National Accounts Sector Review in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Final Report
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFM	Commodity Flow Model
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
COPNI	Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions
CPA	Classification of Products by Activity
DWH	Data Warehouse
ESA	European System of National and Regional Accounts
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GGFCE	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GVA	Gross Value Added
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HHFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
IC	Intermediate Consumption
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IPI	Industrial Production Index
IT	Information Technology
I/O	Input-Output
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NBRM	National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia
NOE	Non-Observed Economy
SSO	(Republic of Macedonia) State Statistical Office
SUT	Supply Use Tables

1 MAIN FINDINGS

1.1 Human resources

Staff are motivated and knowledgeable. While improved IT tools will make processing and data validation more efficient, it is clear there are insufficient staff resources to meet the requirements of ESA2010 and the Transmission Programme.

1.2 Data sources

Official **data sources** are largely based on the system of financial statements from the Central Register. While this is a relatively complete source of data, there is a concern that the statements are not well completed by respondents and the definitions are not in line with national accounts standards.

Quarterly data sources are less complete. Production data would be improved by using the quarterly turnover data from the "Quarterly Value Added and Investment Survey", rather than relying on quarterly information on quantities. It is also recommended that the Quarterly Survey is simplified, so that smaller companies are only asked about turnover to try and improve response rates, timeliness and simplify grossing. As response rates improve, it is recommended that the GFCF data which is collected in the quarterly survey replace existing estimates. This source will also allow an asset breakdown of GFCF and the presentation of inventories.

The SSO have introduced a new **process table system for recording all the adjustments** that are made in the compilation process – from adjustments to source data, adjustments to move the data onto an ESA2010 basis (methodological adjustments), exhaustiveness adjustments and finally adjustments made during the balancing process. This is a very comprehensive approach to recording the annual adjustments that are made to each GDP component during the compilation process and should be included in the updated Inventory that will be produced during IPA2012. This should also be made available to other users.

The SSO have made a study of **exhaustiveness** using the Eurostat tabular framework which has resulted in a number of new adjustments to the estimates. These are being prepared for release with the September 2014 National Accounts release. As there is a large unofficial economy in the Republic of Macedonia the exhaustiveness estimates should be regularly reviewed.

SSO now compile **Supply Use Tables** (in current price terms) on an annual basis. The SUT framework is used to quality assure and balance the GDP dataset. Balancing adjustments are fed back into the national accounts component data. The differences between theoretical and real VAT are relatively small, could be an indication that both outputs, value added and expenditure are underestimated. This may require further investigation (see also exhaustiveness point).

1.3 Data monitoring and dissemination

Revisions are not routinely monitored. They should be collected and assessed in a systematic way.

The SSO **disseminates** much less information than they currently compile. This may imply a concern about the quality of the outputs. However, there have also been a number of recent improvements to the data that have yet to be disseminated. SSO plan to disseminate the new data in September 2014 and should take this opportunity to release more information to users via the website (including institutional sector accounts).

2 ADMINISTRATION/ORGANISATION

The SSO has responsibility for compiling National Accounts in the Republic of Macedonia. Verka Panova is head of the National Accounts Sector and was our lead contact for the Sector Review.

The SSO carries out its tasks according to the Law on State Statistics which was adopted by the Parliament of Macedonia in 1997 and amended in 2007, 2011, 2013 and 2014[1].

Broad coordination of its activities is provided by the Five Year Statistical Programme, the latest of which is for the period 2013–2017[2]. This includes a detailed description of all the surveys undertaken in the Republic of Macedonia, covering all the work that is being undertaken to meet the requirements of the *acquis*.

The Strategic Plan 2014 – 2016 of the SSO[3] has as its first strategic priority, "the harmonisation of statistics in accordance with the EU standards". To meet this objective, the Republic of Macedonia has launched the "Special National Programmes for Adoption of the Acquis", supported by Working Groups for all main areas (Chapter 18 covers statistics). Each objective has a detailed plan setting out the steps needed to comply with European requirements. Priority setting is undertaken by the Working Group.

The National Accounts Sector consists of four separate departments:

- Production method and sector accounts (annual GDP, sector accounts, exhaustiveness by production method; 6 staff);
- Quarterly and annual GDP at constant prices (quarterly current and constant price GDP by production method; constant price calculation of GDP by expenditure method; 5 staff);
- Expenditure method (quarterly and annual GDP by expenditure method at current prices, supply and use tables; 5 staff);
- Structural Business Statistics and Regional accounts (3 staff).

The SSO also works closely with both the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (NBRM) as the main data providers for government, external sector and financial sector data (compilation of financial sector accounts is a joint SSO/NBRM competency). The SSO has signed either Memorandums of Understanding or Agreements for Cooperation with 25 data providers, including the NBRM and the MoF.

[1] http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=1
[2] http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=8
[3] http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=6

3 DATA DISSEMINATION

Quarterly and annual GDP data, together with regional accounts are published on the Economy and Finance tab of the SSO website[4]. Excel files of data are also released for all main publications. According to the self-assessment questionnaire, "the SSO is free from political interference in developing; producing and disseminating national accounts statistics."

The independence of the SSO as coordinator of the national statistical system is specified in the Statistical Law. The content and timing of national accounts statistical press releases are defined in the Five-Year Work Programme, the Annual Work Programme, and are published in the Advance Release Calendar[5].

National accounts data are released and updated according to the following cycle:

- **Quarterly GDP** at *t+75 days*.

The latest data was released on 14 June for 2014 Quarter 1[6].

- **First annual estimates** are published following *release of the Quarter 4 data at end-March*.
- Preliminary annual estimates of GDP are released at *t+9 months*.

Preliminary data for 2012 were released on 30.9.13[7],

- **"Final" annual estimates** are published at *t+17 months*.

Data for 2011 were released on 8.5.2013[8]. This includes notes on sources and methods used to compile the accounts.+

- **Supply-Use Tables** are published at *t+30 months*.

Data for 2011 were released on 30.5.2014[9].

- **Symmetric Input-Output Tables** are published on a *5-yearly* cycle at around *t+35 months*.

