

2. Economic Statistics

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (Eurostat)

Theme 5.01 - Statistics for business cycle analysis

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (IMF)

Principal Global Indicators Website

- The IMF is coordinating international efforts to improve the availability of macroeconomic data essential for tracking financial and economic development. In late 2008, the Statistics Department of the IMF created the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics - involving the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the European Central Bank (ECB), Eurostat, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations (UN), and the World Bank (WB) - to address economic and financial data gaps needed to monitor financial developments. One of the key outcomes of the Inter-Agency Group was the launching of Principal Global Indicators Website (PGI website) in April 2009. The PGI website brings together timely data available at participating international agencies covering financial, governmental, external, and real sector data, with links to data at websites of international and national agencies. The website is available at <http://www.principalglobalindicators.org>.
- In December 2009 the website was revamped to allow presentation of its rich collection of data in a more user-friendly fashion by shifting emphasis to cross-country indicators---currently over forty indicators. Among the new additions include:
 - Additional cross-country tables of key indicators with more data transformation in harmonized units of measurement to facilitate comparative analysis.
 - Longer runs of historical data via real-time access to the underlying PGI database.
 - On-line access to referential metadata which provide information on the data sources, economic concepts, or national practices used in compiling the data.
 - Visual display of key cross-country indicators.
- Whilst the PGI website currently focuses on the dissemination of data for the G-20 economies and economies with systemically important financial sectors that are not members of the G-20, the intention is to continue expanding it gradually to cover more countries.

Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs)

- The IMF also conducts two - to three-week on-site missions to its member countries to assess the quality of data and assist in their further development. The ROSC data module provides an assessment of data quality in five areas of macroeconomic statistics - national accounts (NA), prices (consumer and producer price indices), government finance, monetary, and balance of payments (BOP) - based on the July 2003 Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF), as well as an assessment of whether the data dissemination practices are in accordance with those specified in the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

- The assessments are disseminated as data modules of the Reports on Observance of Standards and Codes. As of December 2012, 126 data module ROSCs had been completed, including updates and reassessments. These include - using the IMF's World Economic Outlook country group classification - 27 from advanced economies, 27 from Africa, 9 from developing Asia, 20 from Central and Eastern Europe, 16 from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), 5 from the Middle East, and 21 from Western Hemisphere countries (including one regional central bank). Links to the published modules can be found on the IMF website at <http://dsbb.imf.org> (go to DQRS).

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (OECD)

Business Tendency and Consumer Opinion Surveys

Purpose

- To collect and disseminate business tendency and consumer opinion survey data for OECD member countries and selected non-member economies. To promote wider use of business tendency and consumer opinion surveys in OECD member countries and selected non-member economies.
- To develop international statistical standards and to encourage scientific research in this field of statistics.

Objectives and outputs

- This activity involves the ongoing collection and publication of an extensive range of business tendency and consumer opinion survey data and related metadata from OECD member countries and the BRIICS.
- The survey data are updated and published monthly. Data collection is co-ordinated with the European Commission, with the OECD taking primary responsibility for data collection from national sources only for non-EU OECD member countries and the BRIICS.
- During the year 2010 the OECD evaluated the possibility to renew its existing international guidelines and recommendations. In co-operation with UNSD, the European Commission and CIRET it surveyed current availability of tendency surveys internationally and the level of harmonization and adherence to existing guidelines. In 2013 the OECD will participate in an international review aiming at producing a handbook on Business Tendency and Consumer Confidence Surveys building in large part on existing OECD and EC handbooks.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

MEI_BTS_COS

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- The review of the code re-structuring continues (started in 2012), aiming at a more streamlined production database.
- OECD will provide the chapter on questionnaire design for the new/revised BTS and CS handbook, and act as a reviewer for other chapters.

Main economic indicators

Purpose

- The OECD's Main Economic Indicator (MEI) database provides a wide range of short-term economic indicators (and associated methodological information) for OECD member and non-countries to meet the on-going requirements of a number of internal OECD users.

Objectives and outputs

- Maintaining the Main Economic Indicators (MEI) database, which contains monthly and quarterly statistics (and associated statistical methodological information) for all OECD member and Key Partner on a wide variety of economic indicators for use by economic analysts, policy makers and business.
- Indicators in the MEI database include: quarterly national accounts, industrial production, composite leading indicators, business tendency and

consumer opinion surveys, retail trade, consumer and producer prices, hourly earnings, employment/unemployment, interest rates, monetary aggregates, exchange rates, international trade and balance of payments.

- There is an on-going process of review to revise the contents of the database in order to maximise the relevance of the database for short-term economic analysis, for example, through the inclusion of new indicators reflecting new areas of analysis and policy making. Enlarging coverage also entails working with other international organisations such as IMF, ILO, ECB and Eurostat in the development of effective international standards for the presentation of statistical methodological information (metadata), and increasing the coverage and quality of statistical metadata, whilst at the same time minimising the reporting burden of member countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

Main Economic Indicators (MEI)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Subject areas are now responsible individually.

Data collection

- On-going processes to improve the efficiency and timeliness of data capture processes.
- There will also be expanded use of data from Eurostat's NewCronos database and the IMF's IFS. Greater efforts will also be made to implement data and metadata exchange standards developed under the SDMX initiative.

Real-time and Revisions Database

Purpose

- To make freely available on the OECD website a "real-time" database with associated revisions analysis of key short-term economic statistics derived from historically published monthly snapshots of the OECD Main Economic Indicators database.

Objectives and outputs

- The concept of a real time database is to provide an information set of short-term economic statistics that would have been available to analysts at a specific point in time for the purpose of testing the likely effectiveness of econometric models in real-time. It also provides the opportunity to perform revisions analysis - i.e. to study the magnitude and direction of subsequent revisions to published statistics. A database containing MEI vintage from 1999 was developed and published on the OECD website in 2006.
- The portal also provides a broader context on the issue of revisions. This primarily take the form of the revisions framework (outlining the reasons for data revision) formulated by the IMF and of the recommendations published in the OECD "Data and Metadata Reporting and Presentation Handbook".
- Updated revisions analysis of GDP and a comparison of revisions between seasonally adjusted and raw series were performed in 2007 and presented at the STESWP and National Accounts working parties, and also at a number of international conferences where the database was also promoted.

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

No major changes.

STAN Database for Industrial Analysis

Purpose

- To provide a comprehensive database tool for cross-country analyses of industrial performance (competitiveness, productivity etc.) and structural change at a relatively detailed level of activity.

Objectives and outputs

• The STAN database for industrial analysis provides analysts and researchers with a comprehensive tool for analysing industrial performance at a relatively detailed level of activity across countries. It includes annual measures of output, labour input, investment and international trade which allow users to construct a wide range of indicators to focus on areas such as productivity growth, competitiveness and general structural change. The industry list provides sufficient detail to enable users to highlight high-technology sectors and is compatible with those used in related OECD databases.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

• Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

• STAN Database for industrial Analysis

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

• Continued development and update of the latest version of STAN based on ISIC Rev. 4. with statistics to 2011. Inclusion of non-Member countries, where possible. Completion and validation of national classification to ISIC Rev. 4 conversion keys for non-EU countries Cooperation with World KLEMS project. Comprehensive STAN documentation in form of STI Working Paper. Development and dissemination of indicators by industrial activity based on STAN.

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (UN Statistics Division)

- Coordinate and promote work on integrated economic statistics.
 - Coordinate and promote work on short term economic indicators that includes the development of handbooks such as:
 - Business cycle composite indicators;
 - Rapid estimates;
 - Tendency surveys;
 - Statistical guide for the short term indicator data template and metadata structure.
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2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

Meetings to be organized in 2013:

2.2 Economic accounts (CIS-STAT)

National Accounts

Ongoing work:

Implementation of the System of National Accounts in the accounting practice of the CIS countries in 2013:

- Collection, analysis and dissemination of data on the key macroeconomic indicators developed on the basis of 1993 SNA concepts.
- Preparation of an abstract (Russian-English) illustrating main macroeconomic indicators of the CIS countries, and analytic report on main trends in production and use of gross domestic product in the Commonwealth countries.

- Advisory assistance to the CIS countries in refining methods of defining and reflecting economic processes and phenomena of relevance to the CIS countries in their national accounts.
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2.2 Economic accounts (Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics)

Informal Sector

- The Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics was set up in 1997 as an international forum to exchange experience in the measurement of the informal sector (and, since 2003, of informal employment), document the data-collection practices, including definitions and survey methodologies and recommend measures for improving the quality and comparability of informal sector statistics. It will continue to work on the recommendations of its previous meetings. Since its inception, the Delhi Group has met 12 times.
 - See also: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/citygroup/delhi.htm>
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2.2 Economic accounts (ECB)

Economic accounts

Ongoing work:

- In coordination with Eurostat, implement the revised European legislation on national accounts, i.e. the European System of national and regional accounts in the Community (ESA2010) in all related EU and ECB legal acts to achieve a simultaneous ESA 2010 implementation in 2014.
 - Further develop the system of quarterly integrated accounts by institutional sector for the euro area (the area formed by those European Union (EU) Member States whose currency is the euro), also aiming at further enhancing the consistency between different statistics and its timeliness. These euro area accounts are prepared by the ECB and the National Central Banks, together with Eurostat and the national statistical institutes. The sectors covered are non-financial corporations, financial corporations, government, households and the rest of the world. Further milestones include a timelier delivery, no later than 90 days after the reference quarter, and the extension of the accounts to the 27 EU Member States.
 - Contribute to the development of international statistics standards through, for example, an active participation in the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts, which following the revision of 2008 SNA, is in charge of the long-term Research Agenda.
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2.2 Economic accounts (Eurostat)

Theme 2.01 - Annual economic accounts

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 2.02 - Quarterly accounts

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 2.05 - Monitoring own resources

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

2.2 Economic accounts (ILO)

Informal Economy

Ongoing work:

- A manual on the informal sector and informal employment entitled "Measuring informality: a statistical manual on the informal sector and informal employment" has been finalised in 2012. It is a technical guide being prepared by the Department of Statistics, in cooperation with the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics and with financial support by the Government of India. It is expected that this will boost national measurement of informality according to international standards and recommendations. It is also expected that this will increase opportunities for technical assistance to countries whose surveys do not currently enable them to apply the recommendations of the fifteenth and seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.
- The Manual on Informality is a technical and operational guide for National Statistical Offices and other Institutions interested in producing statistics of the informal sector and informal employment. It presents the current international standards, namely the resolution regarding the measurement of the informal sector, adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1993, and the guidelines regarding the measurement of informal employment, endorsed by the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2003. Each of the standards is explained thoroughly and additional guidelines for adequate interpretation and implementation are also provided.
- The manual also presents best practices regarding the measurement of these concepts using three types of measurement methodologies, namely household-based surveys, mixed household and enterprise surveys, and establishment-based surveys. Since the adoption of the international standards, a number of countries has implemented them using one, two or the three types of methodologies. The manual describes each of these methodologies based on the experiences gained at the national level and compares their qualities and limitations. The manual stresses that no one of these methodologies is better than the other, but rather, they complement each other. The choice of using one or another methodology will depend on data requirements, financial possibilities and the statistical infrastructure in the country. The manual provides a selected set of survey questionnaires for each of these methodologies which are meant to serve as illustrations of national practices for countries wishing to start or improve a programme of statistics on the informal sector and informal employment.
- The manual also provides guidance on dissemination strategies, the calculation of indicators, the tabulation of statistics, and on the integration of statistics on the informal sector in national accounts.
- The Manual was prepared by national and international experts, members of the Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group), of the global networking women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) and of the Department of Statistics of the International Labour Office. It benefitted from contributions of national experts from countries as diverse as Mexico, India, Mauritius and South Africa.
- Since the adoption of the statistical standards on informality, the ILO Department of Statistics has been active in providing assistance to countries on the measurement of employment in the informal sector and on informal employment, using labour force surveys as the measurement methodology. Assistance has been provided in the form of regional training workshops or directly in the countries. Countries in all regions have been covered, and have included, Albania from the ECE region. The ILO Department of Statistics is planning to strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices to collect information on the informal sector using area-based establishment surveys or mixed surveys.
- In collaboration with WIEGO, the ILO published in 2012 an update of the publication Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture. The publication presents the latest available national data on informal employment and informal sector employment as well as newly revised regional estimates.

Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment

Ongoing work:

- The ILO will continue its methodological work to review and update the international standards on statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, including the development of measures of labour underutilization. The updated draft standards will be presented at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 2013 for discussion and possible adoption.
- A Tripartite Meeting of Experts, to be held in Geneva on 27 January – 1 February 2013, will discuss and make recommendations on proposals to update the international standards of statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment with a view to advise the Office on its preparation of revised draft standards for submission to the 19th ICLS.
- In collaboration with interested countries, in 2013, the ILO will carry out pilot tests to assess the operational implementation of some of the proposals to update the international standards on statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment.

Household surveys

Ongoing work:

- The ILO will continue its methodological work to develop a modular core set of model labour force survey materials based on international standards and best practices. The materials aim to serve as guiding tools for countries and practitioners' working in the design and/or review of labour force surveys or labour force modules for attachment to multipurpose household surveys.
- The methodological information of national labour force or other household-based surveys around the world has been updated as a key starting point for reform of the technical advice and support provided to countries to facilitate the production of better-quality labour statistics. Over 170 surveys from about 160 countries are described, at http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/SSM3_NEW/E/SSM3.html.
- Training and technical assistance will continue to be provided, giving emphasis on

Direct technical assistance:

- The ILO will continue to provide technical assistance to countries with the design, implementation and/or review of national labour force surveys.

Cooperatives

- Developmental work is under way to produce statistics on cooperatives in collaboration with COOP. Measurement of cooperatives will be recommended in ongoing technical assistance to countries.

2.2 Economic accounts (IMF)

Real Sector

- The IMF collaborates with Eurostat to source its real sector data for EU and EU accession countries on Eurostat's database.

National Accounts

- The IMF is permanent member of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) - chairing agency during 2006 and 2007. The IMF contributed to production of the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA), drawing on its expertise in real sector financial, balance of payments and government finance statistics.
- The IMF conducts training courses on the 2008 SNA and on quarterly national accounts.
- The IMF provides technical assistance in national accounts to member countries through a variety of venues, including staff missions to individual countries. It is also involved, as member of the ISWGNA, in the implementation strategy of the 2008 SNA.
- The IMF collects and disseminates national accounts data on member countries through its monthly International Financial Statistics (IFS), the International Financial Statistics Yearbook (IFS Y) and the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB), as well as providing hyperlinks to selected individual country data systems. The IFS currently contains financial and economic statistics for 194 jurisdictions. Databases related to the IFS are available to subscribers on CD-ROM. The monthly searchable IFS database is available to subscribers on the Internet at: <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>.

2.2 Economic accounts (OECD)

Annual National Accounts

Purpose

- To provide, on an internationally comparable basis, a timely update of annual national accounts data to internal and external users for analytical purposes.
- To provide a forum of international exchange on national accounts standards, in order to improve the relevance of SNA 93 and enhance international comparability.

Objectives and outputs

- The annual national accounts database (SNA) presents a consistent set of data mainly compiled on the basis of the 1993 System of National Accounts. It contains data from 1970 whenever possible for OECD member countries.
- Main series of the SNA database are presented using an "indicator" approach in the publication National accounts at a Glance, focusing on cross-country comparisons. In this publication each indicator is associated to a text which explains in general terms of what is measured and why.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil

Databases

- Annual National Accounts (ANA)

Economics Department Analytical Data Base (ADB)

Purpose

• Management, co-ordination and provision of statistical data sets in support of Economics Department work described under Theme 1 (Economic Growth, Stability and Structural Adjustment). Primarily as input to the Economic Outlook assessment process, ensure timely and consistent updating of the body of largely macroeconomic statistics and calculation of subsidiary concepts necessary for corresponding analytical activities. Checking methodological soundness and consistency of data definitions against the analytical needs of the Department and in particular Country Desks. Development and maintenance of related programmes, definitions and procedures and associated metadata systems in support of analytical users.

Objectives and outputs

• Maintains relevant Analytical Data Bank in support of relevant needs of ECO's macro analytical work, notably with respect to the data needs of the OECD Economic Outlook. In conjunction with STD and other statistical groups, co-ordinates, manages and extracts the relevant annual and quarterly data sets from available sources within the OECD (mostly STD), National Administrations and related publications. The primary database covers a range of statistical concepts relevant, in particular, to the assessment of the world's economic situation and developments in member country economies. These include a wide range of national accounts, wage, price and labour force, fiscal and financial accounts, exchange rates, international trade and balance of payments concepts reported on a variety of frequencies. Basic definitions and requirements are those of the economists in the Policy and Country Studies branches. The relevant statistics are used routinely in the analysis incorporated in documents for the Economic Policy and Economic Development Review Committees and are reported as supporting material in the corresponding OECD publications - the twice yearly OECD Economic Outlook and the OECD Country Survey series. The Economic Outlook data set is also disseminated as an OECD data product.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Databases

- Economics Department Analytical Database

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- New indicators to help monitoring analysis will be introduced. Main technical changes in the past and coming year relate to the continuing migration to the ADB to ECO's time series data management system, incorporating direct links to in-house source data bases and the MetaStore system, the integration of Economic Outlook publications data base within the OECD.Stat system and the incorporation of relevant production metadata within MetaStore for internal and external use. Migration to a new support (PROGNOZ).

