



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

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

Country specific metadata associated with national estimates for 2020Q3

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 2020Q3.

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 end October and mid-November 2020.

The most recent metadata refer to data published in time for [Eurostat's 08 December 2020 news release for GDP, employment and main aggregates](#). Estimates from countries were provided in the end November and were accompanied with the metadata explanations. Updated estimates are going to be provided in mid-January 2021 for T+110 database update. For further details see: QNA [PDF release calendar](#).

Previously published: [2020Q1 metadata](#) and [2020Q2 metadata](#).

Also see: [SE article on the impact of COVID-19 on main GDP aggregates including employment](#)

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	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+30 PRELIMINARY GDP ESTIMATES
Belgium	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, during the entire 2020Q3, given the easing of containment measures compared to the previous quarter</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>National information: News release: https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/e/dq3/histo/nefe20iii.pdf COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.nbb.be/en/statistics/general Other useful information: https://www.nbb.be/en</p>
Czechia	<p>COVID-19 impact: no significant impact of COVID-19 on GDP aggregates in 2020Q3</p> <p>Estimation techniques: no special adaptations 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/quarterly-national-accounts-gdp-resourcesand-uses-and-gdp-preliminaryestimate</p>
Germany	<p>National information:</p> <p>COVID-19 impact: large, the German economy grew markedly in a quarter-on-quarter comparison after the historic slump of the gross domestic product in the second quarter of 2020.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The estimation methods in 2020Q3 remained mostly unchanged.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2020/10/PE20_432_811.html</p>
Greece	<p>COVID-19 impact: In 2020Q3, various restrictive government measures were put in place gradually in order to eliminate and avoid overcrowding (maximum of people for some activities and in cafes/restaurants). Large Impact in industries related to industries related to tourism (HORECA, transportation, and the related industries).</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#dec News release: https://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/64832398-0f20-38df-ac55-920b2be73d7e</p>

<p>Spain</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: less impact in 2020Q3, than in the two previous quarters with the progress towards the new situation of normality. Progressive and asymmetric recovery of activity in the different economic sectors. Reopening of educational centres and different measures in the different territories to stop the effects of outbreaks.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted, by usage of ARIMA techniques with intervention analysis together with a plausibility check 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:</p> <p>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: during 2020Q3, most of the restrictions were lifted but large gatherings remained restricted.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted by some adaptations (benchmarking with removed smoothing using the evolution using alternative sources such as estimates on the fall of consumption and activity (from the 6 October "Point de Conjoncture") or daily credit card data.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release: https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/4925247 Methodological note: https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4925348#documentation</p>
<p>Italy</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: no restrictions by the government in 2020Q3</p> <p>Estimation techniques: apart fine-tuning on seasonal adjustment models (augmenting the specification by dummy variables), no relevant changes have been operated. Also in the 2020Q3 it was made use of data by the Revenue Agency for extrapolating most components of service value added.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release: https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/249716</p>
<p>Latvia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, in relation to the remaining restrictions, which have affected individual sectors the most</p> <p>Estimation techniques: some adjustments to the estimates were made: imputations according to the information of the responding units for the non-responding units. 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:</p> <p>GDP news release: https://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistics/statistics-by-theme/economy/gdp/search-in-theme/2763-flash-estimate-gdp-3rd-quarter-2020</p>

<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, although there were no severe economic restrictions, it was quite difficult for companies to recover</p> <p>Estimation techniques: The calculation methods did not differ. Regressors were predicted using time series models. During seasonal adjustment, we changed the second quarter outlier from AO to LS.</p> <p>National information: News release(LT): https://osp.stat.gov.lt/informaciniai-pranesimai?eventId=231657 Database: https://osp.stat.gov.lt/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?hash=7e6ca945-78d7-4560-afbc-e2c332d34120#/</p>
<p>Hungary</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: In 2020Q3, partial restrictive measures (especially borders closure from 01-09-2020) had some impacts on GDP.</p> <p>Government had extended family support and credit moratorium and offered loans to small and medium size companies.</p> <p>It also subsidies wages in part-time employment and in employment in R&D.</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 calendar : http://www.ksh.hu/katalogus/#/kiadvanyok/naptar/en</p>
<p>Austria</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: In 2020Q3, with the easing of the measures taken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, an increase in consumer demand of private households as well as a growth in value added in the service sectors was recorded.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some adjustments in the techniques of estimations were made. Alternative source data are used for plausible checks: e.g. total road vehicle (trucks) kilometres on the Austrian highway system.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.wifo.ac.at/en/news/rebound_in_the_third_quarter_of_2020_gdp_growth_of_111_percent</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: lower than the previous quarter. The entire 2020Q3 is marked by the progressive taking of measures to reopen economic activity. As of July 01, the transition to the alert situation and the end of the state of calamity for most of the country took effect.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: in September, 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&DESTAQUESdestbou=450313259&DESTAQUESmodo=2 COVID-19 related issues: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_covid_dossier&xpid=INE&xlang=en</p>