The last data for 2010 were published in November 2013[10].

Quarterly GDP is published according to the production and expenditure approaches in current prices, previous years' prices, constant (2005) prices and in volume terms with the following breakdowns:

- GDP(P) – 8 industries at the section level (A+B, C+D+E, F, G, H, I, J+K+O, L+M+N,).

[4] http://www.stat.gov.mk/OblastOpsto_en.aspx?id=7
[5] http://www.stat.gov.mk/Kalendar_nov_en.aspx
[6] http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie_en.aspx?rbrtxt=31
[7] http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie_en.aspx?rbrtxt=32
[8] http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziPoslednaPublikacija_en.aspx?id=44
[9] http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziPoslednaPublikacija_en.aspx?id=45
[10] http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziPoslednaPublikacija_en.aspx?id=64

- GDP(E) – HHFCE (including NPISH), General Government Final Consumption, Gross Capital Formation[11], exports of goods and services, imports of goods and services.

"Final" annual data include gross output, intermediate consumption and gross value added at Section and Division level, together with GDP by institutional sector.

For **GDP(E)**, the following annual breakdowns data are available:

- a COICOP breakdown of HHFCE is presented;
- GGFCE by a 4-function breakdown and subsector;
- GFCF by a 6-product breakdown;
- changes in inventories;
- exports and imports of goods and services.

Data on volume indices and implied deflators are also presented.

Separately, annual exhaustiveness adjustments at section level are presented according to the Eurostat tabular approach (N1-N7). Supply and Use and derived tables are published with a 34 activity and product breakdown.

While the SSO publishes explanations for major revisions, including the major update introduced in 2010, which included the allocation of financial services indirectly measured (FISIM)[12], in meetings with key users in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the European Commission, it was clear there was a general concern about the size and frequency of revisions to GDP. While revisions are inevitable as more complete annual sources replace quarterly estimates and the SSO introduces methodological improvements, it was not possible to analyse the size of revisions as they are not monitored by the SSO.

It is therefore recommended that revisions are monitored in a systematic way. This will help both users and the SSO understand the sources and size of revisions.

Data are currently compiled according to ESA95 methodology, although the SSO is in the process of updating to ESA2010. Surveys are implemented now to collect data on the new basis and first data on an ESA2010 basis are due to be published in September 2014.

Both the production and expenditure measures of GDP approach are compiled using separate data sources. Calculation of GDP by the income measure is also carried out, but uses the same data sources as the production approach. A separate income measure of GDP is not currently disseminated. SUT balancing in current prices is now undertaken annually (from 2005) using an excel spreadsheet system developed by the Czech Statistical Office as part of the recent Twinning project. The final SUT is finalised and published around 30 months after the end of the year to which they refer. SUTs are compiled and balanced on the level of 60 NACE divisions of activities and 185 CPA product groups. Adjustments are made on both production and expenditure sides.

In addition:

- Symmetric product by product input-output tables are also compiled on a 5-yearly basis.

[11] Discrepancies between the GDP(P) and GDP(E) after balancing are included in changes in inventories and included indistinguishably in Gross Capital Formation.

[12] http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie_en.aspx?rbrtxt=89

- Integrated Economic Accounts for production accounts and generation of income are prepared but not yet disseminated.
- Quarterly GDP estimation started in 2000.
- From 2008, data time series for regional value added have been prepared.

For annual GDP in current and constant prices, first results are prepared at T+9 months. The regular annual publication is prepared in March of the following year (T+15 months). The differences between the first results shown in the press release and the data in the regular publication are high at around 2.5% of the nominal values on average. This was said to be largely because of the more comprehensive annual resources that rely on the Central Register returns.

Classifications

Although the SSO has implemented NACE Rev.2 (first results on the new classification will be presented in September 2014), data are currently presented on a NACE Rev.1 classification of activities. Data are presented according to 9 institutional sectors; HHFCE is compiled at 4-digit COICOP, but published at the 2-digit level. COFOG and COPNI classifications have been adopted as standards and the CPA classification is used for the calculation of gross fixed capital formation.

4 SOURCES AND METHODS USED

4.1 GDP – production measure

The main data source is the system of annual financial statements, as collected in the *Central Register*, an institution separate from the SSO.

The statistical business register is maintained by the SSO and based on the *Central Register*. The *Central Register* is thought to be comprehensive and is said to include all businesses, legal units and small-unincorporated enterprises engaged in market activities, (excluding unincorporated units with turnover of less than 400 Euro per annum and with less than two employees). Companies are required to submit annual returns to the *Central Register*, including turnover and a detailed breakdown of expenditure, that allows value added to be derived on a company by company basis.

This main data source covers all sectors of the economy and is available within five months after the end of the calendar year. The main concern of users is that while coverage may be good, reported data is not in line with national accounts standards or is poorly reported.

The SSO undertake a number of checks on the data before it is used in national accounts compilation:

- Compare current year's return with previous year's for the biggest companies.
- Check any reported information from the biggest company websites.
- 4-digit NACE aggregate revenue, expenditure and numbers of employees are also checked against previous years totals, with any big differences analysed.
- Check that sum of components adds to reported totals.
- Check across different SSO surveys that the same data are reported to different surveys.

The calculation of the value added by the production approach is performed as a residual between gross output and intermediate consumption (IC). In accordance with ESA standards, valuation of output is at basic prices and IC at purchasers' prices.

The estimates are to a large extent based on direct estimation on complete data sources, although there is a general concern about the quality of those sources. Some indirect estimation takes place for some activities of unincorporated enterprises (agriculture, construction, hotels and restaurants). In addition, a number of exhaustiveness adjustments are made. In 2011, these accounted for 18.8% of total GVA mainly in construction, retail and wholesale and manufacturing activity.

Household sector production is based on a mixture of reported data to the Central Register (from sole traders), data on very small-scale unincorporated household (market) enterprises obtained from the Public Revenue Office and exhaustiveness estimates. Adjustments are made to account for own-account production in the agricultural sector based on data from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) (amounts obtained from HBS consumption for own final use by products are used). Also, there is the estimation of construction of dwellings produced by households based on data from the Department of Construction of the SSO.

