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Screening report

Turkey

Chapter 18 – Statistics

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Bilateral meeting: 17–18 July 2006

I. CHAPTER CONTENT

The *acquis* in statistics consists almost exclusively of legislation which is directly applicable in the Member States such as European Parliament and Council Regulations and Commission Decisions or Regulations. The statistical *acquis* contains also a wide range of methodological handbooks and manuals in the various statistical domains such as agriculture, economic and monetary policy, demographic and social statistics and research. International agreements provide a further base for the statistical production.

II. COUNTRY ALIGNMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

This part of the report summarises the information provided by Turkey and the discussions at the screening meeting on 17 and 18 July 2006 in Brussels. Turkey indicated that it can accept the *acquis* regarding statistics. Overall, it does not expect difficulties to implement the statistical *acquis* upon accession.

II.a. Statistical infrastructure

As regards the **statistical infrastructure** the main actor in the Turkish statistical system is the central statistical office Turkstat, which produces more than 85% of all statistics and is the co-ordinator of the Turkish statistical system. It reports to the Prime Minister. The Ministry of Finance, the Turkish Central Bank, the Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries having administrative and statistical registers complement Turkstat's production. The legal basis for the production of statistics is the statistical law (Nr. 5429) of 18 November 2005.

The Turkish statistical production is bound to the principle of professional independence of its staff, equal access by everybody to statistical data. Moreover the Turkish statistics are based on the principles of reliability, consistency, impartiality, confidentiality, timeliness, transparency and cost effectiveness (Art.3 & 4 of the statistical law). Access to confidential data even by researchers is not allowed.

There is an advisory committee on statistical production, the Statistical Council, which groups together ministries and NGOs. Moreover, Turkstat is assisted in its work by a data quality and a data dissemination board. The work priorities of Turkish statistics are stipulated in a 5 year statistical programme.

II.b. Classifications and registers

The Statistical Business Register is in general established according the Council Regulation on statistical units (696/93) and the Council Regulation on the Business Register (2186/93). The register was built on the basis of tax records from the Ministry of Finance, the general business census in 2002 and other administrative sources. The units defined in the register correspond in principle to those defined in the regulation, an enterprise is considered to equal a legal unit. However, the coverage of the register is not yet complete, updating procedures are not sound enough and the quality of the data in the register needs to be improved. Turkey highlights that in the future the coverage of the business register needs to be adapted according to the forthcoming Regulation on the Business Register. There is a need to cover other sectors of the economy and especially to include data on farms and agriculture holdings and to introduce enterprise groups. Economic statistical data are based on NACE Rev 1.1 (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (Council Regulation 3037/90, Commission Regulations 761/93 and 29/2002).

Turkey states its principle compliance and is committed to ensuring compliance with the forthcoming NACE revision (Rev.2) but has not yet developed a detailed implementation timetable except for the translation of the revised classification. Turkey has equally adopted the Classification of products by activity (CPA 2002 –Council Regulation 3696/93, Commission Regulations 1232/98 and 204/2002) and will adopt future modifications. Further efforts will be needed for both classifications to promote their use by other administrative data sources until 2009.

II.c. Sector Statistics

In the area of **customs union and free movement of goods** Turkish **external trade statistics** cover the trade of goods between Turkey and the rest of the world. The statistical territory coincides with the customs territory. External trade data do not cover shuttle trade, transactions below 100 USD, transit trade and other trade flows. The international commodity and country classifications are used. The principle of passive confidentiality has still to be implemented. Data is available as from 1969 and transmitted to the external trade database of Eurostat since 2002. Further work aims in addition to the existing Special Trade System at introducing the General Trade System in 2008. Turkish external trade statistics are compiled in co-operation of the Undersecretariate of Customs (for trade data), the Undersecretariate of Foreign Trade (for free trade zone data) and Turkstat. As for the **statistics on internal trade (measurement of trade between EU Member States)** the Intrastat Regulation (Parliament and Council Regulation 638/2004 and Commission Regulation 1982/2004) will only be of relevance upon accession. Turkstat plans an Intrastat pilot project before membership and will carry out introduction studies in this context.

