# 2. Economic Statistics

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### 2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (Eurostat)

**Theme 5.01 Statistics for business cycle analysis**

**1. Description**

With EMU now in full swing, the availability of an effective system of business cycle statistics has become a reality. Further efforts are now necessary to consolidate results achieved and to improvement them in order to monitor the cyclical situation in the euro area, in the European Union and in major economic partners. Reliable business cycle analysis strongly depends on the availability and quality of infra-annual statistics. Eurostat is actively working to further improve the quality and the coverage of Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs, COMM/2002/661) and to enhance their visibility. Traditional compilation approaches will be supplemented by sophisticated statistical and econometric techniques in order to increase the timeliness, length, frequency and reliability of PEEIs. Eurostat will continue increasing data readability and interpretability by supplying analysts, economists and policy makers with sophisticated statistical analysis. Eurostat will also step up its efforts in defining and maintaining a statistical framework for the assessment of the cyclical situation. Work in 2010 will focus on the construction of new high-frequency macroeconomic indicators and on improving the statistical framework for business cycle analysis to supply a better service to economists and analysts. Key priorities in 2010 will be: (1) integrating traditional methods with more sophisticated econometric techniques; (2) strengthening harmonisation by definingnew guidelines and implementing seasonal adjustment guidelines for short-term statistics; (3) defining a comprehensive statistical framework for euro-area and European Union business cycle analysis to facilitate real-time economic assessment; (4) monitoring and assessing PEEIs.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Finalisation and follow-up of the implementation of common policies within the ESS for the compilation of Principal European Economic Indicators in key areas such as seasonal adjustment, revision, estimation and back calculation. The priority will be monitoring implementation of the already endorsed ESS seasonal adjustment guidelines.
- Improvement of Euroindicators/PEEIs special topic: improvement of the selected PEEIs webpage, online analysis and comparative tables, new thematic pages, online bibliographies and publications (Newsletter, Selected Readings, State of Affairs, PEEIs Quarterly quality report).
- Regular production and improvement of Eurostatistics analytical content.
- Monitoring Euro-IND quality (with particular attention to Principal European Economic Indicators) and developing new quality measures for time series and database (synthetic quality indicator).
- Regular updating and design of a dissemination strategy for the new Euroindicators real-time database as regards revision analysis and real-time simulation.
- Finalisation of the testing exercise for flash estimates, back calculation and monthly indicator of economic activity (Euromind) as well as coincident turning points indicators by means of sophisticated statistical and econometric techniques (whenever possible in collaboration with production units) and decisions on their dissemination.
- Regular production and design of a dissemination strategy (in cooperation with DG ECFIN) for a statistical assessment of the euro-area business cycle situation: growth cycle estimates, turning points dating and detection.
- Support Eurostat sectoral units, Commission DGs, and Member States in their activity to improve and analyse Principal European Economic Indicators, including training activities and tools development.
- Organisation of the 6th Eurostat Colloquium on Modern Tools for Business Cycle Analysis.

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### 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://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; and
• Visual display of key cross-country indicators.

Whilst the PGI website currently focuses on the dissemination of data for the G-20 economies, the intention is to expand 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 2009, 121 data module ROSCs had been completed, including updates and reassessments. These include - using the IMF's World Economic Outlook country group classification - 23 from advanced economies, 27 from Africa, 10 from developing Asia, 22 from Central and Eastern Europe, 15 from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), 4 from the Middle East, and 20 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).

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## *2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (OECD)*

**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:**

Estonia, Israel, Slovenia

**Databases**

Database for Industrial Analysis (STAN)

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Inclusion of certain OECD Accession countries in STAN (e.g. Estonia, Israel and Slovenia). Complete preparations for implementation of ISIC Rev. 4. Comprehensive STAN documentation in form of STI Working Paper.

**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 published in the OECD's monthly Main Economic Indicators (MEI). 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 further work was undertaken on the portal which has been developed to provide a focus / hub for information relating to business tendency and consumer opinion surveys. The website includes links to existing international guidelines and recommendations, questionnaires used by national institutes, summary metadata describing key elements of national surveys, selected country data, selected best practice, key terminology.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

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

**Databases**

MEI_BTS_COS

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***

Implementation of the work plan arising out of the joint European Commission OECD workshop on business tendency and consumer opinion surveys and composite indicators held in Brussels in November 2009. The plan entails developments in a number of specific areas, namely: the evolution of standards to promote greater harmonisation of outputs produced by different countries; development of standards for the presentation of metadata resulting in greater transparency; procedures for improving response rates; expansion of survey coverage into the service sector; etc. Work in 2010 will entail continued collection and dissemination of metadata from non-EU and BRIICS national institutes which will complement similar methodological information collected by the European Commission for EU countries. Publication of non-seasonally adjusted series.

## Competitiveness Indicators

**Purpose**

To provide harmonised tools for OECD member countries to assess and monitor the level and the progress of their competitiveness positions.

**Objectives and outputs**

- To identify competiveness framework
- To identify a list of indicators can be included in the competitiveness framework and to prepare the database for the variables
- To prepare a competitiveness compendium

**Main Developments for 2010**
***General aspects:***
New activity in 2010.

## Cyclical Indicators

**Purpose**

To compile and disseminate the OECD cyclical indicators for OECD member countries and (in future) for the BRICS NMEs + Indonesia, which help analysts to assess the cyclical phase of the OECD economies and forecast its future development.
To encourage scientific research in this field.

**Objectives and outputs**

OECD Composite Leading Indicators (CLI) are published in the monthly Main Economic Indicators publication and in a monthly press release. The quality of existing CLIs is monitored and enhanced on an on-going basis, including the expansion of country coverage for both OECD

member and non-member countries, and the development of new tools in the research software for cyclical analysis and composite indicators.
Main achievements in 2009 were the implementation of the review to move towards a different de-trending and smoothing method - the double Hodrick-Prescott (HP)-filter.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

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

**Databases**

MEI_CLI

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***

Development of the OECD MEI Business Cycle Analysis Database. Update CLIs for selected OECD member countries.

***Data collection:***

Inclusion of additional series required for the compilation of CLIs for Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation and South Africa and for OECD member as a result of on-going review of CLI component series for each country.

***Data management:***

Incorporation of more detailed metadata on CLI compilation methodology in MetaStore.

### 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.
The activity is also involved in the development of new international standards and the formulation of guidelines for best practice for short-term statistics.

**Objectives and outputs**

Maintaining the Main Economic Indicators (MEI) database, which contains monthly and quarterly statistics (and associated statistical methodological information) for the 30 OECD member and for the non-member economies (Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia and South Africa) 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.
Methodological work is carried out through the informal gathering of Short-term Economic Statistics Experts that meet as and when issues arise, usually annually, and other related fora for example via the ECB or Eurostat and the joint forum on business tendency and consumer opinion surveys established with the European Commission.
In addition to the ongoing publication of MEI, the main achievements in 2009 included: the completion of the work of a task-force to provide recommendations on revisions analysis and policy - including the development of an on-line revisions analysis tool; improvements made to the CLI compilation system and underlying methodology; a review of the overall publication and database to improve efficiencies in their production and to create a much more generic, and so user-friendly, format to the publication; the introduction of Key Economic Indicators to OECD.Stat; and a more general review of the presentation of all MEI indicators on OECD.Stat in line with PAC branded-view requirements.
Further information on these achievements are available in the reports of the seven short-term economic statistics domains that feed into the MEI (balance of payments, business tendency and consumer opinion surveys, cyclical indicators, financial indicators, labour force statistics, prices, production and sales).

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Main Economic Indicators (MEI).

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
To continue the revised publication process making for a more efficient production process.
To continue to review the database, identifying series no longer relevant and new important series.
To carry out a reorganisational restructuring of work processes within the MEI team to identify further efficiencies and synergies: bring together web-queries within a coordinated management system; harmonising seasonal adjustment procedures; and introducing stand-alone QA-tools based on creating composite indicators, such as unit labour costs for example, for diagnostic purposes.

***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 2010**

***General aspects:***
No major changes.

### Short-term Economic Statistics Timeliness Framework

**Purpose**

To make available a structured collection of documentation on a range of methodological and operational good practices currently used by national statistical organisations for improving timeliness, reducing costs or improving accuracy in the production of short-term economic statistics from business surveys and/or administrative sources. It is presented on the OECD web site as a user friendly web interface and is updated annually.

**Objectives and outputs**

The Short-Term Timeliness Framework is a structured collection of documentation on a range of methodological and operational good practices currently used by national statistical organisations for improving timeliness, reducing costs or improving accuracy in the production of short-term economic statistics from business surveys and/or administrative sources.
The process for producing short-term economic statistics is divided into broad categories. For each of them a range of techniques that can be applied to improve timeliness or reduce costs is described. The links to access more detailed information on these techniques, based on the research undertaken in developing the framework, are made available. The documentation referenced in the framework was collected from statistical organisations, statistical journals and proceedings from statistical conferences by a taskforce of the OECD Short Term Economic Statistics Working Party (STESWP). The content also covers methods to improve the quality of short-term economic statistics.
The current activity is to continue to maintain the framework with new material which was done in 2007. Links were also made with the newly establish Administrative Data Frameworks.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***

No major changes.

### Going for Growth Structural Policy Indicators

**Purpose**

Used to benchmark structural economic policy settings in the context of the Going for Growth exercise.

**Objectives and outputs**

Updated indicators in the context of Going for Growth 2010. Partly enlarged their scope as a first step to more fully integrating the enhanced engagement countries.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Partial enlargement of the scope of indicators to enhanced engagement countries, and policy issues of special relevance to these countries. Also, updating and extension of indicators for OECD member countries.

### Indicators of Product Market Regulation (PMR) database

**Purpose**

The OECD has developed a range of indicators of product market regulation at both the economy-wide and sectoral levels to measure the extent to which policy settings promote or inhibit competition in areas of the product market where competition is viable.

**Objectives and outputs**

Revision of the PMR indicator integrating previously separate sectoral indications and thus embodying more extensive information on sector-specific regulation
Extension of coverage of integrated PMRs to candidate countries for accession and selected non-member countries.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Croatia, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine
Databases
Integrated PMR indicator (1998, 2003, 2008)

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects***:
Extension of coverage of integrated PMRs to India, South Africa and Indonesia.
Revisions to the professional services indicator.

***Data collection:***
Extension of coverage of integrated PMRs to India, South Africa and Indonesia.
Revisions to the professional services sub-indicator

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## *2.1 Macroeconomic statistics (UNECE STAT)*

### Activity 2.1: Economic data collection, analysis and advice (Economic database)

**Description and objectives**

Collect, process and publish economic statistics for the UNECE Member Countries in a publicly available database with online access via English and Russian interfaces. The database provides comparable data on core indicators on short-term and structural economic statistics for all the countries of the UNECE region and a number of different regional aggregates within the UNECE area.

**Activities and output**

• Maintain an online database providing macroeconomic data in the following areas: national accounts main aggregates, industrial production, labour force, population, wages, price indices, Purchasing Power Parities, exchange rates, interest rates, and balance of payments, external debt.
• Improve quality of published data, focusing on better coverage, timeliness, relevance and comparability, in line with the UNECE data quality framework.

• Improve coverage of seasonally adjusted data for selected macro-economic series.

### Activity 5.1: National accounts

**Description and objectives**

Promote the implementation of the methodology of the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the UNECE region with an emphasis on SEE and EECCA countries. Carry out research work and surveys of country practices. Contribute to the development of the global implementation strategy for the 2008 SNA and the formulation and implementation of the regional action plan focusing on the SEE and EECCA countries.

**Activities and output**

• Contribute to the development of global implementation strategy and international methodological standards, guidelines and manuals for the implementation of 2008 SNA.
• Provide technical assistance to the SEE and EECCA countries in the development of the implementation strategies for 2008 SNA at country level, improvement of the availability and quality of national accounts data, and implementation of other international standards related to national accounts (e.g. economic classifications) in close cooperation with Eurostat, OECD and CIS-STAT.
• Contribute to the follow up work on the research agenda of the 2008 SNA, led by the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA).
• Provide technical assistance to the statistical office of Albania within the project of the UN Delivering as One Pilot, subject to the provision of financial resources. Organise a seminar and provide consultancies on implementation of 2008 SNA and improvement of related macroeconomic statistics.
• Organise the meeting of the Group of Experts on National Accounts (in cooperation with Eurostat and OECD) in April 2010 in Geneva.
• Organise a special session for EECCA and SEE countries in April 2010 in Geneva, back-to-back with the Meeting of the Group of Experts on National Accounts.
• Organise a seminar on 2008 SNA and related economic statistics in a selected EECCA country.

**Organizations and groups involved**

Eurostat
OECD
ISWGNA (composed of UN Statistics Division, UN Regional Commissions, CIS-STAT, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, and the World Bank.).

### Activity 5.5: Short-term economic statistics (STS)

**Description and objectives**

Support development and implementation of internationally accepted standards, norms and best practices in the field of STS through international cooperation, methodological work and technical assistance, with special focus on the South-East European and EECCA countries.

**Activities and output**

• Assist South-East European and EECCA countries in improving international comparability of STS and in the implementation of seasonal adjustment techniques and methods for de-cumulation of statistical time series.
• Prepare practical guidelines on seasonal adjustment in English and Russian. The guidelines will be based on the experiences from regional workshops and broader international work on seasonal adjustment.
• Promote the new Index of Industrial Production Manual (UNSD) among South-East European and EECCA countries and, if requested by NSO, help in reviewing the consistency and international comparability of published Industrial Production Indices.
• Evaluate the need for preparing guidelines for on-line dissemination of STS in South-East European and EECCA countries.
• Support initiatives to align STS with National Accounts standards and NACE and ISIC revisions.
• Organise a regional Workshop on seasonal adjustment methods for Central Asian and other EECCA countries, February 2010.

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## *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 2010:
• 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) characterizing indicators of the System of National Accounts of the CIS countries, and analytical 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.

New activities:
• Recommendations on the implementation of SNA-2008 provisions concerning the treatment of financial intermediary services indirectly measured.
• Improvement of selected aspects of gross regional product calculation methodology.

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## *2.2 Economic accounts (ECB)*

### *Economic accounts*

• Support Eurostat in and contribute to the revision of the European System of Accounts (ESA 95), which is implementing the reviewed international statistics standards, such as the 2008 SNA and the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, at the European level.
• Further develop the full system of quarterly integrated accounts by institutional sector for the euro area, also aiming at further enhancing the consistency between different statistics. These euro area accounts are prepared by the Eurosystem 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.
• Contribute to the development of international statistics standards through, for example, the development of the second part of a Handbook on Securities Statistics together with the IMF and the BIS and (ii) 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.
• Develop as member of the Inter-Agency Group on Economic and Financial Statistics an Action Plan on Statistics to be submitted to the G-20 Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors.
Euro Area Non-Financial Sector Accounts (QSA)
• Continue work to further improve the current timeliness of 120 days, with a final aim to achieve a timeliness of slightly below 90 days.
• Continue work on their further integration with the quarterly financial accounts for the euro area

**Euro Area Financial Accounts**

• Continue work to further improve the current timeliness of 120 days, with a final aim to achieve a timeliness of slightly below 90 days.
• Continue work to further integrate quarterly financial and non-financial sector accounts for the euro area.
• Publish a manual on sources and methods for quarterly financial accounts for the euro area and euro area countries.

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## *2.2 Economic accounts (Eurostat)*

### Theme 2.01 Annual economic accounts

**1. Description**

Annual national accounts play a fundamental role in the examination of many key policy questions for the European Union. They provide key economic and monetary policy indicators and basic information for the own resources system, the regional and structural funds, the excessive deficit procedure, and the growth and stability pact. The data are used by the Commission and the European Central Bank (ECB), as well as by national governments, social partners, financial markets, economic analysts and other institutional and private users. Annual national accounts also constitute the basis for many structural indicators required by the European Council. As well as providing a wealth of detail, the annual economic accounts provide a solid framework and benchmark for quarterly estimates (Theme 2.02) and calculation of own resources (Theme 2.05).
Harmonised data are compiled and transmitted by all Member States in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA95), which is the EU version of the world-level System of National Accounts. Data are transmitted by EU Member States to Eurostat in accordance with the transmission programme set out in Annex B to the ESA Regulation.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Continue to have satisfactory discussions on the SNA at international level as required. Pursue work on implementation of the SNA.
- Pursue work on the revision of ESA 95, including the drafting of new chapters and discussions in the various groups.
- Assess quality of implementation of ESA 95, including, in particular, improved price and volume measures in national accounts, development of satellite accounts and supplementary tables and drawing conclusions for future work.
- Ensure complete and timely availability of national accounts data, ensure production and dissemination of EU/EA accounts data.
- Ensure complete and timely availability of sector accounts data, ensure production and dissemination of EU/EA sector accounts data.
- Ensure complete and timely availability of supply, use and symmetric input-output tables; improve quality of data with a view to consistency among the tables and with corresponding national accounts data.
- Ensure complete and timely availability of regional accounts data.
- Progressively integrate parts of the EU KLEMS project in the ESS.

***2.2 NEW WORK***

- Preparatory actions for the implementation of NACE Rev 2 in national accounts.
- EU KLEMS full implementation in the ESS — follow-up of the Ecofin EU KLEMS implementation plan.
- Preparatory work for the implementation of a harmonised revision policy.

**5. Planned new legislation**

- Draft proposal for a new European Parliament and the Council Regulation on the ESA.

### Theme 2.02 Quarterly accounts

**1. Description**

Quarterly national accounts play a fundamental role for economic analysis in general and in particular for the definition of economic policies by governments and by the Commission and for the monitoring of the single currency by the European Central Bank. Quarterly national accounts and quarterly sector accounts figures are also relevant for other institutional users, private users and financial markets. Particular attention is paid to the compilation of EU/EA (euro area) aggregates, which are very important for comparisons with the economies of the US and Japan. To meet user needs, great importance is attached to quality, coverage, timeliness and punctuality and to the full integration of the new Member States. Harmonised data are compiled by all Member States in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA95), which is the EU version of the world-level System of National Accounts. They are transmitted by EU Member States to Eurostat in accordance with the transmission programme set out in Annex B to the ESA Regulation and associated regulations. The transmission programme is now defined in European Parliament and Council Regulation 1392/2007.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Ensure complete and timely availability of quarterly national accounts data, ensure production and dissemination of EU/EA quarterly accounts data.
- Ensure complete and timely availability of quarterly sector accounts data, ensure production and dissemination of EU/EA quarterly sector accounts data.
- Coordinate release dates with Member States.
- Improve quality of quarterly national accounts and quarterly accounts for institutional sectors, in particular seasonal adjustment and volume measures.
- Improve the overall coherence of the accounts, in particular within EA accounts, between main aggregates, sector accounts and the input/output framework.

***2.2 NEW WORK***

- Improve timeliness and availability of key short-term national accounts indicators for monitoring the statistical consequences of the financial and economic crisis — in particular flash estimates of GDP and employment.
  The extension of inter-institutional cooperation for exchanging and using administrative data is envisaged.
- Preparatory actions for the implementation of NACE Rev 2 in national accounts.