Around 90% of housing is owner-occupied. Estimates of Imputed rent will be updated to the user cost method in September 2014. The new method will increase the proportion of imputed rent from around 6% to 9% of GDP.

Accrual based accounting is applied, except for (some) budget statistics and tax data.

4.2 GDP – expenditure measure

Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HHFCE)

Household consumption is based on the continuous Household Budget Survey. Quarterly results from the HBS are available at t+60 days (not published), annual results at t+180 days (published). A major problem is that there are no updated population Census results to use to gross the results from the HBS as the Census planned for 2012 was cancelled.

Household consumption is based on the continuous Household Budget Survey. Quarterly results from the HBS are available at t+60 days (not published), annual results at t+180 days (published). A major problem is that there are no updated population Census results to use to gross the results from the HBS as the Census planned for 2012 was cancelled.

Administrative data from companies that provide services to households replace HBS estimates for electricity, post, telecom, gambling and insurance, as these data are considered more complete. Retail trade data are used to check aggregate HHFCE, although this can only be done at an aggregate level due to the lack of product detail. Work is ongoing to improve areas of HBS where there are high standard errors and to gather expert opinion on where HBS underestimate the true level of consumption.

HBS estimates of tobacco consumption are replaced with the SSO estimates based on Ministry of Health data on.

$$\text{number of smokers} \times \text{average consumption} \times \text{price},$$

wages and salaries in kind also are estimated. Additional adjustments are made for prostitution and narcotics consumption based on average costs multiplied by estimates of numbers of drug users and sex workers. Data for number of drug addicts and sex workers are taken from Ministry of Interior and a Non-profit institution - HOPS -Options for health life.

These new adjustments will be released for the first time in September 2014.

Government consumption (GGFCE)

For government final consumption, data on public finance come from the MoF based on quarterly fiscal data. One key challenge is the division between market and non-market government bodies for the calculation of General Government aggregates (Transmission Programme Table 2).

The SSO is responsible for all classification decisions, but will often need to rely on information provided by the MoF to understand the exact nature of government involvement of market bodies. The SSO plans to compile and transmit this Table 2 in September 2015, so additional training and support from Eurostat would be helpful in the next 12 months.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and depreciation

GFCF is based on a comprehensive SSO survey to around 3200 companies (smaller companies data are based on financial statements). A new survey is being introduced which also collects the GFCF breakdowns required for ESA2010. Response rates of the survey are said to be around 80%. SSO have concerns about the quality of reported data, especially on the new ESA 2010 categories. Therefore the reported data are not yet being used. Commodity Flow Model (CFM) and SUT are used to validate the results.

A new PIM model has been introduced as part of the Twinning Project and is now being used to estimate capital consumption. Inventories are collected in the annual and quarterly Economic Survey but adjusted during the balancing process.

Trade in Goods and services

Trade data are sourced from the NBRM Balance of Payments. Trade in goods are based on External Trade statistics, with imports adjusted from c.i.f. to f.o.b. valuation. No particular problems were identified with trade in goods data, although it was unclear how goods for processing flows would be identified from the existing external trade statistics sources. The NBRM published Balance of Payments data according to the 6th Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6) on 30 of June 2014. This included estimates of goods for processing and methodological notes on the main changes to the accounts.

Trade in services data are not thought to be of good quality as they are s sourced from the NBRM International Transactions Reporting System (ITRS), with the likelihood that many trade in services transactions will bypass the official banking system and therefore not be picked up in the ITRS system.

SSO separately collect information on travel services via a border survey of foreign visitors.

4.3 GDP – income measure

The income approach is not being implemented independently by SSO but is closely connected with the production approach calculations, as both are based on the same data sources. Operating surplus and mixed income are balancing items. A new PIM has been introduced which should improve the estimation of consumption of fixed capital.

4.4 GDP – Non-observed economy (NOE)

The SSO has made a study of **exhaustiveness** using the Eurostat tabular framework which has resulted in a number of new adjustments to the estimates. These are being prepared for release along with the September 2014 National Accounts release.

An analysis of input-output (I/O) ratios (in current prices) is undertaken each year. When there are large deviations from the I/O ratios of preceding years, the existing exhaustiveness adjustments are reviewed. Exhaustiveness adjustments are published in Tables T.E01.1 and T.E01.2 in the annual GDP publication [13]. The data for 2011 are reproduced in Annex 4.

The overall adjustment made for exhaustiveness is 18.8% of the current price GVA (15.2% of current price GDP) in 2011. This is at the higher end of adjustments made by countries using the Tabular Approach[14]

[13] See http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziPoslednaPublikacija_en.aspx?id=44

[14] See http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/ACS/AGEIS2013/ageis2013-eurostat-tabular-framework-eca_en.pdf

The Tabular Approach includes the following categories:

N1 - underground producers deliberately not registering;

N2 - illegal producers deliberately not registering;

N3 - producers not required to register;

N4 - legal person, but not surveyed;

N5 - registered entrepreneurs not surveyed;

N6 - producers deliberately misreporting;

N7 - other statistical deficiencies.

The largest adjustments are made for N6 (58.2% of the total), N7 (17.2%) and N3 (14.7%). By activity, the largest adjustments are made to manufacturing, construction, retail and wholesale trade and (perhaps surprisingly) public administration. This appears to be a comprehensive and thorough approach to estimate exhaustiveness on an ongoing basis.

4.5 Supply Use Compilation

The SSO compiles Supply Use Tables (SUT) in current price terms on an annual basis. The dataset is available around 30 months after the reference year which is in line with Transmission Table requirements. Data sources are the same as for production and expenditure approaches of GDP (as described above).