Data management

- Development of metadata link based HELP system within data management system, revisions to control and access rights for users outside of ECO.

General Government National Accounts

Purpose

- To provide, on an internationally comparable basis, a timely update of annual national accounts data for the sector of general government and sub-sectors to internal and external users. This covers detailed revenues and detailed expenditures by function of general government and subsectors.

Objectives and outputs

- The project on general government national accounts began in September 2003. There are three objectives of the project: (1) improve the transmission to and dissemination by the OECD of timely and detailed data on general government; (2) enhance the comparability of the major aggregate results for general government such as general government deficit/surplus and/or general government debt.
- Data are made available to member country government agencies on OLISnet thanks to OECD.Stat and to the public through dissemination in OECD.Stat and tables freely available on Internet.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Russian Federation, Slovenia Former

Databases

- ANA - SNA
- Annual National Accounts (ANA)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Extension the collection of data for EE countries, in particular for Brazil, India

Household Assets and Liabilities (annual and quarterly)

Purpose

- This data collection aims at better knowing the households' behavior vis-à-vis risks and enables studies on the distribution of households' wealth. It refers to the SNA sector S14 – Households.
- An additional questionnaire is sent yearly to OECD countries in parallel with the OECD/Eurostat joint questionnaire on Financial Accounts.

Objectives and outputs

- The database has been updated up to 2011 for all OECD countries.
- A better coverage of financial and non-financial assets and on detailed liabilities currently transmitted by OECD countries has been achieved.
- Quarterly data received from most OECD countries have been added to the database and stored in the QASA browser for the first time in 2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

- Household Assets and Liabilities

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- It is expected to continue to improve the level of details (assets and liabilities) of the database and to extend the geographical coverage to non-member countries (Russia, Key Partner countries).
- If resources permit, quarterly data will continue to be processed and, if so, they will be used to calculate financial indicators.

Data collection

- Improvement in the level of details

OECD Financial Dashboard

Purpose

- The recent financial and economic crises have underlined the importance of monitoring financial activity and position of the various institutional sectors of national economies.
- The OECD Financial Dashboard has been created to respond to users' questions and needs for relevant indicators based on timely, frequent and comparable financial statistics.

Objectives and outputs

- The financial indicators are constructed from financial accounts and from financial balance sheets to analyse the behaviour and performance of the various institutional sectors and to carry out cross-country comparisons.
- Eleven financial indicators derived from financial balance sheets, national accounts and the institutional investors' assets datasets have been added to the Dashboard in 2012.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa

Databases

- OECD Financial Dashboard

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- New financial indicators for the Households' sector will be added to the Financial Dashboard in 2013.

Data collection

- Collection of 2012 financial accounts and financial balance sheets data which enable the calculation of financial indicators for the year 2012.

Quarterly National Accounts

Purpose

- To provide a real time update of member and non-member countries' sets of quarterly national accounts to internal users, mainly the OECD Economics Department. Quarterly national accounts constitute a significant input into the OECD's macro-economic modelling and forecasting work.
- To provide external users a selection of key long time series from countries' quarterly national accounts, some area totals and a consistent and internationally comparable set of data for analytical purposes.

Objectives and outputs

- The OECD Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) database presents data collected from countries on the basis of a standardised OECD/Eurostat questionnaire based on the international system of national accounts (SNA 1993, SNA 2008). It contains, as from 1960 whenever possible (and even before for a few countries), a wide selection of the accounts produced by the 34 member countries and Key Partners.
- Work is concentrated on producing relevant, reliable, consistent, comparable and timely quarterly national accounts data.
- The QNA publications contain a selection of the accounts most widely used for economic analysis: GDP - expenditure and output approaches (current prices and volume estimates), GDP income approach (current prices), Saving and net lending (current prices), Gross fixed capital formation (current prices and volume estimates) broken down separately by type of asset and by institutional sector, Disposable income and Real disposable income components, Population and Employment, Compensation of employees by industry, Employment by industry, Household final consumption expenditure (current prices and volume estimates) by durability and by purpose.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

- Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Continue to extend the coverage of the database by the inclusion of new accounts/series provided by countries.
- Expand the geographical coverage of the QNA database by including more updated data from Key Partner countries and remaining G20 countries (Argentina and Saudi Arabia).

Quarterly Public Sector Debt

Purpose

- The Public Sector Debt Statistics Database was launched in December 2010 and was initially focused on developing and emerging economies, and is now being expanded to the advanced economies. The launch of the database is one of the recommendations in the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative (Recommendation 18). This Initiative has been endorsed by G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and also by the IMF's International Monetary and Financial Committee.
- The request covers total general government and public sector debt, broken down by details on instruments, maturity, the residence of creditor, and currency. While data are generally recorded at nominal value, there is a supplementary item for data on debt securities to be shown at market value. Data are to be provided for the various institutional levels, specifically central government, general government, and, if possible, the public sector, where available.

Objectives and outputs

- Collect detailed and comparable quarterly data on the General Government Debt, the Central Government Debt and more broadly the Public Sector Debt for all OECD countries.
- Since January 2013, 33 OECD countries have provided detailed data on General and Central government debt. Russia participates in this initiative as well.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Argentina, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa.

Databases

- Quarterly Public Sector Debt (7PSD)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- All OECD countries except Chile provide the OECD/WB/IMF with quarterly data on Public Sector Debt.

- Eurostat participates in this initiative for some EU countries by prefilling the PSD questionnaire with Maastricht debt data.

Quarterly Sector Accounts (Financial part)

Purpose

- To provide financial quarterly sector accounts data of member and non-member G20 countries for internal and external users.
- The G20 Recommendation 15 has identified Sector accounts (annual and quarterly) as essential statistics to monitor economies.
- The OECD is responsible for collecting and disseminating detailed quarterly sectoral accounts for OECD member countries and other non-member G20 countries.

Objectives and outputs

- The collection of data relating to Quarterly financial accounts and quarterly financial balance sheets, launched in 2011, and stored in the new QASA browser, will continue in cooperation with ECB (for EU countries).
- The aim is to better cover all OECD countries, including EU countries, and, when data are available, also key partner countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

Quarterly Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Some improvement are expected regarding non-EU countries. For EU countries data, which are transmitted by the ECB once validated, it is hoped that pending problems will be rapidly solved.

Data collection

- It is expected to improve the coverage of this database (countries, sectors and instruments) and to solve issues relating to the ECB cooperation.

Quarterly Sector Accounts (Non-Financial part)

Purpose

- To provide non-financial quarterly sector accounts data of member and non-member G20 countries for internal and external users.
- The G20 Recommendation 15 identified Sector accounts as essential statistics to monitor economies.
- The OECD is responsible for collecting and disseminating detailed quarterly sectoral accounts for OECD member countries and other non-member G20 countries.

Objectives and outputs

- Continue to collect non-financial Quarterly Sector Accounts (QSA) data for EU countries in close collaboration with Eurostat; Collect non-EU QSA data through standard questionnaires.
- Release publishable QSA data in OECD.stat and feed the IMF PGI- website with the G20 QSA data.
- Non-member countries involved in the activity:
 - Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

Databases

- Non-financial Quarterly Sector Accounts

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Continue collecting data from non-EU countries which have not yet transmitted data to the OECD through the standard questionnaire.
- Extend the release of QSA data on OECD.Stat with new publishable data.
- Continue to feed the IMF PGI-website with G20 QSA data.

STAN Input-Output database

Purpose

- To provide a comprehensive database for cross country analyses of industrial structures, the interrelationships between consumers and producers, and the interactions between countries (e.g. as regards outsourcing and trade flows).
- The current OECD input-output database is based on detailed national accounts estimates of economic activity and interrelationships within economies. The database is based on an ISIC Rev.3 and is consistent with the latest system of national accounts (SNA93). Data for 33 OECD countries and 11 non-member countries are currently available, with latest data for many countries referring to 2005 with tables also available for most countries for 2000 or nearest year and for the mid-1990s.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Other, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Thailand

Databases

- STAN Input-Output database

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Expand the country coverage (e.g. non-OECD EU countries).
- Use latest Supply-Use tables (SUTs) to produce harmonised I-O tables for 2008-09. especially for EU countries.
- Continue to develop and improve the Inter-Country I-O (ICIO) model which combines the I-O tables, Supply-Use tables and bilateral trade by industry data to produce the key underlying source for production of Trade in Value Added (TIVA) indicators.

2.2 Economic accounts (UN Statistics Division)

National Accounts

Ongoing Work

- Contributes as a member of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) to the international coordination, development and updating of the System of National Accounts (SNA), the internationally accepted statistical standard of the national accounts. The System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) is the latest version of the SNA.
- Serves as the Secretariat to the ISWGNA by providing logistical and administrative support to the research and implementation programme of the ISWGNA and the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts (AEG).
- Administers and maintains the website of the ISWGNA, which provides a platform for coordination and monitoring of the research and implementation programme for the SNA. It provides links to the work programmes of the ISWGNA members and the Regional Commissions and the progress on the research agenda of the SNA including the activities of the AEG. The website is available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/default.asp>.
- Drafts, publishes and disseminates the bi-annual ISWGNA newsletter "SNA News and Notes" in cooperation with the members of the ISWGNA. The newsletter contains information on developments in research issues relevant for the SNA and related international standards; clarifications, interpretations and changes in the SNA; country experiences in the SNA implementation as well as publications, meetings and seminars and other relevant information.

- Drafts in collaboration with the ISWGNA members, the annual ISWGNA report to the Statistical Commission which sets out the strategy and status of progress of statistical programme for the SNA in part based on country assessments of their scope and detail of implementation of the accounts of the SNA and their conceptual compliance with the SNA recommendations.
- Undertakes methodological research on issues on the international research agenda for the SNA in collaboration with the ISWGNA with a present priority on FISIM, globalisation-related issues, the recording of investment income of pension funds and investment funds, stability fees, measurement of land and non-financial assets and pension liabilities.
- Supports the implementation programme of the 2008 SNA by developing and updating supporting normative standards, training material and compilation guidance for the implementation of national accounts and supporting economic statistics.
- Delivers a statistical capacity building programme for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics through a series of regional and interregional workshops and seminar in collaboration with the Regional Commissions and regional agencies and through a limited number of individual country technical assistance missions.
- Collects and disseminates official annual national accounts statistics from countries and publishes them in the National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables. The data are also available electronically through the UNdata website at <http://data.un.org/>.
- Prepares national accounts estimates to complement the official national accounts statistics from countries to obtain consistent and complete time series and publishes them in the National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates.
- Maintains the National Accounts Main Aggregates Database which contains a complete and consistent set of time series from 1970 onwards of main national accounts aggregates and derived analytical indicators and ratios for more than 200 countries and territories. These data are available on the web at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Introduction.asp>.
- Provides services to the Committee for Contributions of the United Nations through research on the methodology of the scale of assessment (i.e. contributions to the United Nations by Member States), and the actual calculation of the scale of assessment. This also includes the provision of services to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations in respect to the scale of assessment.

New methodological work

- Prepare a national accounts handbook on Financial production, flows and stock in the SNA.
- Develops guidelines on the requirements for the statistical production process of economic statistics and short term economic indicators to facilitate the implementation of the 2008 SNA.
- Coordinate work to develop a handbook on input-output tables.

2.2 Economic accounts (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

- The UNECE promotes the implementation of **the new global standard: 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA)** which provides a comprehensive framework for producing economic accounts adapted to the new policy needs and the fast changes in the global economy. This work is part of the Global Implementation Programme for the 2008 SNA, mandated by the UN Statistical Commission. The work is undertaken in consultation with the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts which coordinates globally the implementation of the standard. In 2013, UNECE will continue to support the implementation of 2008 SNA in countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia by providing methodological guidance and training workshops. In addition, the preparations for the biennial Meeting of the Group of Experts on National Accounts in 2014 will begin.

2.2 Economic accounts (World Bank)

Gross National Income

Ongoing work

Atlas GNI per Capital

- The World Bank estimates dollar converted gross national income (GNI) per capita for all borrowing member countries, as well as most other economies.
- Per capita GNI for a country in local currency terms is converted into U.S. dollars by applying the Atlas conversion factor. The Atlas conversion factor is the simple arithmetic average of the current exchange rate and the exchange rates in the previous two years adjusted for the ratio of domestic to international inflation. The change in the GDP-deflator is used as a measure of domestic inflation, and the change in the SDR-deflator

to represent international inflation. The SDR-deflator is compiled as a weighted average of the EURO-area, United States, United Kingdom and Japan's GDP-deflators.

- The purpose of applying the Atlas conversion factor is to lessen the effect of fluctuations and abrupt changes in the exchange rate, which can be heavily affected by capital flows. Thus, income measures converted using the Atlas conversion factor tend to be more stable over time, and changes in income rankings are more likely to reflect changes in relative economic performance than exchange rate fluctuations.

National Accounts

- The Bank continues its collaboration with the UN, IMF, OECD, and EUROSTAT through the Inter-Secretariat working group on national accounts (ISWGNA). The World Bank supports the implementation of the 2008 SNA in developing countries through activities of its regular work program of statistical capacity building, as well as through the ICP Program. The World Bank is preparing two handbooks complementing the 2008 SNA aimed specifically at supporting national accountants in small developing countries. The first of these is the *2008 SNA - Concepts in Brief*, and the second an accompanying implementation guide, the *2008 SNA - Implementation in Brief*. The World Bank has also developed an e-learning course on National Accounts, which will be provided free of charge on the web.
-

2.3 Business statistics (CIS-STAT)

Distributive Trade

Ongoing work:

In the distributive trade for 2013:

Monthly collection, processing, analysis and publication of data:

- On volumes of retail trade and catering enterprises turnover through all sales channels (for trading organisations and the sales of goods at retail markets, in current prices).
- On volume changes in retail trade and catering enterprises turnover (in current and constant prices).

Quarterly data:

- On volumes of retail trade turnover by small size enterprises (in current prices).
- On stocks of goods in retail trade, in current prices.

c) Yearly data:

- On the structure of sales of food and non-food goods in value terms in current prices and indicators of sales in quantity.
- Statistics on the intermediary activities of various specialized exchanges (goods, raw materials, stocks and shares, currencies, etc).
- Sales of alcoholic beverages per capita.

d) Preparation of economic reports on the situation at the consumer markets for goods and services in the CIS countries in 2012.

Business statistics

Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of quarterly and yearly data for the period 2012-2013 on profits of enterprises and organisations and the settlement situation of enterprises and organisations, both domestically and with other countries of the Commonwealth.

Market services

Ongoing work:

In the field of market services for 2013 it is envisaged to collect, process and publish:

Monthly data:

- On the supply of market services, including personal services rendered to population, through all channels of sales, in current prices;
- On changes in the supply of market services, including personal services rendered to population, in current and constant prices;

Yearly data:

- On the structure of market services, including personal services, in value terms (in current prices) and in quantity of sales;
- Preparation of economic reports on the situation at the goods and services markets in the Commonwealth countries in 2012.

Industry statistics

Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing and publication of data on industry in the CIS countries:
- Monthly: output of the main types of industrial products in quantity, industrial output (in current prices), and indices of industrial output (in constant prices), both as a whole and by main kinds of economic activities (branches of industry);
- Yearly: output of the main types of industrial products by product category;
- Forecasts of output of rolled ferrous metal products, steel pipes, cotton fibres, cement, selected kinds of machine building products, extraction and production of the main types of fuel and energy resources;
- Preparation of analytic reports on the situation and development of selected industrial branches.

New activities:

- Methodology of industrial output indices calculation, development of the method for weighting coefficients of value added, revision of goods selection, improvement of data collection and processing methods.
-

2.3 Business statistics (ECB)

Ongoing work:

- Compilation of quarterly euro area business demography indicators.
- Compilation of monthly seasonally adjusted new passenger car and commercial vehicle registrations: data reflect the number of the passenger and commercial vehicles data registered in a particular country/region of the EU based on raw data from the European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA).
- Publication of an estimate of industrial new orders for the euro area

Jointly with the EU Commission (DG Enterprise and Industry)

- Continue the collection and compilation of statistics through the joint survey on the access to finance of euro area enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises. Comprehensive surveys are run every two years together with the European Commission, and part of the survey, focusing on issues of conjunctural relevance, is run by the ECB every six months.

Coordinated at European and international level

- Support the design and use of a unique legal entity identifier by developing an infrastructure for the accurate identification of all legal entities engaged in economic transactions.
-

2.3 Business statistics (Eurostat)

Theme 3.01 - Annual business statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 3.02 - Short-term business statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

2.3 Business statistics (OECD)

Business Statistics and Entrepreneurship

Purpose

- To provide official annual data for detailed industrial and service sectors (at the 4 digit ISIC level), consistent and relevant for international comparison in order to meet policy makers' and analysts' needs for structural business statistics for detailed economic sectors. Three databases are currently maintained.
- To develop a program of internationally-comparable indicators of entrepreneurship, its determinants and its impacts, to inform policy-analysis and policy-making. This activity is called Entrepreneurship Indicators Program (EIP).

Objectives and outputs

- The databases on structural business statistics (SSIS) and (BSC), updated through a joint questionnaire with UNIDO, contain annual data on core economic variables, relating to both industry and services, at a very detailed level of ISIC revision 3 (up to the 4th digit level). They cover such variables as production, value added, investment, number of enterprises, employment, wages and salaries, and hours worked. Statistics are derived mainly from structural business surveys, censuses and administrative sources.
- The BSC database contains this information broken down by enterprise size class.
- Business Demography statistics include indicators of birth, death and survival rates and high growth firms - all based on the Eurostat-OECD

Manual on Business Demography Statistics published in 2007.