### Theme 2.05 Monitoring own resources

**1. Description**

National accounts data play a prominent role in calculating the contributions by the Member States to the EU budget.
For the VAT-based 'third' resource, Member States' VAT receipts are adjusted using detailed national accounts data to correct for the fact that countries do not all apply the harmonised EU VAT rules, having different rates and coverage of products. Every year, Member States provide a detailed VAT declaration including the calculation of several adjustment factors based on national accounts. In cooperation with DG BUDG, Eurostat carries out a detailed verification of the figures and the calculations.
Gross National Income (GNI, formerly Gross National Product — GNP) constitutes the basis for allocating the GNI-based 'fourth' resource. Together with the GNI Committee, Eurostat verifies the reliability, comparability and exhaustiveness of the data provided each year by countries. Together, the VAT-based and the GNI-based resources represent about 80 % of EU budget receipts.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Finalise analysis and assessment of new EU-15 inventories of changes in sources and methods for compiling GNI.
- Finalise analysis and assessment of EU-10 inventories of sources and methods for compiling GNI.
- Analyse and assess EU-2 inventories of sources and methods for compiling GNI.
- Carry out GNI missions in the Member States.
- Carry out more direct verification of the data provided in the annual GNI questionnaires.

- Verify declarations for VAT-based resource for about 11 countries (chosen by DG BUDG).

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### *2.2 Economic accounts (ILO)*

#### Informal Economy

**Ongoing methodological work:**
• The ILO is continuing its methodological work on statistics of informal employment, on the basis of the guidelines endorsed by the 17th ICLS (2003) as a supplement to the 15th ICLS resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector. A technical manual on surveys of informal employment and the informal sector is being prepared in cooperation with the Delhi Group.
• Following a request by the International Labour Conference in June 2002, the ILO continues to assist countries in the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics on the informal economy.

**Cooperatives**

• Developmental work is under way to produce statistics on cooperatives in collaboration with COOP. A paper will be finalised in 2010 that will be published. Measurement of cooperatives will be recommended in ongoing technical assistance to countries.

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### *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 (IFSY) 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 180 member countries and for the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU), the Euro Area, Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the West Bank and Gaza, and four nonmembers (Anguilla, Aruba, Montserrat, and the Netherlands Antilles). Databases related to the IFS are available to subscribers on CD-ROM. The monthly edition of IFS is available to subscribers on the Internet and the complete searchable IFS database has become available since January 2002.

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### *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.
The paper and electronic publications contain a wide selection of accounts: Main aggregates (GDP by expenditure, GDP by kind of activity, GDP by income and disposable income, saving and net lending), detailed breakdown by kind of activity for gross value added (at current and constant prices), components of value added, and gross fixed capital formation and employment. It also includes final consumption expenditure of households by purpose and simplified accounts for general government. Detailed accounts by institutional sectors are only available on the electronic publications. The publications also give comparative tables based on exchange rates and comparative tables based on purchasing power parities for OECD member countries and for the following groups: OECD, OECD-Europe and the European Union as well as volume and price indices for GDP aggregates. Data are made available to member country government agencies on OLISnet thanks to OECD.Stat and to the public through dissemination in paper publication, CD-ROM, SourceOECD, OECD.Stat and tables freely available on Internet.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia.

**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:**

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Economics Department Analytical Database

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Main changes in content relate to the progressive inclusion of relevant statistics for the Accession and Enhanced Engagement countries over the coming year. 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.

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

## Financial Accounts

**Purpose**

To provide unique data sets of harmonised data on financial accounts and financial balance sheets of OECD countries, according to SNA 1993, to analysts and policy makers.

**Objectives and outputs**

This activity mainly focuses on the collection of comparable quantitative and qualitative information on financial transactions carried out and on financial stocks held by institutional sectors of the economy in the OECD member countries.
The main objectives are to improve the quantity and the quality of information on OECD financial accounts (transmission of timely, reliable and

consistent data) and to disseminate comparable tables on financial accounts (transactions) and financial balance sheets (stocks).

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Chile, Estonia, Slovenia.

**Databases**

Financial Accounts (ANA).

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
The database on Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets will continue to be improved. All OECD countries are now covered. For some countries however, the sectoral coverage has still to be extended.
Data for Russia as well as complements to data received from Chile and Israel will continue to be requested.
Two databases complete the Financial balance sheets for two specific sectors:

- HOUSEHOLDS: the coverage of financial assets regarding this sector, which include a more precise classification of instruments than in the SNA, will continue to be improved; a few non-financial assets might be added to the current list; on the liability side, the new list of items, which was requested for the first time in 2009, will be amended to be better in line with the data availability in countries.
- INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS: the coverage of data regarding the collection of Institutional Investors' assets will continue to be improved mainly for sectors; additional information by currency as well as a few liabilities might be requested for the first time in 2010.

Detailed methodological information relating to the datasets on Household assets and liabilities, and to Institutional Investor assets, requested in 2009, as well as the information previously received for Financial accounts and Financial balance sheets hould be included in MetaStore.

***Data collection:***

No changes in the data collection are planned in 2010.

Historical data built/collected in the framework of WPFS activities will be added to the database as soon as countries sent them.Data for Russia will be once more requested and integrated (if provided) in the OECD databases and the complement of data which are still missing for Chile and Israel will continue to be requested.The usefulness of a quarterly data collection has been agreed by the WPFS at its 2009 meeting. Quarterly data might be collected in 2010 if resources permit.Moreover, according to the conclusions of the 2009 WPFS meeting, financial indicators based on financial accounts and balance sheets will be calculated and published.Developments in the ANA database will be necessary.

**Data management:**

The Quality Review of the Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheet is being finalised: it proposes the calculation of financial indicators based on these datasets which should be published in a new volume (the name is still to be determined: ' Financial ..... at a glance') when possible.

## 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.
To provide a forum for international exchange on national accounts and public finance standards in order to improve the relevance of SNA 93 and enhance international comparability of major Public finance indicators.

**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:**
Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia.

**Databases**
ANA - SNA
Annual National Accounts (ANA).

## Household Assets and Liabilities

### Purpose

This data collection aims at better knowing the households' behaviour 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

Updating of the database.
Extension of the database to additional countries.
Better coverage of the financial and non-financial assets.
Extension of the database to detailed liabilities on loans.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity

Estonia, Israel, Slovenia

### Databases

Household Assets and Liabilities.

### Main Developments for 2010

***General aspects:***
It is expected to further improve the coverage (countries and assets) of the database.
The list of households' liabilities will be revised so that countries can better reply to the new request begun in 2009.
Some new non-financial assets might be added to the current list according to the reply to the questions asked to countries following decisions taken at the 2009 WPFS meeting.
The accession countries which have not yet provided data (or only part of it) will be reminded to provide OECD with household data.

***Data collection:***
Modifications in the list of liabilities.
Possible addition of non-financial assets to the current list.
According to conclusions of the 2010 WPFS meeting, it might also be envisaged to collect quarterly data.

***Data management:***
The methodological information currently available in WORD documents might be stored in MetaStore using links to these documents, when resources permit.

## Input-Output

### 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).

### Objectives and outputs

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 30 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.
In 2008, efforts were focused on analytical studies in areas such as productivity and globalisation, particularly by linking national harmonised I-O tables with bilateral trade to produce inter-country I-O tables. This required significant work on adjusting trade data to take account of re-exports, valuation, reporting thresholds, confidential data, etc.

### Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

### Databases

Input-Output

### Main Developments for 2010

***General aspects:***
New and revised tables based around the year 2005 to be released in 2010. Country coverage to be expanded to include more Asian countries and, if possible, to complete the coverage of G20.

### Institutional Investors' assets

**Purpose**

This data collection integrated in the framework of the SNA cover detailed assets (including a breakdown of resident/non resident data) for a number of institutional investors (more detailed than in the SNA93). Its aim is to have more detailed information on the activities of the institutional investors (not covered by the SNA) in OECD Member countries.
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 2008.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Chile, Estonia, Israel, Slovenia.

**Databases**

Institutional Investors' assets.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Update and improvement of the coverage.
The data relating to Russia will be once again requested, while other accession countries will be further improved so that the database contains relevant information regarding the five accession countries.
According to decisions taken at the 2009 WPFS meeting, a questionnaire has been sent to countries to have their agreement for an extension of the database to assets by currency and to a few liabilities.

***Data collection:***
Improved coverage of the database.
It might be envisaged to add some assets and liabilities in the 2010 questionnaire as well as to request information on more detailed investors (such as hedge funds and SPVs).
According to conclusions of the 2010 WPFS meeting, it might also envisaged to collect quarterly data.

***Data management:***
The methodological information currently available in WORD documents might be stored in MetaStore using links to these documents, when resources permit.

### National Accounts for Non-member Economies

**Purpose**
To cooperate with BRIICS countries and incorporate these countries into the standard OECD data collection and dissemination program. While Russia is incorporated in the Quarterly National Accounts database, the remaining five non-member countries are included in the Main Economic Indicators (MEI) database. To cooperate with BRIICS countries (especially China) in the discussion and implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93) and thus to improve the reliability and comparability of their national accounts. This work is coordinated with the technical cooperation and development programmes of other international organisations, and joint activities are common.

**Objectives and outputs**
The objective is to advance common understanding of national accounts methods and to improve the quality of national accounts data where necessary. A specific focus of this work, in particular with South East European countries, is the exhaustiveness of GDP measures and the treatment of the Non-observed economy. Co-operation with China covers a broad spectrum of national accounts issues, and will extend in 2008 with the participation of China in the standard OECD data collection/dissemination process. Cooperation with China for a bilingual version of the manual "Understanding national accounts" is also envisaged. The cooperation mostly takes the form of workshops attended by the countries' national accountants, and bilateral technical consultancies in the countries. The workshops are often held jointly with other agencies. Workshop papers, reports and methodological descriptions are made available on the OECD website.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

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

**Databases**

National accounts and prices for non-member countries.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
To incorporate China into the Quarterly National Accounts database.

### Productivity/Capital Services

**Purpose**

Four OECD Directorates have co-operated to produce a data set for productivity measures, a widely-used indicator of economic performance. The purpose of this activity is to bring together, in one place, the results of this work and make available various productivity measures as well as relevant methodological information and research. The series on capital services, multi-factor productivity (MFP) and GDP per hour worked are a standard input into the Economic Department's estimate of potential output.

**Objectives and outputs**

Labour productivity indices for 30 countries and a set of capital services and multi-factor productivity measures for 20 countries are regularly updated and are available on OECD.Stat. Recent methodological developments included the finalisation of the revised manual on measuring capital and the development of MFP by industry in the OECD STAN (STructural ANalysis) Database.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

International organisation.

**Databases**

Productivity/capital services database.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
In 2010, the database will continue to be updated regularly, with the aim to increase the number of available countries, and MFP by industry statistics related to the development of OECD STAN STructural ANalysis Database will be disseminated. Methodological developments will concern both productivity indicators at the total economy level and MFP estimates by industry.

### Quarterly National Accounts

**Purpose**

To provide a real time update of 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 on a daily basis to external users a selection of key time series from countries' quarterly national accounts, some area totals and a consistent set of volume and price indices, for analytical purposes.

**Objectives and outputs**

The OECD's quarterly national accounts (QNA) database presents data collected from countries on the basis of countries' own definitions and classifications as well as of a standardised questionnaire. It contains, as from 1960 whenever possible, a wide selection of the accounts produced by the 30 member countries covering accounts at the level of the overall economy and some current and capital accounts for the institutional sectors. Work is concentrated on producing relevant, reliable, consistent, comparable and timely quarterly national accounts for member countries.
The QNA paper and electronic 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, Employment by industry, Household final consumption expenditure (current prices and volume estimates) by durability and by purpose, Institutional sector accounts and specific accounts for some countries.
New QNA data have been implemented in the database for the five accession countries: Chile, Estonia, Israel, the Russian Federation and Slovenia.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Chile, China, Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia

**Databases**

Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Implement changes made by countries to the structure of their QNA and extend the coverage of the database by the inclusion of new accounts provided by countries.
Follow new features of European Quarterly National Accounts (quarterly institutional sector accounts, flash estimates, ...).
Follow the improvements made by the NBS of China in regards to QNA data.

***Data collection:***
Extension of the statistical content (new accounts, new sets of chained volume estimates, new seasonally adjusted series), the country coverage (new accession countries) and the time coverage (historical series) to take account of the development of QNA made in countries.
Sending of the standard questionnaire for quarterly national accounts and quarterly sector accounts data collection to non-EU countries.

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## *2.2 Economic accounts (UN Statistics Division)*

### ***National Accounts***

**Ongoing methodological work:**

• Updating the 1993 SNA in collaboration with the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) and supported by an Advisory Expert Group according to the established work programme for 2003-2009;
• Preparation of SNA data and conceptual assessments and analysis based on the UNSD national accounts database;
• In cooperation with the ISWGNA, ECLAC and INEGI Mexico, UNSD edits, publishes and disseminates worldwide the printed bi-annual ISWGNA newsletter "SNA News and Notes" in four languages. Also the electronic formats of English, French, Russian and Spanish versions are posted on the UNSD website. 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;
• Serving as a secretariat to the ISWGNA (Eurostat, OECD, IMF, United Nations and World Bank) aiming at the coordination of multilateral efforts to support the implementation of the SNA;
• Provide services to the Committee for Contributions of the United Nations including studying new proposals for the methodology in the scale of assessment, and the actual calculation of the scale of assessment. This also includes the provision of services to the Fifth Committee of the United Nations in respect to the methodology and the scale of assessment;

**New methodological work:**

• Prepare an update of the handbook on Accounting for production: Sources and methods;
• Prepare a handbook on Financial production, flows and stocks in the SNA (in cooperation with the ECB);
• Coordinate the work on integrated economic statistics;
• Develop long-term research agenda for the SNA in collaboration with the ISWGNA.

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## *2.2 Economic accounts (World Bank)*

**Gross National Income**

**Ongoing work:**

***Atlas GNI per Capita***
• 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 ISWGNA currently finished the work on updating the SNA, and Volume 2 of 2 of the revised SNA, SNA 2008. was formally approved by the UN Statistical Commission in February 2009. This project has been underway since 2003 and managed by 5 organizations including IMF, Eurostat, OECD, UN, and the World Bank. The project team hosted by Development Data Group of the World Bank delivered a revised SNA 2008 Manual after extensive worldwide consultations, research, and consensus building among countries and international organizations. The SNA 2008 is cosigned by the heads of 5 agencies and will be translated to all UN languages. The World Bank will play an important role in assisting developing countries to implement the SNA 2008.

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## *2.3 Business statistics (CIS-STAT)*

### ***Distributive Trade***

**Ongoing work**:

In the distributive trade over the period 2010-2011:

***Monthly collection, processing, analysis and publication of data:***

- on volumes of retail trade turnover through all sales channels (for trading organisations and the informal sector, in current prices);
- on volume changes in trade turnover (in current and constant prices);
- on prices for selected kinds of consumer goods at trade enterprises of the capitals of the Commonwealth countries.

***Quarterly data:***

- on volumes of retail trade turnover by small size enterprises (in current prices).

Half yearly data:

- on volumes of retail trade turnover by form of ownership ( in current prices);

***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);
- availability to the public in the CIS countries of selected consumer durables;
- sales of alcoholic beverages per capita.
- Preparation of economic reports on institutional changes in the distributive trade and marketed services sector, on the situation in the consumer market for goods in the CIS countries, on the structure of retail trade turnover in the CIS countries, on comparative prices for selected goods in the capitals of the Commonwealth countries.

### ***Business Statistics***

**Ongoing work:**
• Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of quarterly and yearly data in 2010-2011 on profits of enterprises and organizations and the settlement situation of enterprises and organizations, both domestically and with other countries of the Commonwealth.

### ***Market Services***

**Ongoing work:**

In the field of market services for the period 2010-2011 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 to population, in current and constant prices.

***Quarterly data:***

- on the supply of market services to population by form of ownership and for small size enterprises, in current prices.

***Half yearly data:***

- on the supply of market services to population by small size enterprises, in current prices.

***Yearly data:***

- on the structure of services in value terms (in current prices) and in quantity of sales.
- Preparation of annual economic reports on the situation at the consumer market of market services to population in the Commonwealth countries.

**New activities:**

In 2010 it is envisaged to conduct a seminar on organization of statistical observation of retail trade turnover and computation of its volume index by selected commodity groups in accordance with the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).

### ***Industry Statistics***

**Ongoing work:**

• Collection, processing and publication of data on industry in CIS countries:
1. Monthly: output of the main types of industrial products in quantity, industrial output in current prices, and indices of industrial output (in constant prices);
1. Yearly: output of the main types of industrial products by product category; forecasts of output of rolled ferrous metal products, cotton fibres, extraction and production of the main types of fuel and energy resources.
• Preparation of analytical reports on the situation and development of selected industrial branches.

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## *2.3 Business statistics (ECB)*

### *In close cooperation with Eurostat:*

• Compilation of euro area business demography indicators.

### *Jointly with the EU Commission (DG Enterprise and Industry):*

• Continue the compilation of statistics on access to finance, including small and medium-sized enterprises. Comprehensive surveys will be run every two years in cooperation with the European Commission, and part of the survey, focusing on issues of conjunctural relevance, will be run by the ECB every six months.

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## *2.3 Business statistics (Eurostat)*

**Theme 3.01 Annual business statistics**

**1. Description**

Structural Business Statistics (SBS) contain detailed data covering all business activities, broken down to the 4-digit level of the NACE Rev 2 activity classification, by size classes and by regions (2-digit NUTS). A large number of variables are provided. The recast of the Regulation adopted in 2008 has 2008 as its first reference year. The medium-term strategy is to achieve full implementation in all Member States of the new requirements in the Regulation regarding services statistics and business demography, assure the quality of the data, re-engineer methods and sources for the data collection and carry out the prioritised pilot studies set out in the Regulation.
Inward FATS comprise a number of characteristics for the structure and activity of foreign affiliates in the reporting country that are needed for evaluating the extent of globalisation of the EU economy and the effectiveness of the internal market. The medium-term strategy will focus on full implementation of the requirements of the FATS Regulation and completing the pilot studies.
Prodcom covers production statistics in value and volume of about 3 900 products defined in an annually revised Prodcom list. Its medium-term strategy will be oriented towards quality improvements with emphasis on completeness of EU aggregates as well as further methodological harmonisation.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Ensure the implementation of Regulation No 295/2008 including the new requirements as well as the implementation of NACE Rev 2. Process the data collected from Member States and candidate countries. Maximise the completeness of EU aggregates.
- Ensure the implementation of the requirements of the new FATS Regulation and the Recommendations Manual (on inward FATS). Process the data collected from Member States on inward FATS, including information from the first quality reports.
- Collect 2009 Prodcom data in line with the Prodcom Regulation. Promote harmonisation of national methodologies.
- Set up the 2011 Prodcom list.

- Continue implementing the pilot actions in the framework of the SBS Regulation and the FATS Regulation and plan further application of the flexible module of the SBS Regulation. If pilot actions prove the feasibility of the data collection, proceed with the necessary measures for implementation.
- Contribute to the entrepreneurship indicator programme.
- Improve transmission and validation tools and carry out the quality action plan for SBS.
- Process statistics on steel industry collected from Member States under Regulation 48/2004.

***2.2 NEW WORK***

- Implement Council and EP Decision 1297/2008 (MEETS), implement the Commission Decision on the financing for 2010.
  Support the data collection on access to finance in the framework of the first application of the flexible module of the SBS Regulation No 295/2008. Collect and validate the data of the access to finance survey
  Create ESSnets in line with objectives 2 and 3 of MEETS on consistency in the area of business statistics and data warehousing.

***2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION***

- Implement Council and EP Decision 1297/2008 (MEETS).
- Implementation of the SBS Recast Regulation, which introduces some simplifications, such as the deletion of some variables, reducing the frequency of other variables and the possibility for Member States to use 'Contribution to European totals only' (CETO) flags. The latter allow countries to flag data of insufficient quality so that they are not disseminated at national level, whereas they are included in the calculation of the EU totals. This should allow countries to limit the sample sizes and therefore reduce the burden on enterprises.