	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+45 FLASH ESTIMATES
Bulgaria	<p>COVID-19 impact: During the entire 2020Q3 COVID-19 had some impact on Bulgarian economy. The country was in an emergency epidemic situation. All retail stores, restaurants and services worked keeping strict health measures.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There was no major change in the estimation of GDP data.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.nsi.bg/en/node/18630 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, due to controlled reopening</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Some adjustments were made for the early estimates of NA relying on assumptions on fixed input/output structures to estimate intermediate consumption. Deviation from these fixed assumptions in the industries that seem affected by the fall in activity. Information from the supply use tables to classify intermediate consumption was used.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP) (DK): https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/nyt/NytHtml?cid=31260 Other useful information: https://coronasmitte.dk/en</p>
Cyprus	<p>COVID-19 impact: no severe impact for COVID-19 restrictions for 2020Q3, no additional government restrictions 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.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/economy_finance_11main_en/economy_finance_11main_en?OpenForm&sub=1&sel=2</p>
Hungary	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact due to partial restrictive measures</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Estimates aim to capture the COVID-19 impact by adaptations of the estimation method using administrative data that were made available a little earlier so they could be used for estimation.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): http://www.ksh.hu/gyorstajekoztatok/#/en/document/gde2009</p>

<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, due to less severe restrictions</p> <p>Estimation techniques:</p> <p><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 (indicators for healthcare and recreational and cultural services) and imputations for missing source data are used. Estimates appeared to perform well for the 2020Q2, and these have been used again now for the 2020Q3.</p> <p><u>Employment:</u> To properly incorporate the decrease of the hours worked in the quarterly estimate, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is used as an additional source. 2020Q3 is estimated using growth rates from the LFS. The growth rates are applied in (parts of) the industries in which the effect of the COVID-19 crisis is substantial. For the self-employed, the use of growth rates from the LFS is the usual method.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release (GDP): https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/publication-calendar</p> <p>COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/dossier/coronavirus-crisis-cbs-figures/economic-impact-of-covid-19</p> <p>https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/uitgelicht/message-to-users-of-cbs-data-and-those-providing-data-to-cbs</p> <p>Other useful information:</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_the_Netherlands</p> <p>https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2020/03/19/coronavirus-dutch-government-adopts-package-of-newmeasures-designed-to-save-jobs-and-the-economy</p> <p>https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2020/08/28/government-extends-coronavirus-support-for-jobs-andthe-economy-into-2021</p>
<p>Poland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, due some restrictions</p> <p>Estimation techniques:</p> <p><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 effects. The process of retail price data collection was considerably influenced.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release (GDP): https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/national-accounts/quarterly-national-accounts/flash-estimate-of-gross-domestic-product-in-the-third-quarter-of-2020,1,32.html</p> <p>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>COVID-19 impact: lower than the previous quarter. The entire 2020Q3 is marked by the progressive taking of measures to reopen economic activity. As of July 01, the transition to the alert situation and the end of the state of calamity for most of the country took effect.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> 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&DESTAQUEstdest_boui=415338578&DESTAQUESmodo=2</p> <p>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: large for GDP, some for employment, during the entire 2020Q3, with some progressive easing of containment measures, e.g. opening shopping malls (except restaurants), take-away restaurants, hotels, personal care services, private education institutions, sport competitions without public, museums, libraries, cultural events in open space.</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.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/gdp-evolution-third-quarter-2020-estimated-data-flash</p> <p>Other useful information: https://insse.ro/cms/files/statistici/pib%20trim/Ghid_Eurostat_privind_contu_rile_nationale_trimestriale.pdf</p>
<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: no impact to minor impact mostly on cultural, sport, wellness and entertainment institutions and facilities due to the limits in the number of people collected, no special government restrictions</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> No specific techniques or adjustments were performed on GDP estimate for 2020Q3 due to COVID-19. <u>Employment:</u> 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 were made.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP)</p> <p>COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/products/informationmessages/!</p> <p>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>

