

Reference Metadata in ESMS 2.0 structure

Statistical survey on external trade by invoicing currency

ITBP_NT.TFV_A_EN_2023_1

Reference Metadata in ESMS 2.0 structure

1	Contact
1.1	Contact organisation
State Statistical Office	
1.2	Contact organisation unit
Department for external trade	
1.3	Contact name
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1.4	Contact person function
Head of department for external trade	
1.5	Contact mail address
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1.6	Contact email address
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1.7	Contact phone number
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1.8	Contact fax number
00389 2 3111336	
2	Metadata update
2.1	Metadata last certified
21/07/2025	
2.2	Metadata last posted
21/07/2025	
2.3	Metadata last update
21/07/2025	

3	Statistical presentation
3.1	Data description
<p>Trade by invoicing currency (TIC) data are part of the information available for extra-EU trade. The invoicing currency is the currency in which the commercial invoice is drawn up. Data by invoicing currency can be used for instance to explore the use of the euro in the EU's international trade, to compare it with the role of the United States dollar (USD) or to analyse the role of the euro in the euro area and in the EU. These statistics are very useful to central banks, including the European Central Bank, for comparing the euro with other major international currencies. These data are also used by financial market segments or foreign investors.</p> <p>Statistical dimensions available for TIC data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reporting country; • partner country; • reference period; • trade flows and • product 	
3.2	Classification system
<p>Product classification The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4) TIC data are based on the section level.</p> <p>Country classification List of countries - alpha 2 code TIC data are only disseminated at an aggregated partner level 'world'</p>	
3.3	Sector coverage
<p>The scope of TIC data is the same as for monthly detailed data. They cover all goods entering (imports) or leaving (exports) the statistical territory of Republic of North Macedonia. The statistical territory of the country corresponds to its customs territory. As ITGS in general, TIC data cover all sectors of the economy.</p>	
3.4	Statistical concepts and definitions
<p>Reporting country – Except for some specific goods like vessels and aircraft, ITGS follow the physical movements of the goods. A country should record an import when goods enter its statistical territory and an export when goods leave that territory except if those goods are in simple transit.</p> <p>Partner country – This is the last known country of destination for exports and the country of origin for imports.</p> <p>Product – Goods are primarily classified by commodity code as set out in the EU Combined Nomenclature. TIC data are compiled on the basis of a correspondence table enabling the transposition of detailed data collected according to the Combined Nomenclature into the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). TIC data are available by three product groups: Raw materials without oil (SITC sections 0-4, excluding division 33), Oil (SITC division 33) and Manufactured products (SITC sections 5-8).</p> <p>The new EBS Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 requires SITC sections 0 to 9, as well as division 33, to be reported individually. Data for the reference period 2021, 2022 and 2023 are process</p>	

according to the EBS Regulation.

Currency – The invoicing currency is the currency in which the commercial invoice is drawn up in digital custom declaration. Only the following currencies or groups of invoicing currencies are considered:

- euro;
- national currencies of EU Member States not belonging to the euro area;
- US dollar and
- 'other' (i.e. aggregated group of currencies of all non-EU countries except the United States).

Under the EBS legislation (since 2021), trade flows shall be broken down into the following invoicing currencies:

- euro,
- national currencies of EU Member States not belonging to the euro area,
- US dollar and
- additional currencies that are defined according to the data sources used to compile TIC statistics: UK pound; Brazilian real, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, Chinese renminbi-yuan, Indian rupee, Japanese yen, South Korean won, Mexican peso, Norwegian krone, Russian rouble, Singapore dollar, Turkish lira.

3.5	Statistical unit
The statistical unit is any natural and legal person lodging a customs declaration in the reporting country on the condition that the customs procedure is of statistical relevance.	
3.6	Statistical population
The statistical population comprise all the legal or natural persons who lodged a customs declaration with the National Customs Authority.	
3.7	Reference area
Republic of North Macedonia	
3.8	Time coverage
TIC data disseminated by Eurostat See document TIC Quality indicators. TIC data disseminated at national level Since 2013 onwards.	
3.9	Base period
Not applicable	
4	Unit of measure
Trade values (in national currency units) by invoicing currency. The value of traded goods is calculated at the national frontier, on a FOB (free on board) basis for exports and a CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis for imports. For data dissemination – Share of each invoicing currency in world imports and exports.	
5	Reference period
The reference period for the TIC data is the calendar year.	
6	Institutional mandate