- The publication *Entrepreneurship at a Glance*, published annually, presents the original collection of business demography indicators and structural statistics on businesses by size class.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia Former

Databases

- SDBS - Business Demography Indicators
- SDBS – Structural Business Statistics

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Expected improvements to SDBS statistics in 2013 include:
 - the extension of the country coverage in the collection of comparable business demography statistics;
 - the publication of the third issue of *Entrepreneurship at a Glance* in June 2013.

Data collection

- Extension of the country coverage in the collection of entrepreneurship statistics is expected. It is also expected that other entrepreneurship indicators will be identified and added.
-

2.3 Business statistics (UN Statistics Division)

Industrial Statistics

Ongoing activities

- UNSD continues the collection, processing and dissemination of global industrial commodity production statistics and maintains the industrial commodity statistics database containing data for about 200 countries and areas and more than 600 commodities. Production data is being provided in physical quantities and monetary values.
- UNSD continues compilation and dissemination of Index Numbers of Industrial Production for countries, geographic regions and the world;
- Industrial statistics are published in UNSD's Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook, in the UN Statistical Yearbook and in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Industrial Commodity Statistics datasets and the General Industrial Statistics Dataset are available in electronic format.

New activities for 2013

- Further development of the industry statistics web-site, especially with respect to short-term indicators.
 - Conduct of regional workshops on manufacturing statistics.
 - UNSD will conduct a global assessment of the maintenance and use of Business Registers.
-

2.3 Business statistics (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

Meetings to be organized in 2013:

2.3 Business statistics (UNIDO)

Industrial Statistics

Ongoing activities

- UNIDO in collaboration with OECD compiles and disseminates worldwide key industrial statistics at the 2-, and 4-digit levels of ISIC. As per UN mandate UNIDO collects data directly from NSOs for non-OECD member countries while OECD collects data from its member countries and provides them to UNIDO to complete the global coverage of the UNIDO industrial statistics database system.
- UNIDO continuing producing data on quarterly trends of manufacturing production in 2012.
- Data received from NSOs are screened, adjusted and supplemented with UNIDO estimates as before, then will be stored in the UNIDO Industrial Statistics Database (INDSTAT).
- In 2012, UNIDO continuing implementing ISIC Rev 4 in its database. However, the full implementation depends on the number of countries which can regularly report data by ISIC Rev.4.
- UNIDO continues to maintain the ISIC (Rev.3) version of its Industrial Demand-Supply Balance (IDSB) Database.
- UNIDO published "World statistics on mining and utilities 2012". This is the first publication on world mining and utility statistics since 2010. The publication has been sent out to National Statistical Offices for comments and feedbacks.

Methodological work that can go beyond 2012

- In 2012 UNIDO continues ongoing statistical studies on manufacturing input statistics.
- UNIDO will develop web-based data warehouse in order to simply on-line data access with user friendly downloading features for international data users.
- Further work will be carried out in implementation of SDMX for data exchange with OECD and other international organizations.
- A number of technical assistance projects for industrial capacity building in developing countries will be undertaken.

New activities to be undertaken in the next year 2013

- A joint training program of industrial statistics between UNIDO and International Statistical training Centre of NBS of China will be held.
- Industrial Statistics trainings for CIS countries will be conducted in St. Petersburg in Russia.
- A workshop to promote industrial statistical activities in Africa to recognize the year of Statistics in 2013 will be held in Tanzania.

2.3 Business statistics (Voorburg Group)

Objective

Ongoing Methodological Work Plan

2.3 Business statistics (World Bank)

Business statistics

Doing Business

- The World Bank/International Finance Corporation's Doing Business database provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement. The Doing Business indicators are comparable across 185 economies. They indicate the regulatory costs of business and can be used to analyze specific regulations that enhance or constrain investment, productivity and growth. Topics include: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and closing a business. See the Doing Business website: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> or from the Open Data site at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/doing-business-database>.

Enterprise Surveys

- An Enterprise Survey is a firm-level survey of a representative sample of an economy's private sector. The surveys cover a broad range of business environment topics including access to finance, corruption, infrastructure, crime, competition, and performance measures. The World

Bank has collected this data from face-to-face interviews with top managers and business owners in over 130,000 companies in 135 economies. More detailed information about the Enterprise Surveys can be found on the [Methodology page](#). See the Enterprise survey website: <http://www.enterprise-surveys.org>.

Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI)

• The PPI Project Database has data on more than 6,000 infrastructure projects in 139 low- and middle-income countries. The database is the leading source of PPI trends in the developing world, covering projects in the energy, telecommunications, transport, and water and sewerage. See the PPI database: <http://ppi.worldbank.org/>.

2.4 Sectoral statistics (CIS-STAT)

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics

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2.2 Economic accounts

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2.4. Sectoral statistics

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2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics

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2.6 International trade and balance of payments

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (ECB)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (Eurostat)

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (FAO)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (ILO)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (IMF)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (OECD)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (UN Statistics Division)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (UNCTAD)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (UNECE TIM)

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (UNECE TRA)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (World Bank)

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2.4 Sectoral statistics (World Tourism Organization)

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics

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2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries (OECD)

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2013-2022

Purpose

- To provide an annual update of statistical information and projections by country for OECD members, the OECD area, selected non-member countries, other developing and least developed countries and regional and world aggregates, of supply and use balances for cereals, oilseeds, biofuels, sugar, cotton, meats, dairy and fish products up to 2022.

Objectives and outputs

- To maintain a database with detailed supply and use information for most temperate zone agricultural commodities. The tables provide detailed information for production, consumption, trade, stocks and prices in OECD countries and a large number of other countries including China, Argentina, Brazil, India, South Africa, Russia and other CIS independent states and many smaller countries and regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Most series cover the period from 1970 to the most current year and include updated annual projections for up to ten years in the future.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- South Africa

Databases

- The Agricultural Commodities Database

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Cotton

Data collection:

Cotton.

Producer and Consumer Support Estimates in OECD Countries and selected economies

Purpose

- To collect, process, evaluate and publish data on support to agriculture in OECD countries. The activity also provides staff with a database for various research and analysis activities of the Directorate. This is a joint activity between the "Agricultural Policies and Environment", the "Development" and the "Policies and Trade in Agriculture" Divisions of the Trade and Agriculture Directorate.

Objectives and outputs

- To update the Producer and Consumer Support Estimate annual database and to calculate the various indicators of support to agriculture. The data are used to evaluate agricultural and other policies in OECD countries, mainly in the annual Agricultural Policies in OECD Countries Report, which is reviewed and approved by the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets.
- The data collected and the method used to calculate the indicators of support are reviewed both internally within TAD, and externally by the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets, on an annual basis. These review processes improve the data quality as well as the methodology used in the calculations.
- In this context, a new classification of the component parts of the support estimates was implemented from the 2007 Agricultural Policies in OECD countries Monitoring and Evaluation report. The database was extended to cover the new member countries in 2009 and 2010. A user friendly tool is being developed on the website for greater availability of the quantitative and analytical information to the public.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, Cyprus, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Ukraine

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- The 2013 report covers the OECD countries as well as selected non-member economies.
- The major innovation will consist in integrating new non-member economies (Indonesia, Kazakhstan) in the database and analysis as well as pursuing developments to design the web site for improved dissemination of statistical information.

Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries - 2013

Purpose

- To collect and present data for the publication Review of Fisheries. To provide staff, and other potential users, with a database for research and analysis purposes. The latter applies to the Policy Reviews as well as other activities of the Division. To provide other Directorates with data on fisheries resources.

Objectives and outputs

- The principal purpose is to collect and make available data on a consistent basis among member countries (and observers) of statistics relevant to fisheries i.e. landings (harvest) and processing, fleet, fishers, employment, trade (via the ITS database), aquaculture and government financial transfers. The data are used nationally, principally for reporting purposes and internationally (e.g. OECD), for analytical purposes. Data also serve as reference for other international organisations and as a means for cross-checking and reconciling information from national sources.
- Questionnaires and tables are sent (annually) to national correspondents following discussion and approval by the Committee for Fisheries. Data are collected and disseminated in the Review of Fisheries Statistics. Data published are also accessible via the public fisheries web site and more recent series through the Committee Web Site. At the international level co-ordination takes place among agencies involved in fisheries statistical programmes through the Co-ordinated Working Party (CWP) on Fisheries Statistics. The OECD is in close co-operation with the FAO and EUROSTAT in the collection of fisheries data. This is done, inter alia, with a view to avoid overlapping activities.
- The data collected (and the procedures) are reviewed by the Committee for Fisheries on an annual basis. Internationally, improvements are carried out through the CWP.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Argentina, Chinese Taipei, Russian Federation, Thailand.

Databases

- Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries

Main Developments for 2013

- General aspects
- Continued improvements in metadata and comparison possibilities across member countries. The Government Financial Transfer (GFT) data are now included in the database. Data are now available to the public via the fisheries web site. Chinese Taipei and Thailand have been included since 2006, then Argentina.

2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries (UNECE TIM)

Activity 11.1: Collection, processing and dissemination of forest sector statistics

Description and objectives

Activities and output

Organizations and groups involved

Activity 11.2: Analytical and methodological work on forest sector statistics

Description and objectives

Activities and output

Organizations and groups involved

Activity 11.3: Technical cooperation on forest sector statistics

Description and objectives

Activities and output

Organizations and groups involved

2.4.2 Energy (CIS-STAT)

Electricity Statistics

Ongoing work:

Collection, processing and publication of data:

- Monthly: on the production of electric energy;
- Yearly: on the production of electric energy by kind of power stations; the electric-power balance of individual Commonwealth countries; forecasts of electric energy production.

2.4.2 Energy (IEA)

2.4.2 Energy (UN Statistics Division)

Energy Statistics

Ongoing activities

- UNSD continues to maintain the most comprehensive database of worldwide annual energy statistics (production, trade, stock changes, bunkers and consumption) covering more than 200 countries and areas and time series from 1950.
- UNSD continues to publish the Energy Statistics Yearbook and the Energy Balances and Electricity Profiles on an annual basis.
- UNSD continues to collect monthly oil and gas statistics through the JODI questionnaire together with the JODI partner organizations.
- UNSD continues its work on the advancement of methods concepts and definitions in energy statistics together with the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics and the Intersecretariat Working Group on Energy Statistics (InterEnerStat).
- UNSD continues to provide technical assistance to countries in the implementation of IRES through the organizations of training workshops.

Activities for 2013

- Preparation of the Energy Statistics Compilers Manual (ESCM), which provides practical guidance in the implementation of IRES, in close cooperation with the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics.
- Ongoing collection and dissemination of country practices in energy statistics.
- Organization of training workshops for developing countries.
- Revision of the UNSD Annual Energy Statistics Questionnaire to align it with the recommendations provided in IRES and harmonize it, to the extent possible, with the annual questionnaire of IEA/Eurostat/ECE.
- Update the UN Energy Statistics Database, including collection, processing and dissemination arrangements for both data and metadata according to the recommendations provided in IRES and in accordance with the revised questionnaire.
- Preparation of the JODI Gas Manual in support of the JODI monthly gas data collection.
- Further development of the energy statistics web-site.

2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction (OECD)

Steel

Purpose

- To provide the statistical background needed for policy discussions in the Steel Committee. Statistics are also produced for publications on steelmaking capacity in non-OECD economies.

Objectives and outputs

- A steel statistical report is produced two times a year in order to provide participants of the Steel Committee with a broad range of information on the world steel industry and related raw material markets. These statistics enhance transparency and facilitate discussion by member and non-member economies on challenging policy issues facing the industry. More specifically, the statistical work includes gathering data on steel supply (capacity, production), demand, prices, trade, employment, and trade policy measures, in addition to market data on raw materials used in steelmaking (iron ore, coal, coke, ferrous scrap, and ferroalloys).

Non-member countries involved in the activity

• Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, Georgia, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

• Data coverage has slowly expanded over time, with data on safety and health indicators of steel industry workers now included.

2.4.4 Transport (CIS-STAT)

Transport Statistics

Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and publication of transport data for the Commonwealth countries:
 - Monthly: carriage of goods and passengers, cargo and passenger volumes for all modes of transport;
 - Yearly: availability of units of rolling stock by purpose, length of railway lines in operation by category (as of the end of the year); indices of tariffs for carriage of goods by main modes of transport.
 - Preparation of a booklet “Transport in the CIS and EU Countries in 2009-2012” (English and Russian version).
-

2.4.4 Transport statistics (UNCTAD)

Maritime Transport

Ongoing work:

- Annual data on the world merchandise fleet by flag of registration and type of ship with the latest 2012 data. The statistics are released in the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, on-line under UNCTADstat, and in the annual Review of Maritime Transport.
 - The annual UNCTAD Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, by country with the latest 2012 data. The statistics are released in the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, on-line under UNCTADstat, and in the annual Review of Maritime Transport.
 - Annual data on the world merchandise fleet by country of ownership for the 35 largest vessel-owning countries, included each year in the UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport.
 - Annual containerized port traffic, by country, included each year in the UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport.
 - Annual World Seaborne Trade, by country groupings, included each year in the UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport.
 - Annual and for some time series quarterly data on vessel prices, orders, and demolitions, published annually in the UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport.
 - On-line port traffic statistics available under UNCTADstat ranging from 2008 to 2010. The data present the total number of containers handled by a port per country.
-

2.4.4 Transport statistics (UNECE TRA)

Activity 12.1: Collection, processing and dissemination of transport statistics

Description and objectives

Activities and output

Organizations and groups involved

Activity 12.2: Methodological work in transport statistics

Description and objectives

Activities and output

Organizations and groups involved

2.4.4 Transport (OECD)

Annual Transport Statistics

Purpose

- To provide annual transport information presenting disaggregated statistical data in the transport sector.

Objectives and outputs

- Data are collected in a harmonised way to facilitate comparisons between modes of transport and between countries by means of the Common Questionnaire developed jointly between three international organisations: Eurostat, ITF and UNECE.
- Data cover topics such as infrastructure, rolling stock, human resources, investment, transport, traffic and energy consumption for different inland transport modes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- ITF is developing a corporate database to integrate the information collected by means of the Common Questionnaire. According to new reorganisation the ITF corporate database will be transferred into OECD StatWorks during 2013. The data will therefore be available in OECD DotStat.

International Database of Taxes and Charges for Road Freight Transport

Purpose

- To provide indicators for efficiency and impact on competition of taxes and charges for transport in order to allow international comparisons.

Objectives and outputs

- The report provides a framework for international comparisons and discusses the economic principles for efficient systems of taxation. It provides a basis for addressing the questions "what is the right level for transport taxes" and "what kinds of charges should be used".

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- No major changes.

Investment in Transport Infrastructure

Purpose

- To provide an annual update of statistical information on transport infrastructure investment, for all ITF countries, on total gross investment and maintenance expenditure in current national prices.

Objectives and outputs

- After processing the data, quality checks are carried out to select reliable time series to be made available on the web site along with a short analysis of trends. Data is converted into current Euros and in constant prices.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, India, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Data quality was improved by using more appropriated deflators when available.
- A Task Force has been launch in 2012 to provide recommendations to improve data quality.

Quarterly Transport Statistics

Purpose

- To provide harmonised information on selected basic quarterly indicators in order to compare the latest inland transport trends between countries.

Objectives and outputs

- To publish results every three months on the ITF web site, on a country by country basis with 4-5 months lag maximum (data for the first quarter is collected in June and published in July). Available series cover good transport in T-km, passenger transport in P-Km, road traffic in V-Km, brand new vehicles registration, car fuel consumption, road fatalities, imports and exports at current prices and industrial production.
- Country by country data tables are available, as well as graphs showing trends for both individual countries and selected groups of countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Starting mid 2009, an analytical report based on seasonally adjusted data is published each quarter on the ITF WEB site.

- Information on air and maritime transport are integrated in the analysis to provide a global view on the transport activity.
- An annual leaflet "key Transport Statistics" based on data for the 4 quarters is published each year in May for the ITF annual Summit in Leipzig.

Trends in the Transport Sector

Purpose

- To provide a first analysis of both passenger and freight transport trends, as well as road accident trends. A short list of selected indicators are collected for that purpose.

Objectives and outputs

- To publish an analysis of the transport situation in different geographical regions. The publication also gives the latest statistics on the situation of the transport market in ITF countries and presents charts which help to show what changes have occurred since 1970.
- Because it is published earlier than any other comparable study, this report provides first-hand figures about passenger and freight transport as well as road accidents.
- Since 2008 the publication also includes information on investment and maintenance expenses in transport infrastructures. For the 2013 edition investment data will be published separately.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, India, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

Databases

- Goods transport, Passenger transport and Injury accidents.

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- A redesign of the publication is under review and should be in place for the 2013 edition already. It will provide historic tables for selected transport indicators as well as country tables showing the latest data for most variables with composed indicators.

2.4.4 Transport (UN Statistics Division)

Ongoing activities

- Compilation of statistical series on international maritime transport and registration of new motor vehicles for dissemination in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (MBS) and the MBS Online; compilation of statistical series on civil aviation for dissemination in the UN Statistical Yearbook.

