Basic information

2001/0056(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
General government: quarterly non-financial accounts, ESA 95 categories Repealed by 2021/0407(COD) **Subject** 5.10.01 Convergence of economic policies, public deficit, interest rates	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	RANDZIO-PLATH Christa (PSE)	21/03/2001

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Economic and Financial Affairs ECOFIN	2424	2002-05-07

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Eurostat - European statistics	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
21/02/2001	Legislative proposal published	COM(2001)0100	Summary
28/02/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
26/06/2001	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
26/06/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A5-0242/2001	
03/07/2001	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T5-0366/2001	Summary
07/05/2002	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
10/06/2002	Final act signed		
10/06/2002	End of procedure in Parliament		
09/07/2002	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2001/0056(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Repealed by 2021/0407(COD)
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 285
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A5-0242/2001	26/06/2001	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T5-0366/2001 OJ C 065 14.03.2002, p. 0022-0033 E	03/07/2001	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2001)0100 OJ C 154 29.05.2001, p. 0300 E	21/02/2001	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2006)0350	29/06/2006	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
ECB	Document attached to the procedure	BCE(2001)0004 OJ C 131 03.05.2001, p. 0006	11/04/2001	Summary

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Regulation 2002/1221
OJ L 179 09.07.2002, p. 0001 Summary

General government: quarterly non-financial accounts, ESA 95 categories

2001/0056(COD) - 11/04/2001 - Document attached to the procedure

This document outlines the opinion of the European Central Bank on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government. The ECB strongly supports the timetable for the transmission of quarterly data on general government expenditure and revenue as envisaged under the draft regulation. The ECB also calls on the Member States to abstain from derogations and to provide the quarterly data in line with ESA 95 concepts, in particular for the compilation of euro-zone aggregates. Lastly, the ECB has stated that the draft Regulation might be improved in some technical respects.

General government: quarterly non-financial accounts, ESA 95 categories

2001/0056(COD) - 21/02/2001 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE : to define the content of quarterly non-financial accounts for general government, to lay down the list of the ESA 95 categories to be transmitted by Member States from 30 June 2002, and to specify the main characteristics of these categories. CONTENT : the main aim of this Regulation is to specify: - the content of the quarterly non-financial accounts for general government; - the list and main characteristics of the ESA 95 categories to be transmitted. These are summarised below. The content of these quarterly non-financial accounts is defined by reference to the list of ESA 95 non-financial transactions which constitute the components of general government expenditure and revenue. ESA 95 categories to be transmitted under the Regulation are those of the components of government expenditure and revenue which are not covered by the Commission Regulation 264/2000/EC of 3 February 2000 with respect to short-term public finance statistics. The Regulation requires the transmission of quarterly data within 3 months after the end of the quarter concerned. The first transmission should start on 30 June 2002 for all Member States. During a transitional period - from 30 June 2002 to 2005 inclusive - the "best quarterly estimates" are allowed. From 30 June 2005 onwards, quarterly data should be fully in line with ESA 95 (the "best estimates" are no longer allowed). The first transmission of 30 June 2002 should relate to quarterly data - "best estimates" are possible - from the first quarter of 1999 to the first quarter of 2002. Derogations for some countries regarding the starting date of 30 June are envisaged. The derogation should not exceed one year. For countries with a derogation, the starting date for the transmission should not be later than 30 June 2003: quarterly data should then relate to the period of 1999 to the first quarter of 2000.

General government: quarterly non-financial accounts, ESA 95 categories

2001/0056(COD) - 03/07/2001 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted, without debate, the report by Mrs Christa RANDZIO-PLATH (PES, D) on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government.

General government: quarterly non-financial accounts, ESA 95 categories

2001/0056(COD) - 10/06/2002 - Final act

PURPOSE : to adopt a regulation on the quarterly non-financial accounts for general government. COMMUNITY MEASURE : Regulation 1221/2002 /EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. CONTENT : this Regulation defines the content of quarterly non-financial accounts for general government, to lay down the list of the ESA 95 categories to be transmitted by Member States from 30 June 2002, and to specify the main characteristics of these categories. Member States shall transmit to the Commission (Eurostat) quarterly data for the categories or groups of categories included in the list provided in the Annex, with the exception of those categories for which data must be transmitted pursuant to Regulation 264/2000 /EC. ENTRY INTO FORCE : 29/07/2002.

General government: quarterly non-financial accounts, ESA 95 categories

2001/0056(COD) - 29/06/2006 - Follow-up document

In accordance with Article 8 of Regulation 1221/2002/EC, the Commission (Eurostat) is obliged to submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report containing an assessment of the reliability of quarterly data delivered by Member States. The present document comprises the quality report according to Regulation 1221/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on quarterly non-financial accounts for general government.