6.1	Legal acts and other agreements
<p>National: Law on State Statistics ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 54/97, 21/07, 51/11, 104/13, 42/14, 92/15, 27/16, and 83/18, 220/18, 31/20), Programme of Statistical Surveys 2023-2027("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 29/23 and 57/25) (https://www.stat.mk/en/about-us/legal-acts/program-for-statistical-surveys/) .</p> <p>International: Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009, Commission Regulation (EC) No 92/2010 of 2 February 2010; Commission Regulation (EC) No 113/2010 of 9 February 2010; Commission Regulation (EC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987; Commission Regulation (EC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992; Methodology of external trade EUROSTAT 2006, Guidelines for the implementation of INTRASTAT and EXTRASTAT legislation, Eurostat 2014, International external trade and statistical concepts and definitions of the statistical office of the United Nations (IMTS 2010). Legislation applicable as of 1 January 2022. Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European business statistics: Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152; Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1225 specifying the arrangements for the data exchanges and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197, as regards the Member State of extra-Union export and the obligations of reporting units; Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1704 further specifying the details for the statistical information to be provided by tax and customs authorities and amending Annexes V and VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2152.</p>	
6.2	Data sharing
Not applicable	
7	Confidentiality
7.1	Confidentiality - policy
<p>1. The protection of individual data is regulated by the Law on State Statistics (https://www.stat.gov.mk/ZakonZaStatistika_en.aspx).</p> <p>2. The basic principles and activities undertaken to ensure data confidentiality are described in the Policy on Statistical Confidentiality (https://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/PolicyOnStatisticalConfidentiality.pdf).</p>	
7.2	Confidentiality - data treatment
<p>As ITGS in general, TIC data are compiled according the passive confidentiality applied in detailed data.</p> <p>Data by invoicing currency are not detailed enough to make it possible to identify a specific trader. Therefore no specific data treatment applies.</p>	
8	Release policy
8.1	Release calendar
Data are released in accordance with the Release Calendar, which is published on the web site of the State Statistical Office. The Release Calendar is prepared annually before the beginning of each year and is updated quarterly.	

Publishing the TIC data is in close link with the publishing the press realise of final detailed data. Few days after the publication of the detailed data TIC dataset are prepared and disseminated in a national web database (MAKSTAT database).	
8.2	Release calendar access
https://www.stat.mk/en/publishing-calendar/#/	
8.3	User access
All users have equal access to statistics at the same time: this means that the publication dates are announced in advance and no user has access to official statistics before they are published. Statistical data are first published in the "News Releases" edition on the website of the State Statistical Office at 12:00.	
9	Frequency of dissemination
Trade by invoicing currency (TIC) data are updated once a year with a new reference year.	
10	Accessibility and clarity
10.1	News release
Not applicable	
10.2	Publications
Not applicable	
10.3	On-line database
<p>MAKStat database-Foreign Trade, available on the State Statistical Office website. http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/en/MakStat/MakStat_NadvoresnaTrgovija_Indikator/130_TIC_ml.px/?rxid=46ee0f64-2992-4b45-a2d9-cb4e5f7ec5ef</p> <p>https://makstat.stat.gov.mk/PXWeb/pxweb/en/MakStat/MakStat_NadvoresnaTrgovija_Indikator/132_TIC2022_ml.px/</p>	
10.4	Micro-data access
The use of microdata by external users is possible only for research purposes and is done in accordance with the Law on State Statistics (Article 41, Article 42 and Article 43). Access to anonymised microdata is defined by an internal procedure of the State Statistical Office "Access to anonymised microdata for scientific research purposes" (https://www.stat.mk/en/about-us/procedures/rules-for-access-to-anonymised-microdata-for-research-purposes/).	
10.5	Other
At the request of users, data are also prepared in a form according to their needs.	
10.6	Documentation on methodology
<p>See document https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/6842948/10374150/TIC+quality+indicators/a1fec4af-9acd-b04d-7b90-9e48348b8816</p>	
10.7	Quality documentation

See document

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/6842948/10374150/TIC+quality+indicators/a1fec4af-9acd-b04d-7b90-9e48348b8816>

11 Quality management

11.1 Quality assurance

The commitment of the SSO to ensuring quality of products and services is described in the Law on State Statistics, the Strategy of the State Statistical Office (http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas_en.aspx?id=6) and the Quality Policy of the State Statistical Office (http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/Politika_za_kvalitet_en.pdf), as well as in the continuous efforts for harmonisation with the European Statistics Code of Practice. The main aspects and procedures for quality management in the phases and sub-phases of the Statistical Business Process Model, as well as the good practices for ensuring quality are documented in the internal document called "Guide for ensuring quality of statistical processes". Input and output metadata, as well as relevant quality indicators for certain sub-processes are described in the document "Guide for survey managers".

