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Regional initiatives: Economic statistics

**Report on the ESCAP region-wide assessment of the
capacity of national statistical systems in Asia and the
Pacific to produce basic economic statistics**

Note by the secretariat

Summary

The present report summarizes the findings of the ESCAP region-wide assessment of the capacity of national statistical systems in Asia and the Pacific to produce basic economic statistics. The assessment was conducted during 2009 and looked at different aspects of economic statistics ranging from the availability of survey and administrative data, statistical infrastructures and compilation practices and methods for selected economic statistics to availability of human and financial resources and staff skills. The assessment identified a number of issues where further improvement, development and assistance were needed in order for the members to produce basic economic statistics required for short- and long-term economic analysis and decision-making by both government and non-government sectors.

The findings of the assessment were used for the development of the regional programme for the improvement of economic statistics in Asia and the Pacific.

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Acronyms/Abbreviations

BPM5	Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition
BOP	Balance of Payments
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ENEA	East and North -East Asia
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ICSE	International Classification by Status in Employment
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPI	Industrial Production Index
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFS	Labour Force Surveys
MTS	Merchandise Trade Statistics
NAQ	National Accounts Questionnaire
NCA	North and Central Asia
NSDS	National Strategies for Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAC	Pacific Countries
PPI	Producer Price Index
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
RTT	Retail Trade Turnover
SEA	South-East Asia
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SNA	System of National Accounts
SSWA	South and South-West Asia

A. Executive summary

1. Background

1. At the inaugural session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics, held in Bangkok from 4 to 6 February 2009, members¹ recognized an urgent need for the improvement of economic statistics in Asia and the Pacific.
2. As one of the first steps aimed at assessing the current situation, ESCAP Statistics Division developed an assessment framework for conducting a region-wide assessment of the capacity of national statistical systems in Asia and the Pacific to produce basic economic statistics.
3. The ESCAP region-wide assessment was conducted during the period May to December 2009. The main objective of the assessment was to provide an overview of the current capacity of national statistical systems to produce basic economic statistics. The results of the assessment were/will be used for developing and monitoring the regional programme as well as an input to the global 2008 SNA implementation strategy.
4. The assessment framework was developed on the basis of existing frameworks and reviewed by an expert group. To reduce the burden on the National Statistical Systems (NSSs) and utilizing existing data gathered from other international organizations, national websites and other sources, relevant information was filled in by the ESCAP Statistics Division.
5. All 58 ESCAP members in the Asia-Pacific region were analysed.

2. Findings

6. In order to evaluate the capacity of ESCAP members to produce basic economic statistics, information was collected from international and national sources and validated by countries about the following aspects of economic statistics:
 - a. Statistical capacity overview
 - i. Legal/institutional infrastructure
 - ii. Source data - censuses and surveys
 - iii. Source data - administrative data
 - iv. Source data - business registers
 - v. Classifications
 - b. National accounts
 - i. National accounts
 - ii. SNA
 - iii. Compliance with SNA93
 - iv. Compilation practices
 - v. Accounting conventions
 - vi. Dissemination
 - vii. 1993 SNA plans and intentions

¹ The data presented in the present report concerns the 58 ESCAP regional members and associate members of the Commission. For the complete list of members and associate members, see www.unescap.org/about/member.asp.

- viii. 2008 SNA and ISIC rev 4 plans and intentions
 - c. Other indicators
 - i. Employment/unemployment
 - ii. Wages/earnings
 - iii. Consumer price index (CPI)
 - iv. Producer price index (PPI)
 - v. Retail trade turnover
 - vi. Industrial production index (IPI)
 - vii. Volume/turnover in services
 - viii. Merchandise trade
 - ix. Balance of payments (BOP)
 - d. Seasonal adjustment
 - i. Seasonal adjustment
 - e. Results of SIAP Training Needs Survey
 - i. Results of SIAP Training Needs Survey
7. The assessment identified a number of issues where further improvement, development and assistance were needed in order for the ESCAP members to develop the capacity to produce basic economic statistics. These were:

Socio-economic, and geographical disaggregation

- ESCAP members in the Pacific and South/South West Asia lagged behind in many categories
- ESCAP members with lower incomes or lower population found it more difficult to produce a comprehensive set of economic statistics necessary for policymaking and analysis

Resources

- Of the ESCAP members for which data was available, 46 per cent described their financial resources as not adequate; almost all low-income and 50 per cent of the middle-income members indicated that they have insufficient financial resources
- All low-income and 15 per cent of the middle-income members for which data was available indicated that they have insufficient computing resources
- Of the members for which data was available, 71 per cent described their economic statistics staff numbers as not adequate, with 85 per cent of low-income, 81 per cent of middle-income and 29 per cent of high-income members indicating that they have inadequate economic statistics staff numbers
- Of the members for which data was available, 72 per cent described their national accounts staff numbers as not adequate with 86 per cent of low-income, 79 per cent of middle-income and 17 per cent of high-income members indicating that they have inadequate national accounts staff numbers

Staff training priorities

- Implementation of 2008 SNA and Integrated Economic Statistics have been identified as the two highest priority skills types for development by the ESCAP members.

- National accounts statistics, household income and expenditure statistics, informal sector statistics and labour force statistics have been identified by members as the top priority subject matter training related to economic statistics

Censuses, surveys and other data sources

- Almost all ESCAP members conducted population censuses and 57 per cent conducted agricultural censuses, however economic censuses were only conducted by 45 per cent of members
- While Households and Income Expenditure Surveys were conducted by 91 per cent of members, the Labour Force Surveys and Establishment/Enterprise surveys were less common, with Pacific being the main region where these surveys were seldom conducted
- Customs data was widely available (81 per cent) throughout the region, however fewer members had access to the other types of administrative data including central and commercial bank data (63 per cent), Ministry of Finance (59 per cent), tax data (55 per cent) and social security data (40 per cent)

Business registers

- Less than two-thirds of ESCAP members (60 per cent) had business registers and only 30 per cent of member in the South and South-West Asia had business registers

System of National Accounts

- Only a third of ESCAP members in the region produced all seven of the tables considered by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWNGA) to constitute a minimum requirement dataset (MRDS); while only a quarter had reached the third of the six ISWNGA milestones
- Thirty-two per cent of members still compiled national accounts at least partly in accordance with the second (1968) version of the SNA, whereas the fourth (2008) version of the system was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2009; only a quarter of the members had concrete plans to transit fully to the 2008 SNA
- Slightly more than half of members produced national accounts at a frequency higher than annual

Other selected economic statistics

- While most ESCAP members produced statistics on (un-)employment, wages and earnings, merchandise trade and balance of payment statistics as well as consumer price indices, a significantly smaller proportion compiled producer price and industrial production indices; less than half of the members produced statistics on retail trade turnover and only a quarter produced volume or turnover in services statistics
- With the exception of merchandise trade, balance of payments and consumer price indices, less than half of the members

produced these economic statistics at a frequency higher than annual

- Use of international manuals and guidelines is still limited with just over half of the countries following the recommendations of the CPI Manual, and a significantly lower proportion following the other relevant international manuals such as PPI manual or International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definition

Seasonal adjustment

- Only 29 per cent of ESCAP members produced any seasonally adjusted economic statistics

3. ESCAP response to the needs identified in the assessment

8. The region-wide assessment identified a number of areas of economic statistics in the Asian and Pacific region that require development or further improvement. The finding of the assessment played a key role in the formulation of the Proposed Regional Programme for the Improvement of Economic Statistics in Asia and the Pacific as contained in the secretariat paper E/ESCAP/CST(2)/5. The proposed regional programme was prepared by the secretariat, under the guidance of the Technical Advisory Group established by the Committee and in close consultation with other national and international partners. The Regional Programme will be considered by the Committee on Statistics at its second session.
9. The expected outcome of the Programme is that, by 2020, the national statistical systems of countries in Asia and the Pacific will have the capacity to produce a Core Set of Economic Statistics of appropriate quality required for short- and long-term economic analysis and decision making by both government and non-government agencies/organizations.
10. It is hoped that through improving the capacity of the ESCAP members to produce the Core Set of Economic Statistics, the Regional Programme will address most of the areas that have been highlighted by the region-wide assessment as in need of development and further improvement.

B. Introduction and background

11. At the inaugural session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics held in Bangkok from 4 to 6 February 2009, members recognized an urgent need for the improvement of economic statistics in Asia and the Pacific. The Committee requested ESCAP to develop, implement and monitor an action plan (Regional Programme) for the development of economic statistics in the Asian and Pacific region. Consequently, under the guidance of the Bureau of the Committee on Statistics, through close consultation with national experts and in cooperation with key subregional, regional and international partners, ESCAP formulated the Proposed Regional Programme for the Improvement of Economic Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (see E/ESCAP/CST(2)/5). This multi-year programme will serve as a roadmap for the region aiming to address the constraints preventing

members from producing a core set of economic statistics necessary for effective monitoring and decision-making.

12. As one of the first steps aimed at assessing the current situation, the ESCAP Statistics Division developed an assessment framework for conducting a region-wide assessment of the capacity of national statistical systems in Asia and the Pacific to produce basic economic statistics. The summary results of the assessment were presented and discussed at the Workshop to Develop a Regional Programme for the Improvement of Economic Statistics in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 9-11 December 2009.
13. The presented paper summarizes the findings of the region-wide assessment. It is an extension of the ESCAP secretariat papers: Preliminary Report on ESCAP Region-Wide Assessment of the Capacity of National Statistical Systems in Asia and the Pacific to Produce Basic Economic Statistics, the Draft regional programme for the improvement of economic statistics in Asia and the Pacific, February 2009 (E/ESCAP/CST(2)/INF/10) as presented during the ESCAP December 2009 Workshop and the Availability and quality of short-term economic statistics in Asia and the Pacific (ESA/STAT/AC.202/S5.5), as presented during the International Seminar on Early Warning and Business Cycle Indicators, Scheveningen, Netherlands, December 2009.

C. ESCAP Region-wide assessment of the capacity of national statistical systems in Asia and the Pacific to produce basic economic statistics

14. The ESCAP Region-wide assessment of the capacity of national statistical systems in Asia and the Pacific to produce basic economic statistics was conducted during the period May to December 2009, using an assessment framework developed by the Statistics Division in consultation with national and international experts.
15. The main objective of the assessment was to provide an overview of the current capacity of National Statistical Systems (NSSs) to produce basic economic statistics. The results of the assessment were/will be used for development and monitoring the Regional Programme as well as an input to the global 2008 SNA implementation strategy.
16. The assessment framework was developed on the basis of existing frameworks and reviewed by an expert group. In designing the assessment framework the statistic division carefully reviewed questionnaires and frameworks used by other organizations including among others the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts), UNECE (Business registers and seasonal adjustment), IMF (ROSC and DQAF). The complete assessment framework used for the ESCAP Region-wide assessment is presented in Annex I.
17. The assessment framework was organized in five main sections and 24 subsections. The quality dimension was partly covered for certain domains and will be subject to supplementary assessment in future revised versions of the framework. The main subsections of the assessment framework were:

- a. Statistical capacity overview
 - i. Legal/institutional infrastructure
 - ii. Source data - censuses and surveys
 - iii. Source data - administrative data
 - iv. Source data - business registers
 - v. Classifications
 - b. National accounts
 - i. National accounts
 - ii. SNA
 - iii. Compliance with SNA93
 - iv. Compilation practices
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 - vi. Dissemination
 - vii. 1993 SNA plans and intentions
 - viii. 2008 SNA and ISIC rev 4 plans and intentions
 - c. Other indicators
 - i. Employment/unemployment
 - ii. Wages/earnings
 - iii. Consumer price index (CPI)
 - iv. Producer price index (PPI)
 - v. Retail trade turnover
 - vi. Industrial production index (IPI)
 - vii. Volume/turnover in services
 - viii. Merchandise trade
 - ix. Balance of payments (BOP)
 - d. Seasonal adjustment
 - i. Seasonal adjustment
 - e. Results of SIAP Training Needs Survey
 - i. Results of SIAP Training Needs Survey
18. To reduce the burden on the NSSs the Assessment Frameworks for all of the All 58 ESCAP members and associate members in the Asia-Pacific region were pre-filled by the ESCAP Statistics Division utilizing existing data gathered from other international organizations, national websites and other sources. The list of key data sources used for the assessment including the websites searched are presented in Annex II.
19. A great deal of information was gathered from metadata on real and external sector indicators provided by the IMF (SDDS, GDDS, ROSCs), supplemented by the OECD's Main Economic Indicators and ILO Labour Force Surveys Database. Data on statistical systems and capacity were mainly extracted from the World Bank Country Statistical Information Database and the United Nations Statistics Division's Country Profiles of Statistical Systems. United Nations Statistics Division National Accounts Questionnaires (NAQ) results were included as the main source for the Minimum Required Data Set (MRDS) and Milestones. Other survey findings helped in compiling specific sections (United Nations Statistics Division's 2007 Survey on country practices in economic census; SIAP 2009 Training Needs Survey). Ad hoc thematic reports and publications from other international organizations were consulted. Furthermore, research was conducted of NSS websites and available publications as the last step for every assessment to check the consistency and fill in missing information (only if available in English and/or French).

20. In order to get a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the capacity of NSSs to produce basic economic statistics, ESCAP members were asked to validate the presented and fill-in the missing information in the assessment framework. In total 25 members sent back their validated assessments. The list of members who validated the assessment is presented in Annex III.
21. All 58 ESCAP members in the Asia-Pacific region were analysed. Member and associate member groupings for aggregation purposes follow geography (East and North-East Asia [ENEA]; South-East Asia [SEA]; South and South-West Asia [SSWA]; North and Central Asia [NCA]; and the Pacific) and income distribution, where appropriate distributions related to income and population were also used. The complete list of member groupings used in summarizing the results of the assessment are presented in Annex IV.
22. The assessment framework structure will be reviewed and modified to better align with the Regional Programme and in particular the core set of economic statistics as proposed by the ESCAP Technical Advisory Group on the Development of Economic Statistics (See E/ESCAP/CST(2)/4). In the future the assessment framework will be used for monitoring of the implementation of the Regional Programme and assessing change in the capacity of members to produce basic economic statistics.
23. Presented below are findings of the 2009 region-wide assessment.

D. Findings of the assessment

1. Overview of the findings of the assessments

24. The diversity of members States in the ESCAP region is reflected in the findings of the assessment. Advanced National Statistical Systems capable of compiling a full spectrum of economic statistics coexisted in the region with less advanced systems and those where the development of economic statistics was still at an early stage and was constrained by lack of resources and underdevelopment of statistical infrastructures. Pacific and South/South-West Asia lagged behind in many categories, though several areas (e.g. business registers; short-term economic statistics and seasonal adjustment) were in need of further improvement and assistance throughout the whole region. Below is a summary of findings followed by the detailed report.

Strategic planning

- Many members lacked a long-term strategic planning process for statistical development and improvement in resources, especially staff numbers.

Resources

- The availability of financial resources for NSSs was an issue for both low-income and middle-income ESCAP members, with almost all low-income and 50 per cent of middle-income members (for whom data was available) indicating that they had insufficient financial resources.

- The availability of computing resources for NSSs was an issue mostly for low-income members, with almost all low-income and only 15 per cent of the middle-income (for whom data was available) indicating that they had insufficient computing resources.
- The numbers of staff working in the areas of economic statistics including the national accounts was an issue for all ESCAP members with majority of them (for whom data was available) indicating that their staff numbers working at the NSOs, in the economic statistics including national accounts areas were inadequate. In particular the staff numbers working in the national accounts areas were described as problematic with 72 per cent (33 out of 46) of members describing their national accounts staff numbers as not adequate.
- Implementation of 2008 SNA and Integrated Economic Statistics were identified as the second highest priority skills types for development by the members.
- National accounts statistics, household income and expenditure statistics, informal sector statistics and labour force statistics were identified by members as the top priority subject matter training related to economic statistics.