The SUT framework has been developed in the SSO from 2004. UT compilation is now based on an excel model developed by the Czech Statistical Office and has the potential to also compile SUT in volume terms. Intermediate consumption breakdowns are based on the Central Register returns and data from the statistical surveys on mining and quarrying, economic accounts for agriculture, statistical surveys on transport, constructing and catering trade. The RAS is used to balance, after the main balancing adjustments have been made. The SUT framework is used to provide quality assurance and to balance the GDP dataset with balancing adjustments fed back into the national accounts component data

Expertise in the SSO is developing and the key person responsibility for the SUT has an excellent understanding of the quality of the data sources in use and the SUT balancing structure. The next challenge will be to spread SUT expertise to a wider group of experts in the National Accounts department.

The SSO transmitted to Eurostat in a regular base the tables 15 and 16 for the years 2005-2011 and table 17 for the years 2005 and 2010.

The SSO plans to make first transmissions of data according to ESA 2010 to the following timetable:

Table 15 – Supply table at basic prices incl. transformation into purchasers' prices – annual in 2017.

Table 16 – Use table at purchasers' prices – annual in 2017

Table 17 – Symmetric input-output table in basic prices in 2017.

The differences between theoretical VAT and actual collected (or real) VAT are relatively small. This could suggest that tax collection is very efficient in the Republic of Macedonia, or it

could imply that output, value added and expenditure are underestimated. It might be assumed that a substantial NOE-estimate for output of VAT-related products generates a theoretical VAT that should be substantially higher than the actual collected VAT. The NOE-estimate for this output should in principle also be reflected in the final consumption expenditure and GFCF of households (dwellings) and general government. This may require further investigation (see also exhaustiveness point).

The compilation framework has been developed in Excel and is rather complex and error sensitive. It consists of a large number of related files that have to be processed, which is at the moment done by one very experienced person. The complexity might be a severe danger for the continuity of the compilation of SUT. In time, it is recommended that the SSO move compilation onto a database system, to avoid potential errors from the overwriting of formulae etc., and to train additional high quality staff for the compilation of the SUT.

4.6 Quarterly GDP

Quarterly GDP is published according to the production and expenditure approaches in current prices, previous years' prices, constant (2005) prices and in volume terms with the following breakdowns:

GDP(P) – 8 industries at the section level (A+B, C+D+E, F, G, H, I, J+K+O, L+M+N,).

GDP(E) – HHFCE (including NPISH), General Government Final Consumption, Gross Capital Formation[15], exports of goods and services, imports of goods and services.

The production approach is based on a system of output volume indicators and corresponding price indices at the A60 level. Annual I/O ratios are used for the calculations of intermediate consumption. Since separate indicators for intermediate consumption are not available on a quarterly basis, the method is one of single extrapolation of total output. Sources include the Industrial Production Index (IPI), and volume indices derived from deflated turnover and employment numbers for services. The IPI is based on a monthly survey of 500 enterprises accounting for 80% of value added in production industries. It is currently based on a fixed (2005) base, although the SSO are planning to move to annual chain linking. The survey collects quantities rather than turnover. The SSO were advised that using turnover from the quarterly survey would be a better approach. NA inflates the IPI results with PPIs to get current price estimates of production.

For the expenditure side a mix of quarterly source data and extrapolations are used, with constant price estimates mainly obtained by deflation, as for annual estimates. Inventories are used as the quarterly balancing item and combined with GFCF when presenting results. The Quarterly Survey of Value Added and Investment data is not currently used (apart from some activities such as telecommunication services) due to the SSO's concerns about data quality.

The quarterly statistical discrepancy between the production and the expenditure side is not separately published, but is added to the expenditure side as part of the changes in inventories, since the production side is considered more reliable.

Constant price data are chain linked every 5 years, with data currently based on 2005 prices.

Quarters are benchmarked to annuals using the Denton bench function.

[15] Discrepancies between the GDP(P) and GDP(E) after balancing are included in changes in inventories and included indistinguishably in Gross Capital Formation.

One of the main problems is agriculture (10% of the economy) where there are no quarterly data or indicators. The SSO currently use data from monthly surveys of purchases and sales of agricultural products to derive a quarterly breakdown of the annual forecast.

Data are heavily revised, although no revision tables are available.

4.7 Institutional sector accounts

Compilation of institutional sector accounts is a joint SSO/NBRM competency. NBRM have the responsibility for the financial accounts and balance sheets, while the SSO have responsibility for compiling the line instruments (including current and capital accounts). This decision follows the main sources of data, but will require very close cooperation between the two institutions to ensure that the resulting statistics are coherent. At the moment, there are big mismatches between information from the Central Register and Money and Banking statistics sources for financial transactions. Balance sheets are not currently compiled.

Annual sector accounts will be published for the first time in September 2014 for periods until the end of 2012. The initial release will be treated as experimental, with first transmission of Table 8 Non-financial accounts by sector planned for 2015 by ESA 2010 and first transmission of Table 6 – Financial accounts by sector and Table 7 Balance sheets by sector planned for 2017. First transmission of quarterly Non-financial accounts by sector is planned for 2020.

4.8 Regional Accounts

Regional accounts were not reviewed during the mission. However, regional accounts data have been progressed under the IPA2011 project, with the SSO planning the first transmission of Table 10 – Annual data by industry and by region, NUTS II in September 2014. The transmission of Household accounts by region, NUTS II is planned for 2015 and the transmission of annual NUTS III Tables by industry and by region is planned for 2017.

4.9 Government Accounts

Government accounts are under development. The SSO is working towards the following timetable for first transmission of data:

Table 11 - General government expenditure by function in 2017,

Table 27 - Financial accounts of general government - quarterly, in 2015,

Table 28 - Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly, in 2015

The SSO is likely to need additional support in development of these accounts and Excessive Deficit Procedure notification tables.

5 ESA2010 IMPLEMENTATION AND THE TRANSMISSION PROGRAMME

The SSO updated the inventory of available data on the ESA2010 Transmission Programme at the end-of 2013. This is reproduced in Annex 5. Key points:

- Table 1 will be delivered at by end of September, including new ESA2010 data.
- SUT data is available at t+30 months.
- Seasonally adjusted data is now compiled, but won't be sent to ESTAT until 2018, when there is sufficient time series of quarterly data.

