



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate C: Macro-economic statistics
Unit C2: National accounts production

Country specific metadata associated with national estimates for 2020Q4

The information below summarises metadata collected from countries in relation to the compilation and publication of European estimates of national accounts main aggregates for the 2020Q4.

Due to differences in the national transmission and publication patterns, the information is presented in chronological order, starting with T+30 and T+45 flash estimates published beginning and mid-February.

The most recent metadata refer to data published in time for [Eurostat's 09 March 2021 news release](#) for GDP, employment and main aggregates. Estimates from countries were accompanied with the metadata explanations. Updated estimates are going to be provided in mid-April 2021 for T+110 database update. For further details see: QNA [PDF release calendar](#).

Previously published: [2020Q3 metadata](#), [2020Q2 metadata](#), [2020Q1 metadata](#)

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	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+30 PRELIMINARY GDP ESTIMATES
Belgium	<p>COVID-19 impact: large for specific sectors. While other sectors were less impacted or even seem to carry on their recovery (starting from 2020Q3) from the first lockdown. All together, growth is more or less stabilized compared to previous quarter. In comparison with the same quarter of the previous year, a large decline is still visible.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Use of usual regression technique initially (Chow-Lin / Fernández). Then, extra adjustments were eventually made to correct smoothed residuals based on the indicators and other secondary information sources. For the estimation of non-market output, estimation methods were adapted to incorporate the impact of COVID-19 as good as possible.</p> <p>Data: Imputations were made for missing source data. Forecasting data for December (ARIMA modelling with data up to Feb 2020) and subsequently applying correction factors by industry (level NACE 2 digits). Those correction factors were based on a trade-off between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - turnover retention for October and November, obtained by comparing the true turnover of these months with an economic situation without COVID-19 - forecast for the month of December based on the past - other information sources <p>National information: News release: https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/e/dq3/histo/nefe20iv.pdf Other useful information: https://www.nbb.be/en</p>
Czechia	<p>COVID-19 impact: significant impact of COVID-19 on GDP aggregates in 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: no special adaptation to estimation techniques in terms of estimating the effect of reintroduction of measures</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/ari/gdp-preliminary-estimate-4th-quarter-of-2020</p>
Germany	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, the GDP in the 2020Q4 was almost unchanged compared with the 2020Q3 after the historic 9.7% slump of the GDP in the 2020Q2.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods in 2020Q4 remained mostly unchanged. In some cases, deductions were made at the most detailed level possible based on additional data sources and information (e.g. volume measurement in non-market output calculations).</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2021/01/PE21_040_811.html Dedicated section on COVID-19 statistics: https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Cross-Section/Corona/_node.html</p>

<p>Spain</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: less impact than in the first two quarters of the year but greater than in the 2020Q3. Restrictions on mobility and activity are implemented again, symmetrically across the different Autonomous Communities. The educational activity continues normally.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted, by usage of ARIMA techniques with intervention analysis together with a plausibility checks of the results against the various new sources, that have complemented those normally used (e.g. information on daily transactions with bank cards, advanced data on sales of large companies and SMEs (Small and medium-sized enterprises) as well as VAT declarations and foreign trade of goods data and advanced information on spending by general government.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736164439&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735576581 Impact on statistical activity: https://www.ine.es/covid/covid_inicio_en.htm</p>
<p>France</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, during the entire 2020Q4, with new restrictions to displacements, catering and leisure activities put in place during curfew, and a new lockdown period mostly in November with closure of most retail trade (which caused a drop in household consumption). The effect of those measures on industrial and construction production was very limited compared to the 2020Q1.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Benchmarking estimates were adjusted to better reflect indicators. Series estimated by smoothing annual data were replaced with ad-hoc estimates. Some new high frequency data like daily credit card data were used.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/5018412 Methodological note (FR): https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/documentation/compte_m_PET420.pdf</p>
<p>Italy</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: several restrictions by the Government in this period. Several service activities in lockdown with differences by region according to the impact of the infection over the population.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: apart fine-tuning on seasonal adjustment models (augmenting the specification by dummy variables limited to GDP components), no relevant changes have been operated.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/253133</p>
<p>Latvia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some restrictions hit individual sectors the hardest, which is seen in decreasing value added of most affected industries, e.g., tourism, accommodation, catering, sports and culture.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods were not changed. Some imputations were made for the short-term indicators. The imputations for non-responding units were based on the information received from the State Revenue Service.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://stat.gov.lv/en/statistics-themes/economy/gross-domestic-product-quarterly-data/press-releases/2188-flash-estimate Other useful information (LV): https://github.com/CSBLatvia/SA-COVID-19-public/blob/master/SA-COVID-19-LV.md</p>