### Theme 3.02 Short-term business statistics

**1. Description**

Short-term business statistics (STS) comprise monthly and quarterly economic indicators, such as the index of industrial production, output prices, construction production and retail trade turnover, for the Member States, the EU and the euro area. The indicators cover eight out of nineteen Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs) and almost half of Eurostat's regular News Releases. These data are closely followed by economic analysts in the Commission and the European Central Bank, as well as in national governments and in the private sector and financial markets.
The constant requirement is to make the data rapid but reliable while at the same time limiting the statistical reporting burden on enterprises. Historically, such short-term statistics are mainly related to manufacturing and construction; in the years ahead the main challenge is to develop and consolidate the short-term data on service activities.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Timely production of existing indicators and their publication.
- Investigating and improving the reliability, accuracy and comparability of STS indicators.

***2.2 NEW WORK***

- Prepare introduction of new variables (Commission Regulation 329/2009).
- Prepare report to EP and Council, as required by Reg. 1165/98, Art. 14.

***2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION***

- STS is an active participant in the MEETS programme.

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## *2.3 Business statistics (OECD)*

### Business Statistics and Entrepreneurship

**Purpose**

i) 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.
ii) 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**

i) 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 Indicators are now being collected formally and include indicators of birth, death and survival rates and numbers of high growth firms - all based on common concepts developed in the Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics published in 2007.
In 2009, the coverage of Business Demography Statistics was improved in relation with the OECD-Eurostat Entrepreneurship Indicators Project.
A Structural and Demographic Business Statistics Publication (i.e. with information from SSIS, BSC and BD) will be issued in the beginning of 2010.
ii) A major achievement of the EIP was the publication in November 2009 of the report "Measuring entrepreneurship: A collection of indicators". The geographical coverage has been extended from 18 countries in 2008 to 23 countries in 2009. The 2009 publication extends the range of indicators significantly by calculating more detailed indicators (by industry and by size class), but also by presenting several indicators of entrepreneurial determinants. The publication also presents a first set of timely indicators for a subset of countries, and the EIP plans further research on this topic.
The fifth meeting of the Entrepreneurship Indicators Steering Group was held in June 2009, following a workshop jointly organised by the Kauffman Foundation and the EIP to discuss possible indicators on entrepreneurial finance to be included among the determinants indicators.
In addition to the Steering Group, the Secretariat has developed an EIP Network so that additional countries and organisations may remain abreast of the Entrepreneurship Indicators work and participate on an ad hoc basis.
The EIP was presented in several fora and meetings.
Finally, an objective for 2010 is the preparation of a publication presenting indicators from both SDBS and the EIP.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Bulgaria, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia.

**Databases**

SDBS - Business Demography Indicators
SDBS - Structural Business Statistics.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Expected improvements to SBS statistics in 2010 include the extension of the country coverage in the collection of comparable business demography statistics.
Other entrepreneurship indicators will be developed and added.

***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.

## Foreign Affiliates in Services

**Purpose**

To give detailed data on the role played by multinationals in the services sectors of the OECD countries, which concerns inward and outward foreign direct investment.

**Objectives and outputs**

The database on Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services covers the following variables: number of enterprises, turnover, value added, employment, personnel costs, investments, exports and imports, R&D expenditure and R&D personnel, for inward and outward activities of multinational firms. Data on the activity of parent companies are also requested.
A publication (Indicators of Economic Globalisation) is prepared in 2010, according to the guidelines contained in the Handbook on Economic Globalisation Indicators.

**Databases**

Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services Database (FATS).

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
No major changes.

## Micro-data

**Purpose**

To develop a large scale database of firm-level information, comparable across countries and industries. The database will contain a broad range of firm-level data, including employment, sales, labour costs, assets, etc., as well as information on the capital structure of firms.
This micro-database aims to complement existing OECD databases on industry and services (SBS, STAN, etc.).

**Objectives and outputs**

The micro-database is built on the ORBIS database of Bureau Van Dijk covering almost 44 million companies across different industries and countries over several years. This database collects information on a broad range of financial and industrial information at the firm-level.
Given that the structure of the original database is not meant to serve research purposes, data is being extracted in a format suitable for analytical work. In addition, a thorough process of data cleaning and double checking is being undertaken to guarantee/increase the quality of the data.
In order to assess the coverage of the original database across industries and countries, existing databases will be used to assess the representativeness of the data.
The database is designed to support the analytical activities of different OECD directorates.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Europe, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, 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, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

**Databases**

SDBS - Structural Business Statistics.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
-Extension of the OECD Orbis database to all countries and ownership data.
-Analysis of the representativeness of ORBIS data compared to official micro-data available. This will permit to highlight the value added of the new database.

***Data collection:***
More comparable information is expected on business demography and Entrepreneurship statistics, especially on the basis of the new Eurostat-OECD manual on Business Demography Statistics.

## Production and Sales Indicators

**Purpose**

To provide short-term economic indicators of production, sales, orders, work started and in progress and stocks (and associated methodological information) for OECD member countries and selected large emerging non-member economies to meet the on-going requirements of a number of internal OECD users.
To develop new international standards and the formulation of guidelines for best practice for short-term statistics.

**Objectives and outputs**

All the subjects under the Production and sales are classified under the following six top headings: Production, Sales, Orders, Work started, Work in progress, Stocks. Within each heading, indicators are further classified according to economic activities.
A key achievement was the endorsement by CSTAT of the "Compilation Manual for the Index of Services Production" (ISP) produced through the Short-Term Economic Statistics Working Party (STESWP). Application of this manual was also applied to a number of countries.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

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

**Databases**

MEI_REAL

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
A key issue will be to expand the range of services output indicators contained in the MEI database and presenting analysis of this data to STESWP. Discussions would focus on the relative quality of data across countries and the key uses that can be made from it. In this regard, it will be important to engage the Central Banking Community.

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### *2.3 Business statistics (UN Statistics Division)*

#### ***Industrial Statistics***

• Further development of the industry statistics web-site;
• Investigation of possibilities of data transfer from EUROSTAT on industrial commodity production statistics to avoid duplications in data collection;
• Revision of the Manual on International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics;
• Revision of the Manual on Index Numbers of Industrial Production;
• 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. A revised UN List of Industrial products has been developed. Data collection based on this new list is now in progress. Production data is being provided in physical quantities and for the first time in monetary values. First publication on this basis is scheduled for release in 2007. UNSD continues the compilation and publication of index numbers of industrial production;
• 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;
• Conduct of regional workshop on manufacturing statistics;
• Hosting of an Expert Group meeting on Industrial Statistics.

Distributive Trade Statistics

**Priority objectives:**

• Implementation of International Recommendations on Distributive Trade Statistics;
• Organizing two workshops on good practices in compilation of Distributive Trade Statistics.

**Ongoing and new activities:**

• Further development of the UNSD website on distributive trade statistics;
• Data and metadata exchange with OECD and EUROSTAT on distributive trade statistics to avoid duplications in data and metadata collection;
• Drafting of DTS Compilers Manual;
• Compilation of country practices on Distributive Trade Statistics;
• Drafting a handbook on good practices in compilation of distributive trade indices.

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### *2.3 Business statistics (UNIDO)*

#### ***Industrial Statistics***

**i)Ongoing activities**

• UNIDO in collaboration with OECD compiles and disseminates worldwide key industrial statistics at the 3- and 4-digit levels of ISIC (Revision 2 and 3). 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.

• Data received from NSOs are screened, adjusted and supplemented with UNIDO estimates as before, then will be stored in the UNIDO Industrial Statistics (INDSTAT) Database system in accordance with the individual reporting systems. INDSTAT database in rev 2 is expected to be phased out due the sharply declining number of reporting countries.

• UNIDO continues to maintain the ISIC (Rev.3) version of its Industrial Demand-Supply Balance (IDSB) Database

• UNIDO has completed the migration of its statistical database system from the mainframe to a client/server platform. A new presentation wizard has been developed in order to improve the data reporting system, especially to meet the user's demand more efficiently.

• IN 2009 UNIDO released its first edition of new statistical product in CD Rom INDSTAT-2, which contains historic series of data at the 2-digit level of ISIC Rev.3. This is a unique statistical product for a long-term structural analysis of industrial sector.

• In 2009, statistical methods of forecasting index numbers for recent year estimation of MVA data by ISIC was revised and successfully implemented.

**ii) Methodological work that can go beyond 2009**

• UNIDO is developing a manual on industrial statistics based on revised recommendations of industrial statistics and new list of data items for industrial surveys.
• A pilot project for producing data on quarterly trends of manufacturing production has been launched

**iii) New activities to be undertaken in the next year 2010**

• Further work will be carried out in implementation of SDMX for data exchange with OECD and other international organizations

• Data imputation methods using non-official statistics will be developed to supplement the official data in the INDSTAT database.

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### *2.3 Business statistics (Voorburg Group)*

**Objective**

• The objective of the Voorburg Group is to establish an internationally comparable methodology for measuring the constant price outputs of the service industries. The focus of the Group is to develop concepts, methods and best practices in the area of services. The Group has contributed over the years to building up and sharing a considerable and growing body of knowledge on Service Sector statistics. It has promoted international cooperation in the development of standards and assisted in resolving statistical and measurement challenges in the Services Sector.

**Ongoing Methodological Work Plan**

• In the last few years, the Voorburg Group has adopted a more structured approach in terms of its work plan and proceedings, in order to produce more concrete deliverables. In acknowledging the parallel and equally important development of turnover (output measures), prices and classifications, the Group has made an explicit effort to better balance its agenda among these three major areas. This new orientation was initially reflected in the 2006 meeting agenda and has continued in 2007, 2008 and 2009, contributing to the great success of these meetings.

**What's planned for 2010?**

**Future Agenda :**

Based on the wider success and participation in the 2009 and previous meetings, it was decided to build up and expand on the following activities:

***Mini-presentations (preliminary)***

For 2010, the following Industry/Industry Groups have been selected for mini-presentations:

1. Accommodations and Food Services - PPI (Sweden, Ireland and Finland) . Turnover/Output (Mexico, Japan and Ireland).

2. Distributive Trade - **PPI** (Australia, Canada, and U.S.).
   **Turnover/Output** (Canada, Eurostat and Norway).

3. Cleaning and Facilities Services - **PPI** (Israel, Austria, Germany and Norway).
   **Turnover/Output** (Norway, Netherlands and Germany).

4. Research and Development - **PPI** (Germany).
   **Turnover/Output** (Norway, Germany, and Netherlands)

**Sector Papers**

***2009***

The 2009 conference held in Oslo (Norway) had discussions on the following sectors: Wired, Wireless, Satellite, and Telecommunications Industries, and Trade Margins (covering Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade)

***2010***

At the 2010 conference the following 3 sector papers shall be finalized:

1. Rail Transportation - Passenger (Germany)
2. Rail Transportation - Freight (Germany/Canada)
3. Water Transportation (Sweden)

**Revisited Sector papers**

**2009**

The 2009 meeting covered a wide spectrum of industry/industry groups like Air Transportation (Austria), Rental and Leasing Services (Canada), Employment Services (Poland), Investigation and Security Services (Germany and Israel), Advertising and Market Research and Public Opinion Polling (UK and Czech Republic), Real Estate, excluding imputed Rents (Finland and USA).

***2010***

To build up on the success achieved in the 2009 conference held in Oslo, (Norway) it was decided to expand the activity on revisited papers for 2010.

The proposed revisited groups for 2010 are the following:

1. Legal Services - (Poland/U.K.)
2. Warehouse and Storage - (Germany)
3. Courier Activities - (France, Hungary)

**Additional activities for 2010**

***Other Papers***

The 2010 conference is scheduled to have a session on the **Effects Of Quality Change**. It is planned to have the presentations on the following sectors:

• Air Transportation

• Rental and Leasing

• Advertising

There are also planned mini-presentations on **Reference Rates and Negative Prices for Banking and Credit** sector.

In addition to its work on the **Mini-presentations**, **Sector Papers**, and **Revisited Sector Papers**, the Group will continue to obtain and disseminate country report information on the industry/industry groups to be covered next year.

**Looking Beyond 2010**

Designation of Industries and Assignments for Voorburg Group 2011:

***Mini-Presentations:***

Potential sectors: Broadcasting; Motion Pictures; Waste Treatment/Waste Management; Health Care, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (Including Gaming); Technical Testing and Analysis; Activities of Head Offices.

***Sector papers:***

Cleaning and Facilities Services, Accommodation and Food Services, Distributive Trade, Banking and Credit, Research and Development

***Meeting in 2010***

• The next annual meeting of the Voorburg group is tentatively scheduled for September 20th to 24th , 2010 in Vienna, Austria.

**New website:**

All the papers from the previous meetings of the Voorburg Group, going back to 1987, can be searched through our new website at: www.voorburggroup.org This website has been redesigned and expanded to provide additional information.

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### *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 183 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/

**•Enterprise Surveys**

The World Bank collects data on the business environment in 125 countries based on surveys of more than 100,000 firms. The surveys provide indicators of firm productivity and performance. Topics include: regulations and taxes, permits and licenses, corruption, crime, informal sector, gender, finance, infrastructure, innovation, trade, and work force. See the Enterprise survey website: http://www.enterprisesurveys.org

**•Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI)**

The PPI Project Database has data on more than 4,300 projects in 137 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/.

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## *2.4 Sectoral statistics (ECB)*

### 2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics

• Further enhance the framework for the collection of harmonised statistics on depository corporations' (Monetary Financial Institutions) consolidated balance sheets and interest rates.
• Complete the framework for the collection of harmonised statistics on other financial intermediaries, starting production of statistics on assets and liabilities of investment funds and further implementing new statistics on financial vehicle corporations (securitisation vehicles) and credit institutions' securitisation.
• Continue the collection of available data on assets and liabilities of insurance corporations and pension funds and compile more timely and detailed euro area statistics for this sub-sector. Start setting up a harmonised framework.
• Enhance the statistics on securities, improved recording of securities for general statistical purposes through implementation of the Centralised Securities Database.
• Develop a methodological framework for the collection of statistics on (standard and asset-backed) securities holdings.
• Further enhance the statistical indicators measuring the degree of financial integration and financial development in the main financial markets of the euro area, namely the money, bond, equity and banking markets.
• Develop further the statistical framework for financial stability analysis and compile more harmonised data sets to support the future European Systemic Risk Board. Contribute to the further development of macro-prudential and structural banking indicators.
• Develop and implement a reconciliation, to the extent possible, between statistical and supervisory data reporting frameworks- focusing initially on banks - so as to reduce the reporting burden and improve data quality and consistency.
• Extend the scope of financial market statistics on prices and volumes, e.g. the published euro area yield curves and short-term European paper market statistics; develop a filtering of other financial markets data.
• Monitoring financial innovation to assess its impact on data requirements and data availability.
• Develop a methodological framework for the collection of statistics on credit risk transfer (CRT) and, more widely, statistics necessary in response to the financial crisis. Continue the development of additional CRT statistics based on readily available data sources.
• Investigate the use of existing credit registers and other available loan-by-loan data sets to provide additional breakdowns for existing statistics and/or for developing new statistics.

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## *2.4 Sectoral statistics (Eurostat)*

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## *2.4 Sectoral statistics (FAO)*

### 2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries

**Agricultural Statistics**

**Ongoing methodological work:**
• FAO has been developing, in cooperation with development partners, developed and developing countries, a Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The Global Strategy will be available in early 2010.
• FAO will continue to concentrate on the revamping of FAOSTAT during 2010.

**Priority objectives:**
• Additional subject specific statistical modules of data, expanded coverage, improve the quality and timeliness of disseminated statistics.
• Emphasis will be placed on the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, especially capacity building.
• Review of the major items included in the Agricultural Resources Domain for machinery, pesticides, labour and gender.

**New work to be undertaken in 2010:**
• FAO will develop, in cooperation with development partners, developing and developed countries, an Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.
• Methodological Review of World Census of Agriculture 2000.

**Meeting to be organized in 2010:**
• An Expert Consultation on Gender Disaggregated Data will be organized in Budapest, Hungary in 2010.

**Dissemination and coordination of data collection**
***Ongoing work:***
The dissemination programme for food and agriculture statistics is primarily via the FAOSTAT database available at (http://faostat.fao.org). The FAO Statistical Yearbook consolidates FAO's agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics.
• Work will continue on the development of metadata on crops and livestock as well as prices and resources, which underlies the data disseminated by FAOSTAT.
• Major work continues on upgrading and developing the Statistics Division's webpage www.fao.org/statistics/

**Priority objectives:**
Publication of new undernourished estimates and FAOSTAT data series.

### Fishery statistics

**Ongoing work:**
• Data collection, evaluation, analyses and dissemination fishery related information - capture fisheries production, aquaculture production, commodities and trade, disposition, food-consumption of fishery products, fishers and fleets.
• Annual release of FAO Yearbook-Fishery Statistics for Capture Fisheries production, Aquaculture Production, Commodities and Apparent Consumption.
• On-line dissemination of statistics through FIGIS (Fisheries Global Information System, http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/en) together with various software for database handling, data collection and analyses. Data and software are also available as complementary CD version. Substantial update of the statistics dissemination software (FishStat) is in process since 2009.
• On-line dissemination of statistical guidelines, standards, and classifications relevant to fisheries and aquaculture, together with fisheries and stock status information provided from international and regional fisheries bodies through partnership arrangement of FIRMS (Fisheries Resources Monitoring System).
• Technical assistance for fishery and aquaculture data collection and monitoring system development along the line with the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF) and Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture (Strategy-STA).
Priority objectives:
• Continued improvement of the quality and timeliness of FAO-collated fishery statistics and information. Specific emphasis of this year includes re-construction of fleet statistics, re-designing capture and aquaculture production, and integration of catch statistics maintained by Regional Fishery Bodies in unified format.
• Coordination to enhance and update global standards for terminology, data requirement, and guideline for the purpose of monitoring of and supporting management for aquaculture and capture fishery sectors.
• Promotion of the implementation of Strategy-STF and Strategy-STA to strengthen monitoring and data collection capacity especially in Africa, Asia, and to a lesser extent in the Caribbean and South America, and some countries in East Europe.
Meetings in 2010:
• The 23rd session of Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP): 22-26 February 2010, Hobart, Australia.
• Second meeting of the ad-hoc working group on fisheries statistics and data collection of The Fishery Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC): March 2010, Accra, Ghana
• The meeting of CWP Aquaculture Group: June 2010, Bangkok, Thailand.
• ICES/FAO Symposium - First in a series of Fisheries Dependent Information conferences: Making the most of fisheries information, Unerpinning policy, management and science., 23-26 August 2010, Galway, Ireland.

### Forestry Statistics

**Ongoing work:**
• Annual release of forest products on-line statistical databases - production, trade and bilateral trade matrices, available at: http://faostat.fao.org/site/630/default.aspx
http://faostat.fao.org/site/626/default.aspx#ancor
http://faostat.fao.org/site/628/default.aspx
• Yearbook of Forest Products (1 volume), hardcopy and on-line version
• Complementary CD-Rom version, the database containing all FAOSTAT-Forestry statistics.
• Pulp and Paper Capacity Survey 2009-2014 (1 Volume), hardcopy and on-line version.
Meetings:
• A national workshop on capacity building for collection and reporting on forest products statistics is scheduled for 19-23 April 2010 in Mexico .

**Government expenditure on agriculture & Official Development Assistance to Agriculture (ODA)**
Continued compilation of government expenditure on agriculture by sub-sectors of main purpose activities, subsidies or taxes on agriculture, total government expenditures
• Establish and maintain data regularly with details that relate to concepts and methodology.
• Classify by different purpose activities.
• Collect data on subsidies and taxes by activities.
• Derive share of agriculture on total expenditures.
• Monitor and track by reporting regularly on reports and publications.
• Data on ODA is maintained in collaboration with OECD/World Bank and Regional Banks.
• Data on ODA is published.
• Data on ODA is regularly provided to the Office of the Director-General and many other users.