In general, the need to further develop the **agricultural statistics** system is recognised. In the area of **land use and remote sensing** Turkey does not use satellite imaging in connection with agricultural statistics. As for **agricultural structure statistics** the farm structure statistics are not yet collected according to the legal basis (Council Regulation 571/88 and related amendments) but pre-studies have been carried out. The questionnaire, the data entry programme and the tabulation have already been prepared. The implementation of the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is planned for autumn 2006. In 2001 Turkey organised an agricultural holdings survey. The results of the survey have been published. The date and format of an agriculture census is under discussion. In **agromonetary statistics** the legal basis is the European Parliament and Council Regulation Nr. 138/2004 and the subsequent amendments. Turkey has collected statistics of prices received by the farmer. The initial prices of 227 agricultural commodities sold by farmers are registered. Moreover Turkey produces an agricultural price index (API). The economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) are under development. Currently there is an agricultural holdings wage structure survey. There are plans to set up the Farm Accountancy Data network (FADN) by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. A pre-study shall be launched in 2007. Data necessary for agricultural accounts shall be available by 2010. In **crop production statistics** Turkey declares the alignment of the crop production statistics to the acquis as partial. Turkey produces data on field crops (sown and harvested area, production, yields), fruits (number of fruit trees, fruit production, fruit garden areas, yields), vegetables (area and production), flowers and ornamental plants (area and production), parcel numbers, age of fruit tree, irrigated and non-irrigated land, production system and use of fertilisers. Supply Balance Sheets were made for the years 1989 and 1995 and revised for the period 2000-2004 according to Eurostat methodology. New surveys for crop products, fruits and vineyards will be introduced in the coming years. For **livestock, meat and dairy** Turkey provides livestock and meat statistics according to Council Directives 93/24 EEC, 93/25 EEC and subsequent amendments. The alignment is partial. The compliance of the surveys will be further enhanced by introducing a new livestock survey. Moreover direct data collection at the level

of holdings is planned. In **food safety statistics** Turkish statistical activities cover organic farming (number of holdings converting to organic farming, cultivated area and production). Future plans will be directed to collecting data from industry establishments and to the household food consumption analysis. The TAPAS activities (**technical action plan for the improvement of agricultural statistics**) are limited to the Member states of the European Union. Turkey is observing these activities.

The production of **agricultural statistics** is a joint task of the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and Turkstat. Other marginal stakeholders are the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, The Tobacco and Alcoholic Beverages Market Regulatory Authority, the Turkey sugar authority, the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey and the producer unions.

In the sector of **fisheries** Turkstat collects data on sea water, and makes use of administrative records on freshwater and aquaculture fish. The variables recorded for sea water fishing are: characteristics of vessels used in fishery, type of fishing, number of fishery workers, total working days and payments, credits taken by fisherman only for fishing, expenditure for fishery activities, fixed capital investment and sales for fishing activities, quantity & value of fish caught during the year, quantity & value of crustaceans, molluscs, distribution of production, type of marketing and selling, income expenditure. The variables recorded for freshwater catch are quantity and value of fish caught, and for aquaculture location and species, amount of production and sales price. Further developments will include the establishment of landing place and the development of flow data.

In the sector of **labour market statistics** the Turkish **labour force survey** (LFS) has been carried out monthly since 2000. The results are available at national, urban and rural level. The questionnaire has been revised in order to comply with the EU requirements of the Council regulation 577/98 EC and its subsequent amendments. Additional questions were added in 2005. The monthly sample size is 13.000 households. Turkstat releases annual estimations at Nuts 2 level since 2004. The new national statistical law should allow the first micro data transmission to Eurostat by the end of 2006. Introducing a continuous LFS survey is planned by 2009. As for **job vacancy statistics** Turkey currently has no survey to collect data on job vacancies according to the acquis. On the other hand the Turkish Employment Organisation collects and registers all the data on job vacancies in the public sector but only limited data on private sector vacancies.