<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. On the 7th of November government added new restrictions on movement across the country and changed working conditions, but economy wasn't restricted. On the 16th of December the rules have been tightened and many companies in the service sector have been restricted: e.g. catering, accommodation, beauty salons, etc.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Calculation methods did not differ.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://osp.stat.gov.lt/informaciniai-pranesimai?articleId=8416996 Database: https://osp.stat.gov.lt/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?hash=7e6ca945-78d7-4560-afbc-e2c332d34120#/ Other useful information: https://osp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/8c3ed1f2dc204e908f2b913050860647 https://koronastop.lrv.lt/en/ https://nvsc.lrv.lt/en/ https://uzt.lt/covid-19/ https://www.lb.lt/en/latest-economic-projections</p>
<p>Austria</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: In 2020Q4, with renewed restrictive measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, mainly the consumer-related service sectors were affected. Value added in trade, accommodation, food service activities, transportation, as well as in other service activities declined. In line with this, consumer demand from private households also fell sharply.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some adjustments of techniques in terms of using a weekly adjustment of profile of turnover-losses of affected industries and use of alternative source data for additional plausible checks; e.g. in the estimate of value added in the manufacturing industry we used total road vehicle- (trucks) kilometers on the Austrian highway system.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.wifo.ac.at/en/news/_2</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: During 2020Q4 the economic activity was conditioned by some restrictions that were reintroduced in the context of the State of Emergency declared in Portugal from 6th of November.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: in December, external trade of goods and the short-term indicators were based on advanced preliminary data, but complemented with administrative data from the fiscal authorities (e-invoices).</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_destaques&DESTAQUESdest_boui=458475371&DESTAQUESmodo=2 COVID-19 related issues: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_covid_dossier&xpid=INE&xlang=en</p>

Sweden	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some estimation methods changed to avoid using time series models. Changes to calculation of volume measures for health care using data from regions. Additional sources: inclusion of health care data from regions</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/national-accounts/national-accounts/national-accounts-quarterly-and-annual-estimates/pong/statistical-news/national-accounts-fourth-quarter-2020/</p>
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	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+45 FLASH ESTIMATES
Bulgaria	<p>COVID-19 impact: During 2020Q4, the remaining restrictions from the previous quarter had some impact on the economic activity. From the 27th November more restrictions were introduced - closing education facilities; closure of all restaurants, all sport activities, shopping malls and others.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There was no major change in the estimation of GDP data. <u>Employment:</u> (LFS) In the 2020Q4, the normal approach for conducting the labour force survey was applied. The regular weighting procedure was applied and the correction factor for non-response was calculated for each strata and wave as usual.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/18877/прессъобщение/gross-domestic-product-fourth-quarter-2020-flash-estimates News release (EMP): https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/18871/прессъобщение/main-labour-force-survey-results-fourth-quarter-2020 COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.nsi.bg/en/node/18159/ Other useful information: https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/18166/basic-page/survey-results-related-impact-state-emergency-business</p>
Denmark	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during 2020Q4 due to step by step lock-down.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Compiled with the standard sources and methodology. The volume output of Government sector in the Danish quarterly accounts is based on input method.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP) (DK): https://www.dst.dk/Site/Dst/Udgivelser/nyt/GetPdf.aspx?cid=31817 COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: www.dst.dk/knr , see under "COVID-19 og Nationalregnskab" Other useful information: https://coronasmitte.dk/en</p>