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### *2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries (CIS-STAT)*

### *Agricultural Statistics*

**Ongoing work:**

- Collection, processing, analysis and publication of data on agriculture in the Commonwealth countries:
- Monthly: output of selected types of livestock products. Area under agricultural crops for the yield of the current year (3 times a year); progress of agricultural crops harvesting (5 times a year).
- Quarterly: agricultural output (in current prices) and indices of agricultural output (in constant prices) , numbers of livestock.
- Yearly: availability and distribution of agricultural lands by categories of land users; gross harvests and crop yields calculated in accordance with FAO recommendations; sales of principal agricultural products; products source and use tables; per capita consumption of main food products; number of peasant (individual farmers') holdings and associated land and their output of principal agricultural products; forecasts of cereals production.
- Development of methodological principles of calculation of key indicators of agriculture.
- Preparation of analytical reports on the situation and development of agriculture.
- Publication of statistical abstract "Agriculture in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States".

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### *2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries (OECD)*

**Agricultural Outlook**

**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, meats and dairy products 2019.

**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:**

Argentina, Brazil, China, Other.

**Databases**

The Agricultural Commodities Database.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
The main change in 2010 is a full review of the parameters, coefficients and equations of the Aglink-Cosimo model used to generate the long term projections of temperate zone agricultural markets. The model increased coverage of oilseeds commodities.

**Producer and Consumer Support Estimates in Emerging Economies**

**Purpose**

To collect and prepare data for estimation of support to agriculture (based on indicators of Producer and Consumer Support Estimates, PSE/CSE) and for key macroeconomic and agricultural indicators, for papers, publications, meetings of the Global Forum on Agriculture and for various technical meetings in 2010 and 2011.

**Objectives and outputs**

To update basic agricultural data for emerging economies for which there has been an OECD review of agricultural policies. To provide a set of internationally comparable estimates of support to agriculture (the PSE/CSE database) for these countries applying the same methodology used for OECD members. The PSE database is used by the governments of both OECD member and non-member countries, international organisations, such as IMF and WTO, as well as researchers and universities. It is of particular interest in the context of the OECD accession and enhanced engagement initiatives.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

Brazil, Chile, China, India, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa, Ukraine.

**Databases**

Measuring support to agriculture in emerging economies.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Following the release of the Reviews of Agricultural Policies in Brazil, Chile, China, Israel and South Africa, PSE databases have been created for these countries. These databases are updated regularly, together with the existing databases for Russia and Ukraine and made available in a Monitoring publication every other year and through the OECD internet web site.

***Data collection:***

Israel will be included.

### Producer and Consumer Support Estimates in OECD Countries

**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" 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 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, to reflect changing policy priorities and policy measures implemented in OECD countries, has been implemented in the 2007 Agricultural Policies in OECD countries Monitoring and Evaluation report. The database has been remodelled to account for this change in the classification of agricultural policies as agreed with OECD countries.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
No major changes.

### Review of Fisheries in OECD Countries - 2010

**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 2010**

***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. A major overhaul of the database took place in 2005.

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### *2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries (UNECE TIM)*

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

**Description and objectives**

Collection and dissemination of data on forest resources, production and trade of forest products, and indicators of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).

**Activities and output**

• Provide timely and relevant forest statistics, including data on forest resources, production and trade of forest products, wood energy and indicators of SFM.
• Collect and disseminate data on production and trade of forest products, through the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ), in cooperation with FAO, Eurostat and International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO).
• Work on European Forest Outlook Study to collect, review and prepare data for inclusion in models (EFI, Alterra, Hamburg University)
• Data collection/data management:

- Qualitative and quantitative indicators on sustainable forest management for next State of Europe's Forests (SoEF);

- work with International Data Providers (IMF, Eurostat, ILO) to locate and use data for SoEF;

- Forest Products Statistics, including prices of forest products;

- Wood Balance.

- Dissemination of statistical products:

- Timber Committee's website: http://timber.unece.org/index.php?id=84 in Excel, PDF and HTML formats;

- CD-ROMs;

- On-line data on "State of Forest and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007" available through the UNECE Statistical Database;

- FRA 2010 results to official meetings, contacts in countries, other fora;

- Joint Wood Energy Enquiry (JWEE) to energy and forest sector, including database and analysis, including at meetings;

- Publications, e.g. the Forest Products Annual Market Review;

- Reports to governing bodies, particularly the Joint Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics.

#### Organizations and groups involved

FAO
UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Sustainable Forest Management and the Team on Forest Sector Outlook
Eurostat
International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO)
Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE)

### Activity 11.2: Analytical and methodological work on forest sector statistics

#### Description and objectives

Analytical and methodological studies on different issues in the area of forest sector statistics, including Forest Sector Country Profiles. Methodological improvements in areas such as forest resource assessment and wood balances. Analysis of forest resources, sustainability of forest management, and forest products markets.

#### Activities and output

Analytical products:
• UNECE regional input to the global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) 2010 (to be published by FAO);
• Forest Products Annual Market Review, published as a Study Paper;
• Forest Sector Country profiles, published as Discussion Papers;
• Outlook Study.

Methodological work:
• Activities by the Team of Specialists on Eastern Europe on forest resources and sustainable forest management, on forest products markets and marketing, on policies and institutions.
• Discussions with Member States at the Joint FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics on methodological issues.
• Create and maintain terms and definitions, specifications and classifications in consultation with partners and stakeholders, in particular for the FRA.
• Provide inputs to international statistical classifications, e.g. Harmonised System, International Standard Industrial Classification.
• Establish a concept of National Wood Resource Balance.
• Pursue conversion factor work to improve understanding of relationships between products and standing timber.
• Develop methodology and definitions for Joint Wood Energy Enquiry with IEA, FAO and Eurostat.
• Cooperate with Joint Research Centre (JRC) which is carrying out work in real-time analysis of fires and increasing use of national forest inventory information.
• Organization of the meetings of the Joint FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics (annual sessions, intergovernmental, usually in March).
• Organisation of the annual meetings of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics (membership: UNECE, FAO, Eurostat, ITTO, OECD, EEA, CEC).
• Organisation of the meetings of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Forest Policies and Institutions (membership: UNECE, FAO, MCPFE).
• Organisation of the meetings of the Teams of Specialists.

#### Organizations and groups involved

Commission for Environmental Cooperation
European Environment Agency
Eurostat
FAO
International Energy Agency
ITTO
JRC
OECD
Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE)

### Activity 11.3: Technical cooperation on forest sector statistics

#### Description and objectives

Capacity building in member countries through workshops and meetings of national correspondents, and through the guidelines for the implementation of international projects, like Forest Resource Assessment (FRA).

#### Activities and output

• Work with member countries through Team of Specialists to complete replies to State of Europe's Forests report.

**Organizations and groups involved**

European Environment Agency
FAO
Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE).

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### *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.

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### *2.4.2 Energy (IEA)*

**Activities of OECD-IEA**

1) Improving the quality of energy statistics necessitates both a top down approach and bottom up approach. As regards the top down approach, it is essential that policy makers are fully aware of the importance of reliable and detailed energy statistics for any sound energy policy. The IEA takes every single opportunity to address the needs for better statistics and more resources allocated to statistics. For instance, the IEA gave several presentations at various IEA Committees as well as Governing Board meetings in 2009. In October, the IEA held a Ministerial Meeting, and again, statistics was one of the key points discussed in the meeting. A major decision was taken by Ministers regarding the launch of a new questionnaire on energy efficiency indicators. The message on the importance of more and better statistics starts to be well understood by member countries; for example, member countries have ranked energy statistics in second position of all IEA 25 programmes. This is a major success for the whole energy statisticians community.

2) As regards the bottom up approach and the need to improve the expertise of statisticians working on energy statistics, Eurostat and the IEA continue to extend the coverage and the outreach of their joint Energy Statistics Manual. On top of the 7 existing languages, the Manual has been translated in Arabic and in Farsi in 2009.
The IEA continued to produce an annual Reporting Card to assess the performance of OECD Member countries regarding the submission of their Annual Questionnaires. This has proven to be a very effective way of giving a feedback to the countries highlighting issues and strong points.

3) IEA together with the other 6 organisations behind the JODI initiative held the 7th World JODI Conference in June 2009. The Conference took place in Quito (Ecuador) and was very well attended by countries, organizations as well as by oil companies and oil analysts. This conference was a turning point in the development of the initiative; while in the first 6 conferences the emphasize was more on issues related to data collecting, the focus in Quito was more on the users side. Analysts were telling the participants how they like the JODI database and their wish list for further expanding the quality and the coverage.
As a consequence of the success of the JODI initiative, organizations have decided to extend the initiative (first on a trial period) to natural gas. Progress should be assessed at the next IEF Summit in Cancun (Mexico) in March 2010.

4) Major progresses have been achieved in 2009 regarding InterEnerStat. InterEnerStat gathers 25 organisations either collecting or using energy statistics. The objective of the initiative is to improve energy statistics by strengthening harmonization and cooperation between organizations.
In 2009, an expert assembled all the comments received in 2008 on the definition of each flow and each product from the participating organizations; after a careful compilation of these comments, the expert proposed a second revision of the definitions. The revised definitions were then circulated to all organizations ahead of a workshop organized at the IEA in October 2009. Most of the revised definitions were accepted by organizations; however, some definitions led to further discussion and decisions were made to further adjust the definitions. In December 2009, the IEA recirculated a new set of revised definitions. It is the hope of the IEA and other organizations that this new set will be the final set of definitions.
This is a remarkable achievement since this could lead to a common hierarchy in the products and the flows as well as common definitions paving the way for a possible joint questionnaire among organizations. The work of InterEnerStat could then picked up by the Oslo City Group and UNSD to feed the manual on energy statistics they are currently writing with the help of several countries and organizations.

5) Energy efficiency is high on the political agenda. However, there is an obvious lack of detailed data on sub-sectors and end-uses consumption. As a consequence, it is often very difficult to build meaningful energy efficiency indicators to support any sound energy efficiency policy or to assess the progress achieved by the policy.
As a consequence, the IEA is actively working on promoting statistics for energy efficiency indicators. The IEA organized a major workshop on

this topic on 20-22 January 2009. The title of the workshop was: Data, Analysis and Policy: the Three Faces of Energy Efficiency Indicators. Over 100 participants participated in this major event. Participants provided very useful comments on the template; the comments were then incorporated in the template and circulated once again to member countries.
At the Ministerial meeting in October 2009, Ministers agreed to adopt this template as a new questionnaire for IEA member countries. This is a major success because no one can talk seriously about energy efficiency policy if there are no data to support the policy and the decisions, as well as to assess progress and failures.
In parallel, the IEA is working closely with key countries (such as China, Mexico and Russia) and organizations (APEC, EU, OLADE) to promote statistics on energy efficiency indicators.

6) To ease the reporting burden passed to its Member countries, the IEA has developed a very friendly web interface for the submission of the annual questionnaires to the IEA. The interface offers a wide range of options for the countries to fill up their questionnaires: directly entering the numbers either on tables or on time series, importing the data from their own databases, etc. Built in checks allow countries to pre-check their submissions before sending them.
After the success of the use of this interface for annual questionnaires, the IEA is now working on a similar interface for monthly reporting. The monthly interface will be first tested in early 2010 for release before mid 2010.

**Priority objectives for the methodological work to be taken in the next two years**

1) JODI: Extension of JODI to natural gas and selected annual data.

2) InterEnerStat: Finalisation and agreement on a set of common definitions of flows and products for 25 international and regional organizations dealing with energy statistics.

3) Energy Efficiency Indicators: After the agreement by Energy Ministers, the IEA will start collecting annual data to build energy efficiency indicators. Moreover, to facilitate the completion of the questionnaire on energy efficiency indicators, the IEA will write a manual on statistics for energy efficiency indicators: what indicators, to build, what data are needed, how to collect the data, etc.

4) The IEA will finalise the monthly version of the web interface. This version will be used by the countries to report their monthly oil submissions as well as JODI questionnaires.

5) The IEA will continue its work on improving the quality and coverage of gas trade flows. Natural gas is becoming more and more important in the energy mix of many countries. However, it is more and more difficult to have a clear picture of who imports what from whom due to the multiplication of transit countries and confidentiality issues. As a starting point, the IEA will release on internet an interactive map of European gas trade flows in early 2010.

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## Meetings

**The 5th meeting of the Oslo Group (UNSD)**

Location: Ireland
Description: Oslo City Group 5 co-organised by Ireland, UNSD and the Oslo City Group Secretariat. The IEA, being the Chair of the InterEnerStat initiative, take an active role in the workshop.
From: 01-Feb-2010 To: 05-Feb-2010

**Energy Statistics Working Group meeting**

Location: Paris
Description: Every 5 or 6 years, Heads of statistics of OECD, EU, and UNECE countries gather at the iEA in Paris to discuss new development in terms of energy statistics, needs to change in the annual questionnaires and any other topic which could improve the coverage and the quality of energy statistics in the countries. A meeting will be organized in 2010.
Dtaes to be decided

**A JODI workshop on natural gas**

Location: Russia (tentatively)
Description: To launch the extension of the JODI initiative to natural gas, the IEF Secretariat together with the other 6 JODI organizations will organize a workshop on JODI gas. Dates and venues to be decided.
Dates to be decided

**A workshop on energy efficiency indicators**

Location: Paris (tentatively)

Description: As a follow up to the decision of the Energy Ministers to adopt the energy efficiency template as a new annual reporting questionnaire for IEA member countries, the IEA will organize a workshop to explore the template. Questions, definitions as well as functions of the template will be presented.
Dates to be decided

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### *2.4.2 Energy (UN Statistics Division)*

#### ***Energy Statistics***

UNSD maintains responsibility for the production of global energy statistics data collection as well as the methodological development on energy statistics. UNSD maintains the most comprehensive database of worldwide energy statistics (production, trade, stock changes, bunkers and consumption) covering more than 200 countries and areas and time series from 1950. There is a close cooperation between UNSD and IEA/OECD, reducing the data collection burden. UNSD publishes the Energy Statistics Yearbook and the biennial Energy Balances and Electricity Profiles
UNSD maintains the international standards for energy statistics methodology - the energy statistics manuals are under revision.
UNSD supports regional capacity building through training energy statisticians in developing countries.

**Priority objectives:**

• Coordination of preparation of draft International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES);
• Preparation of the UN Energy statistics database for on online access;
• Organizing training workshops for developing countries;
• Coordination and harmonization of the development on oil statistics in co-operation with APEC, EUROSTAT, IEA/OECD, OLADE and OPEC.

**Ongoing work:**

• Preparation of draft outline of IRES; review of inputs and preparation of integrated drafts;
• Conducting a worldwide consultation on scope and content of IRES;
• Development of the UN Energy Statistics Database including review of the existing data series as well as collection, processing and dissemination arrangements for both data and metadata;
• Working on improving transparency of oil statistics in collaboration with other international organizations active in this area (APERC, Eurostat, IAE/OECD, OLADE, OPEC and IEFS);
• Participation in the work of the Oslo group on energy statistics and the Intersecretariat working group on energy statistics;
• Preparation of a report on the current state of the energy statistics programme in the countries based on results of Global Assessment conducted in 2007;
• Supporting regional capacity building through training energy statisticians in developing countries;
• Further development of the energy statistics web-site.

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### *2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction (OECD)*

**Steel**

**Purpose**
To meet the mandate of the OECD Steel Committee and provide the statistical background needed for policy discussions in the Committee.

**Objectives and outputs**

To provide participants of the Steel Committee with a broad range of information on the world steel industry and related raw material markets in order to 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:**

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, India, Malaysia, Other, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
The statistical work carried out to support the efforts of the OECD Steel Committee will be enhanced through cooperation with steel statistical providers from around the world.

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### *2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction (UNCTAD)*

**Minerals, metals, and ores**

***Ongoing work:***

Update of the production/consumption/trade database. Dissemination of the data through the UNCTAD website and the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics.

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### *2.4.4 Transport (CIS-STAT)*

**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, and freight carried on main railway lines by cargo type.
- Yearly: availability of units of rolling stock by purpose, length of railway lines in operation by category (as of the end of the year).
- Preparation of analytical reports on the operation of transport.

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### *2.4.4 Transport statistics (UNCTAD)*

**Maritime Transport**

***Ongoing work:***

Preparation and update of a database, which stores time series on world merchandise fleet by flag registration and type of ship. The statistics are released in the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics and the annual 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. UNCTAD Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, by country, included each year in the UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport.

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### *2.4.4 Transport statistics (UNECE TRA)*

**Activity 12.1: Collection, processing and dissemination of transport statistics**

**Description and objectives**

Collection and compilation of transport statistics, including data on motor traffic, road traffic accidents and rail traffic. Development and maintenance of the on-line UNECE Transport Statistics Database to provide good quality, relevant, user friendly and timely transport statistics.

**Activities and output**

• Regular collections and dissemination of transport statistics, in cooperation with International Transport Forum and Eurostat, including data on motor traffic, road traffic accidents and rail traffic.
• Use of PC-Axis for disseminating data collected via the regular questionnaires.

Data collection
• Common questionnaire for the Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics (with International Transport Forum and Eurostat).
• Addition of supplementary chapters to the Common Questionnaire for Transport Statistics (gas transport via pipelines, transport by bus and coach).
• Questionnaire on Road Traffic Accident Statistics (with International Transport Forum).
• Target solutions to improve the collection of statistics in problematic areas, as indicators of sustainable transport, including, but not limited to the following items:

Statistics on road traffic (vehicle-km);
Statistics on the transportation by buses and coaches;
Statistics on the transport of dangerous goods;
Statistics on transport of gas through pipelines;
Statistics on transport to and from seaports and inland waterways ports (hinterland connections);
Statistics on high speed rail transport.

Dissemination - Publications (online)
• Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics (jointly with International Transport Forum and Eurostat).
• Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe and North America, annual publication.
• Maps and data on E-Road Traffic Census.
• Maps and data on E-Rail Traffic Census.

• "Flyer(s)" on selected transport indicators.
• Dissemination of main transport data through the online UNECE Statistical Database.

**Organizations and groups involved**

Central Commissions for Navigation on the Rhine (CCNR)
Danube Commission
European Commission (Directorate General on Energy and Transport (DG TREN), Eurostat, ERA)
International Transport Forum

### Activity 12.2: Methodological work in transport statistics

**Description and objectives**

Develop appropriate and common methodologies and terminology for the harmonization of statistics, aiming also to determine indicators of sustainable transport. This includes: methodologies for the collection and compilation of statistics on road, rail, inland waterway, pipeline and combined transport as well as on road traffic accidents, in cooperation and coordination with other UNECE bodies, related international organizations, in order to promote the availability of comprehensive, timely and reliable statistics for sustainable transport planning and analysis and to improve international comparability of transport statistics.

**Activities and output**

• Prepare a document on methodology for existing statistics on transport of goods by light good vehicles.
• Maintain the Glossary of transport statistics and recommendations to Governments on motor traffic and rail traffic censuses in cooperation with International Transport Forum and Eurostat:
 - Glossary of transport statistics (4th edition) - jointly with the International Transport Forum and Eurostat will be printed (illustrated version) and continuously updated.
 - Promotion of Recommendations to Governments on E-road and E-rail censuses in 2010 and of resolutions adopted by the Inland Transport Committee on E-road and E-rail censuses in 2010.
• Prepare a pilot questionnaire on transport statistics of gas through pipelines (with International Transport Forum and Eurostat).
• Publish the online Handbook on transport statistics by buses and coaches.
• Organise the annual Meeting of the Working Party on Transport Statistics (WP.6) (Geneva, 1-3 June 2010).
• Organise the meetings of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Transport Statistics (UNECE, International Transport Forum and Eurostat; three meetings per year, with the location rotating between Geneva, Paris and Luxembourg).
• Organise workshop(s) on how to improve data collection for certain countries by the use of the online common questionnaire, and for countries which are not yet collecting statistics on transport of dangerous goods.