A **labour cost survey** was conducted in 2005. It is planned to repeat this survey every four years. The **labour cost index** is not calculated yet; feasibility studies to introduce it will be carried out. As for the **structure of earnings survey** an employment and wage structure survey was conducted in 1995. It is planned to repeat this in 2007 and then carry out this survey every four years. In the **distribution of income and living conditions** Turkstat started to implement the Community statistics survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC-European Parliament and Council Regulation Nr.1177/2003 EC and subsequent specifications) in 2006. Further harmonisation work is ongoing. All the target primary variables according to Commission Regulation Nr. 1983/2003 are already included. Studies on imputation techniques are underway. Submission of cross-sectional individual and household micro-data to Eurostat is planned for the end of 2007. Indicators have been supplied and published on this basis during transition to EU-SILC. The household budget survey has been carried out since 2002, and it is closely compliant. As for **social protection statistics** the acquis consists of a methodological manual. The data collection according to this EU-ESSPROSS manual has started. Qualitative data is available and was sent to Eurostat. Further work to expand the coverage of data and to update the existing data is ongoing.

In the sector of **right of establishment and freedom to provide services**, Turkey conducted surveys on the ICT (**information society**) usage in households in 2004 and 2005 and on the ICT usage in enterprises in 2005. The methodology followed Eurostat model questionnaires. The 2004 data are on the Eurostat public database. Following the Eurostat transmission format the 2005 data will be provided until end of 2006. There are no information society statistics foreseen for 2006. ICT usage surveys will be carried out multi-annually in the short term and annually in the medium term.

Turkey has also monthly **communication statistics** concerning all postal and courier services. Monthly telecommunications statistics are also available. The data is based on administrative registers. The acquis (COINS questionnaire) has been introduced. As for **tourism statistics** Turkey's statistics are based on administrative registers. Currently there are statistics on inbound and outbound tourism and on accommodation (demand and supply). The acquis methodology according to the Council Directive 95/57/EC is not generally applied. Future plans include the establishment of tourism satellite accounts, methodological studies on employment in tourism, the introduction of a pilot survey on domestic tourism and further fine-tuning on existing outbound statistics.

In the sector of **transport policy** Turkey's **transport of goods by road** statistics provide data on road motor vehicles, road traffic accidents, and the road network but not on transport of goods. The statistical work is based on different registers managed by different institutions. Not all variables according to Council Regulation 1172/98 are delivered. Studies for future alignment are ongoing. In **rail transport** the statistical work is closely aligned to Council Regulation 91/2003 and Commission Regulation 1192/2003. The required variables are nearly all available, collected by Turkstat from the state railway company. Studies are ongoing for full alignment. Turkey's **maritime statistics** are based on the administrative registers of the Undersecretariate of Maritime Affairs. Since 2001, studies have been ongoing on classifications and software adaptations. Further alignment is planned in the coming years. As there is no inland waterway transport which falls under the regulation, no information has been provided for **inland waterway transport**. The Turkish statistics in the area of **air transport** are not fully aligned with the requirements of Council Regulation 437/2003/EC and its implementing regulations. Data on passengers, freight, mail, flight stages, passenger seats and aircraft movements domestic and abroad are available. For **transport safety** Turkey does not participate in the data transmission to the CARE database. Turkey reports regional transport data on voluntary basis.

In the sector of **economic and monetary policy** the Turkish National accounts are drawn up in co-operation between the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretariate of the Treasury and the State Planning Organisation. The degree of compliance with the regulatory framework of ESA 95 (Council Regulation No: 2223/96/EC and subsequent legal acts) is reasonable. There are currently no proper **annual accounts**. The annual figures are the sum of quarterly estimates Work is ongoing to improve the situation. As for **quarterly national accounts** Turkstat is aware of the methodology of the European System of Accounts (ESA 95 Council Regulation No: 2223/96/EC and subsequent legal acts), the handbook on quarterly national accounts, and the legislation on prices and volume measurements. National accounts figures have been compiled on a regular quarterly basis since 1987. The Gross Domestic Product is estimated by production, expenditure and income approaches. Future efforts concentrate on further harmonisation with ESA 95 concepts and the proper co-ordination between the stakeholders. It is expected that ESA 95 should be fully implemented by 2009. Turkey does currently not produce **financial accounts**. They shall be introduced gradually and the process shall be completed by 2011. It is planned that the Central Bank of Turkey will take the lead in the production of the financial accounts. The Turkish authorities expressed a willingness to start transmitting some financial accounts data