2.4.5 Tourism (CIS-STAT)

Tourism Statistics

Ongoing work:

In statistical study of tourism over the period 2013 (on a yearly basis):

- Collection, processing, and publication of data on international tourism of the Commonwealth countries:
 - Number of arrivals of international visitors (number of trips) by purpose of trips and countries;
 - Number of persons going abroad (number of trips) by purpose of trips and countries;
 - Expenditures on international tourism (inbound, outbound).
 - Preparation of analytic reports on international tourism in selected CIS countries.
-

2.4.5 Tourism (ILO)

Tourism Statistics

- On the basis of an agreement which sets the framework for cooperation, the ILO and the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) will continue collaborating in the area of employment and decent work in tourism. The agreement was approved by the ILO Governing Body at its 301st Session (March 2008) and ratified by the General Assembly of the UNWTO. Prior to the agreement, a new chapter on employment in the tourism industries was prepared and included in the 2008 International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics.
 - The agreement is geared towards (a) improvement of reliability of data on employment in the tourism industries; (b) setting up and testing of a core set of decent work statistical indicators for measuring progress towards decent work in the tourism industries; (c) development of international guidelines on best practices of measuring employment in the tourism industries.
 - It is expected that the above Agreement will be revised in the course of 2013 and a new MoU will be signed by the two organizations. The ILO Department of Statistics will collaborate with the UNWTO in the preparation of the Compilation Guide for Chapter 7 of the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS-08).
-

2.4.5 Tourism (OECD)

Tourism

Purpose

- To meet the 2012-2016 Mandate of the Tourism Committee: a) improve the measurement of tourism services in OECD economies by addressing government and industry information needs and promoting the tourism satellite account; b) contribute to the dissemination of data on tourism economics and to a more effective use of such data for business and policy analysis and decision-making processes; and c) work in complementarity with other international organisations.

Objectives and outputs

- In 2013, the fourth edition of "OECD Tourism trends and policies 2014" will be launched. It will continue to be undertaken in cooperation with the European Committee. Around 50 countries will be covered. These data will be collected by two methods: a questionnaire will be addressed to countries; data extracted from OECD data bases. On the other hand, efforts will be made towards the dissemination of data and analysis on tourism economics at national and local levels. Special efforts will tend to promote the use of Tourism Satellite Account to public and private tourism stakeholders. In 2013, the activity on "Measuring tourism economic impacts at sub national level" will aim to propose orientations for statistical improvements and collect current initiatives and practices in this area.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa

Databases

- Tourism.
-

2.4.5 Tourism (World Tourism Organization)

Mandate in Tourism Statistics

- The World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) Statistics Department collects, analyzes, publishes, standardizes and improves tourism statistics, and promotes the integration of these statistics within the sphere of the United Nations system.

Objective of the Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account Programme

- To foster the comparability of tourism statistics and the macroeconomic analysis of tourism activities by means of internationally agreed standards, and to design the required guidance, initiatives and tools (e.g. TSA) for their implementation.

Programme of work 2013

- Reinforcement and promotion of international comparability of basic tourism statistical data and TSA data according to the IRTS 2008 and TSA: RMF 2008.
- Dissemination of basic tourism statistical data and TSA data among key users; fostering the macroeconomic analysis of tourism.
- Cooperation on statistics in the UN System.
- Capacity Building for Member States to develop their national System of Tourism Statistics (tourism statistics and TSA).

Statistics meetings

- **Training the Trainers Workshop: Tourism Statistics and TSA: Technical Fundamentals and Practical Implementation (World Tourism Organisation)**

Location: UNWTO headquarters in Madrid, Spain

Description: training on UN-recommended methodology for tourism statistics and TSA for selected UNWTO consulting experts

Dates: 21-22 January

- **UNWTO Committee on Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account (World Tourism Organisation)**

Location: UNWTO headquarters in Madrid, Spain

Link: <http://www.unwto.org/statistics/index.htm?q=en/statistics>

From: date to be confirmed

- **Statistics Capacity-building Programme for the CIS countries and Georgia (World Tourism Organisation)**

Location: Baku, Azerbaijan

Description 3rd workshop plus Regional Seminar

Dates: June/July to be confirmed

- **Statistics Capacity-building Programme for French-speaking African countries (World Tourism Organisation)**

Location: Africa, host country to be confirmed

Description: 1st workshop

Dates: to be determined

2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics (CIS-STAT)

Financial Statistics

Ongoing work:

Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data over the period 2012-2013 (monthly, quarterly, yearly):

- Banking statistics (credit extended, deposits of population, emission of money, interest rates on credits, credit indebtedness, number of credit organizations, securities and the currency market);
- Statistics relating to insurance activity;
- Improvement of the tables of the questionnaire on financial statistics received from the Commonwealth countries with the purpose to unify the indicators submitted by the countries on the basis of national experience study.

2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics (IMF)

Monetary and Financial Statistics and Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)

- The IMF provides technical assistance in monetary and financial statistics to member countries through a variety of venues, including staff missions to individual countries. Each year, the IMF organizes courses on monetary and financial statistics at regional training centers.
- The IMF collects monetary and financial statistics on member countries and disseminates most important data in the International Financial Statistics (IFS) and the Data Standard Bulletin Board (DSBB), as well as providing hyperlinks to selected individual country data systems. The monthly edition of IFS is available to subscribers on the Internet at: <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>. As well, the data are available on CD-ROM.
- The IMF collaborates with the ECB to source monetary and financial statistics for EU and pre-in countries through a "gateway" arrangement that minimizes reporting burdens on countries.

- In July 2007, the Working Group on Securities Databases (WGSD), originally established in 1999, was reconvened in response to various international initiatives and recommendations to improve information on securities markets such as those from the Committee on the Global Financial System and Finance Ministers of the G-8. The WGSD is chaired by the IMF and includes the Bank for International Settlements, the European Central Bank, and the World Bank as members. Selected experts from national central banks, who have participated actively in various international groups that have identified the need to improve data on securities markets, were also invited to contribute to the deliberations of the WGSD. The WGSD agreed to produce a Handbook on Securities Statistics, which is the first publication of its kind to focus exclusively on securities statistics. Part 1 of the Handbook, which focuses on debt securities issues, was published in May 2009 on the IMF website. Part 2 of the Handbook, dealing with securities statistics holdings, was published on the IMF website in September 2010. Part 3 of the Handbook was published in November 2012 and focuses on issues and holdings of equity securities.

- The Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) were developed by the IMF, together with the international community, with the aim of supporting macroprudential analysis and assessing strengths and vulnerabilities of financial systems. The website fsi.imf.org, hosted by the Statistics Department of the IMF, disseminates data and metadata on selected FSIs provided by participating countries.

2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics (OECD)

Short-Term Financial Indicators

Purpose

- To capture in quantitative terms an important but heterogeneous and fast evolving area of the financial markets.

Objectives and outputs

- The Short Term Financial Indicators dataset contains financial statistics on four separate subjects: Monetary Aggregates, Interest Rates, Exchange Rates and Share Prices. In all cases considerable effort has been made to ensure that the data are internationally comparable across all countries presented and that all the subjects have good historical time-series' data to aid with analysis.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Databases

- MEI_FIN

2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics (World Bank)

Financial Statistics

- The World Bank is involved in the effort to establish standards among international organizations relevant to Financial Statistics, through its active participation in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics. The Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics is one of the interagency task forces endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission to co-ordinate work among the participating agencies to improve the quality, transparency, timeliness and availability of data on external debt and international reserve assets. The Task Force is chaired by the IMF and includes representatives from the BIS, ECB, EUROSTAT, OECD, UN, and the World Bank which have collaborated to produce these data.

- The World Bank's Financial Sector has published a comprehensive database of national Financial Sector Development Indicators including key data on banking, equity markets, and bond markets.

- The Global Financial Inclusion Database provides 506 country-level indicators of financial inclusion summarized for all adults and disaggregated by key demographic characteristics—gender, age, education, income, and rural or urban residence. Covering 148 economies, the indicators of financial inclusion measure how people save, borrow, make payments and manage risk. See Open Data catalog at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial_inclusion or access Global FINDEX at globalindex@worldbank.org

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics (CIS-STAT)

State Budget Income and Expenditure

Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data on State budget income and expenditure in the Commonwealth countries over the period 2012-2013 (quarterly and yearly).
 - Preparation of analytic reports on financial situation in the Commonwealth countries.
 - Improvement of the tables of the questionnaire on financial statistics received from the Commonwealth countries with the purpose to unify the indicators submitted by the countries on the basis of national experience study.
-

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics (ECB)

Ongoing work:

- Continue improving the quality of quarterly data on euro area government deficit, debt and the deficit-debt adjustment.
 - Continue improving the quality of annual government finance statistics and of the metadata information on revisions and deficit-debt adjustments.
 - Carry out methodological work on the recording of transactions carried out by governments.
-

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics (Eurostat)

Theme 2.04 - Government finance statistics

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU Agencies

2.2 ONGOING WORK

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics (ILO)

Social protection expenditure and revenues

Ongoing activities:

- The ILO Social Security Inquiry will continue collection of statistics on social security expenditure and financing; its methodological approach is compatible as far as possible with the SNA, the Eurostat-ESSPROS approach to social protection revenue and expenditure statistics, the OECD Social Protection Expenditure database and the IMF's 2001 Government Finance Statistics guidelines (see 1.6 for more details).
-

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics (IMF)

Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

- Under the aegis of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS) the IMF developed and published a Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide for Compilers and Users in 2011. In addition, the IMF and WB launched the Quarterly Public Sector Debt Statistics Database in December 2010*. This covers database currently covers over 70 countries and will be expanded in collaboration with the OECD.
- The IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook (GFSY) contains annual fiscal data for 'general government' plus subsectors for about 133 countries. It continues to be available in hardcopy and CD-ROM format. Monthly, quarterly, and annual fiscal statistics are published in the International Financial Statistics (IFS). The IFS includes high-frequency fiscal data for about 90 countries. Particular attention is given to the availability and timeliness of fiscal data for G-20 economies.
- The IMF provides technical assistance in GFS to member countries through a variety of channels, including staff or expert missions to individual

countries and long term advisors in the field. Each year, the IMF organizes GFS courses at headquarters and at regional training centers and hands-on short workshops for high level officials (e.g. India, September 2010), and for mission chiefs and fiscal economists in the IMF. With funding from the Government of Japan, a 3-year GFS project was implemented for selected Asia and Pacific Island countries (including India and Indonesia) in early 2012.

- The IMF is phasing in the GFSM 2001 presentation for staff reports and by early 2013, staff reports for 146 countries are using this presentation. The World Economic Outlook adopted the GFSM 2001 presentation in December 2009, and staff assist fiscal economists to adjust the fiscal sector files. Staff also participates in area department missions focusing on fiscal data reporting to the IMF.

- Work on updating the Government Finance Statistics Manual is ongoing. A Government Finance Statistics Advisory Committee has been established and discussed the main methodological areas for review, including the changes introduced in the 2008 System of National Accounts in February 2011 and May 2012. In late 2012, the draft chapters of the GFSM 2001 were posted online for world-wide review by March 2013. It is expected that the GFSM 2001 update will be completed and published before the end of 2013.

- With support from the U.K. DFID, staff developed a Compilation Guide for Developing Countries available at: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2011/pr11332.htm>

- With funding from the Managing Natural Resource Wealth Topical Trust Fund, a project was launched in early 2013 to develop a template and compilation guidance for resource revenue data.

- Cooperation with international organizations continues. The IMF, World Bank, OECD, ECB, and Eurostat are developing a coordinated strategy for fiscal data presentation and collection. Cooperation with the International Public Sector Accounting Board (IPSASB) continues.

*The IMF/WB Quarterly Public Sector Database is available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/qpsd>

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics (OECD)

Fiscal Relations Across Levels of Government

Purpose

- To collect data to support the activities of the Network on Fiscal Relations across Levels of Government. This includes data on sub national governments' discretion over own revenues and expenditures, on the design of local taxes, on intergovernmental transfers, on sub-central deficits and debt, on indicators of decentralisation, and on macroeconomic management of sub-central finance (fiscal rules).

Objectives and outputs

- Collection and user-friendly presentation of decentralisation indicators.

Databases

- Fiscal decentralisation

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Data are updated annually. In 2013, data on deficit, debt, and fiscal rules will be available, presented in a user-friendly way on the Fiscal Network's own website.

Revenue Statistics

Purpose

- This annual publication presents a unique set of internationally comparable data on tax revenue levels and tax structures in a common format for all OECD countries from 1965 onwards. It also provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes.

- Data on government sector receipts and in particular on taxes are essential inputs to many structural economic analyses of individual countries and are increasingly used in international comparisons.

Objectives and outputs

- The tax revenues are primarily grouped into the following high level categories representing the different bases on which taxes are charged. The main groupings are:

- Taxes on income profits and capital gains

- Social security contributions

- Taxes on payroll and workforce

- Taxes on property

- Taxes on goods and services

- Other taxes

- The material is organised in four separate parts. In the main, the data are presented on an accrual basis. The 2013 edition will therefore comprise:

- A commentary on the overall trends over 45 years in levels of the tax burden, the structure of tax revenues and the attribution of revenues by level of government for OECD as a whole and for individual member countries.

- A set of comparative tables and charts describing tax revenues and tax structures for the years 1965-2012.

- A detailed breakdown of tax revenues for each member country for the years 1965-2012 plus some information on how countries finance their social benefits and on social security contributions paid by the general government.

- Comparative tables showing the attribution of government revenues by level of government plus tables for each country analysing the attribution of tax revenues by level of government for the main tax headings.

- The data for each country are presented in a standardised framework based upon the OECD classification of taxes and its Interpretative Guide described in the publication. The Guide provides a definition of tax revenues and then follows with a definition of both high level and specific tax issues.

- Special features covering specific areas of interest (e.g. the interpretation of tax-to-GDP ratios; the impact of revised GDP figures on reported tax levels; changes to the rules for attributing revenues by level of government) represent an important component of the annual report.

Databases

- Revenue Statistics

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- It is planned to advance the early website publication of the latest results to September - about two months prior to the book publication becoming available.

- Consideration will be given to changing the presentation of the data so that the data for the latest year is no longer marked as provisional.

- There is also a project being conducted with the IMF to investigate the potential for a joint data collection template for OECD Revenue statistics and the IMF's Government Finance Statistics.

Revenue Statistics in Latin America

Purpose

- A strong set of comparative data is key to facilitating fiscal policy dialogue and the assessment of alternative fiscal reforms. 'Revenue Statistics in Latin America' is joint publication by the OECD, the inter-American Centre for Tax Administrations (CIAT) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The second edition published in November 2012 provided internationally comparable data on tax levels and tax structures for some 15 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries.

- The publication follows the model of the OECD Revenue Statistics database which is based on the OECD Interpretative Guide - a well-established methodology which provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. By extending this OECD methodology to LAC countries, Revenue Statistics in Latin America enables meaningful cross-country comparisons about tax levels and structures not only between LAC economies, but also, for the first time, between them and OECD countries (including Chile and Mexico).

Objectives and outputs

- The tax revenues are primarily grouped into the following high level categories essentially representing the different bases on which the taxes are charged. The main groupings are:
 - Taxes on income, profits and capital gains
 - Social security contributions
 - Taxes on payroll and workforce
 - Taxes on property
 - Taxes on goods and services
 - Other taxes
- The material is organised in five separate parts. In the main, the data are presented on a cash basis. The second edition comprised:
 - A commentary on the overall trends in levels of tax burden over 200 years, the structure of tax revenues and the attribution of revenues by level of government for 15 LAC countries and the OECD as a whole.
 - A set of comparative tables and charts describing tax revenues and tax structures for the years 1990 to 2010 for the same groups plus Portugal and Spain.
 - A detailed breakdown of tax revenues for each of the selected LAC countries for the years 1990-2010.
 - A comparative table showing the attribution of government revenues by level of government plus tables for each country analysing the attribution of tax revenues by level of government for the main tax headings.
 - A special feature titled 'Taxation and SMEs in Latin America'.
- The data for each country are presented in a standardised framework based upon the OECD classification of taxes and is Interpretative Guide described in the publication. The Guide provides a definition of tax revenues and then follows with a discussion of both high level and specific classification issues.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Databases

- Revenue Statistics in Latin America

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Delay the publication to enable the inclusion of 2012 data on tax revenues
- Approach countries asking them to supply the relevant data directly to the OECD or to verify/validate the data assembled by the OECD.

Data collection

- Delay the publication to enable the inclusion of 2012 data on tax revenues.

Tax Rates

Purpose

- The OECD tax database provides a comprehensive set of comparative statistics to support tax policy makers, academics and other organisations doing research into tax policy, journalists and other commentators.
- The information covers data on:
 - Tax revenue statistics
 - Personal taxes

- Corporate and capital income taxes
- Taxes on consumption

Objectives and outputs

- The following represents a summary of the outputs containing comparative data for OECD countries that are included in the database:
 - OECD Revenue statistics - a subset of the main comparative tables contained in this publication
 - Personal income taxes
 - Basic income tax rates and thresholds from 1981 onwards including information on maximum and minimum sub-central government rates; top marginal rates for a single individual
 - Rates and provisions for social security contributions paid by employees, employers and the self-employed from 1981 onwards
 - Various tables relating to the tax burden on wage income based on the Taxing Wages framework
 - An analysis of non-tax compulsory payments which do not qualify as taxes in 2012.
 - Corporate and capital income taxes - standard statutory corporate income tax rates from 1981 onwards; information on small business tax rates and other targeted provisions; corporate tax rates relating to sub-central governments including information on minimum and maximum rates; effective statutory tax rates on distributions of domestic source income to residential share-holders.
 - Consumption taxes - rates of Value Added Tax (VAT) (from 1976 onwards) including information on reduced rates; registration thresholds for entities participating in the VAT regime plus rates and thresholds for excise taxes (from 23003 onwards) covering alcoholic beverages, tobacco and mineral oils.