**Organizations and groups involved**

Central Commissions for Navigation on the Rhine (CCNR)
Danube Commission
European Commission (Directorate General on Energy and Transport (DG TREN), Eurostat, ERA)
International Transport Forum

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## *2.4.4 Transport (OECD)*

### Annual Transport Statistics

**Purpose**

To provide an annual publication 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 a questionnaire common to three international organisations: Eurostat, ITF and UNECE.
Data cover topics such as investment, infrastructure, rolling stock, human resources, traffic and energy consumption for different inland transport modes.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan.

**Databases**

Transport Statistics - Common Questionnaire.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Due to co-ordination problems between the three international organisations (Eurostat, ITF, UNECE) this publication has been put on hold. The new WEB data collection developed by Eurostat should improve the whole process and allow for a new dissemination of data in 2010, which will include road accident statistics.

***Data collection:***
Upgraded version of the WEB questionnaire.

### International Database of Taxes and Changes 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 final 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".

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
No major changes.

### Investment in Transport Infrastructure

**Purpose**

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

**Objectives and outputs**

After processing the data, quality checks were carried out to select reliable time series to be made available on the web site along with a short analysis of trends.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

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

**Databases**

Investment in Transport Infrastructure.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Data quality will be improved by using more appropriated deflators when available.

### 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, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Ukraine.

**Databases**

Short-term trends survey.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Starting with the publication of the 2nd quarter of 2009 results, an analytical report based on seasonally adjusted data is published each quarter published with the data on the ITF WEB site.

**Transport Sector Trends Analysis**

**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. The publication covers all transport modes including maritime and air.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

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

**Databases**

Transport Sector Trends - Leaflet.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
No major changes.

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### *2.4.4 Transport (UN Statistics Division)*

**Ongoing work:**

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 both the MBS and the UN Statistical Yearbook.

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### *2.4.5 Tourism (CIS-STAT)*

**Ongoing work:**

In statistical study of tourism over the period 2010:
• Collection, processing, and publication of data on tourism between the Commonwealth countries.
• Preparation of a questionnaire "Statistics of Tourism in the CIS Countries" with its further consolidation.
• Preparation of analytic reports on international tourism in selected CIS countries.
New activities:
• It is envisaged to conduct a seminar on tourism statistics jointly with the UNSD.
• Distribution of the material prepared on the basis of the replies of CIS statistical services to the questionnaire "Statistics of Tourism in the CIS Countries" developed by CIS-STAT"

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### *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) 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.

• In line with the agreement, a joint ILO/UNWTO publication entitled Technical Guide on Best Practices of Measuring Employment in the Tourism Industries will be prepared and published in 2010.

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### *2.4.5 Tourism (OECD)*

**Purpose**

To meet the 2007-2011 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 2010, the second edition of "OECD Tourism trends and policies 2010" will be published in February. It will contain augmented statistical data on member and selected non-member countries. These data will be collected by two methods: a questionnaire will be addressed to countries; data on tourism enterprises and other areas will be extracted from the OECD structural 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 Q4 2010, the OECD in cooperation with Eurostat and the Portuguese authorities (INE and Ministry in charge of Tourism) will co-organise the 10th International Forum on Tourism Statistics.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Tourism

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
The OECD will continue to participate in the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Tourism Statistics (UNWTO, Eurostat, ILO, etc.).

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### *2.4.5 Tourism (UN Statistics Division)*

**Ongoing work:**

Implementation of the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS), in cooperation with UNWTO, including a compilation of country practices in tourism statistics.

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### *2.4.5 Tourism (World Tourism Organisation)*

**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 Department of Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account**

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 2010/2011**

1) Compilation guidance for implementing the new IRTS 2008, and reinforcement of international comparability of basic tourism statistical data;
2) Dissemination of TSA data and fostering the macroeconomic analysis of tourism;
3) Technical assistance for Member States on tourism statistics and TSA;

4) Cooperation on statistics within the UN System.

**Meetings**

***Statistics Capacity-building Programme for Russian-speaking European countries (World Tourism Organisation)***
Location: Azerbaijan
Description: Regional seminar and 1st workshop of Statistics Capacity-building Programme.
Link:

Dates: end of May (TBC)

***Capacity-building Programme on Tourism Statistics for Asia (World Tourism Organisation)***

Location: Thailand

Description: 1st workshop of Statistics Capacity-building Programme.
Link:

Dates: end of June (TBC)

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

Location: Madrid, UNWTO Headquarters
Link: http://www.unwto.org/statistics/committee/committee.htm
From: 25-Mar-2010 To: 26-Mar-2010

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

### *Financial Statistics*

**Ongoing work:**

Collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data over the period 2010-2011 (monthly, quarterly, yearly):
• Banking statistics (credit extended, deposits of population, emission of money, interest rates on credits, credit indebtedness, investments, securities and the currency market).
• Statistics relating to insurance activity.
• Assistance to Commonwealth countries in improving financial statistics, including the formulation of proposals to improve statistical reporting, adaptation of international standards in statistics relating to money in circulation and credit to national circumstances in the organisation of statistics in these countries, and formulation of recommendations on the application of new methods and standards.

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## *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 and the complete searchable IFS database has become available since January 2002. As well, the data are available on CD-ROM.
• The quarterly IFS Supplement on Monetary and Financial Statistics, which was introduced in September 2006 to disseminate monetary and financial statistics for countries that report data using the standardized report forms (SRFs) in accordance with the MFSM was discontinued in 2009 and its output consolidated within the main IFS publication. SRFs provide a substantial portion of the information needed for the IMF's balance sheet analysis. Full migration to SRF-based reporting is expected to be completed by mid-2012.
• The IMF's Compilation Guide on Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs), which covers not only the financial soundness of banks but also other institutional sectors, was published as an official IMF document in 2006. To support and coordinate efforts by national authorities to compile cross-country comparable FSIs, the IMF conducted a coordinated compilation exercise (CCE) for FSIs with 62 countries participating on a voluntary basis. The first public release of regular reported data and metadata took place in July 2009. Efforts are now concentrated on updating the reported data, disseminating historical data, and increasing the number of reporting countries.
• Training courses on FSIs are offered through the IMF-sponsored regional training centers.
• 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. Work is now underway in the production of Part 2 of the Handbook, dealing with securities statistics holdings, with the aim to publish it in May 2010.

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### *2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics (OECD)*

**Accession examinations of candidate countries (insurance and private pensions statistics)**

**Purpose**

To examine the ability of candidate countries to complying with the OECD statistics' framework related to insurance and private pensions' statistics. Both frameworks require the candidate countries to complete the statistical questionnaires on an on-going basis. Therefore, prior to disseminating any data, quality checks should be undertaken in order to identify possible limitations from the current framework and ways and means to address them should be considered, as appropriate.

**Objectives and outputs**

The Insurance and Private Pension Committee (IPPC) through its Working Party on Private Pensions and its Task Force on Insurance Statistics has continued the examination on the positions of accession countries (Chile, Estonia, Israel, Slovenia and Russia) and, as appropriate, provide assessment reports to the IPPC and its WPPP.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
More in-depth analysis of country responses to statistical questionnaires should be carried out in 2010.

**Bank Profitability - Financial Statements of Banks**

**Purpose**

To compile comprehensive statistics based on financial statements and balance sheets of banks in order to analyse the developments in the profitability of the banking sector of OECD countries.
To provide detailed methodological country notes on the institutional and geographical coverage, the degree of consolidation, the structure of the banking system, the various activities of the banks covered, specific information on individual items, the sources of the data.

**Objectives and outputs**

The database and publication "Bank Profitability" provide statistical and methodological information to assess the changes in the state of health of national banking systems of OECD countries. They include data on the income statements and balance sheets of a number of bank groupings as well as on the structure of the national financial systems. The statistics relate to all institutions which conduct ordinary banking business, i.e. institutions which primarily take deposits from the public at large and provide finance for a wide range of purposes. Banking indicators calculated on the basis of the primary data are also provided. Quantitative information on the structure of the financial system of individual countries is also included. The coverage of these annual statistics is largely dictated by the availability of the national data on income and expenditure accounts of banks. As a result of reporting methods, they are not integrated in the System of National Accounts. In spite of some differences due to structural and regulatory features of national banking systems, accounting rules and practices and reporting methods, the statistics are based on a standard framework where national data are grouped and/or re-classified, as required. Methodological notes complementing the data are regularly revised. They also provide additional information to analysts, such as the regulatory framework and the activities of banks in each country.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Chile, Estonia, Israel, Slovenia.

**Databases**

Bank Profitability - Financial Statements of Banks.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Despite the countries' replies to the survey on the availability and usefulness of new items regarding income statement and balance sheets of

various categories of banks and new banking ratios based on these new items, and because of difficulties in the co-operation with the IMF, it was decided to maintain the current data collection in 2009 but to calculate more relevant indicators and include them in the 2010 publication.
The 2010 questionnaire should be based on the new list of items, based on the IFRS adopted by a large majority of OECD countries.
The collection of data relating to Russia will be relaunched so that the OECD database contains information regarding the five accession countries.

***Data collection:***
According to the countries' replies to the survey on availability and usefulness of items and ratios sent in November 2008, the questionnaire will be modified and sent to countries to collect 2009 data. The possibility of providing data using the SDMX format will be proposed to countries.
The new questionnaire will also be sent to accessing countries.
The StatWorks database will be modified accordingly to include all new items as well as new ratios: this will necessitate IT developments.

***Data management:***
This database will have to be restructured in StatWorks in 2010 to integrate the changes in the list of items and ratios.
The methodological notes, currently available as WORD documents, should be integrated in MetaStore if resources permit.

### Fast-track data collection from largest pension funds worldwide

**Purpose**

The main goal of this exercise is to help policymakers gain a better understanding of investment strategies and risk management conducted by some of the world's leading pension funds. Further, the study will attempt to explain the extent to which differences in liability structures and country-specific regulation explain differences in the management style of funds.

**Objectives and outputs**

The questionnaire intends to collect quantitative and detailed qualitative information on investment rate of return, asset allocation, derivatives and operating costs.
In 2009, one pension fund participated in the pilot survey to test the questionnaire. In 2010, around 30 pension funds around the world should be included in the study.

### Feasibility study of estimating coverage, contributions and benefits from privately managed pensions

**Purpose**

The main goal of this research is to assess publicly available data sources and to examine ways and means to make better use of available administrative data and micro datasets at national and
international levels in order to be able to estimate (in a future project) levels of private pension coverage, contributions and benefits.

**Objectives and outputs**

The main objective of this research is to assess and examine how to combine the information in publicly available sources of data that could be used in an extension of the project to build key internationally
comparable indicators of coverage, benefits and contributions in private pension systems and to evaluate them.
This research consists of:

- identifying and comparing publicly available administrative, survey or micro datasets in all EU Member states and selected non-EU OECD countries from which it could be envisaged to calculate or estimate a list of indicators pertaining to coverage, contributions and benefits by socio-economic status
- identifying the variables that exist in those datasets that allow calculation or estimation of selected indicators and examining the level of disaggregation of the information on private pension plans and possible variations in definition, timeliness and scope
- examining existing exercises to reconcile macro and micro data
- identifying possible methodological limitations that could jeopardise data quality
- further develop contacts with the relevant international and national entities (e.g. Eurostat, National Statistical Offices, etc.) in order to facilitate data acquisition and quality checks
  The research has been initiated in 2009 and the preliminary results have been presented during the December meeting of the WPPP. A preliminary report will be circulated in July 2010.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**
Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Sloveni.

### Monitoring of Insurance Markets: Global Insurance Statistics

**Purpose**

The recent financial market turmoil and rapid changes in financial markets and financial systems are creating new challenges for financial

statistics. The increased complexity and potential opacity of financial sector operations resulting from globalisation and rapid innovation call for further transparency, better and more comprehensive data, and an enhanced capacity to analyse this data.
With a view to contributing to the development of macro-overview of the insurance market as part of its substantive work and supporting international efforts, the OECD Insurance and Private Pensions Committee decided the continuation of the collection of data that were collected in the special crisis questionnaire on an on-going basis; and, to augment the current standard questionnaire to provide key aggregate statistics relating to premium volume, balance sheet and income statement items (e.g., total assets, shareholder equity, technical provisions, net income), and portfolio investments, and to do so in a timely manner.

**Objectives and outputs**

A special statistical questionnaire on the impact of the financial crisis on the insurance sector, including variables pertaining to financial strength and profitability of the insurance sector, was developed. This questionnaire was mainly composed of new items. It also combined the variables from the fast-track questionnaire.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation.

**Databases**

Insurance.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Following the success of the pilot phase, the IPPC has decided to pursue its implementation on an ongoing basis. Additional funding is currently being sought for this multi-year undertaking.
Further improvements foreseen within the framework of this project will include:
Accelerating the collection of statistics to enhance timeliness;
Expanding the current compact set of core statistics and indicators to include additional indicators;
Organisation of a Global Seminar on Insurance Statistics in Asia. The participation of selected additional countries in the regions will be sought at this occasion;
Seeking greater synergy between existing OECD insurance and pension statistical activities.
To provide economic globalisation indicators of insurance statistics to analyse and measure the market share of foreign companies in the global market.

### Overview of private pension systems (methodological survey)

**Purpose**

The yearly review of funded pension system at national level intends to provide a benchmarking tool to develop further the understanding of pension systems and their compliance with the OECD classification for funded pension plans and funds. It also provides information related to the statistical data coverage of the OECD Global Pension Statistics.

**Objectives and outputs**

This annual survey provides comprehensive detailed metadata for the users of funded pension statistics. The survey, based on a standard template, allows the compilation of comprehensive and detailed metadata individually for all OECD and some non-OECD countries. Standard information allows bilateral comparisons and provides, to a large extent, the underlying differences that explain the cross-country discrepancies in funded pension statistics. The survey also allows the monitoring of methodological improvements over time and provides valuable information on the compliance of systems with the OECD Classification of funded pension plans and funds.
Further reading: OECD (2005), Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary, OECD, Paris.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

Chile, Colombia.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
No major changes.

### Financial Indicators

**Purpose**

To capture in quantitative terms an important but heterogeneous and fast evolving area in globalisation of the financial markets and increased sophistication of the actors and activities in these markets.

**Objectives and outputs**

The Financial Indicators dataset contains financial statistics on six separate subjects: Monetary Aggregates, Interest Rates, Exchange Rates, Reserve Assets, Security Issues, 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.
The Financial Indicators unit is responsible for the NME work in the MEI and achievements in 2008 in this area comprised: substantial expansion in the range of indicator series (and their associated metadata) in MEI including several series in Part 1 country comparison tables for BRIICS; creation of a specific OECD.Stat dataset bringing together all QNA data for BRIICS NMEs together with associated metadata.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

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

**Databases**

MEI_FIN

**Main Developments for 2010**

**General aspects:**
No major changes.

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### *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 is creating and publishing a comprehensive database of national Financial Sector Development Indicators which includes key data on banking, equity markets, and bond markets.

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### *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 2010-2011 (quarterly and yearly).
• Preparation of analytical reports on financial situation in the Commonwealth countries.
• Assistance to the Commonwealth countries in improving financial statistics, including the formulation of proposals to improve statistical reporting and adapt international standards (especially in government finance statistics) to national circumstances in the organisation of statistics in these countries.

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

• Continue improving the quality of quarterly figures of 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 the government interventions to support financial markets and institutions and their impact on the government deficit and debt figures.
• Support Eurostat in the update of the Manual on Government Deficit and debt.
• Compilation of euro area government employment schemes.

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

**Theme 2.04 Government finance statistics**

**1. Description**

Government finance statistics cover financial and non-financial data relating to the expenditure, revenue and financing of government. These data are reported on a quarterly and annual frequency to Eurostat, are validated and published, and are usually the subject of Statistics in Focus and other publications. Eurostat has the central role in the assessment of debt and deficit data in the context of the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP), and to this end works closely with Member States to ensure the quality and methodological soundness of these data.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Carry out six-monthly assessment of debt and deficit data of Member States, and provision of these data.
- Update the ESA95 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt.
- Discuss selected methodological issues with Member States and provide bilateral advice.
- Carry out statistical assessment of candidate countries.
- Develop inventories of sources and methods for deficit and debt statistics.
- Carry out regular EDP dialogue missions to Member States.
- Receive, process, validate and publish annual and quarterly government finance statistics (Tables 2, 9, 11, 25, 27, 28 of the ESA95 transmission programme).
- Publish Statistics in Focus on all relevant annual and quarterly government finance statistics (see above).
- Collaborate with DG TAXUD to produce an annual publication on tax structures.
- Complete the production and publication of detailed (COFOG level II) data for government expenditure by function.

***2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION***

- Development of tools to aid Member States' validation before data transmission.

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

**Social protection expenditure and revenues**

**Ongoing activities:**
• The ILO Social Security Inquiry collects 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).

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

**Government Finance Statistics (GFS)**

• Work on preparing companion materials for Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001 (GFSM 2001) is continuing. Given the need to provide guidance to compilers and analysts on specific conceptual issues, staff are developing generic methodological guidance notes in the form of a "Frequently Asked Questions" facility, which will be accessible from an electronic database.
• A Fact Sheet explaining how GFS are compiled from administrative and accounting records, that highlights basic features of internationally comparable GFS and lists associated services provided by the IMF to its member countries, was developed in 2009. A paper was prepared for an in-depth review of GFS conducted by the 2009-2010 Bureau of the CES, discussed at their October 2009 meeting in Washington, D.C. Staff commenced work during the last quarter of 2009 on the preparation of a revised GFSM 2001, that incorporates the changes introduced in the 2008 SNA.
• The IMF provides technical assistance in GFS to member countries through a variety of channels, including staff or expert missions to individual countries. Each year, the IMF organizes GFS courses at headquarters and at regional centers. In recent years, hands-on short workshops are also being undertaken.
• Implementation of the GFSM 2001 is progressing steadily. The IMF collects fiscal data on member countries and disseminates these in its GFS Yearbook, quarterly CD-ROMs that cover data for 145 countries from 1990 onward, and other publications. For the 2009 GFS Yearbook, which contains annual data, about 90% of the countries reported data in the GFSM 2001 framework. For all countries, the data reported before 2003 were converted by the IMF from the GFSM 1986 to the GFSM 2001 framework.
• The GFSY database will soon be available on the IMF's website and will continue to be available in two CD-ROM products: (1) the Government Finance Statistics Database and Browser on CD-ROM (1990-present in GFSM 2001 format), released on a quarterly basis and providing various analytical presentations of the annual time series for all reported subsectors of general government; and (2) A Manual on Government Finance Statistics, 1986 (GFSM 1986) Historical Database and Browser on CD-ROM (1972 89), containing time series of annual GFS data compiled prior to 1990, using the analytical framework of the GFSM 1986. The print publication of the GFSY was discontinued effective in 2009, as summary monthly, quarterly, and annual statistics in GFSM 2001 format are now published in the IFS.
• A project was initiated in late 2005 to start collecting monthly and quarterly data according to the GFSM 2001 framework as well. High-frequency data according to the GFSM 2001 were published in the IFS starting in August 2007 (replacing the monthly and/or quarterly fiscal data that

followed the 1986 guidelines). By January 2010, the IFS included subannual fiscal data for 88 countries, of which 71 countries are using the GFSM 2001 framework to report their data. Particular attention is being given to the availability and timeliness of fiscal data for G-20 countries.
• Under the aegis of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS)1 that is chaired by the IMF is drafting a guide for compiling public sector debt statistics. The completed draft will be presented at the next meeting in March 2010.
• Close cooperation with IPSASB continues, and has led to a better understanding of the relation between GFS and international public accounting standards. An IPSASB meeting in May 2009 was hosted by the IMF.