Censuses, surveys and other data sources

- Almost all ESCAP members conducted population censuses and 57 per cent (33 out of 58) conducted agricultural censuses, however economic censuses were only conducted by 45 per cent of members (26 out of 58). NCA and Pacific were two subregions where the economic and agricultural censuses were seldom conducted.
- While Households and Income Expenditure Surveys were conducted by 91 per cent of members (53 out of 58), the Labour Force Surveys and Establishment/Enterprise surveys were less common, with Pacific being the main region where these surveys were seldom conducted.
- Customs data was widely available (81 per cent, 47 out of 58) throughout the region, however fewer members had access to the other types of administrative data including central and commercial bank data (64 per cent, 37 out of 58), Ministry of Finance (59 per cent, 34 out of 58), tax data (55 per cent, 32 out of 58) and social security data (40 per cent, 23 out of 58). Few members in the NCA and Pacific subregions had access to Ministry of Finance data. NCA and SSWA had some of the lowest proportions of members using tax and social security data.

Business Registers

- Less than two-thirds of ESCAP members (59 per cent, 34 out of 58) had business registers and only 30 per cent of members in the SSWA had business registers.

National Accounts.

- With the exception of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands, all ESCAP members compiled National accounts. However only 54 per cent (30 out of 56) of those published quarterly national accounts. The availability of sub-annual national accounts was particularly low in the SSWA and the Pacific.
- Only a third of members in the region produced all seven of the tables considered by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWNGA) to constitute a minimum requirement dataset (MRDS); while only a quarter had reached the third of the six ISWNGA milestones.
- 32 per cent of members still compiled national accounts at least partly in accordance with the second (1968) version of the SNA, whereas the fourth (2008) version of the system was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2009; only a quarter of the members had concrete plans to transit fully to the 2008 SNA.
- Only 6 (10 per cent) members published chain-volume measures.
- Informal sector/unrecorded activities were included in the national accounts by 55 per cent (32 out of 58) of members. Only 3 members included illegal economic activities in their national accounts.
- Thirty four per cent (20 out of 58) of members compiled input-output tables; NCA and Pacific were the two regions where those tables were seldom compiled. Eighteen members compiled supply-use tables. NCA was the only region where majority of countries compiled these tables.
- Members identified the following main obstacles to the implementation of 1993 SNA and 2008 SNA: Current source data inadequate, not enough staff to update the old time series and not enough knowledge of the 1993 SNA.

Other selected economic statistics

- Pacific and SSWA subregions, low-income members, and members with the smallest populations published fewer economic statistics.
- The following statistics were only compiled by a portion of the ESCAP members: Industrial Production Index (37, 64 per cent), Producer Price Index (34, 59 per cent), Retail Trade Turnover (27, 47 per cent) and Volume/Turnover in Services (V\TIS) (17, 29 per cent). While as expected the IPI and PPI were seldom compiled in the Pacific, RTT was seldom compiled in the SEA, SSWA and the Pacific. NCA was the only subregion where the majority of members compile V\TIS.
- Availability of sub-annual statistics. With the exception of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Merchandise Trade Statistics (MTS) which the majority of countries compiled on monthly and quarterly basis, for the remaining selected statistics significantly lower proportion of countries compiled sub-annual

statistics. Only 69 per cent (34) of ESCAP members compiled sub-annual Balance of Payments (BOP), 47 per cent (27) employment/unemployment statistics and 43 per cent (25) wages and earning.

- The timeliness of the statistics was directly related to their frequency. Whereas the majority of countries published most of their statistics within the 3 months after the reference period, employment/unemployment statistics, wages and earnings and in some cases even BOP statistics were published within 6 to 12 months after the reference period. In particular the employment/unemployment statistics were affected by this problem with 7 members taking 6 months or less to publish these statistics, 5 one year or less and 1 more than one year with 4 members publishing it on an irregular basis.
- Use of some of the well accepted international manuals was limited throughout the region with only 32 members following the recommendations contained in the CPI manual, 24 International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definition and 17 PPI Manual. OECD Manual for an Index of Services Production was followed by only 3 members.
- Definitions used for collection and compilation of employment/unemployment statistics and wages and earnings seemed to be problematic throughout the region with data being collected for populations of 15 years and older, 10 years and older, 16 years and older and other.
- There was no single measure being used throughout the region for compilation wages/earnings with 42 members publishing statistics on wages and salaries and 15 on earnings (9 publish both). Members who published statistics on wages and earnings continued to use different measures; gross and net; annual and monthly as well as different occupational coverage.

Seasonal adjustment

- Few countries compiled seasonally adjusted statistics with only 6 (10 per cent) members publishing seasonally adjusted current account/balance of payments statistics and 17 (29 per cent) publishing seasonally adjusted national accounts statistics. ENEA was the only region where more than half of the members preformed seasonal adjustment.

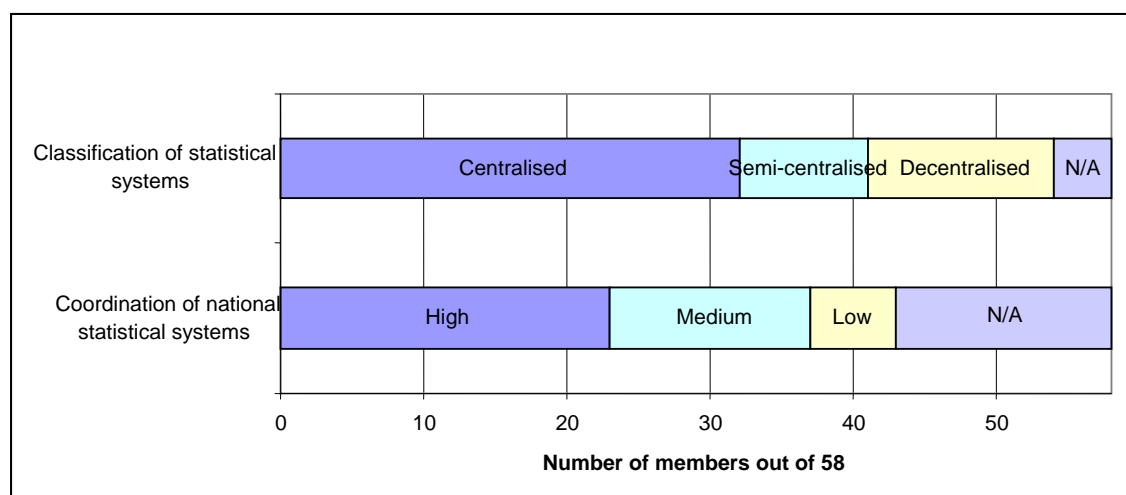
2. Institutional and legal arrangements

25. The majority of ESCAP members, 52 (90 per cent), had a statistical law in accordance with which they collected compiled and disseminated their official statistics.
26. The structure of the NSSs varied greatly across the region. Of the 54 ESCAP members for whom information was available, 32 (59 per cent) were characterized as having centralized statistical systems with the majority of statistics collected, compiled and publish by the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Central Banks; 9 (17 per cent) members were classified as having a semi-centralized systems, while 13 (24 per cent) were classified as having a decentralized statistical systems where collection, compilation and publication of

the statistics was spread across various agencies and ministries. While NCA, Pacific and ENEA had relatively high proportions of members with centralized statistical systems, SSWA had the highest proportion of members with decentralized statistical systems with 6 out of 10 members in that subregion having decentralized systems.

27. The level of coordination within the NSSs and how different agencies and ministries interacted within the system was in most instances directly related to the structure of the NSS. The members with centralised NSSs in most instances had a high level of coordination between various players whereas members with decentralised NSSs had a lower level of coordination between the different agencies and ministries.
28. Of the 43 ESCAP members for which data was available on this subject, 23 (53 per cent) were characterized as having a high coordination between the various players in the NSS, 14 (33 per cent) as having a medium level of coordination, and 6 (14 per cent) as having a low level of coordination. When it came to long term strategic planning, 34 (59 per cent) members stated that they had a statistical master plan. Out of 37 members providing information on their National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) status, 15 stated that they have implemented them (mostly in SEA and NCA), 8 were in the design stage, 7 were planning to develop NSDSs, and 7 had no plans to develop them.

Chart 1 - Overview of the institutional agreements within the National Statistical Systems



3. Resources

29. The resources available to the NSSs have a direct relation to the capacity of these systems to produce statistics. The ESCAP assessment looked at three different types of resources: financial, computing and staff.

3.1 Financial and computing resources

30. *Financial resources.* The information on the adequacy of financial resources was available for 28 members. Of these, 15 (54 per cent) indicated that they had sufficient financial resources whereas 13 (46

per cent) described the level of financial resources available to them as not adequate.

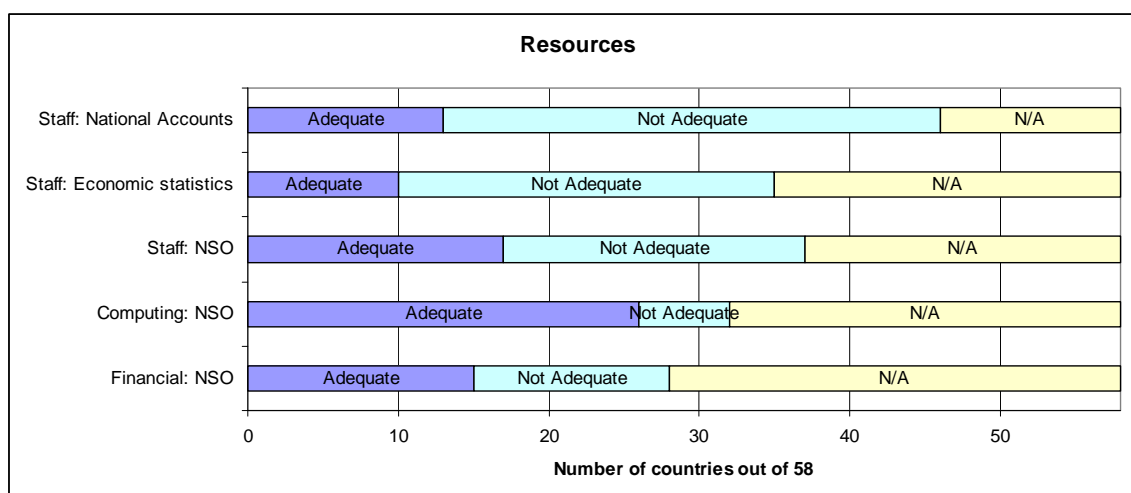
31. *Computing resources.* The information on the adequacy of computing resources was available for 32 members, of these, 26 (81 per cent) indicated that they had sufficient computing resources whereas 6 (19 per cent) described the level of computing resources available to them as not adequate.
32. While all high-income members for whom information was available indicated that they had adequate financial and computing resources, almost all of the low income members for which data was available indicated that they did not have adequate financial and computing resources. Roughly 50 per cent of all middle income members for which information was available, indicated that they had sufficient financial resources, while 85 per cent of these members indicated that they had adequate computing resources.

3.2 Human resources – staff numbers

33. The issue of staff resources was somewhat more complicated. The assessment looked at two dimensions related to human resources. In the first instance the assessment looked at the numbers of staff working within the NSSs and in particular in the NSOs, Economic Statistics areas and National Accounts areas. These results are summarized below. The assessment also looked at the level of development of these human resources (their skills and need for training), this dimension is discussed in the next section of this report.
34. *Staff numbers in the NSOs.* The information on the adequacy of staff resources in the NSOs was available for 37 of the members, of these 17 (46 per cent) indicated that they had adequate staff resources whereas 20 (54 per cent) described their staff resources as not adequate. While 16 out of 25 (64 per cent) of middle income members for which data was available described their NSOs' staff resources as not adequate, four out of 8 (50 per cent) low-income members for which data was available described those resources as adequate.
35. *Staff numbers in the economic statistics areas.* The information on the adequacy of staff numbers working in the area of economic statistics was available for 35 of the ESCAP members, of these 10 (29 per cent) indicated that they had adequate staff resources whereas 25 (72 per cent) described their staff resources as not adequate. Interestingly, 2 out of 7 (29 per cent) of high-income members for which data was available described the staff numbers working in the economic statistics as not adequate, while 17 out of 21 (81 per cent) of middle income members for which data was available described their economic statistics' staff resources as not adequate and 6 out of 7 (86 per cent) low-income members for which data was available described these resources as not adequate. Looking at the different subregions, 14 out of 16 (88 per cent) members in the Pacific and 6 out of 9 (67 per cent) in the SEA described those resources as not adequate.

36. *Staff numbers in the national accounts areas.* The information on the adequacy of staff numbers working in the area of national accounts was available for 46 of the ESCAP members, of these only 13 (28 per cent) indicated that they had adequate staff resources whereas 33 (72 per cent) described their staff resources as not adequate. Looking at different income groups, 1 out of 6 (17 per cent) of high-income members for which data was available described the staff numbers working in the National Accounts as not adequate, whereas 22 out of 28 (79 per cent) of middle income members for which data was available described their National Accounts' staff resources as not adequate and 10 out of 12 (83 per cent) low-income members for which data was available described these resources as not adequate. Looking at the different subregions, 13 out of 15 (87 per cent) members in the Pacific, 5 out of 7 (71 per cent) in NCA, 7 out of 10 (70 per cent) in SSWA, 6 out of 10 (60 per cent) in SEA and 2 out of 4 (50 per cent) in the ENEA described those resources as not adequate.
37. Although it was difficult to compare the actual number of staff working in the NSOs and Economic Statistics areas as each organization had a very different organizational structure which impacted on the staff numbers they reported. Some very limited analysis could be done at the National Accounts level. The actual numbers of staff working on the compilation of national accounts were only available for a selected group of members. Although the numbers of staff working on National Accounts ranged greatly across the region some correlation to the total population of the members could be observed. Overall the numbers of staff working on National Accounts reported ranged: from 1 part-time staff in Cook Islands (also responsible for other economic statistics), 1 staff in Timor-Leste, through to 7 in Armenia, 16 in Afghanistan, 43 in Hong Kong, China, 53 in India to 120 in Indonesia and 121 in Bangladesh.

Chart 2 - Resources



3.3 Human resources - skills

38. Information about the level of skills development and training needs came from a Training Needs Survey (TNS) conducted by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) in April 2009. The questionnaire was sent to 54 economies in the Asia and Pacific, of

which 41 (76 per cent) responded. The main objective of the TNS was to obtain views of the NSO heads on their priorities for skills development in their organization and priorities for existing courses offered by SIAP. Outlined below are key findings of the survey. The first two tables presented below (Table 1 and 2) have been sourced from the SIAP report on the TNS and consequently follow the regional grouping used by SIAP rather than the groupings used elsewhere in the report. Table 3 had been produced based on the detailed information provided by SIAP and uses the standard regional groupings used elsewhere in this report.

39. *Priority skills development.* The table below lists the skills which have been identified by the NSO's as being of the highest training priority (SIAP regional groupings). Seven skill types have been given significantly higher priority than the remaining 14 skill types (questionnaire covered a total of 21 skill types). Overall training on the Implementation of 2008 SNA and Integrated economic statistics have been identified by the NSO's as being of the highest priority.

Table 1: Priority skills development (No. of members)

Training course	Least developed countries*	LLDC*	Small island developing states*	Other countries	All
Question: What are the priorities for skills training?					
Implementation of 2008 SNA	6	9	6	15	32
Integrated economic statistics	8	7	8	12	30
Analytical skills and knowledge	9	8	7	12	29
Analysis phase of the statistical process	8	6	6	13	26
Information management and related ICT	7	8	5	10	25
MDGs and sustainable development	5	6	3	6	17
Research methods and data modeling	5	4	4	6	17
No. of ESCAP members in group that responded to survey	13	11	9	18	43
Total no. of ESCAP members in group	15	12	21	18	58

* Note that country groupings are not mutually exclusive; LLDC: Landlocked developing countries; Source: SIAP 2009d

40. *Priorities for subject matter training.* Table 2 shows the subject areas which have been identified by the NSO's as being of the highest training priority (SIAP regional groupings). Eight subject areas had significantly higher priorities than the other 37 courses (questionnaire covered a total of 45 subject areas). Overall National Accounts were seen as the highest priority area for the surveyed members.