Databases

- OECD Tax Database

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- Some re-designing of the website to make the presentation clearer.

Taxing Wages

Purpose

- This publication provides details of taxes paid on wages in OECD countries. It covers:
 - Personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by employees
 - Social security contributions and payroll taxes paid by employers
 - Cash benefits received by in-work families
- The purpose is to illustrate how these taxes and benefits are calculated in each member country and to examine how they impact on household incomes. The results also enable quantitative cross-country comparisons of labour cost levels and the overall tax and benefit position of single persons and families on different levels of earnings.

Objectives and outputs

- The annual publication details shows amounts of taxes and social security contributions levied and cash benefits received for 8 different family types which vary by a combination of household composition and level of earnings. It also presents the resulting average and marginal tax rates (i.e. the tax burden);
 - Average tax rates show that part of gross wage earnings or total labour costs which is taken in tax and social security contributions (both before and after cash benefits).
 - Marginal tax rates show the part of a small increase in of gross earnings or total labour costs that is paid in these levies.
 - The definition of an average worker is based on Sectors B-N in ISIC4 for the purposes of these calculations.

- The 2012 Report will contain:
 - A review of the main comparative results for 2011 and 2012.
 - A graphical exposition of the tax burden between 50% and 250% of average earnings
 - Historical trends for 2000-2012
 - Descriptions of tax/benefit systems for each country together with the associated tax burden results.
 - A special feature titled 'Average personal income tax rate and tax wedge progression'.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa

Databases

- Taxing Wages

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- It is planned to advance the early web-based publication of the latest results to March - about two months prior to the book publication becoming available.

Benefits and Wages

Purpose

- Monitor reforms of tax and benefits systems and their impact on work incentives and income adequacy. Results are used as the basis of the OECD's "Benefits and Wages" publication and as inputs into a wide range of studies produced within and outside the OECD. In addition, the group develops and maintains tax-benefit models. These computer models allow a wide range of tax and benefit indicators to be produced. Finally, the online "tax-benefit calculator" and tax-benefit models for 33 OECD and an additional 6 EU countries are available on the web-page www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives and are updated annually.
- The Benefits and Wages series addresses the complicated interactions of tax and benefit systems for different family types and labour market situations. The series is a valuable tool used to compare the different benefits made available to those without work and those with different levels of in-work income. The resulting indicators (such as 'net replacement rates') are useful for addressing issues of both work incentives and adequacy of household incomes.
- Recent updates include calculations of incomes and work incentives net of childcare costs. Country coverage has been extended to include a 2011 model for Chile. Preliminary models have been developed for Russia.
- An interface for interactive web access to tax-benefit models ("tax-benefit calculator") is available on the web-page www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives. Also available on this web page are country files and model output for 39 countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity

- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation

Databases

- Benefits and Wages

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects

- On-line publication of 2011 tax-benefit models, country files and an expanded range of work incentive and income adequacy indicators for 39 countries. Ad hoc update of policy summary tables. Development of 2012 models for 39 countries (plus adding Chile years prior to 2011 for Chile). Continue up-date of synthetic earnings distribution data, by gender, to latest post-crisis year available.

Data collection

- include Chile.
-

2.6 International trade and balance of payments and international investment position (ECB)

Ongoing work:

- Continue compiling euro area b.o.p. and i.i.p. statistics, and the Eurosystem's international reserves, including external debt and seasonally adjusted main components of the current account.
 - Provide contribution to the compilation of the rest-of-the-world sector in the quarterly euro area sector accounts.
 - In cooperation with Eurostat, implement the new ECB requirements in line with the new international standards in the field of external statistics (namely the 6th edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the OECD Benchmark definition of Foreign Direct Investment).
 - Continue monitoring the quality of the output in b.o.p. and i.i.p. statistics, both in terms of qualitative assessment and quantitative indicators. Annual data quality reports on the euro area b.o.p. / i.i.p. are published on the ECB's web site.
 - Continue compiling data on nominal effective exchange rates of the euro, as well as consistent harmonised competitiveness indicators (HCIs), which provide meaningful and comparable measures of euro area countries' price and cost competitiveness.
 - Continue compiling data on the international role of the euro as an investment, invoicing and reserve currency as well as statistics on euro banknote shipments.
 - Further improve the consistency, accuracy and analytical value of statistics on securities and portfolio investment through the enhancement of security-by-security data collection models, also based on a Centralised Securities Database (CSDB).
 - Further harmonise and improve the statistics on Foreign Direct Investment (joint ECB/Eurostat project on FDI network).
-

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (CIS-STAT)

Foreign Trade Statistics

Ongoing work:

In foreign trade in goods over the period 2013:

Collection, processing, analysis and publication of data:

- On volumes of exports and imports, foreign trade balance as a whole with a breakdown by CIS countries and rest of the world countries (in current prices);
- On volumes of exports and imports, foreign trade balance by regional amalgamations of the CIS countries (in current prices);
- On exports and imports of most important commodities in quantity as a whole with a breakdown by CIS countries and rest of the world countries;
- Ratio of exports to imports;
- Share of the CIS countries and rest of the world countries in total volume of exports and imports transactions;
- Share of selected countries of the Commonwealth in total volume of intra trade;
- Share of selected countries of the Commonwealth in total volume of exports and imports transactions with the rest of the world countries;
- Average export prices for main commodities in the Commonwealth countries;
- Average import prices for main commodities in the Commonwealth countries.
- Commodity structure of exports (imports) of commodities:
 - total;
 - in trade with CIS countries;
 - in trade with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Community;
 - in trade with the rest of the world countries;

- Production, exports, imports and "visible" consumption of selected kinds of products of the CIS countries;
- Preparation of analytical reports illustrating foreign trade of the Commonwealth countries with the CIS countries, rest of the world countries and countries of the Eurasian Economic Community.
- Preparation of abstracts illustrating foreign trade of the Commonwealth countries:
- "Foreign Trade of the CIS Countries in 2012" (Russian-English version);
- "Foreign Trade of the CIS and EU Countries in 2009-2012" (booklet, Russian-English version).
- CIS-STAT will continue making forecasts of production, imports and exports and "visible consumption" of most important kinds of products by countries of the Commonwealth.
- Provision of advisory and methodological assistance in statistics of foreign trade to national statistical services of the Commonwealth.

New activities:

- Recommendations on correspondence of Balance of payments data with the statistical data on foreign trade in goods.

Trade in services

Ongoing work:

On international trade in services over the period 2013(on a yearly basis):

- Collection of information from national statistical services on exports and imports of services in value terms by partner countries and kinds of services;
- Publication of data on trade in services of the CIS countries by main kinds of services and trade partners;
- Provision of advisory and methodological assistance to the national statistical services of the CIS countries in the statistics of international trade in services.

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (Eurostat)

Theme 2.07 - Trade in goods

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

Theme 2.08 - Trade in services and balance of payments

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (IMF)

International Trade

- The IMF participates in the development and promulgation of standards and methodology for trade statistics compilation such as the UN's International Merchandise Trade Statistics. The IMF has actively participated to the Intersecretariat Task Force on Merchandise Trade Statistics, chaired by the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Task Force's initiatives include developing international handbooks on concepts and compilation methods for merchandise trade statistics and to reconcile merchandise trade data collected by the IMF, the United Nations, and the WTO.
- The IMF collects and maintains the monthly Direction of Trade Statistics database and disseminates associated monthly electronic and quarterly/annual hardcopy publications Direction of Trade Statistics, both quarterly and annual. Online version of the DOTS was released in January 2007 (available at at: <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>) The Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook (DOTSY) database provides annual bilateral trade data on the value of imports and exports of goods for 184 countries and major regional groups. Exports and imports are based upon both country data and estimation procedures designed to reduce gaps in reported values. The DOTS quarterly database is widely used within the IMF for trade policy analysis. This quarterly publication presents data for 159 countries and major regional areas. It is supplemented by a monthly CD-ROM and online database.

Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics

- The IMF's Statistics Department released the English version of the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) at the end 2009 as an update to BPM5. The release of the BPM6 represents the culmination of several years of work by the Statistics Department under the auspices of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (Committee) in collaboration with a range of interested parties such as data users, national statistical compilers, specialized expert groups, and other international organizations. The BPM6 retains the basic framework of the BPM5, and the revision was undertaken in parallel with the update of the 2008 SNA, thereby enhancing the harmonization of macroeconomic statistics. The BPM6 also takes into account the methodological guidelines presented in other statistical manuals, which are currently being updated, including External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (2003), the MFSM, and the GFSM 2001. BPM6 is available on the IMF website at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/bopman6.htm. The BPM6 has been translated into Arabic, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish and the French version is expected shortly. Draft chapters of the *BPM6 Compilation Guide*, which were posted on the IMF external website, have benefitted from worldwide comments. A pre-publication draft of the *Guide* is expected in 2013.
- The IMF provides technical assistance and training in external sector statistics to support countries in implementing the BPM6.
- Beginning with the August 2012 release of the *IFS* and on-line *Balance of Payments Statistics Database*, the balance of payments and IIP data from 2005 onward were disseminated according to *BPM6*.

The Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook

- The IMF collects and disseminates balance of payments and international investment position (IIP) data of member countries through publication of its Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook (BOPSY) and International Finance Statistics (IFS), accessible through at: <http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>.
- The *Balance of Payments Statistics Database (BOPS)* contains data on balance of payments statistics for 200 jurisdictions and on IIP statistics for 134 jurisdictions. These annual and quarterly data are published monthly via CD-ROM and the online database.
- Beginning 2012, BOPSY data are presented in BPM6 basis.

The Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey

- The CPIS collects information on individual economy holdings of portfolio investment securities - equity and debt securities - valued at market prices at the end of each year, cross-classified by the country of the issuer of the securities. The coverage of the CPIS is augmented with information on the geographic breakdown of securities held as countries' foreign exchange reserve assets and security holdings of selected international organizations (these data are not disclosed at a detailed level, as the data are reported on a confidential basis). The CPIS is undertaken on an annual basis since 2001. The CPIS database— covering 76 economies—is available on the IMF's website (cpis.imf.org). <http://cpis.imf.org/> along with the metadata. The results of the 2011 CPIS were disseminated in November 2012.
- In response to data gaps identified in the wake of the recent financial crisis, a number of enhancements are being incorporated to the CPIS effective with data that would be reported for June 2013. These enhancements include conducting the CPIS on a semi-annual frequency, with data to be reported for both end-June and end-December of each year; accelerating the timeliness of data submissions to—and of data dissemination by—the IMF; and introducing additional voluntarily reported data items on the sector of foreign debtor, and on short (negative) positions.

Coordinated Direct Investment Survey

- The Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) is a worldwide statistical data collection effort led by the IMF designed to improve the

availability and quality of data on direct investment, both overall and by immediate counterpart economy. The CDIS is conducted annually starting with data for end-2009. Data for the most recent year are released before end-December of the following year, and revised data are usually released in June. The results of the CDIS are available at <http://cdis.imf.org>. The CDIS results page also includes cross-country tables, mirror data, and links to participants' metadata.

- The CDIS provides direct investment positions data, by counterpart economy of immediate direct investor/direct investment enterprise. In addition, most participants have provided additional information by instrument. The survey is being conducted in a harmonized manner, so that the same principles are applied by participants with respect to valuation, concepts, coverage, and classification of the data. Participation in the CDIS is broadly based. Many developing and emerging economies, as well as nearly all advanced economies, participate in the CDIS. The results, published as an online database, cover investment positions for 101 84 participating economies (see Press Release 12/473). The IMF will post revised data for 2009 forward in mid-2013.

Data Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity

- The website <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/ir/IRProcessWeb/colist.aspx> disseminates IMF member countries' data on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity in a common template and in a common currency (the U.S. dollar). The total number of reporters disseminating the data is increasing and has now reached 77 (75 reporting countries, plus the ECB and Eurosystem). The *International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity Guidelines for a Data Template* has been updated in line with BPM6. The pre-publication draft available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/ir/IRProcessWeb/dataguide.htm> is subject only to final editing for publication in book form.

Trade in Services

- The IMF participates in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services (ITFSITS). The ITFSITS has revised the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS) in accordance with revisions to the 2008 SNA and the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). The 2010 MSITS was approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its meeting in February 2010. Currently, the ITFSITS is working on preparing the MSITS 2010 Compilers Guide. The first draft is expected to be ready in June 2013. The IMF promotes the development and improvement of data on international trade in services as an integral part of its activities relating to the implementation of the BPM6. These efforts include the organization of and participation in regional seminars on statistics of international trade in services, in collaboration with other ITFSITS members.

Remittances

- The IMF has recently improved methodological and compilation guidance for data on remittances, both through improvements in concepts (the BPM6 provides the conceptual framework for measuring remittances) and through developing guidance for the compilation of remittances data. The latter was carried out in collaboration with the World Bank and a select group of compilers from around the world (Luxembourg Group), and resulted in the preparation of the *International Transactions in Remittances: Guide for Compilers and Users (RCG)*. The RCG was officially released in June 2009 at the second International Technical Meeting on Remittances. The guide has been translated into -Arabic, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish—the French version is expected shortly.

Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves

- The IMF has been collecting quarterly data on the currency composition of official foreign exchange reserves (COFER) since the 1960s from individual countries on a strict confidentiality basis, with dissemination limited to selected aggregates only. The database distinguishes official reserves denominated in U.S. dollars, euros, pounds sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss francs, and other currencies. In response to heightened policy and public interest, the IMF launched the quarterly publication of aggregate COFER data on its website on December 21, 2005 (www.imf.org/external/np/sta/cofer/eng/index.htm). Before this launch, annual aggregate COFER data had only been published in the IMF's Annual Reports. The published data are presented in aggregate form for each currency for three groupings: world, advanced economies, and emerging and developing economies. The classification of countries and the definition of foreign exchange reserves follow those currently used in the IMF's IFS.

External Debt Statistics

- Under the aegis of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS), chaired by the IMF, the External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users (EDS Guide) was published in 2003 to set the standards in this field of statistics. The TFFS has been working on the update of the *EDS Guide* to take account of changes introduced in the *2008 System National Accounts (2008 SNA)* and the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)*. The draft chapters and appendices of the updated *EDS Guide* have been posted for public comment. The pre-publication version of the updated *EDS Guide* will be released in 2013 (see <http://www.tffs.org/method.htm>). Overall, the *EDS Guide* remains largely consistent with the updated standards. A limited number of changes in the methodological treatments in the *EDS Guide* are discussed in the paper: Update of the External Debt Guide on Issues Emerging from BPM6 (March 2009). The TFFS website (www.tffs.org) is hosted by the IMF and was launched in December 2008.

- The IMF provides technical assistance in external debt to member countries through a variety of venues, including staff and expert missions to individual countries, and joint training activities with the members of the TFFS (comprising the Bank for International Settlements, Commonwealth

Secretariat, European Central Bank, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, Paris Club Secretariat, UNCTAD, and the World Bank).

- In collaboration with the IMF, the World Bank launched in 2004 a Quarterly External Debt Database (www.worldbank.org/qeds) that offers access to external debt statistics of 68 countries that disseminate external debt data according to the requirements of the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), and to gross public external debt statistics of about 42 countries that provide data according to the recommendations of the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). The IMF in collaboration with the BIS, OECD, and the World Bank launched the Joint External Debt Hub (JEDH) website in March 2006, bringing together external debt statistics produced from creditor/market sources for over 200 economies together with debtor sources taken from the Quarterly External Database. The JEDH website can be found at www.jedh.org.

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (ITF on International Trade in Services)

Trade in Services

- The revised Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS), produced by seven agencies, was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Committee in February 2010 and released in its electronic format in early 2011.
 - The Task Force (TFSITS), convened by OECD, coordinates technical cooperation efforts between agencies to aid countries' implementation of the MSITS's recommendations. The Task Force has developed a free training module on trade in services coordinated by the World Trade Organization and with the World Bank.
 - Work on compilation guidance to the MSITS, will form the main priority of the TFSITS in 2013, where an expert group, with national representatives, on the compilation of SITS (EG-CSITS) has also been created.
 - The next biannual meeting of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services will take place towards the end of March 2013. There will also be a face to face meeting of the expert group on the compilation of SITS in June in Geneva to finalise the MSITS Compiler's Guide. The second meeting of the ITFITS for 2013 is provisionally scheduled for the 17th of October, following the OECD Working Party on Trade in Goods and Services (WPTGS) which is provisionally scheduled for the 14th to the 16th of October in Paris.
 - Data collection on ITS is coordinated as far as possible by the 7 agencies to avoid duplication of effort e.g. through standard questionnaires and codes for reporting the data, and data sharing.
 - A UNSD web page, with a Newsletter, provides a central reference point for information about MSITS, the work of the TFSITS, seminars, and other new developments. (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/default.asp>). This provides links to the other Organisations web pages on trade in services. OECD and UNSD have established email hotlines (respectively std.servstat@oecd.org and tradeserv@un.org) for inquiries about the work on trade in services.
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2.6 International trade and balance of payments (OECD)

Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

Purpose

- Provide Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available basic data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. The DAC uses the data for consideration of specific policy issues and for monitoring donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. Outside the DAC, the data is mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors.