<p>Cyprus</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large impact due to COVID-19 restrictions for 2020Q4. Additional government restrictions for Covid-19 were imposed for the reference period.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Standard sources of data were used in order to produce the estimates for QNA and employment. Moreover, the Statistical Service had to make some imputations for the short-term indicators used. These imputations were based on information collected from sources other than those used for the usual production of Flash Estimate (such as the weekly credit cards transactions and the preliminary results of the Labour Force Survey).</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/economy_finance_11main_en/economy_finance_11main_en?OpenForm&sub=1&sel=2</p>
<p>Hungary</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: In 2020Q4 until 10th November 2020 partial restrictive measures (especially borders closure from 01-09-2020) had some impacts on GDP. From 11th November 2020 more government restrictions were introduced like partial curfew, distance learning at high school and university level of education, restructuring of health capacity, closure of commercial accommodation for private clients, sales in restaurants, cafes, pubs only with takeaway possibility, closing of sport facilities (swimming pools, gyms), cultural events, museums, limit on family gatherings, tools of fiscal and monetary policy in order to help and encourage economic recovery and employment, wage subsidy and social contribution exemption in specified service activities.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Some adaptations in the techniques of estimations were made by using administrative data, which are available earlier.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): http://www.ksh.hu/docs/eng/xftp/gyor/gde/egde2012.html</p>
<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: from some to large impact throughout 2020Q4.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There were some adjustments made to the estimation of GDP (e.g. thorough analysis of healthcare production by the responsible source department), in addition to alternative sources, more granularity and imputations for missing source data. Estimates have appeared to perform well for the previous two quarters.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication-calendar COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/dossier/coronavirus-crisis-cbs-figures/economic-impact-of-covid-19 https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/uitgezicht/message-to-users-of-cbs-data-and-those-providing-data-to-cbs</p> <p>Other useful information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_the_Netherlands https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/visualisations/well-being-in-times-of-coronavirus</p>

<p>Poland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, due to restrictions during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> some adjustments to the GDP estimates were applied. Seasonal adjustment, i.e.: Arima model for selected series has been log-transformed, no trading days effect. The process of retail price data collection was considerably influenced.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/national-accounts/quarterly-national-accounts/flash-estimate-of-gross-domestic-product-in-the-fourth-quarter-of-2020,1,33.html Other useful information: https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/other-studies/informations-on-socio-economic-situation/socio-economic-situation-of-the-country-in-june-2020,1,111.html</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>NOTE: Statistics Portugal discontinues T+45 news releases, which are replaced by T+30 releases. See T+30 metadata section for information on the COVID-19 impact.</p>
<p>Romania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during 2020Q4.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> The estimation methods remained unchanged. Some imputations were made (short terms statistics) based on information collected from additional sources. <u>EMP:</u> The estimation methods remained unchanged.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/gdp-evolution-fourth-quarter-2020-estimated-data-flash Other useful information (RO): https://insse.ro/cms/files/statistici/pib%20trim/Ghid_Eurostat_privind_conturile_nationale_trimestriale.pdf https://insse.ro/cms/en/covid-19-impactul-economic</p>