on a voluntary basis to Eurostat as soon as possible. As for **statistics on own resources** Turkstat has not yet provided an inventory of the procedures and basic statistics used to calculate GNI (Gross National Income) and its components according to ESA 95, pursuing Council Regulation Nr. 1287/2003. It is expected that Turkish GNI will be compliant after a series of consolidation and harmonisation works in the middle term. Key outstanding issues in this context are the FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured), which are not yet established as well as the calculations by institutional sectors, and the exhaustiveness of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and GNI.

For **monetary financial institution sector statistics** a list of Monetary and Financial Institutions is available at the Central Bank of Turkey (CBRT). This area does not benefit from any regular statistical production.

The Central Bank of Turkey (CBRT) is the organisation responsible for the **balance of payments**. The concepts and definitions used to compile the balance of payments are compliant with the Balance of payments manual of the International Monetary Fund. The BoP unit account is the USD. Original currencies are converted to USD at the rates prevailing on the transaction dates. The Classification follows the manuals. The statistics are compiled on a monthly basis and disseminated five weeks after the end of the reference month. Quarterly data are available since 1992. Annual data are available in the requested Eurostat format as from 2000 (FDI) and 2002 (ITS). Future plans include adding additional variables on International trade in Services, work on the current account, on the quarterly balance of payments, the financial accounts and the annual foreign direct investments.

Turkstat (CBS) participates regularly and in a timely fashion in the Eurostat PPP exercise and collects the prices for the calculation of **purchasing power parities** in compliance with the applicable basic Council Regulations (1164/94, 1267/99, 1260/99) and the OECD Eurostat PPP methodological manual. Turkstat considers the data to be more or less compliant with the acquis. There are plans to establish PPP inventories and spatial adjustment coefficients according to the acquis requirements. Turkey produces a **harmonised index of consumer prices** as laid down by Council Regulation Nr. 2494/95/EC (and the subsequent amendments and implementation measures). The Turkish HICP covers all private households and the entire area of the country and is sent monthly to Eurostat since January 2005.

Turkstat states that it is well aware of the regulatory framework of Structural Business Statistics (Council Regulation 58/97/EC and subsequent specifications). In 2003 it organised an SBS pilot survey according to the Regulation, using the first version of the Business Register as a reference frame. Presently, a few sector specific variables required by the regulation have not yet been collected. Further work is directed towards this, as well as towards elaborating SBS size class studies (2007-9), elaborating SBS preliminary data and quality aspects (2007-9), elaborating Inward Foreign Affiliate Trade Statistics (FATS) and to preparing statistics on business services. Implementation of NACE Rev.2 is planned from reference year 2008. Turkstat produces **short-term statistics** according to Council Regulation 1165/98/EC (and subsequent specifications). The STS indicators are not complete and methodological work is ongoing. The regular dissemination of the data to Eurostat is foreseen for 2008. Test data has already been sent. The seasonal and working day adjustments are also foreseen for 2008. Turkey produces **industrial production (Prodcom) statistics**. Between 2002 and 2004, activities to comply with the Prodcom methodology were carried out. The first fully compliant Prodcom survey will be conducted in 2006 for the reference year 2005.

As for **statistics on government deficit and debt** the EU legal provisions concerning the excessive deficit procedure will be only applicable upon accession. Turkey is aware of the legal framework of Council Regulation 3605/93 on the application of the protocol on the excessive deficit procedure and the subsequent amendments. The degree of compliance is partial. Turkish deficit and debt statistics are produced by the Undersecretariate of the Treasury in co-ordination with the Ministry of Finance and the State Planning Organisation. Further plans include the legislative development in the context of data collection for consolidating the deficit and debt and the financial transactions of the general government sector. Moreover the treasury will have the right to demand assets and liabilities directly from the financial institutions. As far as Monetary and Financial Indicators are concerned a study is currently carried out by the Central Bank in order to improve the MFI consolidated balance sheets in line with ECB requirements. The study is due to be finished by the end of 2008.