By way of conclusion, the report states that significant progress has been achieved and quarterly non-financial accounts for general government have been further developed since the first transmissions. Data for most countries are of appropriate quality and useful for analytical purposes, and they should accordingly be disseminated. Some Member States must implement specific measures for improving the quality of the reported data. In some cases, the improvement could be achieved by complying with the Community obligation of reporting time series to Eurostat. This would, on the other hand, prevent the Commission from initiating an infringement procedure under the Treaty in order to ensure full respect of Community regulations.

The observed revisions are similar to those of other short-term (quarterly) statistics. The publication of quarterly non-financial accounts for general government should be promoted, with appropriate guidance to users. This will mean providing appropriate metadata to reflect national practices and to warn users of the volatility of these quarterly figures, particularly for certain Member States. Publication will be a stimulus for quality, and Eurostat plans to disseminate these statistics at the beginning of 2006 in consultation with Member States.

Experience shows that, at national level, users are becoming more familiar with these statistics, more accustomed to dealing with the volatility of quarterly statistics and are developing a better understanding of them over time.

It is recommended that this assessment be continued over time in order to monitor further progress achieved by Member States and to improve quality. Some more specific recommendations by Member State are described below:

• Belgium: further progress is needed as regards coverage of direct sources, particularly for D62, for which the 90% criterion is not fulfilled (87%).

• Czech Republic: consistency between quarterly and annual data must be ensured. Interest is to be consolidated on a quarterly basis over all time-series. The progress in gradually incorporating improved quarterly basic sources is welcomed.

• Denmark: no specific remarks, other than the need to ensure consistency between quarterly and annual statistics over time.

• Estonia: data have been transmitted very recently. Eurostat is currently analysing the information provided and will revert if quality problems are identified.

• Greece: it is recommended that basic sources be further developed and quality improved. The impact of revisions has been significant after two years, and also in the fourth quarter for the three preceding quarters.

• Spain: missing time-series must be reported to Eurostat, and an action plan needs to be drawn up in this respect.

• France: further progress is expected so as to increase the coverage of direct sources. For D.62, there is 85% coverage of direct information. For the other ESA 95 transactions covered by Regulation 1221/2002, direct sources are mostly used, among others, for D.1, D.4 (expenditure) and P.1.

• Ireland: the methodological description of the national practices for the ESA 95 transactions covered by Regulation 1221/2002 should be supplied to Eurostat. Further progress is expected in widening the coverage of direct sources. The 90% criterion of Regulation 264/2000 is not met for the social benefit category, D62 (75%). Consistency between quarterly and annual data must be ensured.

• Italy: further progress is expected as regards the coherence between provisional and final statistics.

• Cyprus: missing time-series should be supplied to Eurostat and an action plan must be drawn up for this purpose. Further progress is expected in developing the availability of quarterly basic sources for local government.

• Latvia: further progress is to be achieved as regards coherence between provisional and final statistics.

• Lithuania: missing time-series have to be provided to Eurostat, and plans must be drawn up accordingly. The timeliness of transmissions should be further improved.

• Luxembourg: missing time-series have to be provided to Eurostat, and an action plan needs to be established. Further progress is expected in order to increase the collection of quarterly basic sources for local government. The impact of revisions has been significant after two years, and also in the fourth quarter for the three preceding quarters. Quality should be stepped up in this area.

• Hungary: missing time-series must be provided to Eurostat, and an action plan needs to be established. Timeliness in transmission should be further improved. Further developments are to be expected in the collection of quarterly basic sources from local government. The impact of revisions has been significant when analysing revisions made in the fourth quarter of the three preceding quarters and quality in this area should be reinforced.

• Malta: missing time-series must be provided to Eurostat, and an action plan needs to be drawn up.

• Netherlands: further progress is expected in order to gradually incorporate improved quarterly basic sources.

• Austria: the impact of revisions has been significant after two years and also in the fourth quarter for the three preceding quarters. Quality should be improved in this respect. Further progress is expected in order to gradually incorporate improved quarterly basic data sources.

• Poland: there is a need to ensure consistency between quarterly and annual data over time. There are significant inconsistencies for almost all variables for the years 1995-2000. Further improvement is expected in increasing the collection of quarterly basic sources. The impact of revisions has been significant in the fourth quarter for the three preceding quarters, and quality should be improved in this respect.

• Portugal: further improvement is needed in collecting quarterly data from regional and local government, and particularly in respect of collection for P. 51.

• Slovenia: missing ESA 95 transactions have to be provided to Eurostat and plans to transmit this information in 2006 should be implemented.

• Slovakia: consistency should be ensured between quarterly and annual data and in particular D4, D7 and D9 should be consolidated. Further improvements are expected in estimating accrual data on a quarterly basis.