<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: There is some impact on cultural, sport, wellness, entertainment facilities and retail shops (except essential ones) due to their closure.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: NOTE: <i>Starting from this release Statistics Slovakia is sending seasonally and calendar adjusted series (SCA) and will discontinue seasonally adjusted series (SA), aligning with the general practice of other EU Member States. However, the calendar adjustment of QNA series will be done only in case of statistical evidence and plausibility of effects; series with no significant calendar component (such as GDP) will actually be only seasonally adjusted.</i></p> <p>GDP: No specific technique or adjustment was performed on GDP estimate for 2020Q4 due to COVID-19. Data sources for general government sector (mainly local government) were not fully available. Deadline for data provision has been prolonged for government units, which was used mainly by local municipalities and higher territorial units.</p> <p>Employment: The government subsidies to limit the layoff of employees for firms and self-employed which were forced to temporarily close or reduce their businesses. No change to the estimations was made.</p> <p>National information: News release: Weblink COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/products/informationmessages/! Other useful information: https://korona.gov.sk/en/ https://korona.gov.sk/en/adopted-measures/ https://korona.gov.sk/en/an-overview-of-all-the-applicable-measures-adopted-in-connection-with-covid-19/</p>
<p>Finland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, but larger at the end of the quarter, as cases started to pick up. Regional differences in restrictions; capital region most affected.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: GDP: Standard flash GDP techniques. No reported difficulties in obtaining data. Employment: Government has introduced Furlough scheme to limit the layoff of employees.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.stat.fi/til/ktkk/2020/12/ktkk_2020_12_2021-02-16_tie_001_en.html</p>
<p>Norway</p>	<p>Estimation techniques: GDP: There were no changes to the estimation methods. Meanwhile, alternative sources were used for areas such health services, transport and entertainment services. Employment: There were no changes to the estimation methods.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.ssb.no/en/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/gdp-for-mainland-norway-decreased-2.5-per-cent-in-2020</p>

	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+2 MONTHS GDP AND EMP ESTIMATES
Belgium	<p>COVID-19 impact: large for specific sectors. While other sectors were less impacted or even seem to carry on their recovery (starting from 2020Q3) from the first lockdown. All together, growth is more or less stabilized compared to previous quarter. In comparison with the same quarter of the previous year, a large decline is still visible.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Use of usual regression technique initially (Chow-Lin / Fernández). Then, extra adjustments were eventually made to correct smoothed residuals based on the indicators and other secondary information sources. For the estimation of non-market output, estimation methods were adapted to incorporate the impact of COVID-19 as good as possible. Imputations were made for missing source data. Forecasting data for December (ARIMA modelling with data up to Feb 2020) and subsequently applying correction factors by industry (level NACE 2 digits). Those correction factors were based on a trade-off between: turnover retention for October and November, obtained by comparing the true turnover of these months with an economic situation without COVID-19; forecast for the month of December based on the past; some temporary surveys are being used as complementary information</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/e/dq3/histo/neat20iv.pdf Other useful information: https://www.nbb.be/en</p>
Bulgaria	<p>COVID-19 impact: during 2020Q4, the remaining restrictions from the previous quarter had some impact on the economic activity. From the 27th November more restrictions were introduced - closing education facilities, closure of all restaurants, all sport activities, shopping malls and others.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There was no major change in the estimation of GDP data. Data is expected to be of the same quality. <u>Employment:</u> (LFS) In 2020Q4, the normal approach for conducting the Labour Force Survey was applied. The regular weighting procedure was applied and the correction factor for non-response was calculated for each strata and wave as usual.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/GDP2020q4_en_Q54HA1H.pdf News release (EMP): https://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/LFS2020q4_en_WKDRTVY.pdf COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.nsi.bg/en/node/18159/ Other useful information: https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/18166/basic-page/survey-results-related-impact-state-emergency-business</p>

<p>Czechia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: significant impact of COVID-19 on GDP aggregates in 2020Q4 Estimation techniques: no special adaptations to estimation techniques in terms of estimating the effect of reintroduction of measures National information: News release: https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/ari/gdp-resources-and-uses-4th-quarter-of-2020</p>
<p>Denmark</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during 2020Q4 due to step by step lock-down. Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Compiled with the standard sources and methodology. With the 2020Q4 February compilation the first annual output indicators for Government sector were introduced for Health Services, otherwise the volume output of Government sector in the Danish quarterly accounts is based on input method. National information: News release (GDP) (DK): https://www.dst.dk/nyt/31843 COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: www.dst.dk/knr , see under "COVID-19 og Nationalregnskab" Other useful information: https://coronasmitte.dk/en</p>
<p>Germany</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, during the 2020Q4 Estimation techniques: The estimation methods in 2020Q4 remained mostly unchanged. In some cases, deductions were made at the most detailed level possible based on additional data sources and information (e.g. volume measurement in non-market output calculations). National information: News release: https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2021/02/PE21_081_81.html Dedicated section on COVID-19 statistics: https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Cross-Section/Corona/_node.html</p>
<p>Estonia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, mostly due to restrictions to travel related self-isolation or if deemed necessary by the national Health Board (through contact tracing). There were also limits to the maximum volume of public events. Estimation techniques: No adjustment to the methodology was required. Source data had no accessibility issues. Quality of the estimates can vary if the COVID-19 has affected the reporting of data by providers. National information: News release: https://www.stat.ee/en/node/183282 Other useful information: https://www.stat.ee/en/find-statistics/covid-19-impact-estonia</p>