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

#### Consumption Tax Trends

**Purpose**

To compile data from OECD member countries on their consumption tax rates, scopes and thresholds and provide comparative tables and analysis of trends. This includes data on VAT/GST, selected excise duties and car taxation. To compile statistics on VAT/GST revenues from internal OECD sources in order to provide an analysis of trends and calculate the VAT Revenue Ratio. To provide information about a number of consumption tax topics.

**Objectives and outputs**

Objectives: obtain consensus from CFA/WP9 delegates on the table of contents (approved in March 2009); Obtain data from member countries (January 2010); Analyse data (February-March 2010); Drafting & special features (April-May 2010); Edition process (June-September 2010); Publication: September 2010.

**Databases**

Consumption Tax Trends.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Compared to 2008 Edition, Chapter on Special Features will change (2010 topic: Application of Value Added Taxes in federal countries). Methodological amendments will be brought to the calculation of the VAT Revenue Ratio.

#### Central Government Debt Statistics

**Purpose**

To provide an analytical tool primarily to government debt managers as well as to financial analysts including policy analysts, security analysts, commercial financial institutions, research analysts, etc. This work is carried out under the auspices of the Working Party on Government Debt Management.
The publication "Central Government Debt - Statistical Yearbook" provides annual statistics on central government debt instruments in the 30 OECD countries. The coverage of the data is limited to central government debt issuance; it excludes state and local government debt and social security funds. The main focus of the statistics is marketable debt instruments as well as duration and average term to maturity of domestic, foreign and total debt.
In addition, the publication provides individual country notes including methodological information such as a description of debt instruments and selling techniques in each country.

**Objectives and outputs**

In the 2009 edition of the statistical yearbook, more series on ultra long-term bonds and on index-linked bonds have been added in all tables by country.
In the OECD data warehouse "OECD.Stat", the hierarchy of the dimension "Variables" was modified to facilitate users' understanding; the import parameter file used to import data from the Excel questionnaire to StatWorks was transformed from an Excel file to an XML file and the dimension "Frequency" that contains only one element was removed.
Accession countries' data were checked and stored in the database.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

Chile, Estonia, Israel, Slovenia.

**Databases**

Central Government Debt Statistics.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Collection and publication of 2009 data.
The implementation of Statlinks.

***Data collection:***
Data of accessing countries and 2009 data.

***Data management:***
All coordinates in MetaStore were modified as the dimension "Frequency" of the dataset was removed.

### 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 fiscal equalisation, on indicators of decentralisation, and on macroeconomic management of sub-central finance.

**Objectives and outputs**

Collection of two datasets:

- indicators of tax autonomy of sub-central governments
- indicators of the composition of intergovernmental grants

**Databases**
Fiscal decentralisation.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Data will be available on OECD.Stat.

### Monitoring of Private Pension Systems: Global Pension Statistics

**Purpose**

Launched in 2002 this exercise provides a unique source of comparable statistics and indicators of funded pension plan systems from an international perspective and also facilitates cross-country comparisons of the most up-to-date statistics and indicators on key aspects of funded retirement systems across OECD and non-OECD countries. It aims to provide information about the main trends and features of funded pension plan systems in a clear and concise format.

**Objectives and outputs**

It aims to provide in a compact manner a comparative overview of the importance and structure of private and funded pension systems across OECD and non-OECD countries using a selected set of statistics and indicators, compiled on an on-going basis together with its companion product dedicated to the description and assessment of countries' statistical methodology following the OECD Classification on pension plans and pension funds.
Access to OECD private pension statistics has been enhanced through the dissemination of additional data and selected indicators through the OECD Web statistical portal (OECD.Stat). This should be further enriched with the inclusion of country profiles providing key indicators on a country per country basis. As far as paper publications are concerned, the "Private Pensions Outlook 2008" and the newsletter "Pension Markets in Focus" were released in February 2009 and October 2009 respectively. Contributions to other OECD publications (e.g. 'OECD in figures', 'OECD Factbook') will continue in 2010 as well as approximately sixty country profiles generated for the IOPS Web site on a yearly basis.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Croatia, Estonia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Peru, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine.

**Databases**

OECD Global Pension Statistics.
Pension indicators.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
With respect to quality improvements, the work in 2010 will focus on further improving data completeness for certain financing vehicles (e.g. pension insurance contracts, book reserves), by pension plan and fund types (e.g. data pertaining to personal plans, DB vs. DC) and also across selected variables (e.g. foreign investments, operating costs). Special attention will be dedicated to come up with a thorough understanding of the exact coverage of certain investment classes.
Selected methodological issues will also be addressed. One area of focus will be valuation methods for assets and liabilities, investment performance and funding ratios, comparing national experiences with international standards. Specific issues, such as the valuation of hard-to-value assets and derivatives may also be examined.

## Revenue Statistics

**Purpose**
To provide data on tax revenues in OECD countries. These data are widely used within and outside the OECD to analyse tax policy developments in OECD countries.

**Objectives and outputs**

The annual "Revenue Statistics" publication provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. It presents a set of detailed, internationally comparable tax data in a common format for all OECD countries from 1965 onwards.
Special features dealing with 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 2010**

***General aspects:***
The addition of figures for countries joining the OECD.
Re-drafting the commentary on the latest figures.

**Data collection**

Addition of accession countries joining OECD before the start of the data collection round.

## Tax Rates

**Purpose**

To provide information on tax rates in OECD countries. The taxes covered are personal and corporate income taxes, social security contributions and value added tax. The data are used to analyse tax rate trends and their policy implications.

**Objectives and outputs**

Data tables showing, for each of the main taxes, the rate and its method of application in each country are disseminated on the OECD website.

**Databases**

OECD Tax Database.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Inclusion of graphs showing average tax wedges across the income distribution for a set of hypothetical families. Also inclusion of data on new member countries.

## Taxing Wages

**Purpose**

To provide annual data for OECD countries on the personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by employees and their employers.

**Objectives and outputs**

The annual "Taxing Wages" publication details the tax/benefit position of employees, covering personal income tax and social security contributions paid by employees and their employers, and universal cash benefits received by family units. Taxes and benefits are detailed for eight family-types, which differ by income level and household composition. The report also presents the resulting average and marginal tax rates.

**Databases**

Taxing Wages.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Inclusion of data for new member countries.

### Comparison of Employment and Costs in the Public Domain

**Purpose**

In collaboration with ILO, to assemble statistical data regarding employment in the public sector and in the "public domain", by taking into account different kinds of organisations (also public enterprises or private organisations financed by public funds), comparing them with the costs of production of the General Government Sector, in order to elaborate the main indicators and to gain a comprehensive overview of the evolution of the public sector.

**Objectives and outputs**

To update the 2008 publications on "The State of the Public Service" and "Employment in the public domain in the perspective of the production costs of goods and services in the public domain".

**Databases**

Public Sector Employment, Pay and Salaries.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
More detailed metadata.

### Management in Government

**Purpose**

To collect comparable data and indicators of good government and efficient public services, and to provide robust empirics with which to assess the impact of public management reforms and progress made in their implementation.

**Objectives and outputs**

The second edition of "Government at a Glance" will be released in 2011. It will include measures of both the market and non-market activities of government and government-owned enterprises. In addition it will also measure other activities which are undertaken outside of general government but which are wholly or partly funded by government. Data are based on general government labour statistics and on detailed information from general government national accounts (investments, public corporations, supply and use tables) and information collected by GOV surveys on governance and public output processes and their results. The second publication will include six categories of variables: revenues; inputs; public sector processes; and antecedents or constraints that contextualize government performance and will also add output and outcome measures for the "whole of government", for selected policy sectors and for the machinery of government.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
In 2010 the main priorities are developing new indicators for the second edition of Government at a Glance and the development of a strategy in the long run for new data collection, including more measures about the quality of public sector processes and selected output and outcome measures.

### 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, an online "tax-benefit calculator" has now been made available on the web-page www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives and will be maintained and updated in the future.

**Objectives and outputs**

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 extensions include calculation of incomes and work incentives net of childcare costs. Country coverage were recently extended to include Turkey and, as part of a grant agreement with the European Commission, six of the new EU Members States who are not currently members of the OECD. Preliminary models have been developed for Candidate Countries and new members will be fully integrated into the database. Finally, ad-hoc models were developed jointly with the World Bank for a number of south-eastern European countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Serbia.
An interface for interactive web access to tax-benefit models has been developed ("tax-benefit calculator") and is available on the web-page www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives. It will be maintained and updated in the future.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Estonia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia.

**Databases**

Benefits and Wages.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Improved modelling of child-related policies, including transfers available to parents of very young children (e.g. maternity benefits). Improved modelling of the gender dimension of social policies (e.g. by collecting better earnings data for men and women).

***Data collection:***
include Bulgaria, Romania, Chile, Israel, Russia

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

### ***Foreign Trade Statistics***

**Ongoing work:**

In foreign trade in goods over the period 2010-2011:

- Monthly collection, processing, analysis and dissemination 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 exports and imports of most important commodities in quantity as a whole with a breakdown by CIS countries and rest of the world countries.

- Quarterly and yearly data:

- 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;
- exports and imports transactions of the Eurasian Economic Community;
- exports of selected commodities of the Commonwealth countries;
- imports of selected commodities of the Commonwealth countries;
- average export prices for main commodities in the Commonwealth countries;

- average import prices for main commodities in the Commonwealth countries.
- geographic structure of exports (imports) of commodities.
- commodity structure of exports (imports):
    - total;
- 
    - in trade with CIS countries;
    - 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 characterizing 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 (Russian-English) characterizing foreign trade of the Commonwealth countries with singling out interregional amalgamations.
- 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. Over the period 2010-2011, the nomenclature of products covered in the forecasts will be broadened in comparison with the previous years.
- Provision of advisory and methodological assistance in statistics of foreign trade to national statistical services.

**New activities:**

• Updating of the classification of currencies on the basis of the currency codes of the Technical Committee of the International Organization on Standardization.
• Recommendations on calculation of average prices and price indices of foreign trade with the account of international practice.

### ***Trade in Services***

**Ongoing work:**

On international trade in services over the period 2010-2011:
• 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 methodological assistance in the statistical study of international trade in services;
• preparation of analytical reports on exports (imports) of services in selected Commonwealth countries.

**New activities:**

• In 2010 preparation of explanations to the classification of services in external economic activities concerning services of production character.

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

• Continue compiling euro area b.o.p. and i.i.p. statistics, including breakdowns and back data for analytical purposes. Provide contribution to the compilation of the rest-of-the-world sector in the quarterly euro area sector accounts.
• Contribute substantially to the implementation of international standards in the field of external statistics (namely the updates of the Balance of Payments Manual and the OECD Benchmark definition of Foreign Direct Investment) by participating in the various technical experts groups.
• Continue monitoring the quality of the output in balance of payments (b.o.p.) and international investment position (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. Publish data according to new methodology enhancing the internal consistency of the euro area b.o.p.
• Continue compiling data on the international role of the euro as an investment, invoicing and reserve currency.
• 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 production network).
• Update of the document "B.o.p. and i.i.p. statistical methods for the European Union".

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## *2.6 International trade and balance of payments (Eurostat)*

### Theme 2.07 Trade in goods

**1. Description**

Statistics on international trade in goods comprise data on trade between the Member States (Intrastat) and data on trade with non-member countries (Extrastat). The statistical information is of essential importance for European economic and trade policies as well as for the analysis of market developments of individual commodities. The statistics contain detailed data broken down by reporting Member States and partner countries, by commodities according to the Combined Nomenclature and SITC, by mode of transport and by type of preference in the case of imports. The development work concentrates on making available to users harmonised statistics which meet the requirements in terms of quality and timeliness and which are relevant and matched to users' needs, including new needs arising in the framework of EMU and the changing international environment. The concepts and methods are adapted so as to integrate statistics on international trade in goods into the general statistical system at Community and international level and to respond to changes in the administrative environment. At the same time methodological principles and tools based on the latest technological advances are developed with the objective of minimising the reporting burden on businesses and enhancing data quality. The data are collected, processed and disseminated in accordance with the provisions laid down in Community legislation (Extrastat and Intrastat Regulations). The Modernised Customs Code, which shall apply at the latest on 24 June 2013, will allow lodging customs declarations (and then providing statistical data) through centralised clearance or self-assessment by authorised traders. The implementation of the new Extrastat Regulation will therefore imply appropriate mechanisms for the exchange of information between economic operators, customs and statistical authorities in such cases.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Publish each month the main intra- and extra-EU and euro-area aggregates via Releases (on average 48 days after the reference month) and more detailed intra and extra trade statistics via Bulletins. Publish the Annual Yearbook, the Pocketbook and at least four Statistics in Focus during the year.
- Make available in the Comext database monthly detailed data and metadata (raw data, seasonally adjusted data, unit value indices, qualitative information, classifications and relationships among them, methodological comments) from the 27 Member States, EFTA, cooperation programmes and data from third countries and international organisations. Recent evolution of nomenclatures (CPA2008, NSTR) and new related data derivation will be taken into account. An expanded range of services to data users (simplified/advanced and on-line/web interfaces; new functionalities and improved support for users) will be provided in Comext.
- Implementation of new Extrastat and amended Intrastat Regulations adopted in 2009.
- Update the methodological documentation on statistics relating to the trading of goods. Further develop the implementation guidelines for the Intrastat legislation
  Participate in the revision of the concepts and definitions of international merchandise trade statistics of the United Nations.
- Develop proposals for the upcoming new cooperation programmes. Renew the compliance database for the candidate countries. Ensure corrective maintenance and user training for Eurotrace.
  Follow the implementation of cooperation programmes in the field of external trade statistics for the candidate countries and third countries, such as: MEDCOMEXT III and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Activities 2008-2009.
- Implementation of XT-NET EDIT with standard validation rules, corrections and estimations at Eurostat and Member States level.
- Annual data collection on trade by enterprise characteristics, for example by activity sector or by size class, will continue. Data will be published through the Eurostat website and SiFs. Methodological guidelines will be prepared.
- New legal provisions on quality reporting and assessment will be implemented. Individual assessment reports on each Member State and an annual summary quality report will be prepared. Guidelines for methods and practices affecting quality will be prepared. Intra-EU asymmetries will be monitored and analysed at detailed level. A new reconciliation round to solve the most important asymmetries will be launched. The quality of detailed data will be analysed and reported through the mirror outlier detection system.
- Ensure the maintenance of the Eurotrace package.

***2.2 NEW WORK***

- In the framework of the MEETS programme, which will run for 5 years, and in line with the new strategy contained in the Communication on re-engineering the production systems of European statistics, continue financing studies on analysis and implementation of the modernisation of Intrastat, on linking trade and other business statistics and on the implementation of new Extrastat legislation in the Member States.
- Develop implementation guidelines for the Extrastat legislation.
- Implementation of XT-NET ASSIST for the communication and follow-up of quality problems between Eurostat and Member States and among Member States.
  2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION_*
- Although in the preparatory and implementation phases of objectives 201 and 202 the actions might increase the burden on Member States, the aim is a significant reduction of burden on both Member States and reporting enterprises

**Theme 2.08 Trade in services and balance of payments**

**1. Description**

An information service of high quality is required to implement EU policies on competitiveness and growth, solidarity, economic and social cohesion, external projection and sustainable development. Other relevant policies are enlargement, the Commission's bilateral relations, the management of regional agreements and the completion of the internal market. The following statistics are of crucial importance here: international trade in services; (ii) foreign direct investment; (iii) foreign affiliates (FATS); (iv) balance of payments (BoP) of the EU; (v) BoP of candidate countries; (vi) BoP of the European institutions; and (vii) remittances. Key customers are the ECB and Commission departments dealing with trade policy, economic monitoring and external relations. Member States' BoP compilers are also customers for the EU institutions' BoP. Ensuring the consistency of the BoP with national accounts and foreign trade is crucial. Harmonised implementation of new international standards in the EU will be coordinated and monitored. Work will be pursued in the years ahead — through the implementation of the BoP Regulation — to ensure that Member States keep on providing good-quality data to Eurostat and the ECB. It is also strategically important to implement the new Regulation on foreign affiliates statistics. Key methodological activities are carried out in active cooperation and coordination with international organisations such as the ECB, the IMF, the OECD and the WTO.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Ensure maintenance and continue improving the production of statistics on international trade in services, foreign direct investment, workers' remittances and balance of payments, including the development of BoP of the EU institutions (monthly, quarterly and annual) and FATS; metadata in the database and in the publications will continue to be improved and completed.
- Data required under the BoP and FATS Regulations will continue to be monitored through the quality reports approved by the BoP Committee and SPC.
- Guarantee the functioning of the BoP Committee, including all necessary comitology procedures.
- Enhance quarterly and annual balance of payments statistics of the EU institutions and quarterly BoP of the EU, to satisfy the requirements of the Quarterly Sector Accounts Regulation.
- Ensure the implementation of the FATS Regulation and the 'Recommendations Manual' (on outward FATS).
- Participate in Commission and international work on developing the methods and data collection on workers' remittances.
- Enhanced cooperation with National Accounts, Foreign Trade Statistics and the ECB for greater statistical consistency. Steer and follow up the implementation of technical groups' recommendations: rest of the world account; direct reporting; foreign direct investment; reconciliation with external trade; asymmetries monitoring.
- Monitor coordinated and harmonised implementation of the IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual and of the new OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment.
- Contribute to Eurostat's cooperation programme with third countries regarding compilation and dissemination of statistics on trade in services and foreign direct investment.

***2.2 NEW WORK***

- Promote work on increasing consistency between BoP and trade statistics and between BoP/travel and tourism statistics through MEETS projects.
- Organise workshops facilitating exchange of experience and good practices leading towards implementation of new international standards.
- Explore possibilities for compiling trade in services data using VAT-related information (MEETS).
- Investigate BoP-related statistical issues in relation to quantifying the impact of the economic turmoil.
- Guarantee smooth functioning of the FDI Network by facilitating exchange of data on FDI transactions (joint initiative by Eurostat and DG Statistics of the ECB).

***2.3 SIMPLIFICATION AND BURDEN REDUCTION***

- The MEETS projects will analyse synergies between BoP and trade on the one hand and BoP/travel and tourism on the other. Possible use of common surveys, avoidance of duplication, exchange of results will lead to a reduction of burden for national compilers.
- In order to share the burden, Eurostat provides Member States with monthly balance of payments data of the European Union institutions. The Member States use these data in compiling their national balance of payments statistics (and their contributions to the EU and euro-area aggregate).

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## *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 www.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 182 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 158 countries and major regional areas. It is supplemented by a monthly CD-ROM and online database.

### 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 BPM6. The 2010 MSITS is scheduled to be approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its meeting in February 2010. The IMF promotes the development and improvement of data on international trade in services as an integral part of its activities related to the implementation of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual. These efforts also include i) activities undertaken in this area by the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics; and ii) organization of and participation in in-country and regional seminars on statistics of international trade in services, in collaboration with Inter-Agency Task Force partners.