In the sector of **energy** the European Parliament and Council Directive 2004/8/EC is applied but not yet the Directive 90/377/EEC. Annual data is produced for Energy statistics, and short-term monthly statistics for oil, gas and electricity. Further work is being carried out to improve the exhaustiveness of the indicators.

In the sector of **regional policy and structural instruments** a Turkish regional classification was adopted in August 2002 according to which there are 12 level 1, 26 level 2 and 81 level 3 regions in the country. Local administrative units (LAU) were introduced in 2004. The regional classifications are stored on the classifications server of Turkstat. Turkstat produces different data sets at provincial (3) level. A concept for a regional statistical system was developed. Moreover a regional database makes the data accessible on the web-site of the statistical office. Future plans concerning the regional statistics include the integration of new data series in the database, elaborating publications on the regional level 2, and a 'Portrait of the Regions' flagship publication by 2008. **Urban statistics** are currently being developed from data collected in the 2000 population census. Based on a new address and population register system, the production of urban statistics shall further improve by 2008. Turkey applies the Geographical Information System (GIS). Maps are provided according to the NUTS and LAU 1 classification at the level of 1/1000000. There are plans to produce maps on the LAU 2.

In the sector of **statistics in environment consumer and health protection**, and here in **the public health statistics** the causes of death (CoD) statistics have been produced since 1957, using the international classification of diseases. there are plans to improve further the data quality of the CoD statistics, and to introduce the ICD 10 classification by 2009. As far as **health care statistics** are concerned, Turkey has produced statistics on the non-expenditure side since 1955 and on the expenditure side since 1999. Statistics are available for manpower, diagnosis statistics and health resources, as well as for public and private health expenditures. There are plans to improve the data quality of the hospital statistics and the health expenditure statistics by 2009. A health interview survey shall be introduced by 2008. In the area of **health and safety at work** Turkey produces annual accident at work statistics according to the branch of activities and ISCO 88. Further plans include the integration of other work-related health problems into the statistics and improving the coverage.

Turkish **forestry statistics** include data on forest area, wood and non-wood forest products and forest fires. Further methodological work is being carried out in the framework of an ongoing project called "Development of Forestry Information Systems in Sustainable Forest Management". The data are collected by the General Directorate of Forestry and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Turkey has produced **environmental statistics** since 1990. The areas covered are air, water, wastewater, waste and environmental expenditure. For air quality it covers sulphur dioxide and particulate matter concentrations, national greenhouse gases and CO₂ uptake by forests. Water and wastewater statistics are available for economic activities according to sectoral breakdowns. For environmental expenditure statistics there is data for current expenditure, investment expenditure and environmental revenues available. The data sets are not complete. Methodological studies are currently ongoing to make the data sets exhaustive. Compliance is expected to be achieved in the coming 4-5 years. Turkey also produces pesticides statistics. They cover (inter alia) insecticides, fungicides, herbicides. Future plans aim at collecting data on the use of pesticides in agricultural holdings.

In the sector of **science, information, education and culture statistics** data is collected on pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education for **education statistics**. There are also statistics on non-formal education, such as courses given by the Ministry of National Education (MONE), by private bodies (licensed by MONE) and by the Presidency of Religious Affairs. Furthermore the education statistics comprise educational expenditure and data collection in the frame of the UNESCO, OECD EUROSTAT (UOE) questionnaire. An Adult Education Survey shall be introduced in 2007 and a Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS) in 2008. MONE will collect data on educational investments from the educational institutions as from the financial year 2006. Turkey produces cultural heritage, library, and theatre statistics on NUTS 3 level in the area of **culture statistics**. Within the 2007-2011 statistical programme the cultural statistics will be revised and new subjects will be introduced. Their bases are registers and surveys, and their periodicity is annual. As regards **science and technology** the acquis is based on the Frascati-manual and Turkey produces research & development statistics in compliance with this manual. Technological and innovation statistics are compiled according to the Oslo-Manual and the Community Innovation Survey. Turkey produces patent statistics which cover all patent applications from Turkey and other countries. Further plans are to calculate governmental R&D expenditure by using the Government Budget Appropriations or Outlays on R&D (GBOARD) methodology by 2007 to 2009.