<p>Ireland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large impact, on all non-essential retail and services; all country moved to Level 5 lockdown restrictions.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> No changes of estimation methods, but some data sources were impacted i.e.: sub-aggregate of Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) more difficult. Alternative data sources such as Central Bank Credit and Debit Card data, has led to the goods and services sub-breakdown estimates being of somewhat lower reliability than usual.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.cso.ie/en/csolatestnews/pressreleases/2021pressreleases/presstatementquarterlynationalaccountsquarter42020andyear2020preliminaryandinternationalaccountsquarter42020/ Implication of COVID on the production of QNA 2020Q4: https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/in/na/informationnoteontheimplicationsof-covid-19-on-the-quarterly-national-accounts-quarter42020/ CSO National Accounts & International Accounts Media Briefing Friday 5th March 2021 https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/newsevents/presentations/Quarterly_National_Accounts_and_International_Accounts_Q4_2020.pdf</p>
<p>Greece</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, mainly on industries related to tourism (HORECA, transportation and the related industries), restrictive measures in October 2020 to avoid overcrowding and lockdown from 7 November 2020.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Standard methods of data were used in order to produce the estimates for QNA. Some alternative data sources such as administrative data have been exploited for some industries.</p> <p>National information: News release calendar: https://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar#32021 News release: https://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/ad7a19d8-88f7-86b6-df08-30b6e006da9d Other useful information: https://www.statistics.gr/en/covid-19</p>
<p>Spain (published T+30)</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: less impact than in the first two quarters of the year but greater than in the 2020Q3. Restrictions on mobility and activity are implemented again, symmetrically across the different Autonomous Communities. The educational activity continues normally.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted, by usage of ARIMA techniques with intervention analysis together with a plausibility checks of the results against the various new sources, that have complemented those normally used (e.g. information on daily transactions with bank cards, advanced data on sales of large companies and SMEs (Small and medium-sized enterprises) as well as VAT declarations and foreign trade of goods data and advanced information on spending by general government.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/en/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736164439&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735576581 Impact on statistical activity: https://www.ine.es/covid/covid_inicio_en.htm</p>

<p>France</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, during the entire 2020Q4, with new restrictions to displacements, catering and leisure activities put in place during curfew, and a new lockdown period mostly in November with closure of most retail trade (which caused a drop in household consumption). The effect of those measures on industrial and construction production was very limited compared to the 2020Q1.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Benchmarking estimates were adjusted to better reflect indicators. Series estimated by smoothing annual data were replaced with ad-hoc estimates. Some new high frequency data like daily credit card data were used.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/5227818 Methodological note (FR): https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/documentation/compte_m_RDT420.pdf</p>
<p>Croatia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, due to the gradual introduction of government measures.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> No changes to the methodology of the estimates neither imputations were done, some alternative source data were used: with regard to price indices for some service activities, instead of using only salaries as indicators, more CPI and PPI indices were used and combined. Also, more volume indicators were combined regarding some service activities. The difficulties in measuring of economic development, especially in service activities, may lead to potentially larger revisions of the quarterly GDP. Greater attention was paid to non-market service activities.</p> <p><u>Employment:</u> The employment estimate is based on the econometric model (seasonal ARIMA model with possible outliers as regressors - depending on the activity). Certain activities are corrected by a factor (index) obtained from administrative sources because they cannot be used as a variable in the model due to the shortness of the time series.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2020/12-01-01_04_2020.htm</p>
<p>Italy</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, several restrictions by the Government in this period. Several service activities in lockdown with differences by region according to the impact of the infection over the population.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: apart fine-tuning on seasonal adjustment models (augmenting the specification by dummy variables limited to GDP components), no relevant changes have been operated.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/254324</p>