### Remittances

• The IMF has recently improved methodological and compilation guidance for data on remittances, both through improvements in concepts (as shown in the BPM6) and through its work, in collaboration with the World Bank and a select group of compilers from around the world (Luxembourg Group), in preparing a compilation guide for remittances (International Transactions in Remittances: Guide for Compilers and Users). A first draft of the guide was circulated within the group before its meeting in Brasilia in June 2007, a complete draft (considered near-final) was posted on the IMF's website for public comments in September 2008, and the final draft became available in hard copy form in mid-2009. Work is underway in 2009 and 2010 to translate the guide into additional languages.

### Balance of Payments

• The update of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) has been carried out in synchronization with the 2008 SNA under the auspices of the IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (BOPCOM). Work proceeded as scheduled on the preparation of the BPM6, with a draft posted on the IMF website in March 2008. A revised version that takes into account written comments received and input from the seminars was approved at the meeting of the BOPCOM in November 2008. The final version, subject to editing was released at end-2008, and a hard copy edition in English (including all changes and containing an index) became available at end-2009. Work is underway in 2010 to translate BPM6 into additional languages.
• Within the context of the BPM6 preparation, the Committee made decisions on several of the recommendations of four technical expert groups: Direct Investment Technical Expert Group; Balance of Payments Technical Expert Group; Currency Union Technical Expert Group; and Reserve Assets Technical Expert Group.
• The IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics website (see: http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm) provides information on current work on external sector statistical research and development.
• The IMF provides technical assistance in balance of payments to member countries through a variety of venues, including staff missions to individual countries.
• The IMF collects and disseminates balance of payments and international investment position data on member countries through its Balance of Payments Yearbook and IFS publications and the DSBB, as well as providing hyperlinks to selected individual country data systems. BOPSY database contains data on balance of payments statistics for 194 jurisdictions and on International Investment Position (IIP) statistics for 118 jurisdictions, virtually all reported in the format recommended in the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5). Further, these annual and quarterly data are published monthly via CD-ROM and the online database. Databases available to subscribers on CD-ROM relate to the Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook Online versions of the BOPSY were released in January 2007 (available at www.imf.org) and are also available
• The Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) is undertaken on an annual basis since 2001. Results are available on the IMF's website (see: http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pi/cpis.htm) along with the metadata. The results of the 2008 CPIS were posted on the IMF's external website at http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pi/geo.htm in December 2009. Seventy-four economies participated in the 2008 CPIS, one more than in 2007.
• A database on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity is available to the public on the IMF's website at http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/ir/index.htm The total number of reporters redisseminating the data template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity (data template) on the IMF's website has now reached 64. Plans are under way to disseminate on the IMF website the template data of the remaining SDDS subscribers and those of GDDS countries that prepare the data.
• 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. (http://www-stg-ext/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: all countries, industrial countries, and developing countries. The classification of countries and the definition of foreign exchange reserves follow those currently used in the IMF's IFS.
• In consultation with other international organizations, the IMF is working at a Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS) with a reference date of end-2009 among member states. The CDIS will result in the assemblage of a comprehensive database of direct investment positions data (as of the end of 2009), disaggregated by instrument----and by counterpart economy of immediate investor. The survey is being conducted in a

harmonized manner, so that the same principles are applied by participants with respect to valuation. More than 130 economies have expressed interest in participating in the CDIS. Interest in the CDIS is broadly based, with strong representation from developing and emerging economies, and with virtually all advanced economies indicating their interest in participating.
• The IMF published a draft survey guide in early 2008 that sets out the principles under which the CDIS will be conducted, as well as provide practical guidance for those economies that do not have experience in conducting a direct investment survey. The Guide contains model survey forms that countries can modify to meet their own local circumstances. The survey guide is available from the CDIS website (www.imf.org/cdis). It has been translated into Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish. The Statistics Department has also published a short information pamphlet in each of these languages. The IMF, in collaboration with its interagency partners, as relevant, conducted nine seminars in all regions of the world in 2008 These seminars explained the purpose of the survey and clarified the practical dimensions of what the survey seeks to collect. In 2009, a series of workshops were held, focusing on participants' preparations for the survey. In addition, these workshops drew on other participants' experiences in areas of concern in conducting surveys. A further round of workshops is being planned for 2010 or early 2011.

**External Debt Statistics**

• Under the aegis of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS), which is chaired by the IMF, the External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users was published in 2003 to set the standards in this field of statistics.
• 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 (BIS), 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 that now offers access to external debt statistics of 61 countries that disseminate external debt data according to the requirements of the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard, and to gross public external debt statistics of 30 countries that provide their data according to the recommendations of the IMF's General Data Dissemination System. 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 together with debtor sources. This last source is taken from the Quarterly External Database. The JEDH website is found http://www.jedh.org
•http://www/jedh.orgThe IMF collects and disseminates International Investment Position statistics, of which external debt data are an integral.

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

**Trade in Services**

• The Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS), which was published by six agencies in 2002, is currently being updated to take account of revisions to the System of National Accounts, the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, and other statistical frameworks. The update will maintain the relevance of the Manual but will be limited in scope. This work is the first priority of the TF in 2009. It is planned to publish the updated Manual in 2010.
• The Task Force (TFSITS) 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.
• Data collection is coordinated by the 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.
• A number of cross-cutting issues with merchandise trade statistics such as the measurement of trade in manufacturing services, merchanting and trade in digital products have led to agreement to hold one-day joint meetings with TFIMTS in March 2008 and March 2009.

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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. Test and implement the new typology of aid.
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 2010**

***General aspects:***
Continue work started in 2005 to review reporting requirements to converge the CRS and the DAC aggregate data collection.
Test and implement new typology of aid agreed by the Working Party on Statistics in June 2008.

***Data collection:***
Test data collection in new format, merging CRS and DAC systems.

***Data management:***
Implementation of the new typology of aid.

### Database on Country Programmable Aid (CPA database)

**Purpose**

Provide members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily of 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.

**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 of Indicative Forward Spending Plans and for the annual Report on Division of Labour and global fragmentation.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Further strengthening the methodology to derive CPA and make sectoral CPA data available online via OECD.STAT and QWIDS.

### 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 2010**

***General aspects:***
Continued reform of DAC statistics, through implementation of new classification of aid, further work on improving access to data, possible

sharing of data with developing countries, and continuing help from Secretariat to members in improving statistical quality and timeliness.

***Data collection:***
Test and implement new typology.

### Balance of Payments

**Purpose**

To collect and publish timely, accurate and internationally comparable Balance of Payments statistics to meet OECD user needs.

**Objectives and outputs**

To provide timely summary quarterly statistics on Balance of Payments and OECD international trade in goods and services and Foreign Direct Investment. 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 flows to meet user needs.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity**

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Balance of Payments

MEI_BOP

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Continued improvement in quality checking, coherence and timeliness of BOP dataset and metadata. Completion of core set of variables for all countries covered.
Promote visibility of the data on OECD.Stat and in MEI publication. Production of quarterly tables for OECD international trade in services trade and foreign direct investment.
Contribute as appropriate to work of technical groups working on Balance of Payments and associated subjects, such as the Luxembourg Group work on a compilers manual on remittances.
Review and update OECD estimates of the pattern of world flows of remittances. Collect and publish data on remittance flows and as far as possible on the main corridors of these flows, in coordination with Eurostat.
Contribute as required to the work of the WP on trade in goods and trade in services statistics.

***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:
(i ) to continue work on Research Agenda;
(ii) To promote exchange of best practices and information between countries to facilitate implementation of BMD4 standards to improve FDI statistics;

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Europe, European Commission, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, International organisation, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Other, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
- Establishing a clear communications policy 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.

### FDI statistics -Review of OECD accession candidate countries

**Purpose**

To review the position of the OECD accession candidate country vis-a-vis the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition and related reporting requirements as set out in the Accession Roadmap.

**Objectives and outputs**

Contribution to Investment Committee's examination of the willingness and the ability of the accession candidate country to assume the obligations of OECD membership in its field of competence.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**
Russian Federation.

### Foreign Direct Investment

**Purpose**

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 member countries.

**Objectives and outputs**

FDI statistical series provide detailed information on inward and outward FDI flows and positions to and from OECD countries. The information is based on a standard presentation designed according to internationally agreed standards (joint OECD-EUROSTAT questionnaire based on the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment and the IMF Balance of Payments Manual). Comparative tables and charts by geographical and sectoral breakdowns for direct investment flows and stocks complement the information included for individual countries. Statistics are also included regularly or as required for trends analysis, to monitor foreign investment activities, country reviews, etc. Data and analysis are mainly published annually in two distinct publications: OECD International Direct Investment Yearbook and International Investment Perspectives. Data are also provided on OECD.Stat for wider usage by OECD analysts.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Foreign Direct Investment.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
The database will be upgraded to include the revised methodological recommendations included in the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment. This upgrading will allow including data according to BMD4 which countries may report in 2010 for the reference year 2009.

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

### International Trade Indicators

**Purpose**

To measure globalisation in the context of international trade, for the levels of total trade (goods and services), trade of goods and trade of services. Some of the indicators refer to aggregated levels while other ones differentiate according to types of commodities traded, to types of services delivered or to types of economic activities involved.

**Objectives and outputs**

Extension of the indicators present in the database.

Update of existing indicators.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Extension of a number of indicators in response to identified, globalisation-related statistical needs.
Improvement of timeliness of data updates, extension of FAME-based calculation and updating procedures to more indicators.

### 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:**

Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***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.

### Trade by enterprise characteristics

**Purpose**

To measure, on the one hand, the contribution of real economic sectors to trading, and on the other hand, to complement business data with detailed information on trade, which is traditionally not part of business statistics.

**Objectives and outputs**

Under guidance of the Business Economic Statistics and Trade (BEST) Steering Group, a first OECD Linkage Table, which is based on Eurostat's Standardisation Document Rev. 2, was sent out to participating Non-EU-OECD member countries. Up to now, OECD has received data collection tables from Canada, the United States and Norway. In addition, Eurostat provided OECD with the respective (published) data tables of several EU member states for reference year 2003. After reclassification of the Eurostat data to OECD standards (ISIC and CPC classifications, USD currency and OECD geo-nomenclature), these were integrated to the Trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC) database of the OECD, available in the globalisation cube of OECD.Stat.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects***:
In 2010, the data collection will include more recent reference years, in co-operation with Eurostat. The next BEST Steering Group meeting (to be hosted by the OECD in April 2010) will be the crucial point to fix the next steps for the continuation and expansion of this database. It is envisaged to include more non-EU OECD member countries as reporters to the dataset (this depends, of course, on the capability and the willingness of the countries to perform this linkage exercise and, thus, to provide the respective data). An extension to services is envisaged, based upon new

developments in selected 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. A successful completion of the first phase (data collection and transmission to UNSD) of this initiative has already resulted in a reduction of the response burden for member countries and has led in 2006 to identical trade figures published by both the UN and the OECD (processed data). The OECD meeting of experts in international trade will continue to stimulate the exchange of views and research on methodological issues. The 2009 ITS expert meeting attracted 130 participants.
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, Estonia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia.

**Databases**

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

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
In 2010, data quality and timeliness of processed data should be further improved as it is planned to implement "data capture" checks in order to facilitate the upload of data into ITCS.
ITCS in OECD.Stat has continued stabilizing in 2009 and efficiency results have been gained thanks to the new server and new architecture of ITCS on OECD.Stat which resulted in better performances and better timeliness (through the implementation of a direct link between ITCS and OECD.Stat).
The team will continue working on files data and metadata files received in the context of the accession of the new members to the OECD.
Upload of data files into the database will be dealt with in the context of all the other priorities.
It is planned to introduce the new ICT grouping into the database when the content of it agreed upon at the STI spring WP.

***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 30 member countries. Data are based on the concepts of the IMF's 5th Balance of Payments Manual and are broken down according to the detailed EBOPS Classification of Trade in Services. The publication "OECD Statistics on International Trade in Services - Detailed Tables by Partner Country" provides bilateral service trade flows for 28 member countries, Hong Kong SAR and Russian Federation.
Coordinate the work of the Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services including the submission of the "The Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services" (MSITS 2010) to the UNCS in 2010. Produce report to the UNSC. Start work on compilation

guidance.
Contribute to organisation of the WP on trade in goods and trade in services statistics.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, 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 2010**

***General aspects:***
Promote SDMX for exchanging trade in services data.
Facilitate to the extent possible links between the classifications EBOPS and ISIC.
Coordinate with other agencies and agree final proposals for the revised Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services - after full consultation with OECD members.
Expand published trade in services data by partner country using new facilities in StatWorks and OECD.Stat. Improve the timeliness, with rolling updates, and detail of published data. Monitor progress in the implementation of MSITS recommendations. Contribute to revision work of BPM6, where it is related to trade in services.
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.

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

### Intra-firm trade

**Purpose**

To create a dataset of intra-firm trade among OECD countries for TAD report on "Intra-firm trade and investment".

**Objectives and outputs**

The project will start in 2010.

### 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 Economic Outlook. 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:**

Russian Federation, Slovenia.

**Databases**

Monthly Statistics of International Trade (MSIT).

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Following the recommendations of the WPTGS and the work carried out by the Secretariat, it is planned for 2010 to continue work on

implementation of the methodological questionnaire results; advance total trade data submission to MSIT to feed into MEI in a timely manner (after aligning methodologies between MSIT and MEI) and to produce identical, consistent monthly trade aggregate figures in the two publications; expand scope of countries to include the 5 Accession countries with help from additional resources marked to that effect.

**Services Trade Restrictiveness Index**

**Purpose**

To update the database created for the Services Trade Restrictiveness Index project of the Trade Committee.

**Objectives and outputs**

Three datasets have been created at the bilateral by sector level:

- Cross-border trade in services
- FDI stocks
- FATS statistics

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**
Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Data will be updated and completed.

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

#### ***International Merchandise Trade***

**Priority objectives:**

• Organisation of the revision of International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions including a worldwide consultation on key issues;
• Further enhancements of the UN Comtrade database;
• Implementation of the 2007 edition of the Harmonized System and SITC, Rev.4.

**Ongoing work:**

• Organisation of a worldwide consultation on the key issues relevant to IMTS, Rev.2 revision process; done in cooperation with the UN Expert Group on IMTS and the Interagency Task Force on IMTS;
• Continuation of work on UN COMTRADE to provide more efficient public, governmental and international agency access;
• Coordination of international statistical work in the field of trade statistics (in co-operation with ECE, EUROSTAT, OECD, UNCTAD, FAO and other international organizations);
• UNSD and OECD will continue their cooperative efforts to further improve their data collection and data processing procedures based on the previously adopted common standards;
• Assisting developing countries in the identification of good data compilation practices.

#### ***International Trade in Services***

**Priority objectives:**

• Revision of the Manual on Statistic of International Trade in Services (as part of TFSITS);
• Enhancement of the UN database on international trade in services (UN Service Trade);
• Organization of a workshop on statistics of international trade in services for developing and transitional countries.
Ongoing and new activities:
• UNSD will continue to be a member of the Interagency Task-Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services and will contribute to the revision of the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services;
• UNSD will continue to publish the Newsletter of the Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services and maintain its website;
• Continuation of data collection activities on a worldwide basis in cooperation with other involved international organizations.

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### *2.6 International trade and balance of payments (UNCTAD)*

**Foreign Direct Investment**

**Methodological work:** participation in the joint working group "FATS" (Eurostat), OECD's Working group on International Investment Statistics, Inter-agency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services and IMF's Balance of Payments Committee. The UNCTAD Manual on Statistics of FDI and the operations of TNCs published in 2009.

**Data collection and processing:** continuous update of the database on FDI (both flows and stocks) and operations of TNCs that was used for the 2008 World Investment Report 2009. In addition, UNCTAD maintains and regularly updates databases on cross-border M&As and largest TNCs. UNCTAD disseminates the data through its dedicated website (www.unctad.org/fdistatistics).

### Foreign Trade Statistics

**Ongoing work:**

***Methodological work:***
• To participate in the work of the Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics.
• To contribute in the preparation and dissemination of a consistent set of aggregated merchandise trade data (Common Data Set) by international organizations.
• To calculate volume, price and term of trade indices and trade analytical indicators published in the UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics.
• To develop the South-South Trade Information System providing comprehensive information on bilateral trade flows at the product level between developing countries and including own estimates for country-periods missing in COMTRADE database.

### Market Access Information

**Ongoing work:**

***Methodological work:***

• To contribute in the maintenance and updating of the Common Analytical Market Access Database (CAMAD) among UNCTAD, ITC and WTO.
• To upgrade WITS software in collaboration with the World Bank and ITC.
Data collection and processing:
• Update of the Database on Trade Control Measures covering tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff measures disseminated in TRAINS (Trade Analysis and Information System).
New activities:
• Preparation of data for the third publication of the World Tariff Profile (joint publication with WTO and ITC).

### Trade in Services

Ongoing work:

Methodological work: participation in the work of the Inter-agency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services (TFSITS) and contribution to the preparation of the revised Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services.
Data collection and processing: In light of the recommendation, by UNSC, compilation of foreign affiliate trade in services statistics (FATS). Dissemination of Trade in Services statistics, including metadata, through the UNCTAD website.
New activities:
• Implementation of the recommendations of the manual on trade in services.
• Technical cooperation: In the framework of a MOU signed between UNCTAD and UEMOA, preparation of the regulation and statistical infrastructure needed for the collection and analysis of statistics on exports and imports of services in order that member states can define policy consistent with their development objectives.

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## *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:
(i ) 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;
(ii) 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;
(iii) 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;

(iv) Form 3 - To contain specific amendments to Forms 1 and 2;
(v) 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. In addition, new tools are being built and made available to reporting countries through the external data collection site (Web-DRS), to speed up the process.

• The Joint External Debt Hub (JEDH) brings together external debt data and selected foreign assets from international creditor/market and national debtor sources and was recently expanded to include data from Berne Union Data will be expanded to include additional indicators from Paris Club and IMF's SDR allocations. The creditor/market data are complemented in the JEDH by series from the World Bank's Quarterly External Debt Database from national sources. National data has been extended to not only SDDS/QEDS countries but also GSSD/QEDS countries. Data are updated on a quarterly basis. As a pilot project of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX), JEDH 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.

• In collaboration with the IMF, the World Bank launched a web based, centralized quarterly external debt debtor database located in the World Bank. Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS) database brings together detailed external debt data that are published separately by countries that subscribe to the IMF' Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). 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 one SDDS countries (61) are currently participating in this initiative. QEDS database has been extended to a selected number of countries that participate in the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) in February 2008. As of December 2009, forty-six GDDS countries have agreed to participate in this database. The system is accessible from: http://www.worldbank.org/qeds.

• DECDG is also publishing The Little Book on External Debt which provides a quick reference for users interested in external debt stocks and flows, major economic aggregates, key debt ratios, and the currency composition of long-term debt for all countries reporting through the Debtor Reporting system. A pocket edition of the Global Development Finance 2009, Volume II: Summary and Country Tables, it contains statistical tables for 128 countries as well as summary tables for regional and income groups.

**Foreign Trade Statistics**

***Ongoing work:***

The World Bank, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), has developed a web-based trade system called World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS). This system allows access to information on trade and tariffs compiled by various international organizations. 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. WITS automatically converts data between various trade classifications also known as nomenclatures and produces product and country aggregated results which can be saved or exported to other applications for further analysis. In addition, WITS contains simulation tools that are extremely useful for trade negotiations. WITS allows users to produce new tariff structures using pre-defined or user-defined tariff change scenarios (Doha negotiations, Unilateral MFN applied, preferential agreements). Users can simulate the impact of tariff changes on trade flows (trade creation and diversion), tariff revenues, and consumer welfare using partial equilibrium modeling tools. At present, WITS is going through a system renewal to have a fully web-based system without any installations required. This work is being done with International Trade Center (ITC) in Geneva and UNCTAD. It follows a model of ITC MACMAP for data extraction.The new WITS is going to have charting and other capabilities and is scheduled to be fully functional by July 2010.