The SSO have also produced a detailed road map setting out which ESA2010 changes will be implemented in September 2014 and which will require further work, or are not relevant for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This is reproduced in Annex 6. Key points:

- The SSO plans to implement all major changes that impact the production boundary for inclusion in the September 2014 dataset.
- The SSO plans to also implement the new rules for distinguishing between government and non-government bodies.
- Further work will be needed to implement a number of other ESA2010 changes.

6 BUSINESS PROCESS

The compilation of National Accounts is undertaken by a team of 21 persons with an average working experience of 14.5 years and average age of 44.5 years. All staff are well educated with a good level of IT skills.

While improved IT tools will make processing and data validation more efficient, it is clear that the staff resources to meet the requirements of ESA2010 and the Transmission Programme are insufficient. An extra 5 staff should be recruited in the next 12 months. The SSO recognises that further support is needed to implement ESA 2010, including FISIM calculation, PIM calculation, SUT tables, flash estimation and obligations for EDP reporting.

Currently, national accounts are compiled using a combination of SAS and Excel systems, with SUT production being undertaken in Excel spreadsheets. All staff have a good understanding of the spreadsheets, but efficiency would be improved if SUT systems were moved from excel to a database based system.

The SSO are implementing a data warehouse project (DWH) that will eventually hold all source data and be used to process national accounts and other economic statistics. The planning phase of the DWH project should reflect the national accounts requirement to systematise SUT production using database rather than excel production systems.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS TO SSO

This section presents summary recommendations, together with the detailed recommendations from the main body of the report.

7.1 Summary recommendations

Increase staffing to meet the Transmission Programme requirements. It is recommended that at least two extra members of staff are recruited to support SUT production and integration of the results into the sector accounts. In addition, additional staff will be needed in order to compile and disseminate annual and quarterly Institutional Sector Accounts. It is the view of the mission that another 5 staff members are needed to understand and compile the different sector data into institutional sector accounts and meet the requirements of the Transmission Programme. At least one member of staff should be assigned to support the Head of National Accounts, so that knowledge is not concentrated in only one key expert.

Update the GNI Inventory to reflect latest sources and methods, including improvements that have been made under IPA2009 and IPA2011. Summary process tables should be included (with a clarification) showing the adjustments made to each component of GDP (P) and GDP (E) in both value terms and as a percentage of the component series.

Complete process tables, so that annual adjustments for each sector GDP(P) activity and GDP(E) component can be presented. This will require the NBRM to document the adjustments that are made for the financial sector.

Present summary of exhaustiveness adjustments made for inclusion in the updated Inventory. An article setting out the sources and methods regarding the adjustments should be released alongside the September 2014 release of data.

Start to **monitor revisions** using Dutch revisions table approach for each GDP(P) industry/activity and GDP(E) component. If possible, back data should be generated by reviewing previous GDP publications.

Quarterly GDP(P) would be better based on deflated turnover data, rather than extrapolated quantity indicators.

Systems are based on excel spreadsheets. The staff has a good understanding of the spreadsheets, but efficiency would be improved if systems were moved from excel to a database based system. Implementation of database systems will support data transmission in SDMX format. This would be a big project and the SSO would need support to meet this recommendation.

7.2 Detailed recommendations – GDP

Production measure

Data are largely based on administrative data. The main concern of users is that while coverage may be good, reported data is not in line with national accounts standards or is poorly reported. The SSO perform a number of checks on the data and should continue to keep the returns from the largest companies under review.

Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HHFCE)

Household consumption estimates are based on the continuous Household Budget Survey (HBS). A major difficulty is that there are no updated population Census results to use to gross the results from the HBS as the Census planned for 2012 was cancelled. While population numbers are projected form the previous Census undertaken in 2002, the undertaking of a new Census should be seen as a priority.

Trade in goods and services

No particular problems were identified with trade in goods data, although goods for processing flows are considered a less than ideal source of information for manufacturing services under the requirements of ESA2010. SSO should consider if there are any alternative sources for both inward and outward processing activity.

Trade in services data are not thought to be of good quality as they are based on the NBRM International Transactions Reporting System (ITRS), with the likelihood that many trade in services transactions will bypass the official banking system and therefore not be picked up. There are no easy solutions to this problem as there is not an annual business survey in which total trade in services data can be collected and cross-checked against ITRS reported figures. SSO and NBRM should continue working together to improve the coverage of trade in business services, estimating transactions that by-pass the banking system.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GFCF is based on a comprehensive SSO survey to around 3200 companies. Response rates are high, but the data are not being used as SSO have concerns about the quality of reported data. SSO should work with key reporting companies to resolve the issues with reported data so that it can be used directly in the GDP compilation.

Supply-Use compilation

The differences between theoretical VAT and actual collected (or real) VAT are relatively small, which could imply that output, value added and expenditure are underestimated, especially given the size of the Non-Observed Economy (NOE). This requires further investigation.

The compilation framework has been developed in Excel and is rather complex and error sensitive. It consists of a large number of related files that have to be processed, which is at the moment done by one very experienced person. In time, it is recommended that the SSO move compilation onto a database system, to avoid potential errors from the overwriting of formulae etc., and to train additional high quality staff for the compilation of the SUT.

Quarterly GDP

Quarterly data sources are less complete. Production data would be improved by using the quarterly turnover data from the "Quarterly Value Added and Investment Survey", rather than relying on quarterly information on quantities. It is also recommended that the Quarterly Survey is simplified, so that smaller companies are only asked about turnover to try and improve response rates, timeliness and simplify grossing. As response rates improve, it is recommended that the GFCF data which is collected in the quarterly survey replace existing estimates. This source will also allow an asset breakdown of GFCF and the presentation of inventories.

There are currently no quarterly data or indicators for agriculture (10% of the economy). The SSO currently use data from monthly surveys of purchases and sales of agricultural products to derive a quarterly breakdown of the annual forecast.

Dissemination

The SSO currently **disseminates** much less information than they currently compile, perhaps implying a concern about the quality of the outputs. SSO should consider releasing more data from September 2014 as it has introduced a number of improvements to data sources from that time.