11.2 Quality assessment

The State Statistical Office carries out statistical activities in accordance with the Statistical Business Process Model, which is based on the international model - Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM). The application of this model and international standards in statistical production ensures a high level of accuracy and comparability of data.

12 Relevance

12.1 User needs

Data by invoicing currency can be used for instance to explore the use of the euro in the EU's international trade, to compare it with the role of the United States dollar (USD) or to analyse the role of the euro in the euro area and in the EU.

The main users of TIC data are Ministry of finance and Central bank

12.2 User satisfaction

Starting from 2009, the State Statistical Office conducts a User Satisfaction Survey every three years.

12.3 Completeness

About the data according the Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009, SSO has a full coverage.

13 Accuracy and reliability

13.1 Overall accuracy

As the invoicing currency is a mandatory data in custom declaration the accuracy of the TIC data is on high level

13.2 Sampling error

Not applicable	
13.3	Non-sampling error
Data control done by checking data accuracy, reliability and completeness shows no error due to the fact that all necessary variables are mandatory in SAD.	
14	Timeliness and punctuality
14.1	Timeliness
See concepts 14.1.1 and 14.1.2. of Quality indicators on data by invoicing currency	
14.2	Punctuality
See concept 14.2.1 of Quality indicators on data by invoicing currency for the time lag between the actual delivery of the TIC data and the target date when it should have been delivered.	
15	Coherence and comparability
15.1	Comparability - geographical
From a methodological point of view, the comparability across countries is ensured by the implementation of the concepts and definitions set up by the EU legislation and by the application of the complementary guidelines provided by the Compilers guide on European statistics on international trade in goods.	
15.2	Comparability - over time
<p>Comparability over time is ensured and main changes that occurred in the national methodology are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of data according to the BEC in 2008, - Production of data according to the SITC in 2007, - Introducing the code for Kosovo in 2009, - Croatia's adhesion to the EU in 2013, - Brexit, withdrawal the United Kingdom from the EU in 2020, - Implementation and introducing the CPA2.1 in 2017, - Production of data according to the HS in 2017 - Production of data according to the HS in 2022 	
15.3	Coherence - cross domain
The intra-domain checks carried out by Eurostat before any data dissemination ensure the coherence between the trade values published in the TIC dataset and trade values coming from detailed trade in goods statistics.	
15.4	Coherence - internal
Internal coherence of data is ensured.	
16	Cost and burden
The cost of TIC data only relates to the compilation steps carried out by SSO.	
17	Data revision

17.1	Data revision - policy
TIC data revision policy is in a close correlation with the detailed ITGS data revisions. Revisions are not foreseen for TIC data if they have passed all the validity checks and are approved by Eurostat.	
17.2	Data revision - practice
Data revision practice is defined in revision policy for the ITGS detailed data	
18	Statistical processing
18.1	Source data
TIC data are derived from the transactions collected via customs declarations(SAD)	
18.2	Frequency of data collection
Every month via customs declarations	
18.3	Data collection
<p>Collection of trade in goods data</p> <p>Every monthly transmission from the CA, the xml data from the digital custom declaration for the recent period include also the revised data for the previous month and year. Period of transmission is not later than the 15th of the reference month</p> <p>Collection of the invoicing currency</p> <p>The invoicing currency is a mandatory data in custom declaration.</p>	
18.4	Data validation
<p>TIC data have passed the following quality checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra-dataset checks: completeness of the dataset and uniqueness of the records, validity of the codes, validity of code combinations across the different dimensions, inter-record consistency checks; • Intra-domain check: check of the coherence between trade values published in the TIC dataset and trade values coming from detailed trade in goods data. 	
18.5	Data compilation
The process of data compilation, starts with defining the requirements in DOC MET No 1084. After application of the validation rules (checks of the accuracy, data completeness, compilation the time series) value by invoicing currency is calculated.	
18.6	Adjustment
19	Comment
A.1	Annexes