Table 2: Priorities for subject matter training (No. of members)

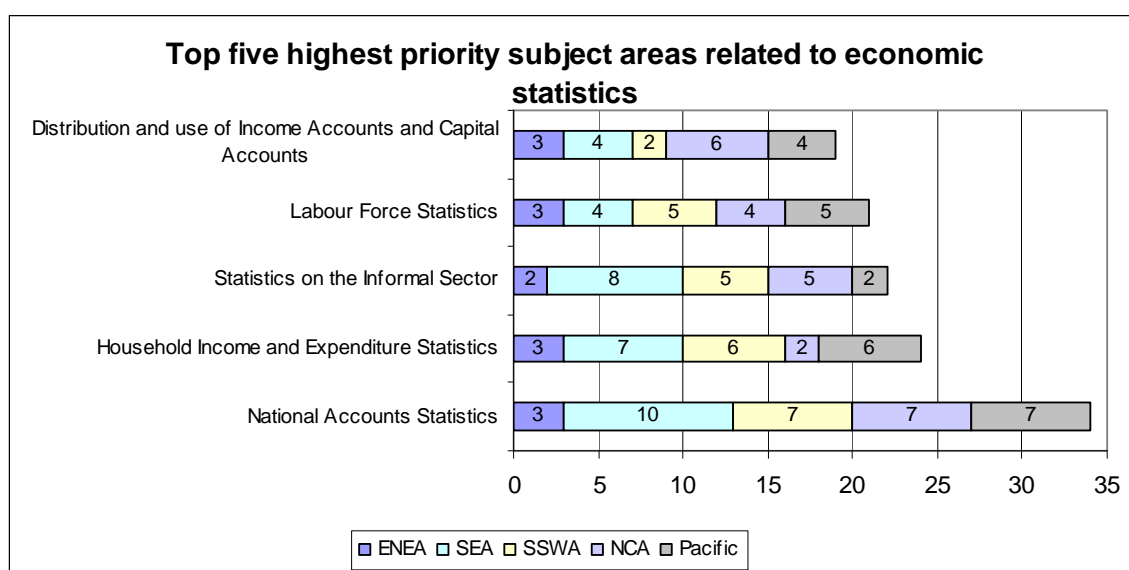
Training course	Least developed countries*	LLDC*	Small island developing states*	Other countries	All
Question: What are the priorities for subject matter training?					
National accounts	8	7	9	15	34
Analysis and interpretation of statistics	9	8	6	10	27
Analysis of survey data	8	7	5	10	25
Household income and expenditure surveys	9	5	8	9	24
Statistics on the informal sector	5	8	4	9	22
Labour force statistics	6	7	7	6	21
MDG goal related indicators	8	8	4	6	21
Sample design and survey organization	9	7	4	6	20
No. of ESCAP members in group that responded to survey	13	11	9	18	43
Total no. of ESCAP members in group	15	12	21	18	58

* Note that country groupings are not mutually exclusive; LLDC: Landlocked developing countries; Source: SIAP 2009d

41. *Priorities for economic statistics training.* As shown in the table above, the subject areas related to economic statistics have been ranked as high priorities by the members. Table 3 presents a list of all subject areas related to economic statistics that were included among the 45 subject areas covered by SIAP survey. The table shows how many NSOs considered the subject areas related to economic statistics as being of high priority. As more detailed data was available on this subject, the table below is presented using the ESCAP regional groupings used elsewhere in this paper.
42. While the top areas lined up with the areas presented in the Table 2 above, a more interesting story could be observed at the bottom of the table. Looking at the subject areas at the bottom of the table it was worth noticing that different regions appear to see different areas as being of high priority. For example, while short-term indicators were overall quite low in terms of priorities, looking at the particular subregions it is clear that for NSOs from the SEA subregion they were among the most important priority areas. Likewise while at the total level the Agricultural Production Indices ranked quite low, they were identified by the NSOs from the NCA as some of the highest priority areas for development. Other statistical areas, which did not rank high at the total level, but were of particular relevance to a particular subregion included: Balance of Payments statistics for Pacific and Industrial Statistics for SSWA subregion.

Table 3: Priorities for economic statistics training (No. of members)

	East & North- East Asia	South- East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
Question: Over the next 5 years what will be the highest priority topics covered by existing SIAP course for your NSO (High Priority)						
Number of economies which responded to the SIAP TNS	5/7	11/11	10/10	8/9	7/21	41/58
National Accounts Statistics	3	10	7	7	7	34
Household Income and Expenditure Statistics	3	7	6	2	6	24
Statistics on the Informal Sector	2	8	5	5	2	22
Labour Force Statistics	3	4	5	4	5	21
Distribution and use of Income Accounts and Capital Accounts	3	4	2	6	4	19
Input Output Tables	1	5	3	6	3	18
Business Registers	2	5	5	4	1	17
Industrial Statistics	1	3	6	4	2	16
Price Statistics	2	5	2	4	3	16
Balance of Payment Statistics	3	3	1	2	6	15
Seasonal Adjustments	3	4	3	3	0	13
Distributive Trade Statistics	1	3	3	3	2	12
External Trade Statistics	2	3	2	2	2	11
Investment and Financial Statistics	2	1	3	4	1	11
Agricultural Production Indices	1	1	0	5	2	9
Construction Statistics	0	1	4	3	1	9
Short-term Indicators	1	7	0	1	0	9

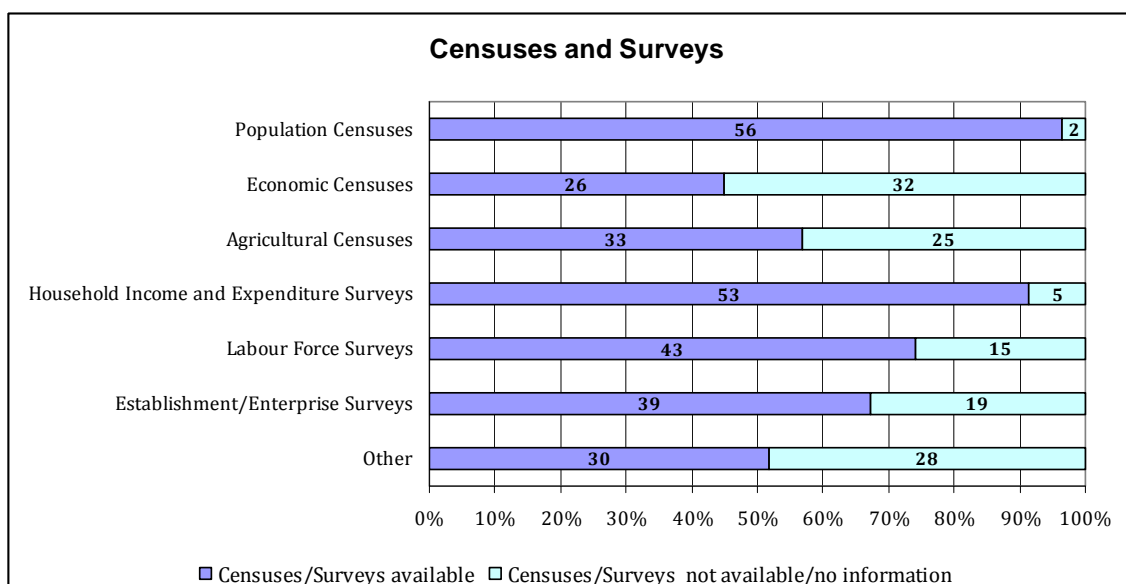
Chart 3 – Highest priority subject areas

4. Source data

4.1 Censuses and surveys

43. *Censuses.* All ESCAP members carried out population censuses (mostly every 10 years), apart from Afghanistan and Myanmar, whose last censuses date back to 1979 and 1983 respectively. Economic and agricultural censuses were conducted by 26 (45 per cent) and 33 (57 per cent) members respectively, with most members conducting them every five to ten years. Economic and agricultural censuses were commonly conducted in SEA (7 out of 11, 64 per cent) and SSWA subregions (6 (60 per cent) and 8 out of 10 (80 per cent) respectively), in ENEA 4 out of 7 (57 per cent) members conducted economic censuses while agricultural censuses were conducted by 3 out of 7 (43 per cent) members. The proportion of members who conducted economic and agricultural censuses was much lower in the NCA (2 (22 per cent) and 3 (33 per cent) out of 9 respectively) and Pacific subregions (7 (33 per cent) and 12 (57 per cent) out of 21 respectively).
44. *Surveys.* Households and Income Expenditure Surveys (HIES) were conducted by 53 (91 per cent) of the members States. Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and Establishment/Enterprise Surveys were also commonly conducted across the region with 43 (74 per cent) and 39 (67 per cent) members respectively conducting these surveys. Pacific was the only subregion where LFS and Establishment/Enterprise Surveys were not as common with 11 (52 per cent) members out of 21 conducting the LFS and 10 (48 per cent) conducting Establishment/Enterprise Surveys.

Chart 4 – Availability of censuses and surveys



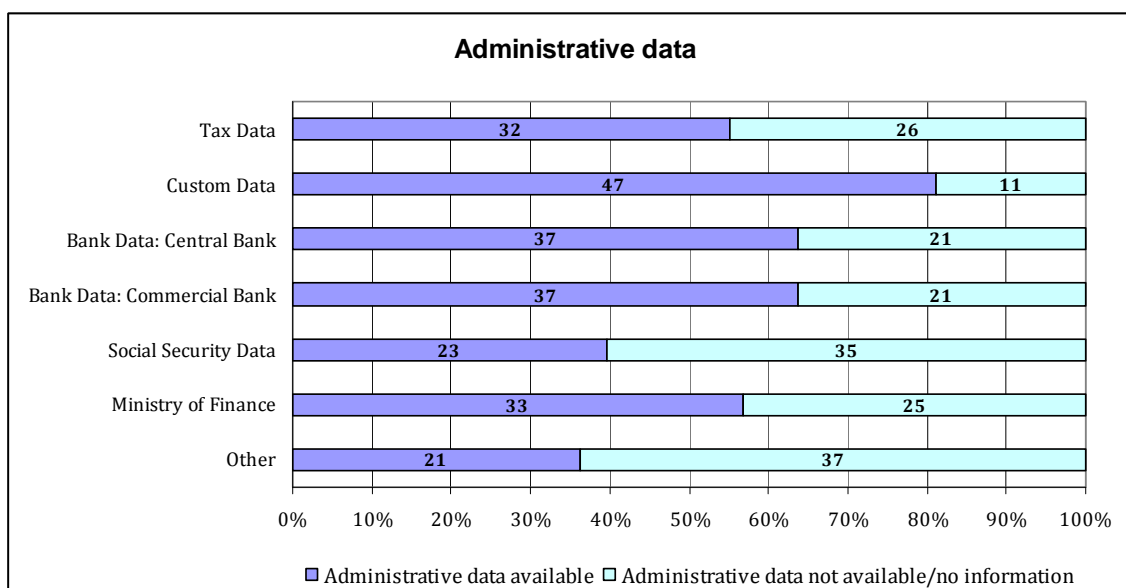
4.2 Administrative data

45. *Administrative data.* Administrative records/data provided by the customs officials (customs data) were the most commonly available administrative data in the region, with 47 (81 per cent) out of 58 members using this source for compilation of their economic

statistics and in particular merchandise trade and balance of payments statistics. The availability of customs data was similar across all the regions with roughly 80 per cent to 90 per cent of members in each region using the customs data. Administrative records/data provided by Central Banks, commercial banks and the Ministry of Finance were some of the other commonly available administrative data sources, with 37 (64 per cent), 37 (64 per cent) and 34 (59 per cent) members respectively using these administrative data sources. The highest rate of availability of these administrative data sources was in SSWA (where out of 10 members in that region, 9 had access to Central Bank data, 8 to commercial banks data and 9 to records from Ministry of Finance), followed by ENEA (with 6, 5 and 5 out of 7 respectively), SEA (8, 8 and 7 out of 11), and NCA (6, 4 and 8 out of 9) where a significantly higher proportion of members had access to Ministry of Finance data than the banks data. The availability of these administrative data records and in particular the availability of the Ministry of Finance data was much lower in the Pacific (8, 12 and 5 out of 21 respectively).

46. Taxation and social security data were two other common administrative data sources with 32 (55 per cent) members States using tax data and 23 (40 per cent) members using the social security data. The low availability of the social security data can be attributed to different (if any) arrangements within members relating to social security, the relatively low use/availability of tax data can most likely be attributed to legal arrangements within the country and the size of the informal sector (with large informal sector significantly reducing the accuracy and usability of the tax data). Looking across the ESCAP subregions a somewhat different picture appears from that presented in the paragraph above. Pacific had the highest use of the tax and social security data (15 and 11 out of 21 members respectively) followed by ENEA (4 and 4 out of 7), SEA (6 and 4 out of 11), NCA (3 , 3 out of 9) and SSWA where only 4 out of 10 members had access to the tax data and 1 out of 10 to social security data.

Chart 5 – Use/availability of administrative data



5. Business registers

5.1 Overview and findings

47. *Business Registers (BR)*. Thirty four out of 58 (59 per cent) members had BR. Almost all of the NCA members (8 out of 9 as no information available for Turkmenistan) had BRs, similarly 5 of 7 members in the ENEA had BR. Far fewer members in SSWA (3 out of 10), SEA (6 out of 11) and the Pacific (12 out of 21) had BR.
48. The majority of members which had BRs 20 (59 per cent), maintained them on both enterprise and establishment basis, with 6 (18 per cent) only maintaining BR on enterprise basis and 3 (9 per cent) on establishment basis with no information available for the remaining 5 (15 per cent) members. Majority of members used a range of sources to update their business registers including: administrative data (22, 65 per cent) and in particular tax data (16, 47 per cent) as well as survey data (20, 59 per cent). Only 10 (29 per cent) members used economic censuses to update their business registers. Most members updated the information in their business registers on an annual basis or less frequent basis (18, 53 per cent) with only a few members updating the BRs on a quarterly (2, 6 per cent) and monthly basis (1, 3 per cent), with no information available for the remaining 13 (38 per cent) members. Profiling of large and complex enterprises was done by 11 (32 per cent) members while 15 (44 per cent) members stated that BRs were coded using the principal activity and 10 (29 per cent) members stated that they coded the BR using both principal and secondary activities.

Chart 6 – Business registers



6. National accounts

6.1 Availability and frequency

49. *Availability*. With the exception of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands, all ESCAP members compiled and published national accounts statistics.

50. *Organization.* Of the 56 members which compiled and published national account statistics, the vast majority (45, 80 per cent) had national accounts statistics produced by the National Statistical Offices or their equivalent; Ministries of Finance or Planning were responsible for production of national accounts statistics in 4 (7 per cent) countries. Furthermore in 4 (7 per cent) countries the statistics were compiled by other bodies such as NESDB (office of National Economic and Social Development Board) in Thailand, National Statistical Coordination Board in Philippines, Economic and Social Research Institute in Japan and EMU in Federated States of Micronesia. Interestingly the Republic of Korea was the only country in the region where the Central Bank (Bank of Korea) was responsible for the the compilation of National Accounts, in two other instances: Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands the National Accounts were compiled jointly by the Central Banks and the NSOs.
51. *Frequency.* All 56 members, that compiled national accounts statistics, published them on annual basis. Thirty (54 per cent) members published quarterly statistics, whereas Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan (all NCA members) published monthly Gross Domestic Production (GDP). Looking across different subregions, the availability of sub-annual national accounts statistics varied greatly with: 8 out of 9 members in the NCA publishing quarterly GDP statistics, 6 out of 7 in ENEA and 8 out of 11 in SEA. The availability of sub-annual national accounts statistics was significantly lower in the SSWA where only 4 out of 10 members published quarterly national accounts statistics and in the Pacific where only 4 out of 21 members compiled national accounts on quarterly basis.

Table 4: National account frequency by subregion

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
National Accounts						
-Annual	7	11	10	9	19	56
-Quarterly	6	8	4	8	4	30
-Monthly	0	0	0	3	0	3
-Other	0	0	0	0	1	1

6.2 Compilation and presentation

52. *Production approach.* Of the 56 members that compiled national accounts statistics, 54 (96 per cent) members compiled GDP using the production approach, of which 30 (54 per cent) used this approach to also produce the quarterly estimates. The norm was to provide GDP estimates by the production approach, usually classified by economic activity. Micronesia did not use the production approach and no information was available for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Turkmenistan and Palau were the only members that solely used the production approach to produce GDP data.
53. *Expenditure approach.* Forty four (79 per cent) members, compiled GDP using the expenditure approach, of those 23 (41 per cent) used

this approach to also produce the quarterly estimates. While all members in the SSWA and SEA subregions and roughly 90 per cent of members of the NCA and ENEA subregions compiled their annual GDP using the expenditure approach, only 9 out of 21 Pacific members used this approach for compilation of GDP.

