State Statistical Office

European comparison programme
P_EPS_A_EN_2024_1
Reference Metadata in ESMS 2.0 structure

1	Contact
1.1	Contact organisation
State Statistical Office	
1.2	Contact organisation unit
Department for calculation of GDP by expenditure method	
1.3	Contact name
Verica Postolova	
1.4	Contact person function
Adviser	
1.5	Contact mail address
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1.8	Contact fax number
00389 2 311-336	
2	Metadata update
2.1	Metadata last certified
18/12/2024	
2.2	Metadata last posted

18/12/2024

2.3	Metadata last update

18/12/2024

3	Statistical presentation

3.1	Data description

Price level indices (PLIs), Nominal expenditure in national currency, as extracted from each country's national accounts, Nominal expenditure as percentage of GDP, Nominal expenditure in euro, Nominal expenditure per inhabitant in euro, Real expenditure, defined as nominal expenditure divided by the PPP, Real expenditure per inhabitant,Volume indices of real expenditure per inhabitant, The price convergence indicator, (defined as the coefficient of variation of the PLIs of household final consumption expenditure).

3.2	Classification system

National Classification of Activities - NKD Rev.2; National Classification of Occupations, NKZ; European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose eCOICOP.

3.3	Sector coverage

3.4	Statistical concepts and definitions

European comparison programme is intended for obtaining internationally comparable data for the expenditure side of the GDP between the countries for the purpose of their ranking on the level of economic development and comparison of their economic size. PPPs are defined as the rates of currency conversion that equalise the puchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries, expressing the real expenditure as purchasing power. Comparable indicator is prepared for the value of GDP between the countries on the real basis. In fact, PPPs express the relation between prices in national currency for the same amount of goods in different countries. PPPs are price relations which express the relation of prices in national currency for the same amount of goods or services in different countries. It is calculated for group of products and for each different level, up to higher aggregation level including GDP. Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are indicators of price level differences across countries. PPPs tell us how many currency units a given quantity of goods and services costs in different countries. PPPs can thus be used as currency conversion rates to convert expenditures expressed in national currencies into an artificial common currency (the Purchasing Power Standard, PPS), eliminating the effect of price level differences across countries.The main use of PPPs is to convert national accounts aggregates, like the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of different countries, into comparable volume aggregates.The use of PPPs ensures that the GDP of all countries is valued at a uniform price level and thus reflects only differences in the actual volume of the economy. PPPs are also applied in analyses of relative price levels across countries. For this purpose, the PPPs are divided by the current nominal exchange rate to obtain a price level index (PLI) which expresses the price level of a

given country relative to another, or relative to a group of countries like the EU27.

3.5	Statistical unit

Reporting units: price collectors of goods and services.

3.6	Statistical population

Statistical population are goods and services defined in Eurostat lists.

3.7	Reference area

Republic of North Macedonia and statistical regions.

3.8	Time coverage

Since 1997, data on PPPs, PLI. GDP, real private consumption expenditure and final household consumption. The 2003 data are available for all other categories.

3.9	Base period

Not applicable

4	Unit of measure

Denars.

5	Reference period

Year (calendar year).

6	Institutional mandate

6.1	Legal acts and other agreements

NATIONAL LEGISLATION Law on State Statistics ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 54/1997, 21/2007, 51/2011, 104/2013 , 42/2014, 192/2015, 27/16, 83/18, 220/18 and "Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" No. 31/20)) http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZakonZaStatistika.aspx and Statistical Research Programme 2023-2027 ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" No. 29/23). EU legislation: Regulation (EU) No. 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. International standards: European System of Accounts ESA 2010, Eurostat, 2013

6.2	Data sharing

Time series data: from 2007 through eDAMIS to Eurostat.

7	Confidentiality

7.1	Confidentiality - policy

1. The protection of individual data is regulated by the Law on State Statistics https://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas.aspx .

2. The basic principles and activities undertaken to ensure the confidentiality of data are

described in the Statistical Confidentiality Policy https://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/ PolitikaZaDoverlivost.pdf

7.2	Confidentiality - data treatment

All individual or personal data, in each phase of statistical processing, are treated as confidential data and may be used only for statistical purposes. When releasing data from this survey at an aggregated level, there is no need for additional data treatment for the purpose of ensuring confidentiality.

8	Release policy

8.1	Release calendar

The release of data is in accordance with the Eurostat Release Calendar.

8.2	Release calendar access

8.3	User access

In accordance with the dissemination policy, all users have equal access to statistical data at the same time. Data are released on the web site at the same time for all users, which are informed with the Release Calendar, and no user has privileged access.

9	Frequency of dissemination

Three annually.