Objectives and outputs

- Improve consistency, presentation and coverage to reflect current development co-operation priorities and classifications. Continue work on converging DAC and CRS datasets. Improve reporting and timeliness at an activity level.
- Since 2008 (reporting on 2007 flows) the CRS includes the Trade capacity Building Database (TCBDB) operated previously by WTO.

Databases

- Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- No major changes.

Database on Country Programmable Aid and Forward Spending Survey (CPA-FSS database)

Purpose

- Provide members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available statistics on country programmable aid (CPA) flows. This new measure of aid comes much closer to capturing the flows received and recorded in country aid management systems than measures of total aid (ODA – official development assistance). CPA is estimated on the basis of the standard DAC statistics (DAC and CRS) and defined through exclusion, by subtracting from total gross ODA aid that is: unpredictable by nature (humanitarian aid and debt relief); entails no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and research and refugees in donor countries); does not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid and aid from local governments); or is not country programmable by the donor (core funding of NGOs). The database provides reference data to DAC and other stakeholders for the analysis of fragmentation and planned forward spending of aid.
- The database is also used to store and analyse the data collected in the annual DAC Survey on Indicative Forward Spending Plans (FSS) for the annual DAC Report on Aid Predictability.

Objectives and outputs

- To provide timely and comprehensive statistics on country programmable aid (CPA) for all countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.
- To provide reference data for the annual Report of the Survey on Indicative Forward Spending Plans and for the Reports on Division of Labour and Multilateral Aid.
- To provide timely and comprehensive statistics on future aid flows based on the annual Survey on Indicative Forward Spending Plans.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Russian Federation

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Further strengthening the methodology to derive CPA.
- Improved coverage and comprehensiveness of data collected in the annual Survey on Indicative Forward Spending Plans.

Official and Private Resource Flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries

Purpose

- The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) database provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to over 150 aid recipients. The data shows each aid recipient's receipts of official development assistance (ODA), other official flows and private flows from members of the DAC, multilateral agencies and other non-DAC donors.

Objectives and outputs

- To provide timely and comprehensive statistics of official and private flows to all countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients. Improve consistency, presentation and coverage to reflect current development co-operation priorities and classifications.
- Update reporting guidance to maintain comparable statistics and improve reporting and comparability of statistics on the tying status of aid.
- Support work on changing patterns of development finance and the increasing role of private flows.

Databases

- Database on official and private resource flows from DAC Members to developing countries

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Continue with converging DAC data collections (CRS and DAC); converged directives for approval; further work on improving access and dissemination of data; continue sharing of data with developing countries, and continuing help from Secretariat to members in improving statistical quality and timeliness.
- Continue work on non-ODA flows which examines types of development financing other than ODA (non-concessional official loans inc. export credits, private flows inc. remittances, guarantee schemes). This analysis will focus on both the volume and developmental relevance of these flows.
- DAC interest: DAC members afforded a high priority to this work during discussions of the PWB for 2011-2012, consequently (and based on the progress of work).

PARIS21 Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century

Purpose

- PARIS21 is a partnership of national, regional and international statisticians, policy makers, analysts, development professionals and other users and producers of statistics, including civil society. PARIS21's goal is to help build statistical capacities in developing countries.

Objectives and outputs

- PARIS21 activities focus on assisting all low-income and lower middle income countries in the design, implementation, and monitoring of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). PARIS21 carries out this work through (i) facilitating the co-ordination of stakeholders to better address an evolving agenda, (ii) advocating for increased involvement of national stakeholders in statistical development and enhancing the status of statistics in major international initiatives, (iii) promoting better-quality and effectively implemented NSDSs, and (iv) stimulating increased demand for and better use of data. Co-ordination activities include the annual Partner Report on Support to Statistics, which provides an inventory of global support to statistical development, and the creation of national (country-donor) partnerships to discuss statistical issues. Advocacy activities have included the production of national booklets promoting the importance of statistics in poverty reduction decision-making processes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Throughout 2013, PARIS21 and its partners will update and enrich the NSDS guidelines to include best practices collected over the past several years. PARIS21 will also integrate the activities of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics into its regular work programme, which will include developing best practices in reconciling official statistical systems with the innovations of Big Data.

Balance of Payments

Purpose

- To collect and publish timely, accurate and internationally comparable Balance of Payments statistics to meet OECD user needs and in support of identified data needs.

Objectives and outputs

- To provide timely summary quarterly statistics on Balance of Payments. To improve the efficiency of data collection, timeliness, international comparability and quality of the published balance of payments data on the MEI database. To contribute as appropriate to the OECD Quarterly Trade Press Release. To contribute to methodological work on Balance of Payments. To improve information on remittance and income flows to meet user needs. Integrate Enhanced Engagement countries. Create new dataset according to new BPM6 in order to accommodate countries having already moved to the new standard.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

- Balance of Payments
- MEI_BOP

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- The SDMX coding for BOP in BPM6 including the extended Balance of Payments in Services classification will be elaborated in coordination with OECD/DAF and other International Organisations.

Data collection:

- Improve the efficiency and timeliness of data collection. Find new data for non member countries.

Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment

Purpose

- To set standards on how foreign direct investment data should be compiled according to international standards. Internationally comparable data, based on these concepts, makes it possible to measure the degree of economic integration and competitiveness of markets.

Objectives and outputs

- Following the Council recommendation of 2008:
- to continue work on Research Agenda;
- to promote exchange of best practices and information between countries to facilitate implementation of BMD4 standards to improve FDI statistics;
- to establish a communication strategy for revised standards;
- to promote BMD4 recommendations for Enhanced Engagement countries

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Establishing a clear communications strategy for data users on revised FDI definitions and concepts;
- Implementing an electronic version of the recommendations and practical examples, etc.
- Providing regional and other assistance as appropriate to national compilers.

- Implementing a new database.
- Establishing new data transmission facilities using SDMX

Foreign Direct Investment Statistics and SDMX

Purpose

- The purpose of this activity is to compile and disseminate regularly reliable and up-to-date Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) statistics which are essential for a meaningful interpretation of investment trends for the purpose of policy analysis and decision. FDI statistics provide a reliable and comprehensive source of information to OECD governments, potential investors and the public at large. They also provide the basis for periodical analyses of direct investment trends and of policies towards international direct investment in OECD and non-OECD countries.

Objectives and outputs

- FDI statistical series provide detailed information on FDI flows and stocks to and from OECD countries. The information is based on a standard presentation designed according to internationally agreed standards (joint OECD-EUROSTAT questionnaire). Comparative tables and charts by geographical and sectoral breakdowns for direct investment flows and stocks complement the information included for individual countries. Statistics are used regularly for trends analysis, to monitor foreign investment activities, country reviews, etc.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, World

Databases

- Foreign Direct Investment

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Creation of a new database
- Implementation of SDMX
- Pilot tests

Data collection:

- Data collection on the basis of the revised questionnaires and using the electronic questionnaire where countries are not applying GESMES.

Foreign Direct Investment Trends: OECD Indicators

Purpose

- A new publication providing at a glance type indicators accompanied by short description of trends and definitions as well as country profiles for 34 OECD countries.

Objectives and outputs

- To provide an up to date analytical tool for informed policy making.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Argentina, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

- Foreign Direct Investment
- Main Developments for 2013

Data collection:

- Data collection on the basis of the revised questionnaires and using the electronic questionnaire where countries are not applying GESMES.

Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment- 2nd edition (SIMSDI-2)

Purpose

- The primary purpose of SIMSDI, in accordance with the OECD Council recommendation of 22 May 2008 (and of 1995), is to regularly review national practices applied by OECD and non-OECD countries to compile foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics and to provide an objective benchmarking tool to assess the extent of the implementation of international standards recommended by the OECD and the IMF. SIMSDI also provides comprehensive detailed metadata for the users of FDI statistics. SIMSDI is the assessment tool of the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment.

Objectives and outputs

- SIMSDI, based on a standard questionnaire, allows compiling comprehensive and detailed metadata individually for all OECD and a large number of non-OECD countries. Standard information allows bilateral comparisons and provides, to a large extent, the underlying differences that explain the cross-country discrepancies in FDI statistics. SIMSDI allows monitoring the methodological improvements over time of the countries included in the survey. SIMSDI also provides valuable information to OECD for the revision of international methodological standards, namely on the difficulties experienced by national compilers when implementing some of the recommendations or the relevance/irrelevance of some guidelines as economic factors may change over time. SIMSDI results are analysed in "Foreign Direct Investment Statistics: How countries measure FDI" (OECD and IMF countries) and in "How South Eastern Countries Measure FDI Statistics".
- The SIMSDI questionnaire was revised to incorporate the revisions of the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Russian Federation

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Complete the creation and implementation of the SIMSDI database in a new IT environment. Incorporate data capturing features which can be accessed by reporting countries.

International Trade in Goods

Purpose

- To produce consistent and timely international trade data for OECD member countries and ensure methodological soundness and comparability of international trade data. To conduct research to improve the quality of the concepts underlying international trade data and play an active role in the development of international standards.

Objectives and outputs

- Collects and maintains two databases for analytical use: (a) monthly data of exports and imports at current prices by partner countries and main categories of commodities, and volume and average value indices for selected countries and main categories; and (b) detailed annual data of exports and imports by commodities and by partner countries using three classifications (SITC, HS, ISIC).
- Full implementation of the OECD-UNSD data sharing agreement covering all OECD member countries. The OECD meeting of experts in international trade will continue to stimulate the exchange of views and research on methodological issues.
- OECD continues to participate in and contribute to the Inter-Agency Merchandise Trade Task Force and manages, and moderates together with WTO, the EDG "Tradenet" on methodological and co-ordination issues affecting various national and international organisations.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Brazil, China, Chinese Taipei, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former

Databases

- International trade by Commodity Statistics
- Monthly Statistics of International Trade

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- HS 2012 and SITC rev.4 will be implemented in COPRA and OECD.STAT in cooperation with UNSD.
- OECD will participate to the TF which is setting up the merchandise trade DSD for SDMX.
- In the context of the 2013-2014 biennium project of implementation of Unit value Indexes to the annual trade database, research will be continued on an outlier detection method that can fit with the data provided with the different members of the OECD

Data collection:

- Concurrent use of the ITCS OECD-UNSD common data collection and processing system and the OECD trade ITCS in OECD.Stat. Full addition of ISIC classification.

International Trade in Services

Purpose

- To provide detailed, relevant and internationally comparable data for trade policy and economic analysis. The information needs of international trade negotiations including the General Agreement on Trade in Services and the observed increase in internationalisation of services production are driving new developments.

Objectives and outputs

- An annual joint effort publication with Eurostat and database: "OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services - Detailed tables by category of service". This covers the 34 member countries. Data are based on the concepts of the IMF's 5th Balance of Payments Manual (except for Australia that already moved to BPM6) and are broken down according to the detailed EBOPS Classification of Trade in Services with the exception of Australia which has started compiling information according to BPM6. The publication "OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services - Detailed Tables by Partner Country" provides bilateral service trade flows for 33 member countries, Hong Kong SAR and Russian Federation.
- Coordinate the work of the Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services. Contribute to the Trade in services compilation Guide. Contribute to organisation of the WP on trade in goods and trade in services statistics.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

- International trade in services by category of service (TIS)
- OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services by Service Category and by Partner Country

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- The SDMX coding for BOP in BPM6 including the extended Balance of Payments in Services classification will be finalised in coordination with OECD/DAF and other International Organisations.
- Facilitate to the extent possible links between the classifications EBOPS and ISIC.

- Continue Implementing EBOPS 2010 in Statworks and upload countries that have adopted the new standards.
- Improve the timeliness, with rolling updates, and detail of published data. Monitor progress in the implementation of MSITS recommendations.
- Contribute to OECD analytical work and in particular work closely with TAD and STI on data needs for the Services Trade Restrictiveness Index. Improve estimates of world trade flows of services.
- Cooperate with Eurostat to collect and make available as far as possible partner country data on remittances.
- Develop cooperation with UNSD and other agencies on data sharing in trade in services.
- Update merged Trade in Services by category and by partner country in order which saves resources to be allocated to the development of databases and metadata related to the new standards.
- Cooperate with WTO to elaborate the annual World Matrix of bilateral services flows.

Data collection:

- Pursue rolling update of trade in services by partner country data as data become available. Countries that are sent an excel questionnaire will be asked to fill it in. A second best would now be for them to provide us with their data in an SDMX format.

Monthly International Trade

Purpose

- To produce consistent and timely international trade data for OECD member countries, ensure methodological soundness and comparability of international trade data, conduct research to improve the quality of the concepts underlying international trade data and play an active role in the development of international standards.

Objectives and outputs

- Collect data and maintain database for analytical use: monthly data of exports and imports at current prices by partner countries and main categories of commodities, and volume and average value indices for selected countries and main categories. Continuous and close co-operation with key users at OECD. Updating cycles optimised to respond to needs of trade press release. Online availability of OECD's detailed international trade data. OECD continues to actively participate and contribute to the International Trade Task Force (Inter-Agency TF)

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Slovenia Former

Databases

- Monthly Statistics of International Trade (MSIT)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- No major changes.

Services Trade Restrictiveness Index

Purpose

- The STRI database will be a unique resource providing internationally comparable current information on regulatory policies affecting trade in services.

Objectives and outputs

- The main achievements for 2012 are:
 - first indicators for the pilot sectors finalised
 - data collection for the new sectors has started

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Albania, Brazil, China, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Macedonia, Moldova, Republic of Serbia, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia Former, South Africa

Databases

- Not yet available.

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- The regulatory database for the pilot sectors has been finalised during the first half of 2012. A first version of the interface developed by the OECD for dissemination of qualitative information is under development. The coverage of the new sectors has already started.

Data collection:

- New sectors will be included and double the number of sectors covered.
-

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (UN Statistics Division)

International Merchandise Trade

Priority objectives

- Major upgrade of the UN Comtrade database, including the integration of monthly data.
- Developing an overarching framework for international trade statistics and economic globalization.
- Linking trade and business statistics, integrating trade in goods and services and improving institutional arrangements at national level

Ongoing work

- Capacity development activities for the improvement of compilation practices and implementation of the new international recommendations (IMTS 2010).
- Maintenance of UN COMTRADE to provide high quality data and efficient public, governmental and international agency access.
- Production of analytical outputs, such as the Trade Statistics Yearbook.
- Coordination of international statistical work in the field of trade statistics (in co-operation with EUROSTAT, OECD, UNCTAD, FAO, WTO, WCO, the UN Regional Commissions and other international and regional organizations).

International Trade in services

Priority objectives

- Development of the Compilers Guide for the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010.
- Further development of the UN database on international trade in services (UN ServiceTrade).
- Developing an overarching framework for international trade statistics and economic globalization

Ongoing and new activities

- Conducting meetings of EG-CSITS for the development of the Compilers Guide for MSITS 2010.
 - Contribute to the drafting of the compilation guide for IRTS 2008.
 - Capacity development activities for the improvement of compilation practices and implementation of the new international recommendations (MSITS 2010).
 - Continuation of data collection activities on a worldwide basis in cooperation with other involved international organizations.
 - Supporting the work of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services, including publishing the Newsletter of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services and maintaining its website.
-

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (UNCTAD)

Creative Economies statistics

Ongoing work:

- Since 2008, UNCTAD updates the **Global Database on the Creative Economy** which is publicly accessed at www.unctad.org/creative-economy and at **UNCTADstat** <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>. The database presents a pioneer work by providing world trade statistics on creative goods and services on the basis of data reported by national sources to the United Nations. The aim is to provide data for a comprehensive trade analysis with a view to support governments in policy-making and improve market transparency in areas related to the creative economy. This work was widely disseminated through the **Creative Economy Reports of 2008 and 2010**.
- By the end of 2012, the database was updated to provide trade statistics on creative goods and services up to 2011.