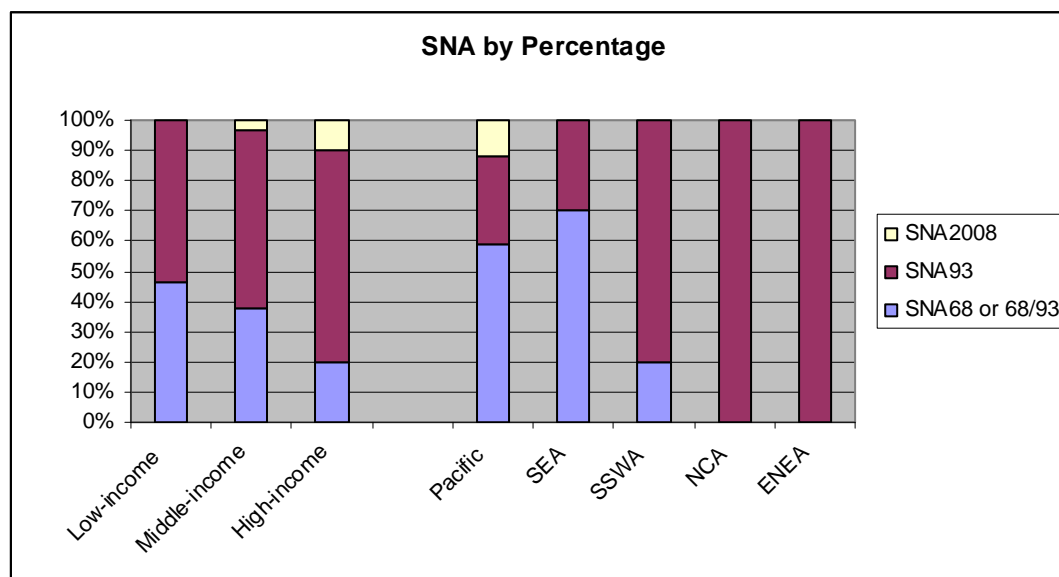
54. *Income approach.* Twenty four (43 per cent) members compiled GDP by the income approach. Micronesia was the only member that compiled the GDP solely using the income approach. Seven (13 per cent) members used this approach to also produce the quarterly estimates. Four members in each of the subregions: ENEA (out of 7), NCA (out of 9), SSWA (out of 10) and SEA (out of 11) compiled their annual GDP using the income approach, while in the Pacific 7 out of 21 members used this approach for compilation of GDP. Interestingly, only 1 associate member with a population under 100 thousand, American Samoa, compiled GDP statistics using the income approach.
55. *Prices.* Of the 56 members that compiled and published the national accounts statistics in current prices, 50 (89 per cent) members published their accounts in constant prices. Only 5 Pacific and 1 ENEA members did not provide deflated figures. Chain volume measures were disseminated by 6 (11 per cent) members, namely Armenia, Australia, Hong Kong, China, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Turkey.

6.3 Analytical framework

56. *Analytical framework.* Information on analytical framework was available for 52 (93 per cent) members. Three analytical frameworks were being used by the members: 1968 SNA, 1993 SNA and 2008 SNA. Thirty one (55 per cent) members compiled their national accounts in accordance with the 1993 SNA, 13 (23 per cent) used the 1968 SNA and 2 (4 per cent) have implemented SNA 2008. An additional 6 (11 per cent) members used a combination of 1993 SNA and 1968 SNA. All members in the NCA (9 out of 9) and ENEA (6 out of 7 with no information about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) subregions followed the 1993 SNA. Eight out of 10 members in the SSWA followed the 1993 SNA, while 2 members in that subregion followed a combination of 1968 SNA and 1993 SNA. Significantly lower proportions of members in the SEA and the Pacific subregions compiled their national accounts in accordance with the SNA 1993. In the SEA subregion 5 members used the 1968 SNA, 2 followed the 1968/93 SNA and 3 followed the 1993 SNA with no information available about the SNA used by Timor-Leste. In the Pacific subregion 8 members compiled their national accounts using the 1968 SNA, 2 followed the 1968/93 SNA and 5 followed the 1993 SNA with no information available for 4 members. Furthermore 2 members of the Pacific: Australia and Fiji have successfully implemented the 2008 SNA. The table and chart below summarize the situation in the ESCAP region.

Table 5: National accounts analytical framework by subregion

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
- Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Framework used						
- SNA 68	0	5	0	0	8	13
- SNA 68 / 93	0	2	2	0	2	6
- SNA 93	6	3	8	9	6	32
- SNA 08	0	0	0	0	1	1
- Count empty	1	1	0	0	4	6

Chart 7- National accounts analytical framework in the ESCAP region

57. *Minimum Requirement Data Set (MRDS)*. In order to assess the degree of implementation of SNA93 according to the scope of the accounts, the United Nations Statistics Division (the United Nations Statistics Division) provided information on compliance with the MRDS as provided in the latest (2008) and past NAQ (back up to NAQ2005). Within the ESCAP region, half of the members were able to produce six or more tables. This ranged from 70 per cent in ENEA to 33 per cent in the Pacific, the latter having 8 out of the 10 members for which data was available compiling less than three tables. It is worth noting that within the low-income members there was no clear trend, with the number of tables uniformly distributed throughout the MRDS spectrum (from the 7 tables of Kyrgyzstan and PNG to the 2 tables of Lao People's Democratic Republic).
58. *Milestones*. In parallel to the MRDS, milestones represent an alternative means of assessing the level of implementation of SNA93. A summary of milestone definitions is shown in Annex V. Milestone 1 was achieved by 43 (77 per cent) members, Pacific being the region where only half of the members reached it. All low-income members with exception of Uzbekistan achieved the minimum standardized level of national accounts, though only half of them reached milestone 2. Overall, 60 per cent of ESCAP members accomplished the second milestone level. For milestones 3 to 6, there were no publicly available sources assessing country achievements covering the entire region. By analysing and comparing data and tables

available in national websites and publications (supported by country validation), an assessment of milestones beyond phase 2 was carried out. Findings showed that milestone 3 added further complexities most members were not able to deal with. About one quarter of members, mainly developed members within each group, were able to reach. Moving towards higher levels the proportion fell, with only few members presenting advanced institutional sector accounts. Table 6 summarizes milestone levels by subregion.

Table 6: MRDS and milestones²

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
MRDS						
-Table 2.1	6	11	9	9	16	51
-Table 2.2	4	11	10	9	13	47
-Table 1.1	6	10	9	9	12	46
-Table 1.2	5	10	8	6	7	36
-Table 2.3	5	4	6	5	8	28
-Tables 1.3/4.1	6	7	9	7	11	40
-Table 4.2	5	3	3	5	6	22
Milestones						
-Level 1	5	10	10	8	10	43
-Level 2	6	6	8	7	7	34
-Level 3	4	3	1	3	3	14
-Level 4	3	1	0	2	1	7
-Level 5	2	0	0	1	1	4
-Level 6	1	0	0	0	1	2

6.4 Scope of the data

59. *Transactions coverage.* Of the 40 members for which information was available on transactions coverage, 33 members included all the activities within the SNA production boundary, 21 members indicated that they included “goods produced by households”, 29 included “own account workers” and 12 included “non-market services provided by the government.
60. *Asset boundary - tangibles.* Information on the asset boundaries was only available for selected members, of these only 15 (out of 23 for which data was available) indicated that they fully follow the 1993 SNA asset boundary definition. Eleven (out of 33) indicated that they follow “defence related assets” treatment, 23 (out of 38) indicated that they follow the “Structures and equipment having alternative non-military uses” treatment, 12 (out of 39) followed the “valuables”

² Tables: Table 2.1: Value added and GDP in current prices by industry; Table 2.2: Value added and GDP in constant prices by industry; Table 1.1: Expenditures of the GDP in current prices; Table 1.2: Expenditures of the GDP in constant prices; Table 2.3: Value added components by industry, current prices; Table 1.3/4.1: Accounts for the total economy; Table 4.2: Rest of the world accounts (until net lending)

Milestones: Phase 1: Basic indicators of GDP; Phase 2: Gross national income and other primary indicators; Phase 3: Institution sector accounts, first step; Phase 4: Institutional sector accounts, intermediate step; Phase 5: Institutional sector accounts, last of the transaction accounts; Phase 6: Other flow accounts and balance sheet

treatment and 9 (out of 31) followed the “Natural growth of cultivated forests” treatment.

61. *Asset boundary - intangibles.* Information on the treatment of intangibles assets was available for a limited number of members, of those 23 (out of 44 for which data was available) indicated that they follow the “mineral exploration” treatment, 16 (out of 41) indicated that they follow the “Entertainment, literary, artistic originals” treatment, 25 (out of 45) indicated that they follow the “Computer software development” treatment and treatment, 30 (out of 40) indicated that they follow the “FISIM” treatment.
62. *Non-Observed Economy.* Only China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), and Sri Lanka out of 43 members for which information was available, included illegal economic activities in their national accounts. Significantly higher proportion of members included in their national accounts the information on the informal sector/unrecorded activities with 32 out of 44 members doing so: NCA (7), ENEA (3), SSWA (6), SEA (4) and Pacific (12).

6.5 Input Output and Supply-Use tables

63. *Input-output tables.* Twenty members (34 per cent) compiled input-output tables, of those 12 compiled their input-output tables every 5 years, 2 every year and 1 each every 10 years and irregular with no details available for the remaining 6 members. Australia and New Zealand were the only members in the Pacific to compile input-output tables. The input-output tables were more common in other subregions with: ENEA (4 out of 7), SEA (6 out of 11), SSWA (5 out of 10) and NCA (3 out of 9).
64. *Supply-use tables.* Eighteen members (31 per cent) compiled supply-use tables. Australia, New Zealand and Fiji were the only members in the Pacific to compile supply-use tables. Likewise with the exception of the NCA subregions (6 out of 9) the remaining subregions had a very low proportions of members compiling supply-use tables: SEA (3 out of 11), ENEA (2 out of 7) and SSWA (4 out of 10).

6.6 Future plans

65. *1993 SNA plans.* Of the 19 (34 per cent) members who have not fully implemented SNA 1993 or later, five (26 per cent) indicated that they were planning to implement the 1993 SNA. The majority of those stated that they were planning to do so within the next 3 to 5 years. When asked to identify the main obstacles to the implementation of the 1993 SNA the following three main reasons were given: current source data inadequate (5), not enough staff to update the old time series (3) and not enough knowledge of the 1993 SNA (3). Members were also asked to identify the assistance needed for implementation of the 1993 SNA, the following were given the top priority: on-the-job training (4), study visits (3), region-specific manuals and guidelines (3) and training workshops for NSO staff (3).
66. *2008 SNA plans.* Of the 54 (96 per cent) members who still have not implemented 2008 SNA, 15 (28 per cent) indicated that they were planning to do so. The vast majority of members who were planning

to implement the 2008 SNA, stated that they will implement it prior to 2015. When asked to identify the main obstacles to the implementation of the 2008 SNA the same three main reasons as those for the SNA 1993 were given: current source data inadequate (12), not enough staff to update the old time series (12) and not enough knowledge of the 2008 SNA (12). Members were also asked to identify the assistance needed for implementation of the 2008 SNA, the following were given the top priority: training workshops for NSO staff (15), region-specific manuals and guidelines (14), seminars for other producers of national accounts indicators – MoF, Central Bank (13), on-the-job training (13) and study visits (13).

Table 7: National accounts analytical framework and future plans by subregion

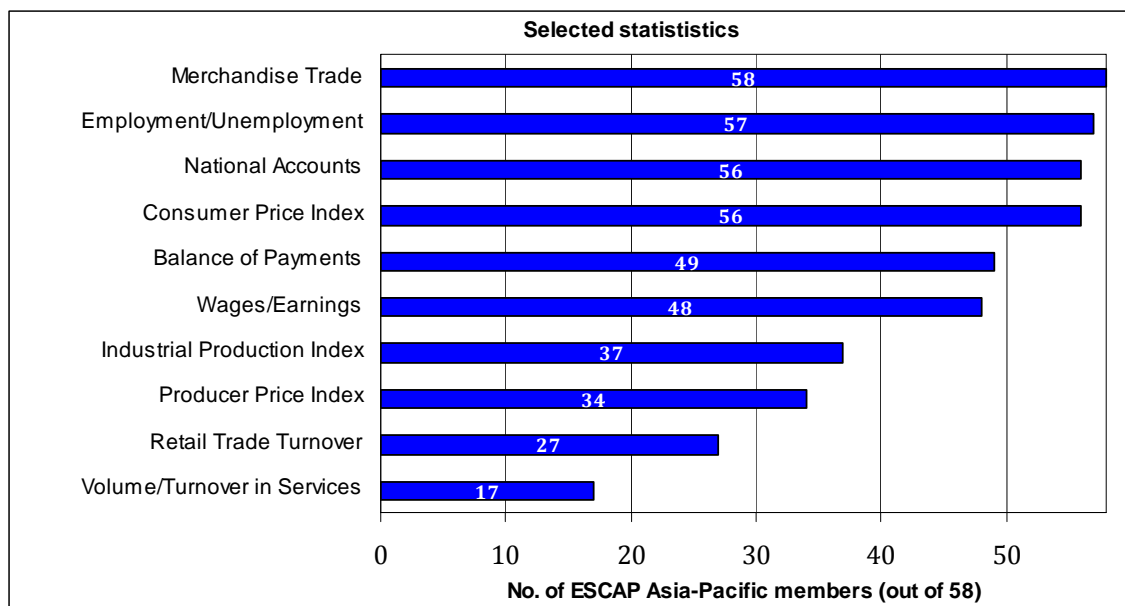
	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
<i>-Total members</i>	7	11	10	9	21	58
Framework used						
- SNA 68	0	5	0	0	8	13
- SNA 68 / 93	0	2	2	0	2	6
- SNA 93	6	3	8	9	6	32
- SNA 08	0	0	0	0	1	1
- Count empty	1	1	0	0	4	6
Plans to implement 1993 SNA						
- Yes	1	1	2	0	0	5
- No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plans to implement 2008 SNA						
- Yes	5	3	2	1	4	15
- No	0	1	0	0	1	2

67. ISIC rev 4 plans. Fifteen members (26 per cent) indicated that they were also planning to implement ISIC rev 4, of those 10 indicated that they will implement the new version of ISIC at the same time as they implement the 2008 SNA. Of the members who were planning to implement ISIC rev 4, the majority indicated that they will do so prior to 2015.

7. Other selected economic statistics

7.1 Overview

68. In addition to national accounts, nine economic statistics in the real and external sectors were included in the assessment. Key findings for these sectors are summarized below. Chart 8 summarizes the current availability of these statistics (including national accounts) in the region.

Chart 8 - Number of members that publish selected economic statistics

7.2 Employment/unemployment

69. *Availability.* With the exception of Turkmenistan all members compiled and published employment/unemployment statistics.
70. *Organization.* Of the 57 members which compiled and published the employment/unemployment statistics, the vast majority (42, 74 per cent) had these statistics produced by National Statistical Offices or their equivalent; Ministries/Departments of Labour/Manpower/Economics were responsible for production of employment/unemployment statistics in 8 (14 per cent) countries. Furthermore 5 (9 per cent) members had the statistics compiled jointly by the relevant ministries and the NSOs. Interestingly in Papua New Guinea the Central Bank conducted an employment survey and provided the most up-to-date employment/unemployment statistics.
71. *Frequency.* Of the members which compiled employment/unemployment statistics, 41 (72 per cent) published annual statistics, 27 (47 per cent) published quarterly, 14 (25 per cent) published monthly statistics, while 16 (28 per cent) published employment/unemployment statistics on occasional basis. Most of the members in the ENEA and NCA subregions published employment data either monthly (4 out of 7 and 4 out of 9 respectively) or quarterly (6 out of 7 and 7 out of 9 respectively). Fewer members in the SEA and SSWA published sub-annual statistics with the majority only publishing annual statistics, in SEA 8 (out of 11) members published annual statistics, 5 published quarterly, 2 monthly while 3 published their statistics on occasional basis depending on the availability of the survey/census data. In the SSWA 8 (out of 10) members published annual statistics, 3 published quarterly, 2 monthly while 1 published their statistics on occasional basis. The Pacific subregion was significantly further behind the other subregions, with only 2 members (out of 21) publishing monthly statistics, 6 quarterly and 12 annual statistics. Significant

proportions (11) of Pacific states published their employment/unemployment statistics on an occasional basis, with the vast majority of those publishing their statistics every 5 to 10 years.