Finland	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, due to containment measures and travel restrictions.</p> <p>Estimations techniques: <u>GDP:</u> No particular technique or adjustment on estimates due to COVID-19. Uncertain with regards of quality of the estimates.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.stat.fi/til/ktkk/2020/09/ktkk_2020_09_2020-11-13_tie_001_en.html Other useful information: https://www.stat.fi/tietotrendit/blogit/2020/talousromahduksen-tilastointiin-liittyy-epavarmuutta-pysyvyksilastointi-koronavuoden-tapahtumien-perassa/</p>
Sweden	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, especially for particular industries due to some restrictions</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> Some estimation methods changed to avoid using time series models. Changes to calculation of volume measures for health care using data from regions (alternative sources usage).</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): 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-third-quarter-2020/</p>
United Kingdom	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, easing of lockdown measures in the 2020Q3, however most parts of the economy still not recovered to ‘pre-pandemic’ levels</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> Particular techniques and data adjustments were applied on GDP estimates. A wide range of external sources used to quality assure data. No new sources feeding directly in. GDP estimates for the 2020Q3 are expected to be lower quality. Some practical challenges on balancing GDP, please see the ‘income’ section of the release for more details.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/gdpfir-stquarterlyestimateuk/latest Other useful information: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/uksectoraccounts/articles/coronavirusandtheeffectsonukgdp/2020-05-06#practical-challenges</p>

	METADATA FOR PUBLISHED T+2 MONTHS GDP AND EMP ESTIMATES
Belgium	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, during the entire 2020Q3, given the easing of containment measures compared to the previous quarter</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> 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. <u>Employment:</u> Estimates are derived from forecasting method (ARIMA modelling) and adjustments were based on an earlier version of the administrative data from the social security scheme.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.nbb.be/doc/dq/e/dq3/histo/neat20iii.pdf COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.nbb.be/en/statistics/general Other useful information: https://www.nbb.be/en</p>
Bulgaria	<p>COVID-19 impact: lower than the previous quarters, where the country was in an emergency epidemic situation. The entire 2020Q3 is marked by the progressive steps to reopen economic activity keeping strict health measures</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> There was no major change in the estimation methods of GDP data. For activities, for which annual information from the previous year is required (like illegal activities), an additional information was used, and on its base certain data imputations were made. <u>Employment:</u> LFS: Face to face interviews were resumed, but carrying out interviews by phone was still acceptable. The usual weighting procedure was applied. The only difference refers to the calculation of correction factor for non-response. Normally the correction factor is calculated for each strata and wave. For the 2020Q3 the correction factor for non-response is calculated separately for each month. Data is expected to be of the same quality.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.nsi.bg/sites/default/files/files/pressreleases/GDP2020q3_en_MBLC62W.pdf Link to publication calendar/list of news releases : https://www.nsi.bg/en/node/18159/</p>

<p>Czechia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: no significant impact of COVID-19 on GDP aggregates in 2020Q3</p> <p>Estimation techniques: no special adaptations 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-resources-and-uses-3rd-quarter-of-2020</p>
<p>Denmark</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, due to controlled reopening. In 2020Q3 we observed a certain rebound after the fall in activity observed in 2020Q1 and 2020Q2</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> Compiled with the standard sources and methodology. <u>Employment:</u> Compiled with the standard sources and methodology.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.dst.dk/nyt/31204 COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: www.dst.dk/knr "COVID-19 og Nationalregnskab"</p>
<p>Germany</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, the German economy grew markedly in a quarter-on-quarter comparison after the historic slump of the GDP in the 2020Q2. COVID-19 containment measures in 2020Q3 were mandatory mask-wearing and social distancing; support: public promotion and funding of short-time work and the temporary suspension of bankruptcy filing.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> The estimation methods in 2020Q3 remained mostly unchanged; in some cases, adjustments were made at the most detailed level possible. <u>Employment:</u> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, estimating the numbers of persons in employment and of unemployed at present involves higher uncertainty than usual. Please see the methodological notes published with press release.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2020/11/PE20_465_811.html News release (EMP): https://www.destatis.de/EN/Press/2020/10/PE20_427_132.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 max volume of public events.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.stat.ee/en/node/4579 Other useful information: https://www.stat.ee/en/find-statistics/covid-19-impact-estonia</p>