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (World Bank)

External Debt Statistics

- The World Bank's Debt Reporting System (DRS) requires every member country, which has received either an IBRD loan or an IDA credit to provide information on its external debt. The borrowing countries are required to report their long-term external debt on the following forms:
 - Form 1 - Description of Individual External Public Debt and Private Debt Publicly Guaranteed which consists of information on each loan characteristics, such as commitment date, amount of loan commitment, loan purpose, interest rate, and terms and conditions of payments.
 - Form 1A - Schedule of Drawings and Principal and Interest Payments for Individual External Public Debt and Private Debt Publicly Guaranteed, purpose of which is to enable the Bank to make projections of future payments of principal and interest for those loans that have irregular patterns of repayments.
 - Form 2 - Individual External Public Debts and Private Debts Publicly Guaranteed: Current Status and Transactions During Period. This form contains loan-by-loan information on debt stocks and debt flows during the reporting period.
 - Form 3 - To contain specific amendments to Forms 1 and 2.
 - Form 4 - External Private Non-Guaranteed Debt to include aggregate stocks and flows data on long-term external private non-guaranteed debt.
- The World Bank has been working closely with the Commonwealth secretariat and the UNCTAD to improve the data collection across the globe.
- The Joint External Debt Hub (JEDH) brings together external debt data and selected foreign assets from international creditor/market and national debtor sources on a quarterly basis. The creditor/market data are complemented in JEDH using national data from the World Bank's Quarterly External Debt Database. National data has been extended to include not only SDDS/QEDS countries, but also GDDS/QEDS countries. The JEDH uses Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX), which applies technological innovation to the context and content of information being exchanged with the aim of generating efficiencies through the convergence of data flows into a common framework. The Bank is also working in collaboration with the IMF and other partners to improve statistics on remittance flows to developing countries. The system is accessible from: <http://www.jedh.org>.
- The Quarterly External Debt (QEDS) database, jointly developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, brings together detailed external debt data of countries that subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). The benefit of bringing together comparable external debt data for a large number of SDDS-subscribing countries in one central location is to facilitate macroeconomic analysis and cross-country data comparison. Sixty eight SDDS countries (68) and forty two (42)GDDS countries are currently participating in this initiative. The system is accessible from: <http://www.worldbank.org/qeds>.
- The Quarterly Public Sector Debt Statistics (QPSD) database, jointly developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, brings together detailed quarterly public sector debt data of selected developing /emerging market countries. The main purpose of the PSD database is to facilitate timely dissemination in standard formats of public sector debt data. By bringing such data and metadata together in one central location, the database supports macroeconomic analysis and cross-country comparison. The participation of countries in this centralized database is voluntary. Currently, 64 developing countries have agreed to participate and 40 provided data to the PSD database. In order to enhance the availability of the public debt database to the advanced economies The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) invited OECD countries and a few non OECD countries to participate in this initiative. Currently 27 advanced economies have provided data to the PSD database. The database is updated quarterly and within one month of the end of a quarter. These databases aim to support countries' efforts toward improving the coverage and availability of public sector debt data. The system is accessible from: <http://www.worldbank.org/qpsd>.
- DECDG also published the *International Debt Statistics 2013*, which is a continuation of the World Bank's publications *Global Development Finance, Volume II* (1997 through 2009) and the earlier *World Debt Tables* (1973 through 1996). IDS 2013 contains statistical tables for 128

countries as well as summary tables for regional and income groups. To find-out more, go to <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics>.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Ongoing work

- The web-based **World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)** is a software developed by the World Bank, in close collaboration and consultation with various International Organizations including United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Center (ITC), United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and World Trade Organization (WTO). This new software does not require installation and it is fully web-based. WITS gives you access to major international trade, tariffs and non-tariff data:
- The United Nations COMTRADE database maintained by UNSD.
- The **TRAINS** maintained by the UNCTAD.
- The **IDB** and **CTS** databases maintained by the WTO.
- The merchandise trade data is based on bilateral trade between every reporting and trading partner. Tariff and non-tariff data are from UNCTAD files. The system also provides tariff data from WTO's IDB and CTS databases. In addition, WITS contains simulation tools that are extremely useful for trade negotiations. Users can simulate the impact of tariff changes on trade flows. To access the new WITS, visit <http://wits.worldbank.org/WITS/>.
- In addition to the software, the Bank launched two new trade visualizers. Users can view their data using bubble charts and the map visualizer. "Bubble charts" display data in four dimensions. In each chart, the size of the country circle represents a volume measure, such as population or GDP. The position of the bubbles is determined by the indicators selected for the horizontal and vertical axes. The visualizer can be accessed from <http://devdata.worldbank.org/TradeVisualizer/>. The "map visualizer" animates the export and import trade data from the UNSD COMTRADE database by commodity and partner country from 1988-2008. It can be accessed from <http://devdata.worldbank.org/TradeMapVisualizer/DataVisualizer.html>.

The Services Trade Restrictions Database

- The Services Trade Restrictions Database collects information on applied services trade policies across 103 countries, 18 services sectors (covering telecommunications, finance, transportation, retail and professional services) and key modes of service supply. It contains qualitative policy information as well as a preliminary quantification of applied measures' restrictiveness. To access the database, see <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/servicetrade/>. For more information, visit the Open Data Catalog at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/services-trade-restrictions>.

2.6 International trade and balance of payments (World Trade Organization)

International Merchandise Trade Statistics and Tariff and Trade Databases

Ongoing work:

- The WTO produces aggregate annual, quarterly, and monthly total merchandise trade statistics. For disaggregated merchandise trade statistics, the WTO is largely a user of other agencies' data. It complements these data with own estimates and adjustments to build country and product aggregates according to WTO definitions. In addition, through the inter-agency Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (TF IMTS) and other bodies, the WTO supports actively ongoing efforts to improve coordination in data collection and dissemination, development of concepts and definitions, and analysis of trade data.
- On tariffs and tariff-related imports, the WTO collects primary data from national compilers. The WTO actively cooperates with UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre (ITC) to enhance the exchange and publication of tariff information and also maintains a database containing WTO Members' legal commitments on goods.
- The WTO also coordinates the inter-agency MDG-Trade group of Geneva (ITC/UNCTAD/WTO) that monitors market access conditions for developing and least-developed countries and produces corresponding MDG indicators. Besides compiling the relevant information, work focuses on improving the measurement and interpretation of related MDG statistics by extending coverage and developing complementary indicators (<http://www.mdg-trade.org>).
- The WTO continues its development of a new web portal called I-TIP. It allows users to access via one portal all trade policy measure information notified to the WTO by its members. Known as the Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP), the new application will encompass tariffs, non-tariff measures and related trade statistics.

- The WTO continues to actively pursue activities to identify the countries' respective domestic (value-added) content. An OECD-WTO co-operation in 2012 offered a methodological note on measuring trade in value added and a start-up database on trade in value added terms.

Priority objectives

- To actively contribute to the development of a consistent, internationally recognized set of up-to-date international trade statistics and tariff information.
- To implement an enhanced framework for the collection of WTO Members' submissions of tariffs and tariff-related import statistics for filling existing gaps of data.
- To consolidate and make available to the public all goods related trade policy measure notification information using the new I-TIP web portal.

New activities

- In 2013, the WTO will continue its OECD-WTO cooperation. This work aims to refine the content of the database, for example, through improving coverage and extending sectoral breakdowns. Other stakeholders will be consulted as needed. Data from this initiative will be released in phases over the course of the next year and beyond and is designed to become a mainstream part of the international statistical system.
- The WTO will continue work on its I-TIP throughout 2013 with the inclusion of additional non-tariff measure information notified by its Members.

International Trade in Services Statistics

Ongoing work

- Active participation in the work of the inter-agency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services with particular emphasis on improving data quality of the international agencies' released statistics. Assist in developing compilation guidance for the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS 2010); and organize and carry out statistical capacity building.

Priority objectives

- Cooperate with other agencies to improve data quality.
- Carry out statistical capacity building seminars and developing e-training modules (national and regional seminars).
- The WTO pursues co-operation with other agencies active in the compilation and dissemination of trade in services data to provide consistent and high quality data. In this respect, UNCTAD and WTO produce and release jointly trade in services statistics on an annual and quarterly basis.
- For technical assistance activities, following a decision of the inter-agency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services that the WTO Secretariat acts as a focal point for information on technical assistance and capacity building activities in the field of trade in services statistics, the WTO is building up database on ongoing activities at international, regional, and bilateral level, including a register of international experts that can assist implementation processes.
- Alongside the I-TIP project, the WTO will also engage in an activity to develop a database on applied regimes for services and relevant trade flows.

Inter-agency Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics

- The Task Force has been established by the UN Statistical Commission. The World Trade Organization (WTO) convenes this Task Force and maintains a website for it providing relevant material on classifications, concepts and definitions, an inter-agency Common Data Set on the countries' total merchandise exports and imports, and technical assistance (<http://imts.wto.org/>).

Priority objectives

- Through inter-agency collaboration, improve the coverage, consistency, quality and timeliness of aggregate and detailed merchandise trade statistics; and identify and analyze emerging statistical issues related to globalization and trade.
 - Provide analysts, policy-makers and other users with easily accessible, analytically valuable data by maintaining an online, interactive database on the Task Force's website for the inter-agency Common Data Set (http://imts.wto.org/common_dataset_e.htm).
 - The Task Force decided to reconvene a formal meeting only in 2013 and will use OECD's Working Party on Trade in Goods and Services Statistics to hold informal discussions on the 2013 agenda.
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2.7 Prices



2.7 Prices (CIS-STAT)

Price Statistics

Ongoing work:

CIS-STAT collects and processes data on producer price indices, tariffs for goods transport and consumer price indices:

- Monthly: producer price indices for the main kinds of economic activities (branches of industry) and consumer price indices;
- Yearly: producer price indices for agricultural products, aggregate indices of prices in the construction industry, including prices for assembly work, and indices of tariffs for goods transport both for the transport industry generally and for individual modes of transport (for the Commonwealth countries which keep such records).
- The section entitled "International Comparison Programme" created on the website of CIS-STAT is updated periodically.
- The section entitled "International Comparison Programme" created on the website of CIS-STAT is updated periodically.

New activities:

Envisaged for 2013 according to the International Comparison Programme are:

- Receipt from the CIS statistical services of preliminary information on 2011 GDP in accordance with classification of GDP expenditure.
- Calculation of preliminary results of 2011 international comparison of GDP of the CIS countries and their submission to the participating countries (jointly with Rosstat).
- Receipt from the CIS statistical services of final information on 2011 GDP in accordance with classification of GDP expenditure.
- Calculation of final results of 2011 international comparison (jointly with Rosstat) and their submission to OECD and ICP Global Office.
- Conduct of three meetings of the CIS countries specialists to discuss preliminary and final results of 2011 international comparison.
- Receipt from the CIS statistical services of final information on 2011 GDP in accordance with classification of GDP expenditure.
- Calculation of final results of 2011 international comparison (jointly with Rosstat) and their submission to OECD and ICP Global Office.
- Conduct of three meetings of the CIS countries specialists to discuss preliminary and final results of 2011 international comparison.

2.7 Prices (ECB)

Ongoing work:

- Seasonal adjustment of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices.
- Publication of quarterly euro area and selected national residential property price indices.
- Publication of a euro area commercial property price index.
- Methodological work towards the compilation of structural housing indicators covering residential and commercial property markets.
- Compilation of various euro area commodity price indices.

In close cooperation with Eurostat

- Actively contribute to the further development and harmonisation of prices and costs statistics produced by the European Statistical System.

2.7 Prices (Eurostat)

Theme 2.06 - Prices

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

2.7 Prices (FAO)

Agricultural Producer Prices

Ongoing work:

Consumer Price Indices (CPI)

Ongoing work:

New activities:

2.7 Prices (ILO)

Prices

- The ILO, as a focal point for consumer price indices within the UN system, continues to:
 - i) collect and disseminate annual and monthly consumer price indices for some 200 countries and to produce and disseminate descriptions of the national methodologies underlying these indices;
 - ii) promote implementation of the international standards on CPI; and
 - iii) provide technical assistance to member States.
 - With monthly periodicity ILO produces regional and global estimates of CPI inflation for all-items and food group.
 - In addition to the regular updating of the CPI annual and monthly series, the updating of the methodological descriptions of national CP series started in 2012 and will be completed in 2013. It is being done in cooperation with FAO.
 - In collaboration with the African Development Bank, the ILO is organizing a meeting on Consumer Price Indices that will take place in the second quarter of 2013.
 - The ILO continues to actively participate in the work of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (IWGPS). As an agency responsible for the coordination of future revisions of the CPI Manual, ILO will continue maintaining the electronic version of the CPI manual on-line (see <http://www.ilo.org/stat/index.htm>). A number of chapters have already been updated. The webpage contains the original version, errata and the latest corrected version.
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2.7 Prices (IMF)

Price Statistics

- The IMF participates in the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (IWGPS) and, the Technical Expert Group for Producer Price

Indices (TEG-PPI) Program. The IMF continues to play a major role in the development and implementation of price statistics manuals, chairing the IWGPS in 2005 and 2006, publishing French and Spanish versions of the CPI Manual in 2006, Russian in 2007, and Chinese in 2008. The IMF edited and published the Export and Import Price Index Manual of the IWGPS in 2009, available in softcopy at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegeipi/index.htm>. The IMF supports an initiative by the OECD to draft a House Price Index Handbook, following an OECD-IMF Workshop in 2006 on Real Estate Price Indices.

- The IMF maintains a presence in price index research and contributions to related manuals and handbooks, recent contributions including issues in hedonic indices, elementary index number formulas, real estate price indices, and the index of industrial production.
- The IMF will continue to conduct courses on consumer and producer price statistics, XMPs, and core inflation.
- The IMF also conducts on-site missions to its member countries to assess the quality of their consumer and producer price indices and assist in their further development. The assessments are disseminated as data modules Report on Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs), as outlined in 2.2 above.
- The IMF provides technical assistance in price statistics to member countries through a variety of venues, including staff and expert missions to individual countries.
- The IMF collects and disseminates price statistics data on member countries through its International Financial Statistics publications and the DSBB, as well as providing hyperlinks to selected individual country data systems. Databases available to subscribers on CD-ROM include the following publications: International Financial Statistics (IFS) and the International Financial Statistics Yearbook.
- The monthly edition of IFS is available to subscribers on the Internet and the complete searchable IFS database has become available since January 2002.
- The IMF continued its contribution to the Technical Advisory Group of the International Comparisons Program (ICP) based at the World Bank. The ICP produces international price indices called purchasing power parities that allow comparison of GDP volume levels among countries for a benchmark year, most recently for 2005. In December 2007, the ICP issued purchasing power parities from its 2005 benchmark round that were subsequently used in the World Economic Outlook and IFS publications. The new price indices also were used in producing the ICP's GDP volume data for IMF member countries at purchasing power parity. The Fund is also participating in preparation for the release of 2011 round of the ICP and has contributed to its Handbook.

2.7 Prices (IWGPS)

Ongoing methodological work and priority objectives:

2.7 Prices (OECD)

Price Indicators

Purpose

- To provide a set of relevant, reliable, timely, monthly and quarterly price indices (CPI and Producer Price Indices) for internal and external users. To provide methodological information on these price indices.

Objectives and outputs

- The 'Price Indices' dataset in the Main Economic Indicators (MEI) database contains statistics on Consumer prices, Producer prices and Construction costs for 34 OECD member, Russian Federation and 5 B(R)ICS countries. The data series presented within these subjects have been chosen as the most relevant prices statistics in the MEI database for which comparable data across countries is available. In all cases much effort has gone into ensuring international comparability and into the availability of historical time-series for analysis.
- Revision of the Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services.

Databases

- MEI
- MEI_PRICE

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- finalisation of the Methodological guide for developing producer price indices for services with a view to finalising work in 2012.
- continue to improve the dissemination of price indices

Data management:

- Harmonisation of metadata across countries and introduction of new inflation measures.

Purchasing Power Parities

Purpose

- Produce reliable and timely Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) data for OECD member countries. PPPs are an important tool to compare levels of real income or real output across countries with indicators such as GDP per capita and relative price levels between countries.

Objectives and outputs

- Publication of the revised version of the Eurostat OECD PPP Manual December 2012.
- Calculate preliminary 2011 PPP detailed benchmark results - December 2012.
- Organisation of the data collection for the 2014 round which started in 2012 and covers 47 countries (30 OECD countries and 17 non-member countries).

- Work closely with Eurostat to further harmonise the methodology employed.
- Provide technical input into the 2011 round of the ICP currently being organised by the World Bank.
- Work closely with ELS on developing a new methodology for health specific PPPs.

Databases

- ANA
- Purchasing Power Parities

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Finalise the methodology to calculate specific PPPs for health for all countries participating in the Eurostat-OECD PPP comparison. Implementation december 2013
 - Calculation of the final detailed PPP results of the 2011 Round to be used as the input for the worldwide ICP Results - December 2013.
-

2.7 Prices (Ottawa Group on Price Indices)

Price Statistics

Ongoing work

- Applied research in the area of price indices, especially consumer price indices.
- Papers and proceedings are available on the group's website, <http://www.ottawagroup.org/>.

Priority objectives

Undertake research with a view to providing advice to national statistical offices on:

- Emerging issues in price indices including developments in weighting and calculation methodology as well as inclusion of new goods/services.
- Procedures for dealing with quality change.
- Price measurement for 'difficult-to-measure' such as insurance, health, legal services, financial services, apparel, cars, telecommunications and items subject to rapid technological change.
- Use of scanner data to improve data quality and reduce price index compilation costs.
- Housing and residential property price indices.
- International comparisons including the International Comparison Programme (ICP).

Meetings

The next meeting (13th meeting) will be hosted by Statistics Denmark from 1st May to 3rd May 2013 in Copenhagen. This meeting will consider topics on:

- Real time estimations of superlative indices.
- Commercial property price indices.
- Housing price indices.
- Price measurement for 'difficult to measure' products and services.
- Sampling and data collection.
- Price indices and/or deflators.
- Seasonal adjustment and analytical series.
- International comparability of price developments and price levels.

Further information on the upcoming meeting can be found at <http://www.dst.dk/da/Sites/ottawa-group.aspx>.

The Ottawa Group last met in May 2011 at Statistics New Zealand in Wellington (12th Meeting). This meeting considered topics on:

- Scanner data.
- Price measurement for 'difficult to measure' products and services.
- Housing and residential property price indices.
- Developments in weighting and calculation methodology.
- Intra and inter-national comparability and international comparisons.
- Emerging issues in price indices.

