0,6%	0,5%
Luxembourg	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Hungary	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Malta	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Netherlands	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Austria	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
Poland	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%
Portugal	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Romania	0,6%	0,5%	0,6%
Slovenia	0,3%	0,4%	0,3%
Slovakia	0,8%	0,7%	0,6%
Finland	0,3%	0,4%	0,5%
Sweden	0,7%	0,6%	0,6%
United Kingdom	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Iceland	0,5%	0,7%	0,8%
Norway	0,5%	0,5%	0,4%
Switzerland	0,2%	0,3%	0,3%

Table 35: BOP (merchandise trade on BOP basis/ITGS directional reliability, 2016Q3-2019Q2 (%)

	Exports/Goods Credits		Imports/Goods Debits	
	Extra-EU28	Rest of the World	Extra-EU28	Rest of the World
EU-28	58%	:	100%	:
EU-28 median	92%	96%	92%	96%
Belgium	67%	92%	75%	100%
Bulgaria	100%	100%	100%	100%
Czechia	100%	100%	92%	100%
Denmark	75%	67%	67%	92%
Germany	83%	100%	100%	100%
Estonia	92%	92%	83%	75%
Ireland	42%	58%	75%	100%
Greece	100%	100%	83%	92%
Spain	100%	92%	92%	83%
France	100%	100%	83%	100%
Croatia	67%	92%	100%	92%
Italy	100%	100%	92%	100%
Cyprus	92%	92%	92%	100%
Latvia	100%	100%	92%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%
Luxembourg	67%	83%	100%	100%
Hungary	83%	100%	75%	75%
Malta	75%	75%	42%	58%
Netherlands	83%	92%	83%	92%
Austria	92%	75%	58%	92%
Poland	100%	83%	100%	92%
Portugal	100%	100%	100%	100%
Romania	67%	100%	100%	83%
Slovenia	92%	100%	75%	100%
Slovakia	100%	100%	92%	100%
Finland	83%	83%	100%	92%
Sweden	100%	100%	75%	92%
United Kingdom	83%	67%	58%	83%
Iceland	100%	100%	100%	100%
Norway	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	75%	83%	75%	50%

Table 36: Inconsistencies between BOP and sector accounts, 2016Q3-2019Q2 (%)

	Goods	Services	Compensation of employees	Investment income	Secondary income
EU-28	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**
EU-28 median	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**	**0,0%**
Belgium	-0,1%	-0,3%	0,0%	-0,1%	9,9%
Bulgaria	-0,1%	-0,7%	0,0%	10,5%	20,8%
Czechia	0,1%	-0,1%	-0,6%	-2,1%	-11,2%
Denmark	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Germany	0,0%	-0,1%	15,6%	0,0%	2,3%
Estonia	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%
Ireland	0,0%	0,0%	-0,1%	-28,3%	0,6%
Greece	-6,2%	22,7%	89,7%	2,7%	-2,3%
Spain	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
France	0,9%	11,7%	2,3%	3,9%	8,9%
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Cyprus	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Latvia	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Lithuania	0,0%	0,0%	-0,6%	0,0%	0,1%
Luxembourg	-1,4%	-12,3%	0,0%	-11,5%	-0,3%
Hungary	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	-3,6%
Malta	-2,3%	0,7%	1,1%	0,0%	:
Netherlands	0,0%	0,3%	0,0%	0,0%	-0,7%
Austria	0,1%	-0,1%	0,0%	-0,3%	0,0%
Poland	0,4%	-0,2%	0,5%	5,2%	-8,9%
Portugal	0,0%	1,4%	6,9%	2,9%	-0,2%
Romania	0,0%	0,9%	-65,6%	-2,6%	-4,1%
Slovenia	0,0%	0,2%	0,1%	-0,6%	1,9%
Slovakia	0,2%	-1,0%	-19,1%	-2,4%	-44,6%
Finland	0,0%	0,0%	-0,2%	-0,5%	19,4%
Sweden	0,9%	-1,9%	-2,3%	-1,6%	0,7%
United Kingdom	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Iceland	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%
Norway	-1,7%	2,7%	-11,4%	7,2%	6,3%
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:

Table 37: Relative asymmetries in trade in services, 2018 (%)

	Total services	Transport	Travel	Financial services	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	Other business services
EU-28 median	**9%**	**15%**	**9%**	**30%**	**22%**	**13%**
Belgium	11%	21%	8%	16%	24%	15%
Bulgaria	10%	21%	13%	59%	26%	21%
Czechia	8%	15%	12%	30%	14%	11%
Denmark	13%	20%	10%	55%	16%	4%
Germany	9%	14%	4%	28%	11%	13%
Estonia	11%	9%	8%	35%	25%	18%
Ireland	5%	26%	19%	23%	40%	17%
Greece	2%	20%	2%	56%	21%	10%
Spain	8%	24%	12%	30%	19%	10%
France	10%	14%	6%	31%	10%	17%
Croatia	7%	47%	7%	31%	27%	5%
Italy	4%	13%	8%	13%	12%	13%
Cyprus	4%	7%	14%	45%	50%	76%
Latvia	12%	15%	17%	37%	31%	1%
Lithuania	7%	18%	18%	37%	22%	15%
Luxembourg	20%	35%	4%	33%	25%	28%
Hungary	9%	14%	22%	10%	33%	16%
Malta	28%	47%	7%	72%	55%	32%
Netherlands	7%	12%	11%	28%	19%	17%
Austria	15%	28%	8%	13%	24%	18%
Poland	6%	3%	9%	20%	20%	11%
Portugal	12%	22%	18%	30%	15%	3%
Romania	10%	9%	5%	31%	30%	12%
Slovenia	8%	3%	17%	10%	12%	12%
Slovakia	8%	15%	12%	23%	5%	12%
Finland	5%	4%	2%	47%	19%	1%
Sweden	5%	10%	24%	27%	17%	3%
United Kingdom	21%	12%	3%	33%	41%	25%
Iceland	15%	24%	25%	57%	16%	48%
Norway	7%	25%	5%	52%	15%	9%
Switzerland	31%	38%	12%	42%	12%	41%

Annex 2: List of abbreviations

Abbreviations

BOP	Balance of payments
MBOP	Monthly BOP
QBOP	Quarterly BOP
IIP	International investment position
ITSS	International trade in services statistics
FDI	Foreign direct investment
ITGS	International trade in goods statistics
BPM6	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition
EU-28	European Union of 28 Member States
EU	European Union
EFTA	European Free Trade Association