<p>Cyprus</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large impact due to COVID-19 restrictions for 2020Q4. Additional government restrictions for COVID-19 were imposed for the specific period.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Standard sources of data were used in order to produce the estimates for QNA and employment. Moreover, the Statistical Service had to make some imputations for the short-term indicators used. These imputations were based on information collected from sources other than those used for the usual production of Flash Estimate (such as the weekly credit cards transactions and the preliminary results of the Labour Force Survey).</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/economy_finance_11main_en/economy_finance_11main_en?OpenForm&sub=1&sel=2</p>
<p>Latvia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during 2020Q4 in relation to the tightening of restrictions, which have affected the most the individual sectors like tourism, accommodation, catering, sports and culture.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: the estimation methods were not changed. Some imputations were made for the short-term indicators. The imputations for non-responding units were based on the information of the responding units or based on the information received from the State Revenue Service. Both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data may be potentially exposed to greater data revisions than they were in a pre-crisis period.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://stat.gov.lv/en/statistics-themes/economy/gross-domestic-product-quarterly-data/press-releases/6564-gross-domestic Other useful information: https://github.com/CSBLatvia/SA-COVID-19-public/blob/master/SA-COVID-19-EN.md</p>
<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: Some impact. On the 7th of November government added new restrictions on movement across the country and changed working conditions, but economy wasn't restricted. On the 16th of December the rules have been tightened and many companies in the service sector have been restricted: e.g. catering, accommodation, beauty salons, etc.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Calculation methods did not differ.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://osp.stat.gov.lt/informaciniai-pranesimai?articleId=8495880 Database: https://osp.stat.gov.lt/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?hash=7e6ca945-78d7-4560-afbc-e2c332d34120#/ Other useful information: https://koronastop.lrv.lt/en/ https://npsc.lrv.lt/en/ https://uzt.lt/covid-19/ https://www.lb.lt/lt/naujausios-ekonomikos-prognozes</p>

Luxembourg	<p>COVID-19 impact: some. Improvement noted during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Some adaptations to the methods used, e.g. in case of low coverage of turnover; model using actual employment activity rate and production data; Actual activity rate estimated on the basis of "partial unemployment" information from Administrative data. <u>Employment:</u> Estimates did not change and are based on (provisional) administrative data (IGSS). Government implemented measures to limit the layoff of employees: 80% of the salary paid through "Fonds pour emploi" for employees declared to be subject to "partial unemployment" (chômage partiel).</p> <p>National information: News release: https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/index.php</p> <p>COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/Dossier-Coronavirus-1/index.html</p>
Hungary	<p>COVID-19 impact: In 2020Q4, until 10th November 2020 partial restrictive measures (especially borders closure from 1th September 2020) had some impacts on GDP. From 11th November 2020 more government restrictions were introduced (like partial curfew, distance learning at high school and university level of education, restructuring of health capacity, closure of commercial accommodation for private clients, sales in restaurants, cafes, pubs only with takeaway possibility, closing of sport facilities (swimming pools, gyms), cultural events, museums, limit on family gatherings, tools of fiscal and monetary policy in order to help and encourage economic recovery and employment, wage subsidy and social contribution exemption in specified service activities).</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some adaptations in the techniques of estimations were made by using administrative data, which are available earlier.</p> <p>National information: News release: http://www.ksh.hu/gyorstajekoztatok/#/en/document/gdp2012</p>
Malta	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, but larger at the end of the quarter, as cases started to pick up. Regional differences in restrictions; capital region most affected.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: In view of the unprecedented developments, a thorough examination was carried out on the imputation methods and models used in the compilation of national accounts, given that, in some cases, past correlations between indicators and macroeconomic statistics were not expected to hold anymore during the COVID-19 crisis. In absence of traditional sources, compilers had to make assumptions about industries which were fully or partially 'closed'. Furthermore, statisticians referred to alternative or complementary information, such as business and consumer surveys, information from professional federations and administrative data, in order to fill in for gaps in the established data sources.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Documents/2021/03/News2021_040.pdf</p>