2.7 Prices (UNCTAD)

Commodity Prices

Ongoing work

- Data collection and processing: Update of monthly and annual commodity prices and calculation of price indices, using the year 2000 as base year.
- Data dissemination in UNCTADstat.
- Annual calculation of price instability indices.

Methodological work:

- Plan to update the base year and composition of commodities along with their weight in the calculation of indices.
- Plan to add new emerging commodities with importance to developing economies.

2.7 Prices (UNECE STAT)

Description and objectives

• UNECE, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other partners promotes the implementation of international standards and recommendations on **Consumer Price Indices (CPI)**. The biennial meeting of the Expert Group on Consumer Price Indices in June 2012 confirmed the needs for a revision of the existing CPI Manual (2004) to reflect technical and methodological developments over the previous decade, for example on calculation practices and the use of and developments in electronic data collection methods. The revision of the CPI Manual will be undertaken under the auspices of the UN Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics, of which UNECE is a member, and be discussed at the CPI Expert Group meeting in 2014. UNECE will continue its work on other **short-term economic statistics**, such as compilation of industrial production statistics and supporting the practical implementation of seasonal adjustment in national statistical offices.

2.7 Prices (World Bank)

International Comparison Programme

- The International Comparison Program is a global statistical initiative under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission, designed to collect comparative price data and compile detailed expenditure values of countries' gross domestic products (GDP), and to estimate purchasing power parities (PPPs) of the world's economies. It contributes substantially towards the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations by improving the reliability of estimates of those living in poverty and enabling more accurate comparisons of GDP and component levels across countries.
- The number of participating economies has grown to 197 in the current round, up from 146 in the 2005 ICP round. This round covers about 98 per cent of the world population. Participation in almost all regions has increased, with 50 countries in Africa; 23 in the Asia and Pacific region; 9 in the Commonwealth of Independent States; 37 in Latin America and the Caribbean; 12 in Western Asia; 21 in the Pacific Islands; 2 singleton countries; and 47 in the OECD-Eurostat PPP Programme. From these 197 countries, four participate in two different regional programmes. It is to be noted that some countries/economies in the Pacific and the Caribbean are participating in a limited capacity by conducting surveys for the Household Consumption component of the GDP only.
- The overall work plan remains effectively on schedule and the final results are expected to be released in December 2013 as originally planned. To ensure that the work programme for the 2011 round proceeds as planned, various meetings of governance bodies were held. These included meetings of the Executive Board, the Technical Advisory Group, and Regional Coordinators.
- The Global Office and the Validation Expert Group are currently validating price data and metadata to assess the following: (a) comparability of data; (b) extent of which Global Core prices represent/reflect regional price levels; (c) density/scarcity of price data and its effect on computing linking factors; (d) quality of resulting linking factors; and (e) time consistency with 2005 data. National Accounts expenditure data are being validated: (a) spatially at intra-country and inter-country levels; and (b) temporally against data from previous years. Additionally, preventive measures are being implemented to ensure the utmost quality of data, metadata, and completeness while abiding to the timeline.
- The ICP Book "Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy" was published in November, 2012 and will be available online on the ICP website (www.worldbank.org/data/icp). The book is a compendium of the methodological framework for conducting international comparisons, the methodological choices made for the 2005 ICP, the outcome of those choices, and actions to improve the quality of the data for the 2011 ICP. In the framework of the ICP advocacy activities in the CIS region, the CIS-STAT initiated the translation of the ICP Book into Russian. The translated ICP Book will be posted on the CIS-STAT website as well as on the ICP website.
- In accordance with the ICP work schedule, in the CIS region, all 10 CIS participating countries have collected the price data for the ICP. During the period from December 2011 to December 2012, major activities carried out in the CIS region included regional meetings and workshops on validating price data and compiling GDP expenditure estimates.
- The validation for the data for the comparison of dwellings, compensation of employees for non-market services, investment items and construction materials is still in progress with the intention to submit the data to the ICP Global Office by the end of December 2012.
- The International Comparison Program is a global statistical initiative under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission, designed to collect comparative price data and compile detailed expenditure values of countries' gross domestic products (GDP), and to estimate purchasing power parities (PPPs) of the world's economies. It contributes substantially towards the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations by improving the reliability of estimates of those living in poverty and enabling more accurate comparisons of GDP and component levels across countries.
- The number of participating economies has grown to 197 in the current round, up from 146 in the 2005 ICP round. This round covers about 98 per cent of the world population. Participation in almost all regions has increased, with 50 countries in Africa; 23 in the Asia and Pacific region; 9 in the Commonwealth of Independent States; 37 in Latin America and the Caribbean; 12 in Western Asia; 21 in the Pacific Islands; 2 singleton countries; and 47 in the OECD-Eurostat PPP Programme. From these 197 countries, four participate in two different regional programmes. It is to be noted that some countries/economies in the Pacific and the Caribbean are participating in a limited capacity by conducting surveys for the Household Consumption component of the GDP only.
- The overall work plan remains effectively on schedule and the final results are expected to be released in December 2013 as originally planned. To ensure that the work programme for the 2011 round proceeds as planned, various meetings of governance bodies were held. These included meetings of the Executive Board, the Technical Advisory Group, and Regional Coordinators.

- The Global Office and the Validation Expert Group are currently validating price data and metadata to assess the following: (a) comparability of data; (b) extent of which Global Core prices represent/reflect regional price levels; (c) density/scarcity of price data and its effect on computing linking factors; (d) quality of resulting linking factors; and (e) time consistency with 2005 data. National Accounts expenditure data are being validated: (a) spatially at intra-country and inter-country levels; and (b) temporally against data from previous years. Additionally, preventive measures are being implemented to ensure the utmost quality of data, metadata, and completeness while abiding to the timeline.

- The ICP Book “Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy” was published in November, 2012 and will be available online on the ICP website (www.worldbank.org/data/icp). The book is a compendium of the methodological framework for conducting international comparisons, the methodological choices made for the 2005 ICP, the outcome of those choices, and actions to improve the quality of the data for the 2011 ICP. In the framework of the ICP advocacy activities in the CIS region, the CIS-STAT initiated the translation of the ICP Book into Russian. The translated ICP Book will be posted on the CIS-STAT website as well as on the ICP website.

- In accordance with the ICP work schedule, in the CIS region, all 10 CIS participating countries have collected the price data for the ICP. During the period from December 2011 to December 2012, major activities carried out in the CIS region included regional meetings and workshops on validating price data and compiling GDP expenditure estimates.

- The validation for the data for the comparison of dwellings, compensation of employees for non-market services, investment items and construction materials is still in progress with the intention to submit the data to the ICP Global Office by the end of December 2012.

- For more information, please see <http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp>. For more information, please see <http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp>.

2.8 Labour cost (CIS-STAT)

Labour cost, wages and salaries

Ongoing work:

- Preparation of a review (report) entitled: "Labour Costs in the Commonwealth Countries". Consultations with the CIS countries on improving the recording and analysis of wages and salaries will continue.

New activities:

- Preparation of methodological recommendations on measuring and calculation of labour costs and index of labour costs.

2.8 Labour cost (ECB)

Ongoing work:

- Compilation of the euro area negotiated wages indicator.

2.8 Labour cost (ILO)

Wage Statistics

Ongoing work:

- A manual on measurement of wages will be prepared that will provide guidance concerning the various concepts of income related to employment (i.e. labour cost, earnings, wage rates, and employment-related income including income related to paid employment and income related to self employment and their relationships and the different approaches to measuring wages through establishments-based data collection instruments (censuses and surveys), households-based instruments and administrative records. This manual will be developed in collaboration with other international organisations and with national statistical offices.

- The methodological information of household-based and establishment-based surveys around the world has been updated as a key starting point for reform of the technical advice and support provided to countries to facilitate the production of better-quality labour statistics. Over 170 surveys from over 80 countries are described, at http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/SSM2_NEW/E/main.html.

- Training and technical assistance will continue to be provided.

Data collection:

- Up-to date short-term data and annual data on various wage-related indicators are available on two ILO statistical websites: LABORSTA accessible at <http://laborsta.ilo.org> and ILOSTAT accessible at www.ilo.org/ilostat.
 - Data on current minimum wages and the legal framework are regularly compiled and are available on the ILO website at: <http://www.ilo.org/travaildatabase/servlet/minimumwages>.
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2.9 Science and technology (CIS-STAT)

Science and Technology Statistics

Ongoing work:

- Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of the data provided annually by the national statistical services, as an interstate exchange, on the level and composition of expenditure on research and development and on the number of specialists engaged in scientific research activities.
 - Preparation of annual report entitled: "Scientific Research and Scientists in the Commonwealth Countries".
 - CIS-STAT will continue consulting national statistical services on organization of statistical observation of science and technology activities based on accepted international standards for science statistics.
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2.9 Science and technology (Eurostat)

Theme 5.06 - Science, technology and innovation

Fields of activities covered by the theme

1. Work to be carried out by Eurostat in 2013

1.1 NEW WORK, INCLUDING NEW PLANNED LEGISLATION

1.2 ONGOING WORK

2. Statistical work to be carried out by other DGs (including data collection from Member States) and/or EU Agencies

2.2 ONGOING WORK

2.9 Science and technology (OECD)

Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development

Purpose

- To provide a consistent and comparable data set across countries and over time on industrial R&D expenditures broken down by industry.

Objectives and outputs

- The ANBERD (Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development) database is continually revised to enhance the international

comparability of time series on business enterprise R&D expenditure (BERD) by industry.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa

Databases

- Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development (ANBERD)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- ANBERD industries are presented in ISIC revision 3. A new edition in ISIC rev. 4 will be released in 2013.

Biotechnology

Purpose

- To establish international standards for the collection of biotechnology data across OECD member countries.

Objectives and outputs

• Under the auspices of the National Experts of Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI) group, six Ad hoc Biotechnology Statistics meetings have been held to date. These meetings have achieved: an internationally agreed upon definition of biotechnology, a model survey for the collection of biotechnology data in member countries, and an inventory of biotechnology data collected in member and selected non-member countries.

- OECD Biotechnology Statistics was released in 2009.

- Key Biotechnology Statistics is updated annually and published online.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Additional countries.

Main Science and Technology Indicators

Purpose

- To publish biannually the most commonly used indicators on science and technology on an internationally comparable basis. The database and publication are regularly updated with 76 (paper publication) to 140 (electronic publication) data series presenting resources devoted to R&D and measures of output and the impact of S&T activities.

Objectives and outputs

- This biannual publication provides a set of indicators that reflect the level and structure of the efforts undertaken by OECD member countries and 7 non-member economies in the field of science and technology. These data include final and provisional results as well as forecasts established by government authorities. The indicators cover the resources devoted to research and development, patent families, technology balance of payments and international trade in highly R&D intensive industries. Also presented are the underlying economic series used to calculate these indicators. Series are presented for a reference year and the last six years for which data are available (paper publication) and beginning 1981 (electronic editions).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Argentina, China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa

Databases

- Main Science and Technology Indicators

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

Indicators on high-technology sectors will switch from being reported on an ISIC Rev. 3 to an ISIC Rev. 4 basis.

Patent Statistics

Purpose

- To develop an international statistical infrastructure for patents (including databases and methodologies), which will provide the conditions for improving the quality and international comparability of patent indicators. Development of policy-relevant indicators from this work. Serves as a basis for policy relevant studies carried out within and outside OECD.

Objectives and outputs

- The main objective is to develop patent databases suitable for calculating indicators for statistical and S&T/Entrepreneurship policy purposes, covering patent filings to national and regional patent offices across the world.
- Currently, the following patent statistics are collected and processed on a regular basis: indicators based on EPO (European Patent Office) patent; indicators based on USPTO (US Patent and Trademark Office) patents; indicators based on patent applications filed under the PCT (Patent Co-operation Treaty) and "triadic" patent families indicators. EPO and PCT data are also broken at the lowest regional level (NUTS3/TL3) for all OECD countries and selected economies.
- Patent statistics are published in various publications: Main Science and Technology Indicators; OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard; OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook and in the Statistical compendium of the Innovation Strategy
- "Measuring innovation: a new perspective".
- The focus of the methodological work is to provide guidelines for compiling patent statistics and indicators, and to provide users with methodological information in a transparent manner. The following issues have been investigated: criteria for counting patent data; triadic patent families' definition; patent data for specific technology area; patent data by industry, patents by region and patent citations. The OECD Patent Statistics Manual 2009 provides further guidelines for analysing and building patent statistics in the framework of S&T indicators.
- A matching exercise has been performed at the micro-data level, linking the patent data to the firm level databases (e.g. ORBIS database of Bureau van Dijk) using the patent applicant name. A database on harmonised patent applicant's names (HAN) is made available to researchers. It is currently being used to build new indicators at the firm level.
- Similar work is also conducted for other intellectual property assets such as Trademarks.
- Regular conferences on IP-related statistics are jointly organised by OECD, EPO, Eurostat, JPO, KIPO, NSF, USPTO and WIPO.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia,

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Updating the existing patent database; extending the data coverage (i.e. to include information from more national patent office's); development of further patent indicators (e.g. patent quality and radicalness); development of citations indicators, development of further analytical applications of patent data, patents by industry.
- Increased use by other directorates (e.g. ECO, ENV, GOV, STD) expected in 2013.
- Further work to develop Trademark data are also expected.
- Another matching exercise is experimented to link patent data (with the citations of non-patent literature) to scientific publication data (using Elsevier's SCOPUS database).

Research and Development (R&D) Statistics

Purpose

- To provide internal and external users with statistics on R&D expenditures and personnel and to ensure, through appropriate methodological work, the international comparability of corresponding national statistics.

Objectives and outputs

- Management and/or development of internationally comparable statistics on resources devoted to R&D in member countries and in seven non-member economies based on the OECD international methodology for R&D survey, the "Frascati Manual". Diffusion of S&T statistics and corresponding metadata via the annual "R&D Statistics" and the biannual "Main S&T Indicators" publications and the on-line "R&D Sources and Methods database". The country coverage of OECD S&T databases and publications is being expanded to include comparable S&T indicators and statistics for non-member economies such as Argentina, China, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa and Chinese Taipei.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Argentina, China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa

Databases

- Research and Development Statistics (RDS)

Main Developments for 2013

General aspects:

- Plan to publish some more ISIC Rev. 4 figures, depending on the availability of data at the national level.

Sources and Methods for Research and Development (R&D) Statistics

Purpose

- To meet demand for country-specific and item-specific methodology, this database relates principally to R&D as reported by the units performing the R&D in line with the standard methodology for R&D statistics recommended by OECD in the Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Experimental Development - Frascati Manual (OECD).

Objectives and outputs

- The database provides detail on methods used in the member countries and seven non-member economies when compiling the R&D data reported to OECD in the framework of the International Survey of the Resources devoted to R&D by OECD countries, underlining both current and historical national specificities of the data stored in the OECD STI/EAS R&D database. The sources and methods are regularly updated as part of the International Survey of the Resources devoted to R&D by OECD countries. The Secretariat has made this database available on line either through the NESTI-NET: <http://webdomino1.oecd.org/COMNET/STI/NESTI-NET.nsf/Welcome?openframeset>, or via http://webnet.oecd.org/rd_gbaord_metadata/default.aspx where delegates and the public are able to consult.
- Selected metadata are regularly published in "Research and Development Statistics" (annual electronic publication) as well as in "Main Science and Technology Indicators" (paper and electronic publication appearing twice yearly). This information was also used as input to the revision of the "Frascati Manual", the international standard methodology for the measurement of resources devoted to R&D.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

- Argentina, China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa.
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2.9 Science and technology (UNESCO)

Research and Development, Human Resources in Science and Technology and Innovation

Objectives

Work Programme

The current programme of the UIS includes:

- Collection and publication of data and metadata on research and development (R&D) and innovation from all countries in the world in co-ordination with OECD, Eurostat and RICYT (Latin American network on S&T indicators).
- Pilot data collection on innovation conducted in about 20 developing countries.
- Development of an inventory of innovation surveys carried out worldwide.
- Production of guidelines on how to conduct R&D surveys in developing countries.
- Promotion of a model survey on the careers of doctorate holders in a joint project with OECD and Eurostat.
- Publications of results of the R&D and innovation data collections.
- Training workshops on STI statistics.

Ongoing methodological work

- Prepare guidelines on how to conduct R&D surveys in developing countries, including the development of a model questionnaire.
- Review methodological issues in the Commonwealth of Independent States on the production of R&D data according to Frascati Manual standards.
- Revise concepts used for S&T Education and Training (STET) and S&T Services (STS).
- Contribute to ongoing work on measuring innovation in agriculture, the informal sector and the public sector.

Priority objectives beyond 2013

- 2014 UIS R&D survey.
- Establish global data collection on innovation conducted on a biennial basis (starting in 2013).
- Capacity-building activities.
- Methodological guidance for developing countries on the collection of R&D and innovation data.
- Analysis of STI indicators.

New work to be undertaken in 2013

- Global data collection on innovation.
- Publication on Higher Education and STI in Asia.
- Dissemination of innovation inventory.
- Production of a statistical annex for the World Social Science Report 2013.
- Calculate and publish regional averages of R&D data.

Meetings to be organized in 2013

- Capacity building workshops in Africa, Asia and South-Eastern Europe, including national workshops in China, Peru and Viet Nam.