<p>Ireland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, more moderate than that in 2020Q2, with a rebound in certain sectors following the easing of restrictions. Level 3 under the five levels of restrictions set out under the Government’s living with COVID-19 plan) were introduced for counties of Dublin & Donegal during September.</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/releasesandpublications/er/na/quarterlynationalaccountsquarter32020/ Implication of COVID on the production of QNA 2020Q3: https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/in/na/informationnoteontheimplicationsofcovid-19onthequarterlynationalaccounts-quarter32020/</p>
<p>Greece</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, some of the existent measures have been extended for the specific period</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: https://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/64832398-0f20-38df-ac55-920b2be73d7e COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/policy-measures-against-spread-coronavirus_en</p>

<p>Spain</p> <p>(published T+30)</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: less impact in 2020Q3, than in the two previous quarters with the progress towards the new situation of normality. Progressive and asymmetric recovery of activity in the different economic sectors. Reopening of educational centres and different measures in the different territories to stop the effects of outbreaks.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted, by usage of ARIMA techniques with intervention analysis together with a plausibility check 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: some during 2020Q3, most of the restrictions were lifted but large gatherings remained restricted.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates were adjusted by some adaptations (benchmarking with removed smoothing using the evolution using alternative sources such as estimates on the fall of consumption and activity (from the 6 October "Point de Conjoncture") or daily credit card data.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/4984792 Methodological note: https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4925348#documentation</p>

<p>Croatia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during whole 2020Q3</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> No changes to the methodology of the estimates nor 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. <u>Employment:</u> Some adjustment using correction factors were done. Government measures include support for saving jobs in affected industries. The LFS was used as a source, as well as comparison with other administrative sources were used.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2020/12-01-01_03_2020.htm COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.dzs.hr/Eng/Covid-19/gdp_3_q.html</p>
<p>Italy</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, no restrictions (only recommendations) by the government in 2020Q3</p> <p>Estimation techniques: apart fine-tuning on seasonal adjustment models (augmenting the specification by dummy variables), no relevant changes have been operated. Also in the 2020Q3 it was made use of data by the Revenue Agency for extrapolating most components of service value added.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/251030</p>
<p>Cyprus</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: No severe impact from COVID-19 restrictions for 2020Q3. No 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</p> <p>National information: News release: https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/economy_finance_11main_en%20/economy_finance_11main_en?OpenForm&sub=1&sel=2</p>

<p>Latvia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, during 2020Q3 in relation to the remaining restrictions, which have affected individual sectors the most</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.</p> <p>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://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistics/statistics-by-theme/economy/gdp/search-in-theme/2776-changes-gdp-3rd-quarter-2020 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 during 2020Q3, although there were no severe economic restrictions, it was quite difficult for companies to recover.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> The calculation methods did not differ. During seasonal adjustment, we changed the second quarter outlier from AO to LS. <u>EMP:</u> Some adjustments to the estimates were made (level shift factor, appropriate outliers were used for seasonal adjustment) as well as additional data sources: media information, economic situation overviews of other institutions (Bank of Lithuania, State Social Insurance Fund Board, etc.) were used.</p> <p>National information: News release: (GDP) https://osp.stat.gov.lt/informacini-ai-pranesimai?articleId=8236526 COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://osp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/8c3ed1f2dc204e908f2b913050860647</p> <p>Other useful information: EMP: https://koronastop.lrv.lt/en/ https://nvsc.lrv.lt/en/ https://uzt.lt/covid-19/ GDP: https://www.lb.lt/lt/naujausios-ekonomikos-progozes</p>