Revisions

There is a general concern about the size and frequency of revisions to GDP. While revisions are inevitable as more complete annual sources replace quarterly estimates and the SSO introduces methodological improvements, it was not possible to analyse the size of revisions as they are not monitored by the SSO. It is therefore recommended that revisions are monitored in a systematic way using the Dutch approach. This will help both users and the SSO understand the sources and size of revisions in the future.

8 ANNEXES

8.1 Annex 1: Agenda

Agenda		
Day 1:		
09:30 – 10:00	Welcome and introductory meeting with the top management of the Institute of Statistics of Macedonia	Assessment Team Top Management of the State Statistical Office Head of National Accounts
10:00 – 11:00	Organisation and timetable for sector review	Assessment Team Head of National Accounts
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break	
11:15 – 12:30	Meeting with key stakeholders – Ministry of Finance and Central Bank.	Assessment Team Head of National Accounts
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 – 15:30	GDP production approach	Assessment Team Department for calculation of GDP by production method and integrated economic accounts
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee Break	
15:45 – 17:00	GDP production approach	Assessment Team Department for calculation of GDP by production method and integrated economic accounts
Day 2:		
09:00 – 10:15	GDP expenditure approach	Assessment Team Department for calculation of GDP by expenditure method.
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 12:00	GDP expenditure approach	Assessment Team Department for calculation of GDP by expenditure method.
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 – 14:30	SUT compilation	Assessment Team SUT compilation team
14:30 – 14:45	Coffee Break	
14:45 – 16:00	Quarterly GDP.	Assessment Team Department for quarterly calculations
16.00 – 17.00	GDP in volume terms. Prices (PPIs and CPIs).	Assessment Team Department for prices (PPIs and CPIs)

Agenda		
Day3:		
09:00 – 10:15	Business register and introduction to sources.	Assessment Team Department for statistical business register and economic classification. Department for industry, construction statistics, and business tendencies.
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:15 – 11:30	Sector Accounts compilation.	Assessment Team SSO team responsible for compiling institutional sector accounts.
11:30 – 12:30	ESA2010 implementation and plans to meet the Transmission Programme requirements.	Assessment Team SSO team responsible for ESA2010 implementation and meeting Transmission Programme requirements (including regional accounts).
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30 – 14:30	Meeting with resident Twinning Adviser	Assessment Team. Resident Twinning Adviser
15:00 – 17:00	Meeting with EU Delegation. Report drafting	Assessment Team (Location of meeting to be agreed with EU Delegation).
Day 4:		
09:00 – 10:30	Discussion of findings with national accounts team	Assessment Team National accounts departments.
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 12:30	Wrap up meeting with top management	Assessment Team Head of National Accounts Top Management of the State Statistical Office

8.2 Annex 2: List of attendees

SSO:

Verka Grozdanovska-Panova (Head of the National Accounts)

Mirjana Bosnjak (business statistics, agriculture and environmental statistics)

Violeta Krsteva (social statistics)

Helena Papazoska (IT sector)

Blagoja Naumchevski (National Accounts)

Violeta Chadikovska

Lence Nedanoska

Matilda Sretenovska

Emilija Bilbilovska

Natasa Naumovska

Biljana Manasijevic (adviser for calculation of individual consumption)

Lidija Gjorgierska (Head of department for GDP calculation by expenditure method)

Boban Ilievski (Adviser for calculation of GFCF and CFC)

Lidia Kralevska (SUT)

Lefterija Kalevska (head of the price department)

Snezana Georgievska (Quarterly National Accounts)

Liejana Vlajik (Statistical Business Register)

Srchokova Suzana (External Trade)

Stase Nolen (Head of department of Living Standard)

Trajche Dragomanov (Quarterly National Accounts)

Goce Dimitrovski (Quarterly National Accounts)

Irena Mladenova Zdraveska

GOPA-experts:

Simon Humphries (simonhumphries@talktalk.net)

Bastiaan de Vet (bastiaan.de.vet@gmail.com)

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Nada Ciriviri (cirivirin@nbrm.mk)

MoF:

Sanja Manasijevic Manceva (Sanja.Manasijevic@finance.gov.mk)

Aferdita Redzepi (Aferdita.Redzepi@finance.gov.mk)

Biljana Minoska (biljanas.janevska@finance.gov.mk)

EU Twinning Project MK/09/IB/ST/01:

Ms. Badeva Rajna

Mr. Bernd Richter

EU Twinning Project Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Finance for Macro-economic Analysis and Policy Formulation

Päivi Valkama (paivi.valkama@outlook.com)

8.3 Annex 3: Exhaustiveness adjustments 2011

Корекција на бруто-додадената вредност по типови							Вкупно НОЕ[1] корекции			Коригирана бруто-додадена вредност со вклучена НОЕ	Institutional Sector / NKD Section
H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	апсолутен податок	% од бруто-додадената вредност	% од бруто-домашниот производ		
Summary of GVA adjustments by types							Total NOE[1] adjustments			Adjusted GVA including NOE	
N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7	Absolute data	% of GVA	% of GDP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	a
-	-	-	-	-	38 058	-	38 058	10.2	8.3	235 647	Non-financial corporations
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 401	Financial corporations
-	-	-	-	-	-	12 043	12 043	3.2	2.6	64 536	General government
4 200	-	10 320	-	2 792	2 805	-	20 118	5.4	4.4	60 069	Households
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 453	NPISH
235	-	12	-	-	367	-	613	0.2	0.1	43 895	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
0	-	-	-	-	478	-	478	0.1	0.1	6 915	Mining and quarrying
671	-	382	-	-	8 881	-	9 934	2.7	2.2	61 918	Manufacturing
0	-	-	-	-	640	-	640	0.2	0.1	13 744	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
0	-	-	-	-	- 32	-	- 32	0.0	0.0	4 471	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
39	-	6 802	-	-	6 507	-	13 347	3.6	2.9	29 924	Construction
331	-	1 508	-	-	16 967	-	18 805	5.0	4.1	61 908	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
1 491	-	11	-	-	818	-	2 319	0.6	0.5	15 873	Transport and storage
489	-	278	-	-	1 582	88	2 438	0.7	0.5	5 535	Accommodation and food service activities
14	-	9	-	-	2 145	415	2 583	0.7	0.6	18 990	Information and communication
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 401	Financial and insurance activities
1	-	-	-	-	55	-	56	0.0	0.0	1 923	Real estate activities
256	-	9	-	-	1 557	268	2 090	0.6	0.5	10 657	Professional, scientific and technical activiti
58	-	3	-	-	31	50	142	0.0	0.0	4 441	Administrative and support service activities
-	-	-	-	-	- 1	6 116	6 115	1.6	1.3	36 201	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
28	-	-	-	-	31	1 617	1 676	0.4	0.4	15 396	Education
85	-	-	-	-	61	3 157	3 303	0.9	0.7	16 058	Human health and social work activities
72	-	43	-	2 792	513	332	3 752	1.0	0.8	9 715	Arts, entertainment and recreation
432	-	886	-	-	263	-	1 581	0.4	0.3	3 764	Other service activities
-	-	378	-	-	-	-	378	0.1	0.1	378	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
4 200	-	**10 320**	-	**2 792**	**40 863**	**12 043**	**70 218**	**18.8**	**15.2**	**373 106**	**TOTAL**
6.0	-	**14.7**	-	**4.0**	**58.2**	**17.2**	**100.0**	-	-		**% of total adjustment**