<p>Netherlands (published T+45)</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: from some to large impact throughout 2020Q4.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There were some adjustments made to the estimation of GDP (e.g. thorough analysis of healthcare production by the responsible source department), in addition to alternative sources, more granularity and imputations for missing source data. Estimates have appeared to perform well for the previous two quarters.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication-calendar COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/dossier/coronavirus-crisis-cbs-figures/economic-impact-of-covid-19 https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/uitgezicht/message-to-users-of-cbs-data-and-those-providing-data-to-cbs Other useful information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_the_Netherlands https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/visualisations/well-being-in-times-of-coronavirus</p>
<p>Austria</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: As transmission and the spread of COVID-19 grew in 2020Q4 economic activity slowed down compared to 2020Q3. There was a total of four weeks of full lockdown and an additional five weeks without hospitality services and events. But the economic effects were less severe than in 2020Q2 as mobility was higher than in 2020Q2 and production of goods continued with minor restrictions.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some adjustments of techniques in terms of using a weekly adjustment of profile of turnover-losses of affected industries and use of alternative source data for additional plausible checks; e.g. in the estimate of value added in the manufacturing industry we used total road vehicle- (trucks) kilometers on the Austrian highway system.</p> <p>National information: News release: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/press/125516.html</p>
<p>Poland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, due to restrictions during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> some adjustments to the GDP estimates were applied. Seasonal adjustment, i.e.: Arima model for selected series has been log-transformed, no trading days effect. The process of retail price data collection was considerably influenced.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/national-accounts/quarterly-national-accounts/gross-domestic-product-in-the-fourth-quarter-of-2020-preliminary-estimate,2,48.html Other useful information: https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/other-studies/informations-on-socio-economic-situation/socio-economic-situation-of-the-country-in-january-2021,1,118.html</p>

<p>Portugal</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: During 2020Q4 the economic activity was conditioned by some restrictions that were reintroduced in the context of the State of Emergency declared in Portugal from 6th November.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Administrative data from the fiscal authorities (e-invoices) were used to complement usual data sources.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_destaquas&DESTAQUESdest_boui=460174361&DESTAQUEStema=5414368&DESTAQUESmodo=2 COVID-19 related issues: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_covid_dossier&xpid=INE&xlang=en</p>
<p>Romania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> The estimation methods remained unchanged. Some imputations were made (short terms statistics) based on information collected from additional sources. <u>Employment:</u> The estimation methods remained unchanged.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/gross-domestic-product-fourth-quarter-2020-provisional-data-1 Other useful information (RO): https://insse.ro/cms/files/statistici/pib%20trim/Ghid_Eurostat_privind_conturile_nationale_trimestriale.pdf https://insse.ro/cms/en/covid-19-impactul-economic</p>
<p>Slovenia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: small impact due to lifting almost all restrictions from 1st October to 15th October, large from 16th October to 31st December 2020 due to implementation of restrictions. In the period of 2020Q4 restrictions were implemented in majority of economic activities. Government measures like subsidizing of salaries, shorter working time, short-term sick leaves and temporarily out of work. During the reference period the effect of COVID-19 on employment was large (after the lifting of restrictions in 2020Q3). Restrictions were implemented on most of economic activities</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimation techniques did not change. For number of hours worked an adjustment was made for persons temporary not at work on the basis of demographic statistics data on employment based on number of hours paid. Additional data sources: data of Employment service of Slovenia who carries out government support (payments); those amounts are added to compensation of employees covered by employers to provide full D1. Government measures like subsidizing of salaries, shorter working time, short-term sick leaves (for childcare) and for persons temporarily out of work. The government also partly finances costs for self-employed persons and enterprises that were most affected by restrictions.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/9411 Data: https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStat/en/Podrocja/Index/56/gdp-and-nationalaccounts</p>