10	Accessibility and clarity

10.1	News release

10.2	Publications

10.3	On-line database

10.4	Micro-data access

According to the Law on State Statistics (Article 41) and the Policy on Access to Anonymised Microdata for scientific purposes, data collected for the purpose of official statistics may be used for scientific purposes if there is no risk of direct or indirect identification, i.e. disclosure of data individuality. http://www.stat.gov.mk/ZaNas.aspx?id=22 Access to microdata is possible only in the safe room at the SSO, based on a submitted and approved request and a signed agreement.

10.5	Other

Survey data are sent to Eurostat and they are released on the web site of this institution.

10.6	Documentation on methodology

"Methodological explanations that are part of the publication ""International Comparison of Gross Domestic Product in 2011 (Data from the European Comparison Programme, 2011)"".

http://www.stat.gov.mk/Publikacii/3.4.14.01.pdf"

10.7	Quality documentation

Not relevant.

11	Quality management

11.1	Quality assurance

The quality of the processes and products in the State Statistical Office is ensured by respecting the European Code of Practice for European Statistics (https://www.stat.mk/ZaNas.aspx?id=2) and the Quality Assurance Framework within the European Statistical System (ESS Quality Assurance Framework-https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat documents/64157/4392716/ESS-QAF-V2.0-final.pdf). The quality criteria are also set out in the Law on State Statistics in Article 4b and Article 4c (https://www.stat.gov.mk/ ZakonZaStatistika.aspx).

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, as well as the application of international standards in statistical production, ensure a high level of accuracy and comparability of data.

12	Relevance

12.1	User needs

Indicators derived from PPP used for a wide range of analytical purposes, often providing essential information for policy making in the European institutions, international organizations like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and the Government, the media and similar.

12.2	User satisfaction

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

12.3	Completeness

It is not calculated.

13	Accuracy and reliability

13.1	Overall accuracy

The research methodology and data collection method ensure solid coverage and accuracy of the data.

13.2	Sampling error

Not applicable.

13.3	Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

14	Timeliness and punctuality

14.1	Timeliness

T+1095

14.2	Punctuality

Data are disseminated within the established deadlines in accordance with the Release Calendar.

15	Coherence and comparability

15.1	Comparability - geographical

The data are produced at national level. The comparability is ensured at international level.

15.2	Comparability - over time

Provided comparability of data since 1997 without interruption in time series. Number of reference periods in time series - 25.

15.3	Coherence - cross domain

The data are coherent with the data from the calculation of GDP in national accounts.

15.4	Coherence - internal

Internal coherence of data is ensured.

16	Cost and burden

It is not calculated.

17	Data revision

17.1	Data revision - policy

In accordance with the Statistical Data Revision Policy.

http://www.stat.gov.mk/RevizijaNaPodatocite.aspx

17.2	Data revision - practice

Revision of data is done by changing the ESA 2010. In December 2016, following the introduction of ESA 2010, the full time series of PPPs was revised.

18	Statistical processing

18.1	Source data

The data are collected according to the lists of products and services defined in Eurostat.

18.2	Frequency of data collection

Annually: -List of compensation employees in the public sector;survey on prices of hospital services, survey of construction and survey of rents data. Biannuailly: -Survey of equipments goods, Three annually: Household Consumption: Six surveys covering different parts of household consumption, carried out over a three-year cycle (two surveys per year).

18.3	Data collection

'-Government Consumption: annual compensation of employees in the public sector including social contributions for a some occupation in collective services provided by the government, Construction prices are collected through the producing projects on construction with tender prices, -Gross fixed capital formation:prices for equipment goods are collected from the suppliers of equipment goods, -Household consumption:Prices are collected from a variety of outlets (markets, corner shops, supermarkets, specialist shops, service establishments, etc.), usually by actually visiting the shops, but also via by phone or internet. -All other data are from statistical surveys of SSO and others.

18.4	Data validation

Verification of data is done in accordance with the defined control criteria.Verification of data is done before and after data editing.Verification is done on final data before publication.

18.5	Data compilation

Editing: Received data, after the checking and correction, is entered into the electronic media (tool). Calculation: The calculation is undertaken in Eurostat in three stages. The first stage is at the product level, where price relatives are calculated for individual goods and services (example, apple). Second phase is on the products level, where the price levels calculated for the products in one group are averaged so that the unweight PPP can be gained for the group (example, fresh fruits). Third phase is the level of aggregation where PPP for the aggregated group of goods is weighted and averaged so that the PPP weight can be gained for the aggregation level before GDP. Weights that are used in the PPP third phase of calculation are expenditures of the group of products which are established and are taken from National accounts.

18.6	Adjustment

Data adjustment is not performed.

19	Comment

A.1	Annexes

State Statistical Office