Table 8: Availability of employment/unemployment statistics

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Employment / Unemployment - availability						
- Yes	7	11	10	8	21	57
- No	0	0	0	1	0	1
Employment / Unemployment - frequency						
-Annual	6	8	8	7	12	41
-Quarterly	6	5	3	7	6	27
-Monthly	4	2	2	4	2	14
-Other	1	3	1	0	11	16

72. *Compliance.* Of the 57 members that compiled employment statistics, 41 (72 per cent) complied with the ILO standards and definitions.
73. *Classifications.* The majority (39, 68 per cent) of members published employment statistics using ISIC classification or national classifications that were harmonized with ISIC. ISCO classifications or national harmonized classifications were used by 41 (72 per cent) members. ICSE classifications or ICSE harmonized classifications were less commonly used with only 26 (46 per cent) members doing so.
74. *Timeliness.* Of the 29 members for which information on timeliness existed, four members disseminated employment statistics within one year of the reference period, five members disseminated statistics in 6 months, and 14 within 3 months time. Only 6 members published data within one month of the reference period.
75. *Sources.* The information about data sources was not available for all the members, of those for which data was available, the majority of members (40) compiled their employment/unemployment statistics based on the Labour force surveys (LFS), significantly fewer members (14) produced their statistics using the register-based information. LFS was the main data source used by the majority of members in the: SEA (10 out of 11 with 1 using registered based), ENEA (6 out of 7 with 0 using registered-based), SSWA (8 out of 10 with 2 using registered-based) and NCA (6 out of 9 with 3 using registered-based). Registered-based employment/unemployment statistics were much more common in the Pacific with 12 members compiled registered-based statistics and 10 members compiling their statistics based on the LFS.
76. *Coverage.* The majority of members (for which detailed methodological information was available) published employment statistics for all industries. Only three members, Lao People's Democratic Republic, China, and Afghanistan compiled data for selected industries. Afghanistan compiled information from government sectors only, while China compiled statistics for 3 main industrial groups. Lao collected data for manufacturing and handicraft industries only. Twenty-five members for which data was available, published statistics based on data collected for all

occupations. Armenia, the only exception, excluded military personnel. In regards to geographical coverage, all 30 members for which data was available collected data from all geographical areas. Twenty-six members compiled statistics for populations 15 year and older, six members compiled statistics based on populations 10 years and older, and the remaining 4 compiled statistics for populations 16 years and older.

7.3 Wages/earnings

77. *Availability.* In the region, 48 (83 per cent) members compiled wages or earnings statistics. Of the ten members that did not publish these statistics, most were in the SEA or SSWA regions, where 8 (out of 11) members in SEA and 6 (out of 10) members in SSWA published these statistics. All ten members that did not compile statistics on wages or earnings were either low or middle income members.
78. *Indicator.* Of the members which compiled wages or earnings statistics, 42 (88 per cent) published wages and salaries statistics, while only 15 (31 per cent) compiled statistics on earnings. In the ENEA region only the Republic of Korea compiled earnings statistics. Viet Nam was the only low income member that published data on earnings.
79. *Organization.* Of the 48 members which compiled and published the wages or earnings statistics, the vast majority (31, 65 per cent) had these statistics produced by the National Statistical Offices or their equivalent; Ministries/Departments of Labour/Manpower/Economics were responsible for production of employment/unemployment statistics in 9 (19 per cent) countries. Furthermore 6 (13 per cent) members had these statistics compiled jointly by the relevant ministries and the NSOs.
80. *Frequency.* Limited information was publicly available on compilation and dissemination practices in the region. Of the members that did compile wages and earnings statistics only about half (25, 52 per cent) published data on quarterly and 11 (23 per cent) on a monthly basis. The majority of members in the ENEA published quarterly or monthly statistics, as well as 7 out of 9 members in the NCA. In contrast, 17 out of 21 members of the Pacific subregion published annual statistics and only 6 members published them on quarterly basis.

Table 9: Availability of wages and earnings statistics

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Wages / Earnings – availability						
- Yes	6	8	6	8	20	48
- No	1	3	4	1	1	10
Wages / Earnings – frequency						
-Annual	6	6	1	8	17	38
-Quarterly	6	4	2	7	6	25
-Monthly	1	1	2	6	1	11
-Other	0	2	3	0	1	6

81. *Compliance.* Of the 48 members that compiled wages and earnings statistics, 25 (52 per cent) complied with the ILO standards and definitions. The lowest compliance rates could be observed in low income members, where only 29 per cent of members complied with the ILO standards.
82. *Classifications.* The majority (33, 69 per cent) of members published wages and earnings statistics using ISIC classification or national classifications that were harmonized with ISIC. All ENEA and SSWA members published these statistics using ISIC or ISIC harmonized classifications, whereas only half of the Pacific members did so.
83. *Timeliness.* Of the 30 members for which information on timeliness was available, four disseminated wages and earnings statistics within one month of the reference period, 18 members disseminated statistics within 1 to 3 months, and 3 within a 3 to 6 month timeframe. Three members published these statistics within 6 to 12 months of the reference period. One member, Nepal, disseminated wage and earning statistics occasionally. Forty-two percent of members in the low income category disseminated employment statistics within 3 months or less of the reference period, while 88 per cent of members in the high income category did so. The majority of members in the ENEA and NCA region disseminate statistics in less than 3 months of the reference period.
84. *Industrial Coverage.* The majority of members (for which detailed methodological information was available) published wages and earnings statistics for all industries. Only seven members, compiled statistics for selected industries.
85. *Coverage.* Of the members for which information on the coverage was available, 20 published statistics for all occupations. Four members published statistics for selected occupations. In regards to geographical coverage, 29 members, for whom data was available, published statistics for all geographical areas. China and the Islamic Republic of Iran were the only members that did not; China only used data from urban areas. Seventeen members published wages and earnings statistics for populations 15 and older. Two members published statistics based on populations 10 years and older, two members publish statistics for populations 16 and older, and the remaining 4 members, for which data was available, used other measures.

7.4 Consumer price index

86. *Availability.* In the region, 56 out of 58 (97 per cent) members produced Consumer price index (CPI). Turkmenistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were the only members that did not produce these statistics.
87. *Organization.* Of the 56 members which compiled and published the CPI statistics, the vast majority (51, 91 per cent) had these statistics produced by the National Statistical Offices or their equivalent; Central Banks were responsible for production of CPI statistics in 2 (4 per cent) countries (Nepal and the Islamic Republic of Iran). Furthermore in Sri Lanka these statistics were jointly produced by the

Central Bank and the NSOs while in Thailand they were compiled by the Ministry of Commerce.

88. *Frequency.* Of the members that produced CPI statistics, 42 (45 per cent) published them on a monthly basis, 49 (88 per cent) published them on quarterly basis, 51 (91 per cent) on annual basis and 2 (4 per cent) on occasional basis. Monthly CPI statistics were least common in the Pacific where only 9 out of 21 members published CPI on monthly basis, while 20 members of the Pacific published quarterly CPI.

Table 10: Availability of consumer price index

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Consumer price index - availability						
- Yes	6	11	10	8	21	56
- No	1	0	0	1	0	2
Consumer price index - frequency						
-Annual	6	10	8	7	20	51
-Quarterly	6	10	7	7	20	50
-Monthly	6	11	8	7	9	41
-Other	0	0	1	1	0	2

89. *Compliance.* Most members (32, 57 per cent) compiled and disseminated CPI statistics in accordance with international standards, using the ILO's CPI Manual. However, only 3 members of the SSWA region disseminated data in accordance to international standards.
90. *Classifications.* Classifications varied throughout the region, whereas 25 (45 per cent) members published CPI statistics using COICOP classification or COICOP harmonized classifications, 20 members (36 per cent) used national non-harmonized classifications. Only three members from the Pacific region published statistics using COICOP/COICOP harmonized classifications.
91. *Timeliness.* Of the 38 members for which detailed methodological information was available, 35 published CPI statistics within one month of the reference period, of these 25 published these statistics within 2 weeks after the end of the reference period. Some countries managed to publish these statistics even sooner, including: Armenia, Fiji, Japan and Sri Lanka publishing the CPI on the last day of the reference period, Indonesia 1 day after, Kazakhstan 2-3 days after and Turkey 3 days after. On the opposite end New Zealand and Vanuatu required 6 weeks to publish these statistics.
92. *Population coverage.* Of the members for which detailed methodological information on the population coverage was available, 16 members compiled CPI statistics using data collected from all-households while 15 used data collected from selected households. The majority of ENEA (5 out of 7) and NCA (6 out of 9) members used data from all households. In contrast only 1 out of 10 of SSWA members used data from all households and 7 out of 10 members of that subregion used data from selected households. Very limited methodological information was available for SEA (2 all

households, 3 selected households) and the Pacific (2 all households, 3 selected households).

93. *Geographical coverage.* Of the members for which detailed methodological information on the geographical coverage was available, 16 members compiled CPI statistics using data collected nationwide, 7 using data collected from the capital city only and 14 using data collected from selected centres with the majority of those only collecting data from selected urban areas.
94. *Number of items.* As expected the number of items collected by members varied greatly across Asia and the Pacific, ranging from: 30 items for Timor-Leste, 54 for New Caledonia and 61 (9 groups, 61 items, 251 price quotations) for Marshall Islands, through to 200 items (1800 price quotations) for Sri Lanka and 508 item (120000 price quotations) for Kazakhstan to 981 items (with approx. 45,000 quotations each month) for Hong Kong, China and 5170 items/varieties for Singapore.
95. *Compilation method.* Of the 56 members which compiled and published CPI statistics, the vast majority (50, 89 per cent) compiled them using the Laspeyres method, with no information available for the remaining six countries.

7.5 Producer price index

96. *Availability* The majority of ESCAP members, 34 out of 58 (59 per cent), published producer price index (PPI). However, only 33 per cent (6 out of 15) of members in the Pacific subregion published these statistics. Furthermore and as expected few countries (33 per cent) with populations below 100,000 published the PPI statistics while all members with populations above 100 million did so.
97. *Organization.* Of the 34 members which compiled and published the PPI statistics, the vast majority, 27 (79 per cent), had these statistics produced by the National Statistical Offices or their equivalent; Central Banks were responsible for the production of PPI statistics in 4 (12 per cent) members. Furthermore 3 (9 per cent) members had these statistics compiled by relevant ministries, with India having it compiled by Ministry of Industry, Thailand by the Bureau of Trade and Economic Indices, Ministry of Commerce while Guam having these statistics compiled by the US Bureau of Labour Statistics.
98. *Frequency.* Only 20 (59 per cent) members published PPI statistics on a monthly basis and 26 (76 per cent) on a quarterly basis. No Pacific members and only 3 ENEA members published monthly statistics.
99. *Timeliness.* The majority of countries which compiled PPI on monthly basis tended to publish these statistics one month after the reference period. Notable exception were countries from the NCA region where these statistics were published much sooner with Kazakhstan publishing the PPI 3 days after the end of the reference period, Azerbaijan 7 to 8 days after and Georgia 10 days after. On the opposite end some countries needed considerably more time to publish their PPI statistics with Hong Kong, China publishing the PPI

within 3 months after the end of the reference period and Cambodia 19 months after.

Table 11: Availability of producer price index

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Producer price index – availability						
- Yes	5	8	8	7	6	34
- No	2	3	2	2	14	23
Producer price index – frequency						
-Annual	5	6	6	7	3	27
-Quarterly	5	6	5	7	3	26
-Monthly	3	5	5	7	0	20
-Other	0	1	1	0	0	2

100. *Compliance.* Only 17 (50 per cent) members compiled their PPI in accordance with the PPI manual. The ENEA had the highest rate of compliance, with 4 out of 7 states using the PPI manual. Kyrgyzstan was the only low income member that complied with international recommendations and no members with populations less than 100 thousand did so.
101. *Classifications.* Twenty-six members (76 per cent) published PPI statistics using ISIC classification or national classifications that were harmonized with ISIC. Brunei Darussalam used CPC classification and Singapore used SITC classification. Only 3 members with populations under 1 million published statistics using ISIC or ISIC harmonized classifications.
102. *Geographical Coverage.* The majority of members (15), for which detailed methodological information was available, published their PPI statistics using the data collected nationally, 6 members used data from selected cities, and one member surveyed its capital city only.
103. *Industrial Coverage.* Information on industrial coverage was available for 29 members. Three members, for whom data was available, published PPI for all industries, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, and Kazakhstan. Thirteen published PPI for ISIC C, D, E categories, and 12 for selected industries. Of the members for which data on industrial coverage was available, 10 compiled PPI for the services sector.
104. *Commodities.* The majority of members for which detailed methodological information is available (9 out of 16), compiled the PPI for both domestic and imported commodities. Seven members published the PPI for domestic commodities only.
105. *Number of products.* As expected the number of products collected by members varied greatly across Asia and the Pacific, ranging from: 34 products for Nepal, through 586 manufactured goods for Philippines and 800 products for Russian Federation, to 2,372 imported items and 1,178 domestically-manufactured items for Singapore and 13,000 items for New Zealand.

106. *Compilation method.* Of the 34 members which compiled and published PPI statistics, the vast majority, 29 (85 per cent) compiled them using the Laspeyres method, with 3 (9 per cent) using Paasche method. No information was available for the remaining 2 countries.

7.6 Retail trade turnover

107. *Availability.* In the region, 27 members published retail trade turnover (RTT) statistics. A great majority of ENEA, 6 (86 per cent) and NCA, 8 (89 per cent) members published these statistics. However, only a small number of members from the Pacific, 5 (24 per cent) and SSWA, 3 (30 per cent) subregions compiled RTT statistics.

108. *Organization.* Of the 27 members which compiled and published RTT statistics, the vast majority, 23 (85 per cent), had these statistics produced by National Statistical Offices or their equivalent while relevant ministries were responsible for the production of RTT statistics in 3 (11 per cent) members. No information was available for one member.

109. *Frequency.* Almost all members, compiled statistics at least annually, with the exception of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who compiled them on an occasional basis. Fifteen (56 per cent) of those members also compiled data on quarterly and 13 (48 per cent) compiled monthly statistics. A higher proportion of ENEA (3) and NCA (4) members compiled monthly statistics.

Table 12: Availability retail trade turnover statistics

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Retail trade turnover - availability						
- Yes	6	5	3	8	5	27
- No	1	6	8	1	16	32
Retail trade turnover - frequency						
-Annual	6	4	2	8	3	23
-Quarterly	4	2	1	5	3	15
-Monthly	3	2	1	4	2	12
-Other	0	0	1	0	0	1

110. *Timeliness.* Information on timeliness was only available for 8 members. Six of these members were able to publish data within 1 to 3 months of the reference period. Only Hong Kong, China published data within 1 month and the Islamic Republic of Iran did so in less than 6 months.

111. *Compliance.* Eleven members, for which data was available, follow the International Recommendations for Distributive Trade Statistics, with Japan and Samoa indicating that they did not. Ten of the eleven members that complied with these international standards were in the middle and high income categories; Viet Nam was the only low income member that did so.

112. *Classifications.* In the region, 19 (70 per cent) of the 27 members that published RTT statistics used ISIC classification or ISIC harmonized classifications. Of the members that did disseminate RTT statistics

using these classifications, 17 were middle or high income members; Viet Nam and Kyrgyzstan were the only low income members that did so.