8.4 Annex 4: Inventory of available data on the ESA2010 Transmission Programme

Question 1 – table 1

Table No	Subject of the tables	Deadline t + months	Period covered	First transmission in
1Q	Main aggregates – quarterly	2	"1995Q1 onwards"*	Sept/2014
1A	Main aggregates – annual	2/9	1995 onwards	Sept/2014

*Approximately

Please specify in the table below in detail what variables/details/reference periods you **will not be able to transmit** from September 2014 onwards. You are also requested to mention the year where the concerning variables/details/reference periods are expected to become available.

Table (1A/1Q)	Code and variable	Detailed description	Reference periods to be transmitted later	First transmission in
1A, 1Q	All variables	All data in previous year's prices and chain linked volumes	1995(q1)*-1999(q4)	2016
1A	All variables	All data at current prices	1995*-1999	2016
1Q	EMP – 16b) Employment in resident production units; ESE – 16c) Self employed; EEM – 16d) Employees; D.1 – 17 Compensation of employees working in resident production units and compensation of resident employees; D.11- 17a) Wages and salaries; D.12 – 17b) Employers' social contributions	A*10 NACE breakdown	1995q1*-2016q4	2017
1A	EMP – 16b) Employment in resident production units; ESE – 16c) Self employed; EEM – 16d) Employees; D.1 – 17 Compensation of employees working in resident production units and compensation of resident employees; D.11- 17a) Wages and	A*10 NACE breakdown	1995*-1999	2015

Table (1A/1Q)	Code and variable	Detailed description	Reference periods to be transmitted later	First transmission in
	salaries; D.12 – 17b) Employers' social contributions			
1Q	All variables	All seasonally adjusted data	1995q1*-2017q4	2018
1A, 1Q	P.51g – 9a) Gross fixed capital formation	AN_F6 asset breakdown	1995(q1) *-1999(q4)	2018

*) Approximately

Question 2 - tables 2, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16

Question 2a. Please add in the final column in the table below in what year you expect to be able to transmit the major parts (bulk of variables/details/reference periods) of tables 2, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16

Table No	Subject of the tables	Deadline t + months	Period covered	First transmission in
2	Main aggregates of general government - annual	3/9	1995 onwards	2015
6	Financial accounts by sector (transactions) – annual	9	2013 onwards	2017
8	Non-financial accounts by sector – annual	9	1995 onwards	2015
10	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS II – annual	12/24	2000 onwards	2014
15	Supply table at basic prices incl. transformation into purchasers' prices – annual	36	2010 onwards	2017
16	Use table at purchasers' prices – annual	36	2010 onwards	2017

Question 2b. Please, specify below for each of the tables 2, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16 what are the most important variables/details/reference periods you still miss at the time of the first transmission (as indicated in question 2a). Probably you have to use several rows for each table. Also add in the last column the year where the concerning variables/details/reference periods are expected to become available.

Table (2, 6, 8, 10, 15,16)	Code and variable	Detailed description	Reference periods to be transmitted later	First transmission in
2	All transactions	All sectors and sub-sectors	1995*-2007	2016
2	D.8 Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements	All sectors and sub-sectors	1995*-2017	2018
2	D.995 Capital transfers from general government to relevant sectors representing taxes and social contributions assessed to be collected	All sectors and sub-sectors	1995*-2017	2018
2	PTC Total payable tax credits	All sectors and sub-sectors	1995*-2017	2018
6	All transactions	All sectors and sub-sectors	2013	2017
8	All variables	All sectors and sub-sectors	1995*-2007	2016
8	All variables, first and second digit level	Sector S.11 Non-financial corporations, sector S.12 Financial corporations, sector S14+S15 Households + NPISH	1995*-2016	2017

*) Approximately

Question 3 - tables 3, 5, 7, 801, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29

Question 3a. Please add in the final column in the table below in what year you expect to be able the major parts (bulk of variables/details/reference periods) of tables 3, 5, 7, 801, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29

Table No	Subject of the tables	Deadline t + months (days where specified)	Period covered	First transmission in
3	Tables by industry – annual	9/21	1995 onwards	2016
5	Household final consumption expenditure by purpose – annual	9	1995 onwards	2016