In the sector of **people's Europe the population statistics** in Turkey are based on data taken from population censuses conducted every ten years. The last population census was conducted in 2000. Future plans aim at developing a population register registration system by mid 2008. This shall allow for calculating annual population size and basic characteristics data. **Vital statistics** on births, deaths, marriages and divorces are harmonised with international recommendations. Data is available on birth, marriage, divorce and death for province and district centres. Birth and death statistics are further developed.

Migration statistics in Turkey are both based on the census and on administrative registers. They are aligned to the UN "recommendations on statistics of international migration." There are plans in the near future to develop a population register system for Turkey's foreign population. In the area of **asylum, illegal migration and acquisition of citizenship** Turkey has already existing data based on administrative registers to the European data collection on asylum and measures against illegal migration (CIREFI).

III. ASSESSMENT OF THE DEGREE OF ALIGNMENT AND IMPLEMENTING CAPACITY

Overall Turkey's statistical production has a satisfactory level of alignment. It has gradually implemented the statistical acquis. Substantial progress was achieved through EU pre-accession aid schemes and co-operation with Eurostat. Since the statistical acquis is quite large and ever-evolving, continuing and sustainable efforts are needed to implement it fully. The national

authorities need to ensure efficient management structures to ensure a satisfactory administrative capacity. Turkey is also aware of the areas where discrepancies between the EU *acquis* and their national practice still exist. These discrepancies are notably in the fields of registers, agricultural statistics and economic and monetary statistics.

III.a. Statistical infrastructure

The level of alignment is high. The statistical law is compliant with the international recommendations. Turkish statisticians are independent in their work and bound by the principles of impartiality and confidentiality.

III.b. Classifications and registers

The main economic **classifications** are in place and follow the European *acquis*. This is not entirely the case for the Business Register, which is established in principle according the Council Regulation on statistical units (696/93) and the Council Regulation on the Business Register (2186/93). However, the coverage of the register is not yet complete and therefore, its quality needs further considerable improvement. The Turkish statistical office is committed to improve the quality of the business register in compliance with the forthcoming Regulation in the middle term and to adapt to the changes caused by the revision of NACE (Rev.2). It is expected that Turkey can resolve the problems in the coming five years in this area.

III.c. Sector Statistics

In the sector of **customs union and free movement of goods** the external trade statistics (Extrastat) are aligned with the *acquis*. Methodological fine-tuning is ongoing. Internal trade (Intrastat) statistics shall be prepared through a pilot study. In any case Intrastat will only be of relevance upon accession.

Concerning the **agricultural structure statistics** Turkey needs to step up efforts to introduce Farm Structure Statistics in order to produce EU-compliant farm data. The **agromonetary statistics** also need further development. The alignment with the *acquis* is in an initial phase. The situation of the **crop statistics** can be characterised as partially compliant. The variety of crop data required by the *acquis* is not provided. This is equally the case in **livestock, meat and dairy statistics**. Whereas the basic data is available, some variables cannot be provided. The development of these statistics is ongoing. It would be advisable to step up efforts about agriculture and rural development (including targets, deadlines, responsible authority and cost estimates) to ensure sound and reliable statistical information. In addition to the above areas, an essential part of such as systematic approach would be to further develop the system of land identification and the National Farmer Registration System.