113. *Coverage/scope.* Data on the goods and services coverage of RTT was only available for 11 members; of these 3 compiled RTT for goods and services while 8 compiled RTT for goods only.
114. *Source.* Information about the data sources used for compilation of RTT was only available for 18 members; of these 11 used survey data only, 4 used a combination of survey and administrative-based data and 3 used administrative data only.

7.7 Industrial production index

115. *Availability.* In the region, 37 (64 per cent) members published industrial production index (IPI). Looking across the different subregions NCA had the highest proportion of countries publishing IPI statistics with 8 out of 9 members (89 per cent) doing so, followed by SSWA with 8 out of 10 (80 per cent), SEA with 8 out of 11 (73 per cent), ENEA with 5 out of 7 (71 per cent) and the Pacific with 7 out of 21 (33 per cent) members publishing IPI statistics.
116. *Organization.* Of the 37 members whom compiled and published IPI statistics, the vast majority, 28 (76 per cent), had these statistics produced by National Statistical Offices or their equivalent, while 4 (11 per cent) members had these statistics compiled by relevant ministries. Central Banks and others were responsible for compilation of IPI statistics in 2 members States respectively. No information was available for one member.
117. *Frequency.* Of the members which compiled and published IPI statistics, 29 (78 per cent) compiled both annual and quarterly statistics, and 20 (54 per cent) published monthly statistics. Of these, 3 members stated that they only compiled monthly statistics and one member stated that they only compiled quarterly statistics. Uzbekistan was the only member who stated that they compiled IPI statistics on an occasional basis. No Pacific members compiled IPI monthly, however a large proportion, 67 per cent, of NCA were able to do so. No information was available for 3 members.

Table 13: Availability of industrial production indices

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Industrial production index – availability						
- Yes	5	8	8	8	7	36
- No	2	3	2	1	14	22
Industrial production index – frequency						
-Annual	4	7	6	7	6	30
-Quarterly	4	7	6	7	5	29
-Monthly	3	6	5	6	0	20
-Other	0	0	0	1	0	1

118. *Timeliness.* Of the 29 members for which data on timeliness was available, 28 members published these statistics within 3 months of the reference period, of those 13 members delivered IPI statistics

within 1 month. Mongolia was able to publish the IPI soonest after the reference period doing so 7 days after, followed by Kazakhstan and Tajikistan which did so 12 days after. India was the only member in the region for which data was available, that published IPI statistics within 3 to 6 months. No members in the Pacific region and only Nepal in the SSWA region disseminated these statistics within 1 month of the reference period.

119. *Compliance.* Detailed information about compliance with international standards and recommendations was only available for 20 members, of these 17 (85 per cent) followed the recommendations of the Index Numbers of Industrial Production manual.
120. *Classifications.* Twenty-six members in the region used the ISIC classification or national classifications that were harmonized with ISIC in order to compile and publish the IPI statistics. Four members did not use harmonised classifications, while no information about classifications used was available for the remaining members.
121. *Industrial Coverage.* Data was available on the industrial coverage of IPI for 27 members. Most members (17) covered ISIC C-D-E categories. 9 members used selected industries, and Singapore used its own methodology, 2005 Singapore standards. Only 3 low income members covered ISIC C-D-E categories while Fiji and Australia were the only Pacific members that did so.
122. *Type of Products.* Half of the members for which detailed methodological information was available (7 out of 14), compiled the IPI for both primary and secondary products. Four members compiled the IPI for primary products only while 3 for selected products.
123. *Compilation method.* Of the 37 members who compiled and published CPI statistics, the majority, 22 (59 per cent) compiled them using the Laspeyres method, with only 1 (3 per cent) using Paasche method. No information was available for the remaining 14 countries.

7.8 Volume/turnover in services

124. *Availability.* Very few members, 17 (29 per cent), in the region compiled and published Volume/Turnover in Services (V/TIS) statistics. Only two of the 17 were in the Pacific subregion. The NCA subregion had the highest number of members that produced Volume/Turnover in Services statistics, with 6. American Samoa was the only associate member with a population under 100 thousand that published V/TIS. Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan were the only low income members that produced V/TIS.
125. *Organization.* Of the 17 members which compiled and published the V/TIS statistics, the vast majority, 16 (94 per cent), had these statistics produced by the National Statistical Offices or their equivalent, while only 1 (6 per cent) member had these statistics compiled jointly by the NSO and the relevant ministry.
126. *Frequency.* Of the 17 members that compiled V/TIS, 13 (76 per cent) at least published annual data. Eleven (65 per cent) of those also

published quarterly statistics on V/TIS, and 6 (35 per cent) published monthly statistics. Thailand and Iran (Islamic Republic of) were the only two members (for which data was available) that published these statistics on an occasional basis. No data was available for the remaining 2 members.

Table 14: Availability volume/turnover in services statistics

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Volume / turnover in services - availability						
- Yes	2	3	2	7	1	15
- No	5	8	8	2	20	33
Volume / turnover in services - frequency						
-Annual	2	2	2	6	1	13
-Quarterly	2	3	2	3	1	11
-Monthly	2	1	0	3	0	6
-Other	0	1	1	0	0	2

127. *Timeliness.* Information on the timeliness was only available for 5 members in the region. Of those, 4 were able to publish data in 1 to 3 months of the reference period, while the Islamic Republic of Iran was able to publish data within 3 to 6 months of the reference period.
128. *Compliance.* Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Singapore were the only members in the region that follow the OECD Manual for an Index of Services Production in order to compile V/TIS statistics. All these three members were in the SEA subregion.
129. *Classifications.* Thirteen members used ISIC classification or national classifications that were harmonized with ISIC when publishing V/TIS statistics.
130. *Geological Coverage.* Ten members for whom data was available, compiled V/TIS statistics for the whole country, while no information was available for the remaining 7 countries.
131. *Industrial Coverage.* Information on the industrial coverage was only available for 5 members, of those 3 compiled the V/TIS for ISIC G, H, I, Div 72, 74 and 2 for selected industries.
132. *Source.* Six members used survey data only to compile the V/TIS statistics, 4 members used a combination of survey and administrative based data while 2 (Malaysia and India) used only administrative based data. No information was available for the remaining 5 members.
133. *Indicator.* Eight members published the Index of turnover in services, while 3 members used a different indicator. No information was available for the remaining 6 members.
134. *Compilation method.* Information about the compilation method was only available for 10 members, of those 9 used the Laspeyres method, with only 1 using the Paasche method.

7.9 Merchandise trade statistics

135. *Availability.* All 58 ESCAP members produced merchandise trade statistics (MTS).
136. *Organization.* Exactly half of the members had their MTS statistics compiled and published by National Statistical Offices or their equivalent. In 14 (24 per cent) members these statistics were compiled by the relevant ministries, including among others: Custom Organizations (the Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Tuvalu), Ministries of Finance (Bhutan, Japan, Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands), Ministries of Commerce (India) and Ministries of Economic Development (Georgia). In 3 (5 per cent) members these statistics were compiled by Central Banks, while the remaining 9 (16 per cent) members these statistics were compiled by multiple organizations.
137. *Frequency.* With the exception of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Turkmenistan, all members produced MTS statistic annually. Forty-five (78 per cent) members produced MTS on a quarterly basis, while 39 (67 per cent) of those members also published monthly statistics.

Table 15: Availability of merchandise trade statistics

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Merchandise trade - availability						
- Yes	7	11	10	9	21	58
- No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merchandise trade - frequency						
-Annual	6	11	10	8	21	56
-Quarterly	6	10	8	7	14	45
-Monthly	6	10	9	7	7	39
-Other	1	0	0	0	0	1

138. *Compliance.* Of the members for whom information about the manuals and guidelines used was available, 24 compiled MTS in accordance with the *International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions*, while 4 members indicated that they did not follow these guidelines. No information was available about the remaining 30 countries.
139. *Classifications.* Nineteen (33 per cent) members compiled and published their MTS using both the HS and SITC classifications, or HS and SITC harmonized national classifications. Fifteen (26 per cent) members used SITC or SITC harmonized classifications, while 7 (12 per cent) used HS/HS harmonized classifications. Afghanistan and Tajikistan were the only members for whom information was available that used only national SITC or HS non-harmonized classifications. No information was available for the remaining 12 members.
140. *Timeliness.* With the exception of Afghanistan and Kiribati, all members for whom data was available, disseminated the MTS within 3 months of the reference period. Afghanistan did so in 6 months or less, and Kiribati in less than 1 year. Twelve members published

their MTS in 1 to 3 months while 19 members publish the statistic within 1 month of the reference period. Viet Nam published their MTS on the last day of the reference month while Pakistan did so 5 days after the end of the reference period and Mongolia 7 days after.

141. *Coverage.* Information about transactions covered was only available for 33 members, of these 32 used all transactions to compile MTS while Afghanistan used selected transactions only.
142. *Valuation.* Based on the incomplete information available about the valuations used by the members for the MTS the following conclusions can be drawn: *Market prices* - 28 members used market prices to value the MTS while 2 did not, with no information available for the remaining members. Imports were valued at Cost of Insurance and Freight (CIF) by 40 members, while 6 members valued their imports at Freight on Board (FOB), with no information available about the remaining members. Exports were valued at FOB by all 48 member for which information was available.
143. *Source.* Almost all members for whom information was available (43) used customs records/data for compilation of MTS. Additionally four of those members also used survey data to supplement the information provided by customs. Kiribati was the only member that used survey as the sole source of data for compilation of MTS.

7.10 Balance of payments

144. *Availability.* The vast majority of members, 49 (84 per cent), compiled balance of payments (BOP) statistics. Of the 9 members (16 per cent) that did not compile BOP statistics, 7 were from the Pacific subregion, 5 of which had populations under 100 thousand.
145. *Organization.* Twenty eight (57 per cent) members had BOP statistics compiled and published by the Central Banks or their equivalent. In 14 (29 per cent) members these statistics were compiled by the National Statistical Offices, while 2 (4 per cent) members had these statistics compiled jointly by the Central Banks and National Statistical Organizations. Three (6 per cent) members had these statistics compiled by relevant ministries including State Administration of Foreign Exchange (China), Ministry of Economic Development (Georgia) and EMU (Federated States of Micronesia). No information was available about the remaining 2 members.
146. *Frequency.* Of the 49 members which disseminated BOP statistics, 47 (96 per cent) members disseminated them on annual basis, with no information available for the remaining 2 members. Thirty four members (69 per cent) also published BOP statistics on quarterly basis and 7 (14 per cent) on monthly basis. Four of the members that published monthly statistics were in the SSWA subregion and 6 had populations over 100 million.

Table 16: Availability balance of payments statistics

	East & North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	North & Central Asia	Pacific	Total
-Total members	7	11	10	9	21	58
Balance of payments – availability						
- Yes	6	10	10	9	14	49
- No	1	2	0	0	7	10
Balance of payments – frequency						
-Annual	6	10	10	7	14	47
-Quarterly	5	8	8	7	6	34
-Monthly	2	0	4	0	1	7
-Other	1	0	0	0	0	1

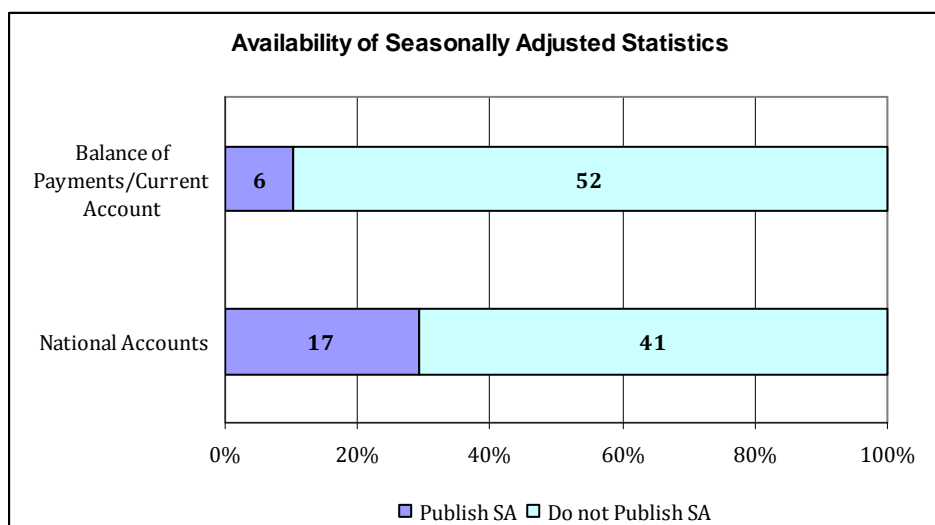
147. *Compliance.* Forty six out of 49 (94 per cent) members compiled BOP statistics in accordance with the IMF's BPM5 with only 1 (2 per cent) member not following the framework. No information was available about the remaining members.
148. *Classifications.* Forty six out of 49 (94 per cent) members published BOP statistics using the BPM5 classification with only 1 (2 per cent) member not using the classification. No information was available about the remaining members.
149. *Timeliness.* The majority of members, for which data was available, 29 (59 per cent) published BOP statistics within 1 to 3 months after the reference period. Four members published these statistics in 3 to 6 months, and two, Kiribati and Macao, China published them in 6 to 12 months after the reference period. Republic of Korea published the BOP in the shortest period, doing so exactly 1 month after the reference period.
150. *Transaction Coverage.* The majority of members 41 (84 per cent) covered all transactions in their BOP statistics. Pakistan and Myanmar only covered selected transactions while no information was available for the remaining 6 members.
151. *Geographical Coverage.* In the majority of members 38 (78 per cent) the BOP statistics covered the complete territory (nationwide) while Georgia was the only member (for which information was available) that the BOP statistics covered the non-conflict areas only. No information was available for the remaining 10 members.
152. *Current Account.* In the region, 46 (94 per cent) members compiled current account. No information was available about the remaining 2 members. All members for which information was available had statistics on goods, services and transfers.
153. *Capital Account.* Forty four (90 per cent) members compiled capital account. Maldives, Viet Nam, and Cook Islands were the only members that did not compile capital account statistics. No information was available about the remaining 2 members.
154. *Financial Account.* Forty four (90 per cent) members compiled financial account statistics. Iran (Islamic Republic of), Cook Islands, and Bhutan were the only members that did not compile financial account statistics. No information was available about the remaining 2 members.

155. *International Investment Position.* Twenty seven members compiled IIP statistics while 15 members did not compile these statistics. No information was available about the remaining members.
156. *Seasonally Adjustment.* Only 6 (12 per cent) members disseminated seasonally adjusted BOP statistics. No low income members, members of SSWA or members with populations less than 1 million published seasonal adjustment estimates.

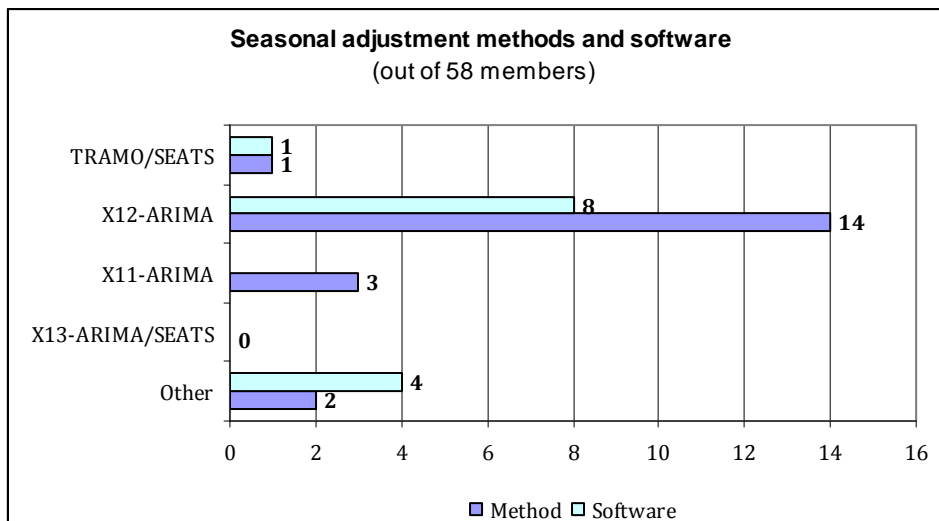
8. Seasonal adjustment

157. *Availability.* Only 17 (29 per cent) ESCAP members seasonally adjusted their economic statistics, of these 17 published seasonally adjusted national accounts statistics and only 6 published seasonally adjusted Balance of Payments statistics. Seasonal adjustment was very uncommon in SSWA and Pacific subregions, though in general less than half of the members in each region (the only exception being ENEA, with four out of the seven members) disseminated seasonally adjusted statistics. No low-income member performed seasonal adjustment. Samoa was the only member with a population of less than 1 million to perform seasonal adjustment. However, 5 out of 7 members with populations over 100 million disseminated seasonally adjusted statistics.