<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large for most industries</p> <p>Estimation techniques:</p> <p>GDP: 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.</p> <p>Employment: 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:</p> <p>News release: https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/index.php</p> <p>COVID-19 related explanations or metadata:</p> <p>https://statistiques.public.lu/fr/Dossier-Coronavirus-1/index.html</p>
<p>Hungary</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some impact, partial restrictive measures</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Estimates already aim to capture the COVID-19 impact by adaptations of the estimation method using administrative data that were made available a little earlier so they could be used for estimation. The quality of estimates is expected to be as usual, however with higher uncertainty.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release: http://www.ksh.hu/gyorstajekoztatok/#/en/document/gdp2009</p>
<p>Malta</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, even though with gradual easing of the restrictions</p> <p>Estimation techniques: In view of these 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:</p> <p>News release: https://nso.gov.mt/en/News_Releases/Documents/2020/11/News2020_194.pdf</p>

<p>Netherlands (published T+45)</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, due to less severe restrictions</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 (indicators for healthcare and recreational and cultural services) and imputations for missing source data are used. Estimates appeared to perform well for the 2020Q2, and these have been used again now for the 2020Q3. <u>Employment:</u> To properly incorporate the decrease of the hours worked in the quarterly estimate, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is used as an additional source. 2020Q3 is estimated using growth rates from the LFS. The growth rates are applied in (parts of) the industries in which the effect of the COVID-19 crisis is substantial. For the self-employed, the use of growth rates from the LFS is the usual method.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2020/46/economy-partly-bounces-back-with-7-7-percent-growth-in-q3-2020 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/uitgelicht/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.government.nl/latest/news/2020/03/19/coronavirus-dutch-government-adopts-package-of-newmeasures-designed-to-save-jobs-and-the-economy https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2020/08/28/government-extends-coronavirus-support-for-jobs-andthe-economy-into-2021</p>
<p>Austria</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: in 2020Q3, with the easing of the measures taken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, an increase in consumer demand of private households as well as a growth in value added in the service sectors compared to 2020Q2 was recorded.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Due to missing data, in some minor cases expert guesses were necessary.</p> <p>National information: News release: http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/Economy/national_accounts/124866.html</p>

<p>Poland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some, due to some restrictions during 2020Q3</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 effects. 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-third-quarter-of-2020-preliminary-estimate,2,47.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>COVID-19 impact: less severe than the previous quarter. The entire 2020Q3 is marked by the progressive taking of measures to reopen economic activity. Most manufacturing activities were able to operate and restrictions were mainly observed in some services, mostly those linked to tourism and cultural and recreational activities. As of July 01, the transition to the alert situation and the end of the state of calamity for most of the country took effect.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> 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_destaqu es&DESTAQUESdest_boui=414821321&DESTAQUESmodo=2 COVID-19 related issues: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_covid_dossier&xpid=INE&xlang=en</p>

Romania	<p>COVID-19 impact: large for GDP, some for employment, during the entire 2020Q3, with some progressive easing of containment measures, e.g. opening shopping malls (except restaurants), take-away restaurants, hotels, personal care services, private education institutions, sport competitions without public, museums, libraries, cultural events in open space.</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/ro/comunicate-de-presaview?field_categorie_value_i18n%5B%5D=6&created=1&field_cuvinte_cheie_value=&items_per_page=10 Other useful information: https://insse.ro/cms/files/statistici/pib%20trim/Ghid_Eurostat_privind_cotururile_nationale_trimestriale.pdf</p>
Slovenia	<p>COVID-19 impact: small impact due to lifting almost all restrictions from 1 July 2020 to 30 September 2020.</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> Some adjustment for non-market services volume in constant prices for the number of persons temporary not working were made. Current prices estimates were affected and government budget data used for it. No alternative sources were used, however additional data source by Employment service of Slovenia was taken into account for the employed persons not working. Adjustment was also done in the estimation of the compensation of employees due to persons temporary not working (supported by government). The reliability of estimates is possible to be lower in some areas. <u>Employment:</u> The government implemented various measures to limit the layoff of employees, like co-financing of salaries, financing of sick leaves, payment of social contributions. Adjustments on estimates for hours worked were used on number of persons on temporary wait for work. The reliability of estimates is possible to be lower in some areas.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/9244 News release (EMP): https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/9244 Data: https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStat/en/Podrocja/Index/56/gdp-and-national-accounts</p>