In the sector fisheries the alignment of **fishery statistics** is close to satisfactory and the statistical production is developing and adapting to the *acquis*. As far as the **labour force survey** is concerned the *acquis* is mostly in place, but development of frequency and exhaustiveness is ongoing. The new national statistical law should allow the first micro data transmission to Eurostat by the end of 2006. Job vacancy statistics do not comply with the *acquis*. The **labour cost Index** is not calculated, whereas the **structure of earnings survey and the earnings & labour cost** statistics have a good level of compliance. In the area of Labour Cost so far no data has been transmitted to Eurostat.

Household budget and **social protection** statistics are collected and under further development. **The distribution of income and living conditions (SILC)** statistics are highly aligned. The sector can be fully aligned until 2008.

Concerning the sector **right of establishment and freedom to provide services** the acquis concerning **tourism statistics** is implemented in a satisfactory way. Turkey needs to enhance the coverage of the data. Some **communication information society** statistics are available but need further development. Full compliance can be achieved in the coming years.

In the sector of **transport policy** Turkey already provides some transport data. The acquis on transport of goods by road, rail transport, and air transport is reasonably aligned. Data on sea transport was submitted up to 2001. However no data on maritime transport statistics are currently transmitted to Eurostat. Methodological development and development in terms of exhaustiveness is required. It is expected that full compliance can be achieved in the next five years.

In the sector of **economic and monetary policy** the Turkish Statistical System is moving towards ESA 95 according to Council Regulation 2223/96 EC. Methodological work is ongoing and the degree of compliance is reasonable. **Quarterly national accounts** are already produced. Annual accounts only exist as estimation based on the quarterly accounts. There is no current calculation of **FISIM statistics** (Financial intermediation services indirectly measured) and of **financial accounts**.

The required inventory for **statistics on own resources** is not yet delivered. **Monetary and financial institution statistics** are not yet collected. Statistics on **trade in services** and **balance of payments (BoP)** are not collected according to the pertinent acquis although improvements in terms of methodology and exhaustiveness are necessary. Turkey already regularly sends **balance of payments** data according to the deadlines set in the Eurostat Balance of Payments Vademecum. The item breakdown is almost complete and the data is transmitted to Eurostat in the required format. However, further work is needed to meet the requirements of the geographical breakdown of quarterly BoP, International trade in Services data (at present, only partner "rest of the world" is sent) and on the activity breakdown of Foreign Direct Investment data. Furthermore, Eurostat has not yet received outward FATS data from Turkey. The **foreign affiliates statistics (FATS)** are still missing.

The acquis alignment of the **harmonised index of consumer prices** and of the **purchasing power parities** is high. The **structural business statistics and the short term statistics** are about to be introduced according the acquis and should lead to satisfactory compliance. The EU legal provisions concerning the **excessive deficit and debt procedure** will only be relevant upon Turkey's accession. Nevertheless, preparatory work has already started. It is expected that the relevant issues related to the acquis will be settled.

It is expected that in the sector of economic and monetary policy compliance may be achieved by 2012 provided the momentum is maintained.

In the sector of **energy** Turkey the degree of compliance in energy statistics is satisfactory. Further work is ongoing and provided the current momentum is kept could be finalised in the coming five years.

In the sector of **regional policy and structural instruments** Turkey provides already a range of regional data. Further work is ongoing in terms of methodology and exhaustiveness. The gaps can be closed in the coming three years.

In the sector of **statistics in environment, consumer & health protection** Turkey is mostly in line with the acquis on **public health statistics** and **health and safety at work statistics**. There are some differences concerning the methodology and coverage efforts need to be made to improve data availability and quality. Concerning the **forestry statistics**, the alignment is reasonable to satisfactory and further work necessary. This is equally the case for **environment statistics**. The gaps in this sector can be closed in coming years provided the momentum is maintained.

In the sector of **science, information education & culture statistics**, in the area **education, culture and science & technology** statistics the alignment is satisfactory. Since Turkey is aware of the requirements and working on the implementation, gaps can be closed in the coming five years.

In the sector **people's Europe** Turkey's **population and vital statistics** are already satisfactorily compliant, but further efforts are needed especially on births and death statistics. There is equally room for improvement for **migration and asylum and acquisition of citizenship** statistics. Turkey is aware of this and can close the gap in the coming 4-5 years.