Chart 10- Availability of seasonally adjusted statistics

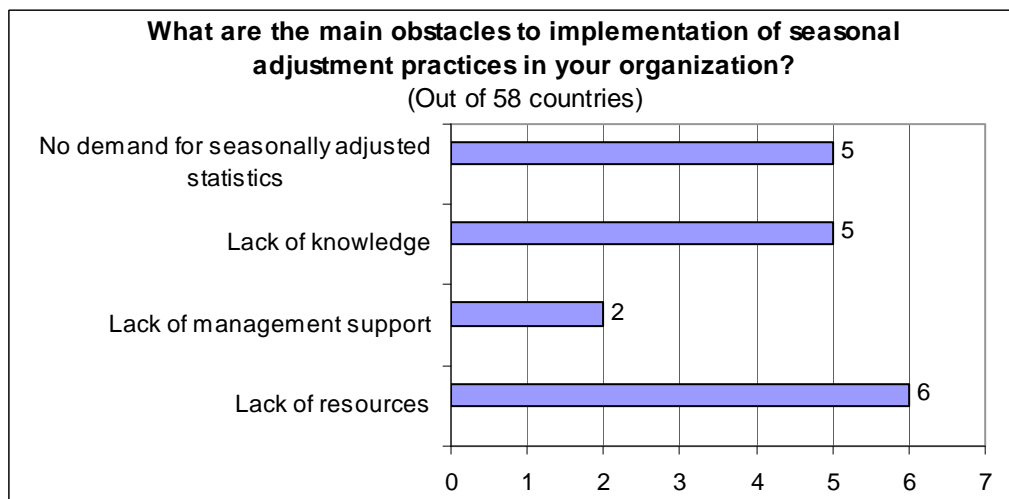


158. *Methods.* Limited information was available on individual seasonal adjustment practices and methods. The majority of members which disseminated seasonally adjusted statistics used the X12-Arima method 14 (82 per cent) followed by X11-Arima 3 (17 per cent) and Tramo/Seats 1 (6 per cent). No country in the region used the X13-Arima/Seats method. No information was available about the remaining members.
159. *Software.* The X12-Arima was the most common software package used for seasonal adjustment with 8 (47 per cent) members using this package for their seasonal adjustment. Four (24 per cent) members used other software such as SEASABS in the case of Australia. Tramo/Seats was only used by 1 member. Demetra was not used by any members in the ESCAP region.

Chart 11 - Seasonal adjustment methods and software

160. *Future intentions.* Three members indicated that they are planning to compile and disseminate seasonally adjusted statistics within the next couple of years: Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2011), Viet Nam (2012) and Mongolia (2015).

161. *Obstacles.* Members were also asked to identify possible obstacles to the implementation of seasonal adjustment. Three main reasons were given as preventing members from producing seasonally adjusted statistics, these were: lack of resources (6), lack of knowledge (5), no demand for seasonally adjusted statistics (5). Lack of management support was identified by 2 members as an obstacle to the implementation of seasonal adjustment.

Chart 13 – Obstacles to implementation of seasonal adjustment

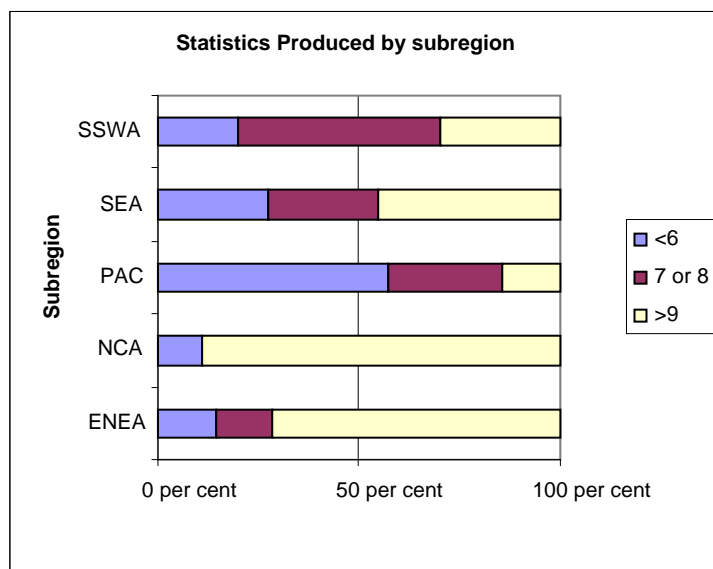
9. Availability of economic statistics by subregion, population and income

162. One of the primary functions of the assessment was the examination of the capacity of ESCAP members to produce basic economic statistics. The availability of the following 10 selected statistics was closely examined in the assessment: GDP, employment statistics, wages and earnings, consumer price index, producer price index, retail trade turnover, industrial production index, volume/turnover in services, merchandise trade, and balance of payments. The number

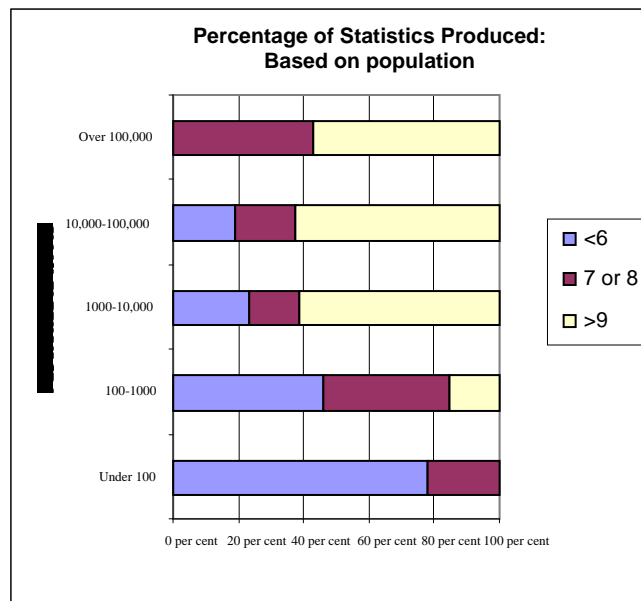
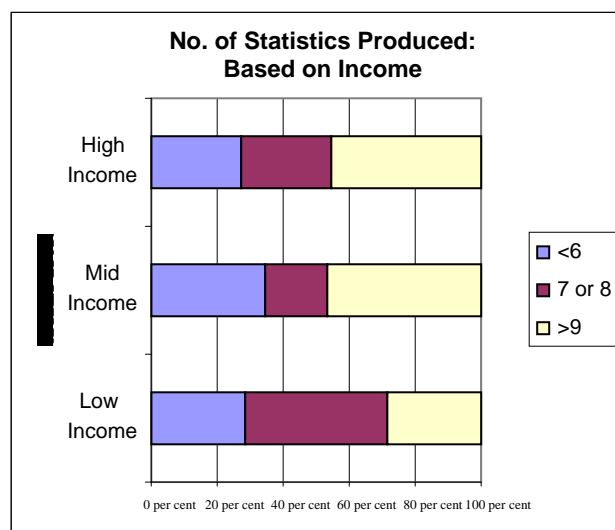
of statistics a member compiled ranged from just 3 to all 10. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Turkmenistan published only 3 of the 10 selected statistics, while 12 members publish all 10. A country by country synopsis is available below.

163. In the region, trends in the availability of economic statistics were based on population, income, and subregion. For example, 24 (41 per cent) members could compile 9 of 10 statistics. Of the 24 members, 19 were high income and/or are members with populations larger than 10 million. All members that were not high income and had populations fewer than 10 million were in the NCA region, except Samoa. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan which did have populations over 10 million, but compiled 9 or 10 economic statistics. Kyrgyzstan was the only low income member that compiled 10 statistics, and Samoa was the only member with a population less than 1 million. Seventy per cent of members that published 9 or 10 of the statistics subscribed to SDDS and all but 3 followed the SNA 93 or SNA 2008.

Chart 14- Number of statistics available based on geographic subregions



164. Fifteen members (26 per cent) compiled 7 or 8 of the selected statistics. In this group of 15, all members, with exception to the Solomon Islands, had either populations over 10 million or were high or medium income members. Also, 8 out of the 15 members subscribed to GDDS, only Indonesia subscribed to SDDS. Seven members used SNA 93 framework for national accounts compilation.

Chart 15- Number of statistics available based on population category**Chart 16 - Number of statistics by members based on income**

165. Finally, 19 (33 per cent) members produced 6 or less of the statistics included in the assessment. Seventeen were low income or low population members, with populations less than 1 million. The only exceptions were Turkmenistan and Timor-Leste. Of these 19 members, only 4 subscribed to GDSS and none to SDDS. Only 5 used SNA 93 framework and the rest used SNA 68 or were in transition from 68 to 93.

10. ESCAP response to the needs identified in the assessment

166. The finding of the assessment played a key role in the formulation of the Proposed Regional Programme for the Improvement of Economic Statistics in Asia and the Pacific as contained in the secretariat paper E/ESCAP/CST(2)/5. The proposed regional programme was prepared by the secretariat, under the guidance of the Technical Advisory Group established by the Committee and in close consultation with other national and international partners. The

Regional Programme will be considered by the Committee on Statistics at its second session.

167. The expected outcome of the Programme is that, by 2020, the national statistical systems of countries in Asia and the Pacific will have the capacity to produce a Core Set of Economic Statistics of appropriate quality required for short- and long-term economic analysis and decision making by both government and non-government agencies/organizations.
168. The Regional Programme consists of seven components:
- 1 Endorsement of the Core Set as regional guideline
 - 2 Strengthening of statistical advocacy
 - 3 Development of human resource skills
 - 4 Improvement of statistical infrastructure
 - 4.1 Adoption of internationally recognized quality assessment frameworks
 - 4.2 Development of metadata repositories
 - 4.3 Development of business registers
 - 4.4 Adoption of modern statistical data editing techniques
 - 5 Improvement in coordination
 - 6 Progress monitoring and programme review
 - 6.1 Monitoring the progress in national capacity development
 - 6.2 Monitoring the implementation of the Regional Programme
 - 7 Knowledge sharing and South-South cooperation
169. It is hoped that Regional Programme will address most of the problem areas highlighted in the present report.

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Annex I. Assessment framework

ASSESSMENT OF THE CAPACITY OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS TO PRODUCE BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND NEEDS FOR SUPPORT

COUNTRY NAME :

DATE OF COMPILATION:

	Category	Type of response	Response (if possible, please choose a response from the "type of response" column)	Comments
A. STATISTICAL CAPACITY OVERVIEW				
1	LEGAL/INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
1.1	Statistical law	Y/N		
1.2	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)	Implemented/ Being designed/ Planned/ Not planned		
1.3	Other statistical development master plans	Y/N(specify)		
1.4	Accountable entity			
1.4.1	Coordination of national statistical systems	High/Medium/Low		
1.4.2	Classification of statistical systems	Centralised/Semi- centralised/Decentralised		
1.5	Resources			
1.5.1	Financial (NSO)	Adequate/Not a dequate		
1.5.2	Computing (NSO)	Adequate/Not a dequate		
1.5.3	Staff			
1.5.3.1	NSO	Adequate/Not a dequate (specify number)		
1.5.3.2	Economic statistics	Adequate/Not a dequate (specify number)		
1.5.3.3	National Accounts	Adequate/Not a dequate (specify number)		
1.5.4	Integrity			
1.5.4.1	Professionalism	High/Medium/Low		
1.5.4.2	Ethical standards/transparency	High/Medium/Low		
2	SOURCE DATA - CENSUSES AND SURVEYS	Y/N		
2.1	Population Censuses	Y/N		
2.1.1	Frequency	1Y / 3Y / 5Y / 10Y /other,specify		
2.2	Economic Censuses	Y/N		
2.2.1	Frequency	1Y / 3Y / 5Y / 10Y /other,specify		
2.3	Agricultural Censuses	Y/N		
2.3.1	Frequency	1Y / 3Y / 5Y / 10Y /other,specify		
2.4	Household Income and Expenditure Surveys	Y/N		
2.4.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
2.5	Labour Force Surveys	Y/N		
2.5.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
2.6	Price Surveys			
2.6.1	CPI	Y/N		
2.6.1.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
2.6.2	PPI	Y/N		
2.6.2.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
2.6.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
2.6.3.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
2.7	Establishment/Enterprise Surveys	Y/N		
2.7.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
2.8	Other	Y/N(specify)		
2.8.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
3	SOURCE DATA - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	Y/N		
3.1	Tax Data	Y/N		
3.1.1	Frequency	M / Q / 1Y / 3Y / 5Y / 10Y /other,specify		
3.2	Custom Data	Y/N		
3.2.1	Frequency	M / Q / 1Y / 3Y / 5Y / 10Y /other,specify		
3.3	Bank Data			
3.3.1	Central Bank	Y/N		
3.3.1.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
3.3.2	Commercial Bank	Y/N		
3.3.2.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
3.4	Social Security Data	Y/N		
3.4.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
3.5	Ministry of Finance	Y/N		
3.5.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
3.6	Other	Y/N(specify)		
3.6.1	Frequency	/other,specify		
4	SOURCE DATA - BUSINESS REGISTERS	Y/N		
4.1	Base			
4.1.1	Establishment	Y/N		
4.1.2	Enterprise	Y/N		
4.2	Sources			
4.2.1	Administrative Data	Y/N		
4.2.1.1	Tax Data	Y/N		
4.2.2	Economic Census	Y/N		

4.2.3	Survey data	Y/N		
4.2.4	Other	Y/N(specify)		
4.3	Profiling of large and complex enterprises	Y/N		
4.4	Enterprise groups	Y/N		
4.5	Coding of businesses		-----	-----
4.5.1	Principal activity	Y/N		
4.5.2	Secondary activity	Y/N		
4.6	Used for Economic Statistics	Y/N		
4.7	Update	M / Q / A / regular / occasional		
5	CLASSIFICATIONS			
5.1	Harmonized with international classifications		-----	-----
5.1.1	ISIC/ National harmonized with ISIC	Y/N		
5.1.1.1	Version	specify version number		
5.1.2	COFOG	Y/N		
5.1.3	COICOP	Y/N		
5.1.4	SITC	Y/N		
5.1.4.1	Version	specify version number		
5.1.5	CPC	Y/N		
5.1.5.1	Version	specify version number		
5.2	National not harmonized	Y/N		
5.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
	B. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS			
6	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	Y/N		
6.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
6.2	GDP Frequency		-----	-----
6.2.1	Annual	Y/N		
6.2.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
6.2.3	Monthly	Y/N		
6.2.4	Occasional	Y/N		
6.3	GDP calculation		-----	-----
6.3.1	Production approach	Y/N		
6.3.1.1	Frequency		-----	-----
6.3.1.1.1	Annual	Y/N		
6.3.1.1.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
6.3.1.1.3	Monthly	Y/N		
6.3.1.2	by economic activity	Y/N		
6.3.1.2.1	Frequency		-----	-----
6.3.1.2.1.1	Annual	Y/N		
6.3.1.2.1.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
6.3.1.2.1.3	Monthly	Y/N		
6.3.2	Expenditure approach	Y/N		
6.3.2.1	Frequency		-----	-----
6.3.2.1.1	Annual	Y/N		
6.3.2.1.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
6.3.2.1.3	Monthly	Y/N		
6.3.3	Income approach	Y/N		
6.3.3.1	Frequency		-----	-----
6.3.3.1.1	Annual	Y/N		
6.3.3.1.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
6.3.3.1.3	Monthly	Y/N		
6.4	Prices		-----	-----
6.4.1	Current	Y/N		
6.4.2	Constant	Y/N		
6.4.3	Chain Volume Measures	Y/N		
7	SNA			
7.1	Conceptual Framework	68/ 93/ 2008/ Other,specify		
8	COMPLIANCE WITH SNA 93			
8.1	NAQ tables/accounts		-----	-----
8.1.1	MRDS in NAQ	IF Y, SPECIFY LATEST NAQ YEAR in comments		
8.1.1.1	2.1 (A) Value added and GDP in current prices by industry	Y/N		
8.1.1.2	2.2 (A) constant prices by industry	Y/N		
8.1.1.3	1.1 (A) Expenditures of the GDP in current prices	Y/N		
8.1.1.4	1.2 (A) Expenditures of the GDP in constant prices	Y/N		
8.1.1.5	2.3 (A) Value added components by industry, current prices	Y/N		
8.1.1.5.1	Number of tables	specify number		
8.1.1.6	1.3/4.1 (A) economy	Y/N		
8.1.1.6.1	Table 1.3	Y/N		
8.1.1.6.2	Table 4.1	Y/N		
8.1.1.7	4.2 (A) rest of the world accounts (until net lending)	Y/N		
8.1.2	Recommended tables in NAQ		-----	-----