<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: no impact to minor impact mostly on cultural, sport, wellness and entertainment institutions and facilities due to the limits in the number of people gatherings, no special government restrictions</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality:</p> <p><u>GDP:</u> No specific techniques or adjustments were performed on GDP estimate for 2020Q3 due to COVID-19.</p> <p><u>Employment:</u> 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 were made.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release (GDP): click on following Link</p> <p>COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://slovak.statistics.sk/wps/portal/ext/products/informationmessages/</p> <p>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 impact, due to containment measures and travel restrictions.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: Some adjustments on health services volume estimates have been made due to COVID-19. There's more uncertainty with quality of the estimates than usual.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release : https://www.stat.fi/til/ntp/2020/03/ntp_2020_03_2020-11-27_tie_001_en.html</p> <p>Other useful information: https://www.stat.fi/tietotrendit/blogit/2020/talousromahduksen-tilastointiin-liittyy-epavarmuutta-pysyykotilastointi-koronavuoden-tapahtumien-perassa/</p>
<p>Sweden</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some on certain NACE, COICOP, etc. No obvious direct effects on main aggregates.</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: Some estimation methods changed to avoid using time series models. Changes to calculation of volume measures for health care using data from regions. Same methodological adjustments as previous quarter.</p> <p>National information:</p> <p>News release (GDP):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-third-quarter-2020/</p> <p>COVID-19 related explanations or metadata: https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/coronavirus/press-releases-relating-to-coronavirus-covid-19/</p>

<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>(published T+45)</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some during 2020Q3; less restrictions- some local lockdown areas but impact from full lockdown in 2020Q2 still impacting; easing of lockdown restrictions in line with governments 10 step programme</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> Particular techniques and data adjustments were applied on GDP estimates. A wide range of external sources used to quality assure data. No new sources feeding directly in. GDP estimates for the 2020Q3 are expected to be lower quality. Some practical challenges on balancing GDP, please see the ‘income’ section of our release for more details.</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/gdpfirstquarterlyestimateuk/julytoseptember2020 Other useful information: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/uksectoraccounts/articles/coronavirusandtheeffectsonukgdp/2020-05-06#practical-challenges</p>
<p>Iceland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: large, even with easing of restriction compared to 2020Q2. The global effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel as well as the impact of the border restrictions implemented in August had a significant impact on GDP, as Iceland is highly dependent on tourism and the share of tourism in GDP is high in international comparison.</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> There were no changes to the estimation methods, neither imputations were used for missing source data. Estimates are expected to be of the same reliability as usual. <u>Employment:</u> there were some changes to the methods done, new information incorporated related to Government's support and response similarly to 2020Q2.</p> <p>National information: News release: https://stacice.is/publications/news-archive/national-accounts/national-accounts-3rd-quarter-2020/ Other useful information: https://www.covid.is/english https://www.government.is/government/covid-19/</p>
<p>Norway</p>	<p>COVID 19 impact: GDP growth in the 2020Q were affected due to most parts of the Norwegian economy being unlocked during 2020Q2</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/nasionalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/statistikker/knr/maaned</p>

<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: from some to large during entire 2020Q3 with the continuous gradual easing of the lockdown measures</p> <p>Estimation techniques: <u>GDP:</u> some changes to estimates were made, as well as some imputations: ARIMA(X) models, growth rates of alternative indicators. Alternative source data were used: e.g. registrations for short-time work, number of trucks, figures on medical treatments. In order to mitigate this economic impact during the lockdown, the Federal Council has implemented some unprecedented support measures. The quality of the estimates is expected to be the same.</p> <p><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/seco/nsb-news.msg-id-81408.html News release (EMP): https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home.assetdetail.14879325.html</p>
<p>North Macedonia</p>	<p>COVID-19 impact: some during 2020Q3; Protocols during summer period have been undertaken to reduce the intensity of the virus during this period</p> <p>Estimation techniques and quality: <u>GDP:</u> Estimation techniques or source data were not changed to do quarterly estimation in GDP categories , at current and constant prices</p> <p>National information: News release (GDP): https://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie_en.aspx?id=31&rbr=13496 Other useful information:</p>