Table No	Subject of the tables	Deadline t + months (days where specified)	Period covered	First transmission in
7	Balance sheets for financial assets and liabilities – annual	9	2013 onwards	2017
801	Non-financial accounts by sector – quarterly	85 days	1999Q1 onwards	2020
9	Detailed tax and social contribution receipts by type of tax and social contribution and receiving sub-sector including the list of taxes and social contributions according to national classification – annual	9	1995 onwards	2016
11	General government expenditure by function – annual	12	1995 onwards	2018
12	Tables by industry and by region, NUTS III – annual	24	2000 onwards	2017
13	Household accounts by region, NUTS II – annual	24	2000 onwards	2015
17	Symmetric input-output table in basic prices	36	2010 onwards	2017
20	Cross classification of fixed assets by industry and by asset – annual	24	2000 onwards	2018
22	Cross classification of gross fixed capital formation by industry and by asset – annual	24	1995 onwards	2018
26	Balance sheets for non-financial assets – annual	24	1995 onwards	2018
27	Financial accounts of general government – quarterly	85 days	2013 onwards	2017
28	Government debt (Maastricht debt) for general government – quarterly	3	"2010"Q1 onwards	2015
29	Accrued-to-date pension entitlements in social insurance – three yearly	24	2013 onwards	2017

8.5 Annex 5: ESA2010 implementation road map (overview)

Category	Issue nr	Issue Description	Implement yes/no	If no, why not 1 = not relevant 2 = impact likely to be negligible 3= relevant but no plans yet 4=currently under study, relevance not yet certain
I.	Units			
	1)	Ancillary activities, 25, *	no	3
	2)	Artificial subsidiaries, 25		
	3)	Unincorporated branch of a non-resident unit, 25		
	4)	Residence of multi-territory enterprises, 25	no	3
	5)	Special purpose entities (SPE) , 25, *	no	3
	6)	Holding company, 25, *	no	1
	7)	Head office, 25	no	1
	8)	Subsectoring for non-profit institutions, 25		
	9)	Definition of financial services enlarged, 25		
	10)	Sub-sectoring of the financial corporation sector, 25, *	yes	
II.	Production boundary			
	11)	R&D, 9 A, *	yes	
	12)	FISIM, 52 C	yes	
	13)	Central Bank, 6 C	yes	
	14)	Non-life insurance, 5 A, *	yes	
	15)	Reinsurance, 5 A, *	no	1
	16)	Output for own final use, 16 D, *	yes	

Category	Issue nr	Issue Description	Implement yes/no	If no, why not 1 = not relevant 2 = impact likely to be negligible 3= relevant but no plans yet 4=currently under study, relevance not yet certain
III.	Non-Financial Assets			
	17)	Change of economic ownership, 38 D		
	18)	Asset boundary extended to include R&D, 9 A	yes	
	19)	Revised classification of assets, 27 D	no	3
	20)	Weapons systems, 19 A, *	yes	
	21)	Databases, 12 A	yes	
	22)	Originals and copies, 11 B	yes	
	23)	Capital services, 15 B		
	24)	Costs of ownership transfer, 14 A, *	yes	
	25)	Mineral exploration and evaluation, 17 D		
	26)	Land improvements, 20 D, *	yes	
	27)	Goodwill and marketing assets, 22 D	no	3
	28)	Water resources, 31 B		
	29)	Consumption of fixed capital evaluation at constant-quality, 23 D	no	4
	30)	Cultivated biological resources, 26 D		
	31)	Intellectual property products, 13 D	no	3
	32)	Resource lease for natural resources, 21 B		

Category	Issue nr	Issue Description	Implement yes/no	If no, why not 1 = not relevant 2 = impact likely to be negligible 3= relevant but no plans yet 4=currently under study, relevance not yet certain
	33)	Classification for Other changes in the volume of assets account, 27 D	no	3
	34)	Treatment of small tools, *	no	3
	35)	Construction activities abroad for less than one year	no	3
IV.	Financial instruments			
	37)	Employee stock options, 3 C, *	no	1
	38)	Non-performing loans, 4 B	yes	
	39)	Guarantees, 37 B, *	yes	
	40)	Index-linked debt securities, 43 A	no	1
	41)	Debt issued on concessional terms., 43 A	no	2
	42)	Debt instruments indexed to a foreign currency, 43 A	yes	
	43)	Unlisted equity, 45 D		
	44)	Unallocated gold accounts, 46 D		
	45)	Monetary gold and gold bullion, 47 D		
	46)	Special drawing rights (SDR), 48 D, *	yes	
	47)	Deposits and loans distinction, 49 D		
	48)	Fees payable on securities lending and gold loans, 43 A	no	1
	49)	Financial asset classification, 44 D	yes	

Category	Issue nr	Issue Description	Implement yes/no	If no, why not 1 = not relevant 2 = impact likely to be negligible 3= relevant but no plans yet 4=currently under study, relevance not yet certain
	50)	Distinction between financial leasing and operating leasing, 50 D		
	51)	Recording pension entitlements, 2 A	no	3
V.	Government			
	52)	Boundary between private/public/government sectors , 36 A, *	yes	
	53)	Restructuring agencies, 51 D	no	1
	54)	Government issued permits (Contracts, leases and licences), 21 B	yes	
	55)	Exceptional payments from public corporations, 34 C, *	no	3
	56)	Exceptional payments from government to public quasi-corporations, 34 C, *	no	3
	57)	Accrual recording of taxes, 35 C	no	3
	58)	Tax credits, 35 C, *	no	1
	59)	Public-private partnerships, 24 C	no	3
	60)	Taxes on holding gains, 7 D		
VI.	ROW			
	61)	Residence of the unit, 39 D		
	62)	Individuals changing residence, 39 D		
	63)	Goods sent abroad for processing 40 B, *	yes	

Category	Issue nr	Issue Description	Implement yes/no	If no, why not 1 = not relevant 2 = impact likely to be negligible 3= relevant but no plans yet 4=currently under study, relevance not yet certain
	64)	Merchanting, 41 B, *	yes	
VII.	Other			
	65)	Interest under high inflation, 8 B		
	66)	Patented entities, 10 A	yes	
	67)	Right to use / exploit non-produced resources between resident and non-residents, 18 A	no	3
	68)	Amortization of non-produced assets, 28 D		
	69)	Asset boundary for non-produced intangible assets, 29 D	no	3
	70)	Definition of economic assets, 30 D		
	71)	Informal sector, 32 D		
	72)	Illegal activities, 33 C	yes	
	73)	Retained earnings of mutual funds, insurance companies and pension funds, 42 C	no	3
	74)	VAT for EU 3rd resource, *	no	1