<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: There was some impact on cultural, sport, wellness, entertainment facilities and retail shops (except essential ones) due to their closure.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <i>NOTE: Starting from 2020Q4 Statistics Slovakia is sending seasonally and calendar adjusted series (SCA) and will discontinue seasonally adjusted series (SA), aligning with the general practice of other EU Member States. However, the calendar adjustment of QNA series will be done only in case of statistical evidence and plausibility of effects; series with no significant calendar component (such as GDP) will actually be only seasonally adjusted.</i></p> <p>GDP: No specific technique or adjustment was performed on GDP estimate for 2020Q4 due to COVID-19. Data sources for general government sector (mainly local government) were not fully available. Deadline for data provision has been prolonged for government units, which was used mainly by local municipalities and higher territorial units.</p> <p>Employment: The government subsidies to limit the layoff of employees for firms and self-employed which were forced to temporarily close or reduce their businesses. No change to the estimations was made.</p> <p>National information: News release: Weblink COVID-19 related explanations or metadata here: https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/products/informationmessages/ Other useful information: https://korona.gov.sk/en/ https://korona.gov.sk/en/adopted-measures/ https://korona.gov.sk/en/an-overview-of-all-the-applicable-measures-adopted-in-connection-with-covid-19/</p>
<p>Finland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, but larger at the end of the quarter, as cases started to pick up. Regional differences in restrictions; capital region most affected.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: GDP: Standard flash GDP techniques. No reported difficulties in obtaining data. Employment: Government has introduced Furlough scheme to limit the layoff of employees.</p> <p>National information: News release: http://stat.fi/til/ntp/2020/04/ntp_2020_04_2021-02-26_tie_001_en.html</p>
<p>Sweden</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some estimation methods changed to avoid using time series models. Changes to calculation of volume measures for health care using data from regions. Additional sources: inclusion of health care data from regions</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/national-accounts/national-accounts/national-accounts-quarterly-and-annual-estimates/pong/statistical-news/national-accounts-fourth-quarter-2020/</p>

<p>Iceland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: significant impact given the tightest restrictions on gatherings yet, during 2020Q4. The global effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to effect travel and there is impact of the border restrictions on GDP, as Iceland is highly dependent on tourism. Even though 2020Q4 would be considered low season, the share of tourism in GDP is high in international comparison. Restrictions domestically also had effects on specific sectors.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Compiled with the standard sources and methodology. Estimates are expected to be of the same reliability as usual. <u>Employment:</u> There were no changes to methods used. The reliability of the estimates is expected to be as usual.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://statice.is/publications/news-archive/national-accounts/national-accounts-2020-provisional-estimates/ Other useful information: https://www.covid.is/english https://www.government.is/government/covid-19/</p>
<p>Norway (published T+45)</p>	<p>COVID 19 impact: some, during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There were no changes to the estimation methods. Meanwhile, alternative sources were used for areas such health services, transport and entertainment services. <u>Employment:</u> There were no changes to the estimation methods.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.ssb.no/en/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/artikler-og-publikasjoner/gdp-for-mainland-norway-decreased-2.5-per-cent-in-2020</p>
<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, due to new restrictions, which were introduced gradually all along the 2020Q4, first at NUTS 3 level then at Swiss level.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> some changes to estimates were made for imputations: ARIMA(X) models, growth rates of alternative indicators. Alternative source data were used: e.g. short-time work figures, figures on medical treatments. Adjustment of seasonal adjustment methods where indicated <u>Employment:</u> there were no changes to the methods used. No measures have been taken to limit the lay-off of the employees. The reliability of the estimates is expected to be as usual.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/en/home/wirtschaftslage--wirtschaftspolitik/Wirtschaftslage/bip-quartalsschaetzungen-.html News release (EMP): https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/news/whats-new.assetdetail.15724639.html</p>
<p>Serbia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during 2020Q4</p> <p>Estimation techniques: While estimation techniques or source data were not changed to capture the COVID-19 effect, the effect is present in the results.</p> <p>National information: News release: http://publikacije.stat.gov.rs/G2021/pdfE/G20211054.pdf</p>