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

### International Merchandise Trade Statistics and Tariff and Trade Databases

**Ongoing work:**
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 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 of tariff information through a Common Analytical Market Access database (CAMAD) combining information on tariffs and imports at the tariff line level. The WTO 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
).

**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 in order to fill in the gaps of missing data.

**New activities:**

In 2010, for measuring trade by value-added, an atlas-type publication of the Asian region will be produced in co-operation with IDE-JETRO to analyse the impact of global value chains on trade flows and regional integration.

The WTO will follow up with FAO/UNIDO on individual product value chains in the agribusiness sector to complement the analysis of global value chains.

The WTO will make available to the public its tariff databases at tariff line level in January 2010 via the Tariff Analysis Facility. The public already has access to tariff and trade information at the Harmonized System six-digit level via the Tariff Download Facility.

A study on historical developments of tariffs is also under way.

### 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 finalizing the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services; developing compilation guidance in co-operation with other agencies; and assisting in statistical capacity building (development of e-training modules).

**Priority objectives:**
• carry out statistical capacity building seminars and developing e-training modules (national and regional seminars).

### 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/
).
**Ongoing work:**
• Methodological work: Implementation of IMTS 2010 and assisting in developing respective Compilation Guidance.
• Data collection and processing: Maintain the inter-agency Common Dataset (CDS) of aggregate merchandise trade values that includes officially reported data and reconciled data (UNSD, IMF, UNCTAD, OECD, Eurostat, WTO).

**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
);
**New activities:**
• Joint Session with the inter-agency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services, aiming at identifying and discussing cross-cutting issues to help assisting implementation and preparation of Compilation Guidance for IMTS and MSITS 2010. Co-operation with the Working Group on the Impact of Globalization on National Accounts.
• Analysis of the impact of global value chains on trade statistics.

## 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 branches of industry and consumer price indices.
- yearly: indices of prices for agricultural products sold by farms of all categories, 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).
- Preparation of recommendations on the calculation of producer price indices (in accordance with international standards);

On 23 November 2009, in Moscow, at the Meeting of The Council of Heads of Statistical Services of CIS it was recommended to the national statistical services to participate in the new Global round of international comparisons of Gross Domestic Product (ICP) for the data of 2011. CIS-STAT was entrusted with the execution of the functions of regional coordinator for the conduct of ICP in the CIS region. It is envisaged to send to the Global Office of ICP by the end of 2009 the schedule of works on ICP conduct in the CIS region, the draft Memorandum of Understanding between CIS-STAT and the World Bank, as well as proposals on the list of main commodities-representatives for the formation of the global single list.

## New activities:

Envisaged for 2010 are:
• Coordination of the schedule of the work on the conduct of ICP in the CIS region in the framework of the Global 2011 round of ICP.
• Adaptation of methodological materials on international comparisons for the countries of CIS region;
• Adjustment of classification of GDP expenditures;
• Updating of the lists of consumer and investment commodities (services)-representatives and the lists of construction objects;
• Coordination of the list of main commodities-representatives for the formation of the global single list;
• Meetings of the specialists of the CIS national statistical services on coordination of adjusted lists of commodities (services)-representatives the list of construction objects for the conduct of international comparison of GDP of the CIS countries for 2011 in the framework of the global round of the programme of international comparisons.

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## 2.7 Prices (ECB)

• Publication of a euro area residential property price index.
• Compilation of euro area commodity price indices.
• Seasonal adjustment of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices.

**In close cooperation with Eurostat:**
• Actively contribute to the further development and harmonisation of prices and costs statistics produced by Eurostat and the National Statistical System.

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## 2.7 Prices (Eurostat)

### Theme 2.06 Prices

**1. Description**

The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is the key inflation indicator for the conduct of euro-area monetary policy by the European Central Bank (ECB) and for the assessment of convergence. Three important aims are to improve HICP quality in the medium term through the adoption of further minimum standards, to develop house price indices for housing and owner-occupied housing and to make available detailed price statistics for single market monitoring, the food prices monitoring tool and for assessing consumer outcomes (the Consumer Market Scoreboard).
Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are necessary for the allocation of structural funds by the Commission (DG REGIO). The PPP process is laid down in European Parliament and Council Regulation 1445/2007 (the PPP Regulation). The strategy is to enhance data quality by improving the data handling and production process of PPPs (in particular with the PPP database and related tools) as well as Member States' sources and methods.
The specific indicator, the correction coefficients, and the pension contribution rate are requested by the Commission for the annual adjustment of the salaries of officials of the Community institutions.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

*2.1 ONGOING WORK*

- Produce, quality-check and further develop HICP monthly data and HICP flash estimates, including the necessary further development of HICP at constant tax rates (due to be implemented in 2009) and HICP administered prices.
- Owner Occupied Housing (OOH) and dwelling price indices.
- Development of detailed information on prices.
- Develop and follow up the implementation of standards on quality adjustment and sampling and weighting.
- Extend HICP communications to promote the HICP.
- Monitor the compliance of national indices with HICP standards with follow-up as required.
- Produce PPPs for 2009 and revised PPPs for 2007 and 2008.
- Carry out two consumer goods price surveys, two capital goods surveys and surveys of expenditure weights and of data on non-market services and dwelling services.
- Undertake assessments of countries' sources and methods for PPPs.
- Bring in full operation and ensure successful management of the PPP database.
- Implementation of PPP Regulation 1445/2007.
- Improve methodology for construction PPPs.
- Produce correction coefficient and annual adjustment.
- Produce pension contribution rate, forecast and liability for pensions and health care.

*2.2 NEW WORK*

- DG ADMIN project on intra-EU correction coefficient.
- Eurostat/IOS-OECD/UN project on world correction coefficient.

**5. Planned new legislation**

- HICP implementing regulations, such as concerning HICP sampling, replacement and aggregation practices.

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## *2.7 Prices (FAO)*

### Agricultural Producer Prices

New activities:
• The agricultural price domain was redesigned with a new methodological database framework.
• The new domain will comprise new price concepts (e.g. consumer prices) which will link different price datasets (e.g. input prices, output prices, trade unit values) and will include new derived indicators and investigation of value-chains in agriculture.

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## *2.7 Prices (ILO)*

**Prices**
• The ILO, as a focal point for consumer price indices within the UN system, has continued 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) collect and disseminate data on food prices through the former ILO October Inquiry; as part of the Department of Statistics' revision process, the food prices section of the October Inquiry, will also be reviewed in 2010.
(iii) promote implementation of the international standards on CPI; and
(iv) provide technical assistance to member States.
• The ILO continues to actively participate in the work of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (IWGPS).
(ii) 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, XMPIs, 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 upcoming 2011 round of the ICP and is contributing to its Handbook.

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## *2.7 Prices (OECD)*

### Price Indicators

**Purpose**

To provide a set of relevant, reliable, timely, monthly and quarterly 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) publication and database contains statistics on Consumer prices, Producer prices and Construction costs for 30 OECD member countries, 6 Accession countries and 5 B(R)IICS 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. Organisation of Seminars to discuss methodological issues. A manual on real estate prices will be written.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa.

**Databases**

MEI
MEI_PRICE

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
For CPI, finalisation of the implementation of chain-linking calculation for all specific country aggregates and zones.

***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**

Calculation of preliminary results for the round 2008- detailed results to be finalised b y the end of 2010
Organisation of the data collection for the 2011 round which started in 2009 and covers 47 countries (30 OECD countries and 17 non-member countries).

Work closely with Eurostat to further harmonise the methodology employed. Participate in the ad-hoc task forces set up by Eurostat to discuss various issues associated with PPPs.
Organisation with ELS of an OECD Task Force on specific PPPs for health.
Participate in the ad-hoc task forces set up by Eurostat to discuss various issues associated with PPPs (on 2010, integrated database and construction).

**Databases**
ANA
Purchasing Power Parities

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Improvement of PPPs for health.
Organise a meeting in Paris with non-European OECD countries ("The Pacific Group") to have closer relationships with countries at all stages of the round.
Provide technical input into the 2011 round of the ICP currently being organised by the World Bank.

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## *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 available on the group's website, http://www.ottawagroup.org/. Otherwise links to website of latest host.

**Priority objectives:**
Undertake research with a view to providing advice to national statistical offices on:
1. problems of price measurement, particularly at the micro level.
2. procedures for dealing with quality change.
3. price measurement of health services, financial and insurance services, housing and telecommunications.
4. new goods/services - theoretical and operational issues associated with their inclusion in price indexes.
5. use of electronic commerce sources to improve data quality and reduce price index compilation costs.
6. procedures to deal with quality change.

**Meetings:**
The Ottawa Group meets every second year. The Group meet in Neuchâtel, Switzerland in May 2009. The next meeting is planned to take place in May/June 2011 in New Zealand.

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## *2.7 Prices (UNCTAD)*

**Commodity Prices**

***Ongoing work:***

• Data collection and processing: Update of the commodity prices database and calculation of price indices, using 2000 as base year. Dissemination of the data on the website.

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## *2.7 Prices (UNECE STAT)*

**Activity 5.3: Price indices**

**Description and objectives**

Support development and implementation of internationally accepted standards and best practices in price statistics through international cooperation, methodological work and technical assistance, particularly in the South-East European and EECCA countries.

**Activities and output**

• Provide methodological and technical assistance on price statistics to SEE and EECCA countries to support implementation of internationally recommended practices.
• Serve as chair and secretariat of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (IWGPS).
• Contribute actively to the international work on price indices and international price index manuals, such as the CPI and PPI Manuals.
• Promote the Practical Guide to Producing Consumer Price Indices. A Supplementary Handbook to the Consumer Price Index Manual.

• Participate in the Organising Committee of the Ottawa Group on Price Indices.
• Organise a regional Workshop on price indices for Central Asian and possibly other EECCA countries, in September 2010, in Kyrgyzstan (see also activity 9.1).
• Organise a Meeting of the Group of Experts on CPI, jointly with ILO, in May 2010.
• Organise an IWGPS meeting in May 2010.

**Organizations and groups involved**

CES Organising Committee of the meetings on Consumer Price Indices
Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics
Organising Committee of the Ottawa Group on Price Indices
ILO

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### *2.7 Prices (World Bank)*

**International Comparison Programme**

***Priority objectives:***
• In the CIS region, the World Bank will collaborate with the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Russian Federal Service of State Statistics (Rosstat) to prepare and implement the ICP 2011 global round of the International Comparison Program.

• The CIS Interstate Statistical Committee will perform the functions of the regional coordinator for the 2011 ICP round in the CIS region and advise the ICP Global Office accordingly. The Russian Federal State Statistics Service - Rosstat will act as a partner institution in coordinating the programme in the CIS region. The CIS Interstate Statistical Committee and the Rosstat will design a draft work programme describing the participation of the CIS region.

• The 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme will leverage on the successful implementation of the 2005 round which, based on a concerted effort by international and national statistical agencies, was better planned, managed and coordinated than previous rounds. The ICP Global Office will work to broaden the scope of the Programme, streamline quality assessment processes, improve the economic relevance of PPP statistics, ensure the sustainability of PPP deliveries, and enhance statistical capacity building activities related to the generation of ICP basic data with a specific focus on price statistics and the implementation of the System of National Accounts 1993/2008. the main objectives of the 2011 ICP are to: broaden the scope of the programme; better address users' needs; enhance the programme's economic relevance by building on the assets of the previous round and through innovations and continuous improvements in ICP methodologies; enhance ICP-related statistical capacity building activities; increase data quality and reliability and make ICP a transparent process.

• As agreed at the first Regional Coordinators Meeting held in Washington DC in September 2009, which registered the participation of representatives from CIS and Rosstat, all the regions (including CIS) will collaborate to advance the ICP innovation agenda that includes: (i ) the development of a comprehensive outreach strategy; (ii) the preparation and implementation of an ICP quality assurance framework; (iii) the elaboration of a statistical capacity building strategy; (iv) the preparation and publishing of an ICP book titled "Measuring the Size of the World Economy"; (v) the development of a national accounts framework for ICP that will be implemented using specifically defined guidelines of activities; (vi) a system of economic validation of price and expenditure data that will be implemented together with statistical validation methods that proved effective in 2005; (vii) a new method to compute global PPPs; and (viii) continuous improvements in ICP methodologies.

• The Bank maintains a web site on International Comparison program (ICP). The ICP is a global statistical initiative which 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. For more information, see http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp.

**Bridging ICP and Household Budget Survey Data to Calculate PPP for the Poor**

In order to compute poverty specific purchasing power parities (PPPs) for countries where poverty is prevalent, price data obtained from the 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP) ICP was used in conjunction with weights representing the expenditure patterns of the poor. To do so, household consumption data available from national household surveys were re-aggregated ("standardized") according to the ICP standard classifications. This work resulted in a collection of new micro-datasets providing detailed data on household consumption.

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### *2.8 Labour cost (CIS-STAT)*

#### ***Labour cost, wages and salaries***

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

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### *2.8 Labour cost (ECB)*

• Compilation of the euro area negotiated wages indicator.

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### *2.8 Labour cost (ILO)*

**Wage Statistics**

**Ongoing methodological work:**
• A manual on the measurement of wages will be prepared that will provide guidance concerning various concepts of income related to employment (i.e. labour cost, earnings, wage rates, employment related income, employee income and income from self employment) as well as guidance on the different approaches to measuring wages through establishment and household surveys and administrative records. This manual will be produced in collaboration with other international organisations and with national statistical institutes.
• Training and technical assistance will continue to be provided on wage statistics.

**Data collection:**
• Data on average wages by sex and industry, as well as occupational wages and hours of work have been collected through the former ILO October Inquiry since 1983 and are available on the ILO statistical website (http://laborsta.ilo.org) and on CD-ROM.
• The occupational wages section of the former ILO October Inquiry (in which data have been collected from all countries on wage rates and normal hours of work, and earnings and hours actually worked/paid for in 159 occupations and 49 industry groups, by sex) is being revised in order to streamline the data collection and dissemination process and improve the quality of data collected.
• 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)*

**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.
• CIS-STAT will continue consulting national statistical services on arrangements for statistical observation of science and technology activities based on accepted international standards for science statistics.
• Preparation of annual on "Scientific Research and Scientists in the Commonwealth Countries".

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### *2.9 Science and technology (Eurostat)*

**Theme 5.06 Science, technology and innovation**

**1. Description**

Statistics on science, technology and innovation (STI statistics) mainly cover R&D statistics, including statistics on government budget appropriations and outlays on R&D (GBAORD), innovation statistics (based on the Community innovation surveys — CIS), patent statistics, statistics on human resources in science and technology (HRST statistics), statistics on the careers of doctorate holders (CDH statistics) and statistics on high-tech industries and knowledge-based services. The regular activities consist of data production based on the Commission Regulations or other agreements and involvements and of related methodological work.

**2. Work Programme for 2010**

***2.1 ONGOING WORK***

- Ensure the regular production and dissemination of STI data and the related metadata with their envisaged extensions.
- Finalise and disseminate the results of CIS 2008.
- Complete the CIS 2010 instructions.
- Launch the CDH 2009 data collection.
- Improve the measurement of the internationalisation of R&D.
- Increase the data volume, quality and data output of patent statistics (in using PATSTAT).

***2.2 NEW WORK***

- Improvement of classifications used for high-tech and knowledge-intensive services (KIS).

**3. Work to be carried out by other DGs involving data collection from Member States**

- Several projects initiated by DG RTD on (investigating the) deepening of the breakdown of the R&D data involve Member States' active participation.

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### *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 was developed to provide a consistent data set that overcomes the problems of international comparability and breaks in the time series of the official business enterprise R&D by industry provided to the OECD by its member countries through the OECD's R&D survey.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Israel, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development (ANBERD)/ Analytical Researchers, Scientists and Engineers (ANRSE).

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Country coverage was expanded in 2009, along with the methodological notes. This work will be continued in 2010.

**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.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Russian Federation, South Africa.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Methodological work on measuring biotech activities in the higher education and government sector. Revision of the OECD biotech definition.

**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 9 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, Israel, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Main Science and Technology Indicators.

## Patents

**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 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 broken at the regional level.
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 a freely available annual Compendium of Patent Statistics.
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 was released in February 2009.
First results of a matching exercise, between patent data and firm level databases, were presented at WPIA and NESTI meetings held in 2009. A database on harmonised patent applicant's names (HAN) was made available to researchers in October 2009.
Analyses using Trademark data were presented at WPIA meetings in 2009, and a dedicated workshop was held at the OECD in July 2009.
Regular workshops on patent statistics are jointly organised by OECD, EPO, WIPO and Eurostat.

**Databases**

Patent Statistics.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Updating the existing patent database; extending the data coverage (i.e. to include information from more national patent offices); expand the exercise of harmonising patent applicant's names and matching with firm-level databases, development of further patent indicators (reflecting globalisation, specific technologies); development of citations indicators, development of further analytical applications of patent data, patents by industry.
Patent based indicators and analyses expected to make contribution to OECD Innovation Strategy. Increased use by other directorates (e.g. ENV, GOV and IEA) expected in 2010.
Further work to develop Trademark data are also expected.

***Data management:***
Add a section on patent indicators at regional level (TL3) in OECD.Stat.

## 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 nine 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, Israel, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa and Chinese Taipei.

**Non-member countries involved in the activity:**

Argentina, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Israel, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

Research and Development Statistics (RDS).

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
Plan to implement ISIC Rev. 4.

### 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 nine 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, Israel, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa.

**Databases**

R&D_SM database.

**Main Developments for 2010**

***General aspects:***
The database will be made available to the public.

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## *2.9 Science and technology (UNESCO)*

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

**Work Programme**

The current programme of the UIS includes:
- collection and publication of data on research and development and innovation from all countries in the world in co-ordination with OECD and other partners;
- collaboration with OECD on adapting their standards for R&D and innovation to non-OECD countries;
- promoting a model survey of doctorate holders and highly skilled persons after a joint project with OECD and Eurostat.

1. **ongoing methodological work (summary description)**
   o An Annex to the Frascati Manual and a Working Paper on Measuring R&D in Developing Countries will be finalized in 2010. Further methodological work will include the preparation of guidance on carrying out R&D surveys in developing countries, a revision of the concepts of

S&T Education and Training (STET) and S&T Services (STS) and the development of a model questionnaire.

2. **priority objectives beyond 2010**
   - o Continuation of the biennial R&D survey
   - o Establishment of a regular, worldwide collection of innovation data (biennial as well)
   - o Continuation of the capacity building activities
   - o More analytical work on S&T indicators

3. **new work to be undertaken in 2010**
   - o Pilot survey of innovation data.
   - o Processing and making available R&D metadata.

4. **meetings to be organised in 2010**
   - o Capacity building workshops in Africa and Asia
   - o Expert Meeting on innovation surveys in Montreal.

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## *2. Economic statistics (IWGPS)*

**Ongoing methodological work and priority objectives**

• The Practical Guide to Producing Consumer Price Indices, with an accompanying CD-ROM with training materials and references, was published by the UNECE in October 2009.
• The Export and Import Price Index Manual was published by the IMF in December 2009.
• The PPI Manual is being translated into Spanish and French language versions. The work is organized by the IMF.
• Work to produce a Handbook on Real Estate Price Indices, coordinated by Eurostat, has been initiated with the purpose of having the Handbook finalized in 2012.
• The Ottawa Group on Price Indices held its 11th meeting in May 2009 in Neuchatel, Switzerland. The meeting was hosted by the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland.
• The international Expert Meeting on Consumer Price Indices, organized jointly by UNECE and ILO, will take place in May 2010 in Geneva, Switzerland.