8.1.2.1	3.1 (A)	General government final consumption (and other) expenditure by purpose in current prices	Y/N		
8.1.2.2	3.2 (A)	Household consumption (and other) expenditures by purpose in current prices	Y/N		
8.1.2.3	4.4 (A)	Financial corporations accounts (until net lending)	Y/N		
8.1.2.4	4.5 (A)	sector accounts (until net lending)	Y/N		
8.1.2.5	5.1 (A)	output/value added by industries and sectors	Y/N		
8.1.3	Additional recommended tables				
8.1.3.1	Supply and Use (A)		Y/N		
8.1.3.2	Integrated Economic Accounts (A)		Y/N		
8.2	Milestones (refer to "Milestones" Spreadsheet)				
8.2.1	Phase 1		Y/N		
8.2.2	Phase 2		Y/N		
8.2.2.1	GNI		Y/N		
8.2.2.1.1	Foreign workers remittances		Y/N		
8.2.2.1.2	Reinvested earnings		Y/N		
8.2.2.2	GNDI		Y/N		
8.2.2.3	National Savings		Y/N		
8.2.2.4	Net Lending/Borrowing		Y/N		
8.2.3	Phase 3		Y/N		
8.2.4	Phase 4		Y/N		
8.2.5	Phase 5		Y/N		
8.2.6	Phase 6		Y/N		
8.3	Input-Output tables		Y/N		
8.3.1	Frequency		1Y / 3Y / 5Y / 10Y /other,specify		
8.4	Production boundary SNA93		Y/N		
8.4.1	Goods not made from primary goods		Y/N		
8.4.2	Goods produced by households (for sale or own consumption)		Y/N		
8.4.3	Own account workers		Y/N		
8.4.4	Non-market services provided by the government		Y/N		
8.5	Asset boundary/GCF SNA93		Y/N		
8.5.1	Tangibles				
8.5.1.1	Defense-related assets		Y/N		
8.5.1.2	Structures and equipment having alternative non-military uses		Y/N		
8.5.1.3	Valuables		Y/N		
8.5.1.4	Natural growth of cultivated forests		Y/N		
8.5.2	Intangibles				
8.5.2.1	Mineral exploration		Y/N		
8.5.2.2	Entertainment, literary, artistic originals		Y/N		
8.5.2.3	Computer software development		Y/N		
8.5.2.4	FISIM		Y/N		
8.6	Non-observed economy				
8.6.1	Illegal transactions		Y/N		
8.6.2	Unrecorded activity		Y/N		
8.7	Geographic coverage				
8.7.1	Nationwide		Y/N		
9	COMPILATION PRACTICES				
9.1	Base Year		specify Year		
9.2	Update cycle		specify Cycle		
9.3	Statistical techniques				
9.3.1	Inventories				
9.3.1.1	Holding gains and losses excluded		Y/N		
9.3.2	Consumption of fixed capital				
9.3.2.1	Perpetual inventory method		Y/N		
9.3.3	Work in progress for agricultural outputs		Y/N		
9.3.4	Estimates of household consumption expenditure				
9.3.4.1	Residents abroad included		Y/N		
9.3.4.2	Domestic non-residents excluded		Y/N		
9.3.4.3	Commodity flow method		Y/N		
9.3.5	Government final expenditure				
9.3.5.1	Individual		Y/N		
9.3.5.2	Collective		Y/N		
9.3.6	Volume estimates				
9.3.6.1	Single deflation		Y/N		
9.3.6.2	Double deflation		Y/N		
9.3.6.3	Quantity extrapolation		Y/N		
9.3.7	Seasonal adjustment		Y/N		
9.3.8	Reconciliation		Y/N		
10	ACCOUNTING CONVENTIONS				
10.1	Valuation				
10.1.1	Output				
10.1.2	Non-market output				
10.1.3	Output for own use				
10.1.4	Ownership of dwellings		Basic/ Producer/ Purchaser/ Market/ Cost/		
10.1.5	Intermediate Consumption		Comparable Market Price		

10.1.1	Output			
10.1.2	Non-market output			
10.1.3	Output for own use			
10.1.4	Ownership of dwellings	Basic/ Producer/ Purchaser/ Market/ Cost/ Comparable Market Price		
10.1.5	Intermediate Consumption			
10.1.6	Final consumption expenditure			
10.1.7	Gross fixed capital formation			
10.1.8	Inventories			
10.2	Recording			
10.2.1	Accrual	Y/N		
10.2.2	Cash	Y/N		
10.2.2.1	Government	Y/N		
10.2.2.2	Extra Government	Y/N		
11	DISSEMINATION			
11.1	Timeliness (preliminary data)	specify Period		
11.2	Advance Release Calendars	Y/N		
11.3	Simultaneous Parties Release	Y/N		
11.4	Revision Studies	Y/N		
11.5	Revision Policy			
11.5.1	First	specify Schedule		
11.5.2	Final	specify Schedule		
11.6	Methodological framework (National sources & methods)	Y/N		
11.7	Metadata			
11.7.1	SDDS	Y/N		
11.7.2	GDDS	Y/N		
11.7.3	ROSC	Y/N		
11.7.4	National	Y/N		
12	1993 SNA Plans (only answer if not yet implemented)			
12.1	Do you have a plan for implementation of 1993 SNA	Y/N		
12.1.1	If yes, when do you plan to implement 1993 SNA	specify Year		
12.1.2	If no, will you consider developing a plan for implementation	Y/N (specify when)		
12.2	What are the main obstacles to implementing the 1993 SNA			
12.2.1	Not enough staff to update the old time series	Y/N		
12.2.2	Not enough knowledge of the 1993 SNA	Y/N		
12.2.3	Not considered a priority (no demand by users)	Y/N		
12.2.4	No significant benefit, compared to the cost of implementing the 1993 SNA	Y/N		
12.2.5	Current source data inadequate	Y/N		
12.2.6	other (please specify)	Y/N		
12.3	What kind of assistance do you need to implement 1993 SNA			
12.3.1	training workshops for NSO staff	Y/N		
12.3.2	seminars for larger users	Y/N		
12.3.3	seminars for other producers of national accounts indicators – MoF, Central Bank	Y/N		
12.3.4	on-the-job training	Y/N		
12.3.5	study visits	Y/N		
12.3.6	region-specific manuals and guidelines	Y/N		
12.3.7	other (please specify)	Y/N		
13	SNA 2008 and ISIC Rev 4 Plans			
13.1	Do you have a plan for implementation of 2008 SNA	Y/N		
13.1.1	If yes, when do you plan to implement SNA2008	specify Year		
13.1.2	If no, will you consider developing a plan for implementation	Y/N (specify when)		
13.2	What are the main obstacles to implementing the 2008 SNA			
13.2.1	Not enough staff to update the old time series	Y/N		
13.2.2	Not enough knowledge of the 2008 SNA	Y/N		
13.2.3	Not considered a priority (no demand by users)	Y/N		
13.2.4	No significant benefit, compared to the cost of implementation	Y/N		
13.2.5	Current source data inadequate	Y/N		
13.2.6	other (please specify)	Y/N		
13.3	What kind of assistance do you need to implement 2008 SNA			
13.3.1	training workshops for NSO staff	Y/N		
13.3.2	seminars for larger users	Y/N		
13.3.3	seminars for other producers of national accounts indicators	Y/N		
13.3.4	on-the-job training	Y/N		
13.3.5	study visits	Y/N		
13.3.6	region-specific manuals and guidelines	Y/N		
13.3.7	other (please specify)	Y/N		
13.4	Do you have a plan for implementation of ISIC Rev4	Y/N		
13.4.1	If yes, when do you plan to implement ISIC Rev4	specify Year		
13.4.2	If yes, will you consider implementing ISIC Rev 4 and 2	Y/N		
13.4.3	If no, will you consider developing a plan for implementation	Y/N (specify when)		
C. OTHER INDICATORS				
14	EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT	Y/N		
14.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
14.2	Compliance with international standards			
14.2.1	ILO definitions	Y/N		
14.2.2	Other	Y/N(specify)		
14.3	Frequency			
14.3.1	Annual	Y/N		
14.3.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
14.3.3	Monthly	Y/N		
14.3.4	Occasional / other	Y/N		
14.4	Timeliness	specify Period		

14.5	Classifications			
14.5.1	Industry			
14.5.1.1	ISIC/ ISIC harmonized	Y/N		
14.5.1.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
14.5.1.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
14.5.2	Occupation			
14.5.2.1	ISCO /ISCO harmonized	Y/N		
14.5.2.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
14.5.2.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
14.5.3	Employment			
14.5.3.1	ICSE/ ICSE harmonized	Y/N		
14.5.3.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
14.5.3.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
14.6	Coverage/scope			
14.6.1	Industrial	All industries/ Selected industries (specify)		
14.6.2	Occupation	All occupations/ Selected occupations (specify)		
14.6.3	Geographical	The whole country/ Selected areas (specify)		
14.6.4	Population	Person aged 15 and above/ other, specify		
14.7	Sources			
14.7.1	Register-based	Y/N		
14.7.2	LFS-based	Y/N		
15	WAGES/EARNINGS	Y/N		
15.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
15.2	Compliance with international standards			
15.2.1	ILO definitions	Y/N		
15.2.2	Other	Y/N(specify)		
15.3	Frequency			
15.3.1	Annual	Y/N		
15.3.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
15.3.3	Monthly	Y/N		
15.3.4	Occasional / other	Y/N		
15.4	Timeliness	specify Period		
15.5	Classifications			
15.5.1	ISIC/ ISIC harmonized	Y/N		
15.5.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
15.5.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
15.6	Coverage			
15.6.1	Industrial	All industries/ Selected industries (specify)		
15.6.2	Occupation	All occupations/ Selected occupations (specify)		
15.6.3	Geographical	The whole country/ Selected areas (specify)		
15.6.4	Population	Person aged 15 and above/ other, specify		
15.7	Indicator			
15.7.1	Wages and Salaries	Y/N(specify)		
15.7.2	Earnings per period	Y/N(specify)		
15.7.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
16	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	Y/N		
16.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
16.2	Compliance with international standards			
16.2.1	CPI manual	Y/N		
16.2.2	Other	Y/N(specify)		
16.3	Frequency			
16.3.1	Annual	Y/N		
16.3.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
16.3.3	Monthly	Y/N		
16.3.4	Occasional / other	Y/N		
16.4	Timeliness	specify Period		
16.5	Classifications			
16.5.1	COICOP/ COICOP harmonized	Y/N		
16.5.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
16.5.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
16.6	Coverage/scope			
16.6.1	Population	All households-clusters / Selected households-clusters (specify)		
16.6.2	Geographical	Nationwide / Capital only / Selected centers (specify number of centers)		
16.6.3	Item	specify number of items + number of price quotes		
16.7	Methods			
16.7.1	Laspeyres	Y/N		
16.7.2	Paasche	Y/N		
17	PRODUCER PRICE INDEX	Y/N		
17.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
17.2	Compliance with international standards			

17.2.1	PPI manual	Y/N		
17.2.2	Other	Y/N(specify)		
17.3	Frequency			
17.3.1	Annual	Y/N		
17.3.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
17.3.3	Monthly	Y/N		
17.3.4	Occasional / other	Y/N		
17.4	Timeliness	specify Period		
17.5	Classifications			
17.5.1	ISIC/ ISIC harmonized	Y/N		
17.5.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
17.5.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
17.6	Coverage/scope			
17.6.1	Industrial	All industries / ISIC C-D-E / Selected industries (specify)		
17.6.1.1	Services	Y/N		
17.6.1.2	Other	Y/N(specify)		
17.6.2	Product	specify main categories + number of products + number of price quotes		
17.6.3	Geographical	Nationwide / Capital only / Selected centers (specify number of centers)		
17.6.4	Commodities	Domestic and imported/domestic only/other, specify		
17.7	Methods			
17.7.1	Laspeyres	Y/N		
17.7.2	Paasche	Y/N		
18	RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER	Y/N		
18.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
18.2	Compliance with international standards			
18.2.1	International Recommendations for Distributive Trade	Y/N		
18.2.2	Other	Y/N(Specify)		
18.3	Frequency			
18.3.1	Annual	Y/N		
18.3.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
18.3.3	Monthly	Y/N		
18.3.4	Occasional / other	Y/N		
18.4	Timeliness	specify Period		
18.5	Classifications			
18.5.1	ISIC/ ISIC harmonized	Y/N		
18.5.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
18.5.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
18.6	Coverage/scope	Goods & services / goods only		
18.7	Sources			
18.7.1	Survey-based	Y/N		
18.7.2	Administrative-based	Y/N		
19	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX	Y/N		
19.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
19.2	Compliance with international standards			
19.2.1	Index Numbers of Industrial Production	Y/N		
19.2.2	Other	Y/N(Specify)		
19.3	Frequency			
19.3.1	Annual	Y/N		
19.3.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
19.3.3	Monthly	Y/N		
19.3.4	Occasional / other	Y/N		
19.4	Timeliness	specify Period		
19.5	Classifications			
19.5.1	ISIC/ ISIC harmonized	Y/N		
19.5.2	National non harmonized	Y/N		
19.5.3	Other	Y/N(specify)		
19.6	Coverage/scope			
19.6.1	Industrial	ISIC C-D-E / Selected industries (specify)		
19.6.2	Product	Only primary products (specify number) / Selected products (specify number)		
19.7	Methods			
19.7.1	Laspeyres	Y/N		
19.7.2	Paasche	Y/N		
20	VOLUME/TURNOVER IN SERVICES	Y/N		
20.1	Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
20.2	Compliance with international standards			
20.2.1	OECD Compilation Manual for an Index of Services Pr	Y/N		
20.2.2	Other	Y/N		
20.3	Frequency			
20.3.1	Annual	Y/N		
20.3.2	Quarterly	Y/N		
20.3.3	Monthly	Y/N		
20.3.4	Occasional / other	Y/N		
20.4	Timeliness	specify Period		
20.5	Classifications			

20.5.1		ISIC / ISIC harmonized	Y/N		
20.5.2		National non harmonized	Y/N		
20.5.3		Other	Y/N(specify)		
20.6		Coverage			
20.6.1		Industrial	ISIC G, H, I, Div 72,74 / Selected industries (specify)		
20.6.2		Geographical	The whole country/Selected areas (specify)		
20.7		Source			
20.7.1		Survey data	Y/N		
20.7.2		Administrative data	Y/N		
20.8		Indicator			
20.8.1		Index of turnover in Services	Y/N(specify)		
20.8.2		Other	Y/N(specify)		
20.9		Methods			
20.9.1		Laspeyres	Y/N		
20.9.2		Paasche	Y/N		
21	MERCHANDISE TRADE		Y/N		
21.1		Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
21.2		Conceptual Framework			
21.2.1		International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definition	Y/N		
21.2.2		Other	Y/N(specify)		
21.3		Frequency			
21.3.1		Annual	Y/N		
21.3.2		Quarterly	Y/N		
21.3.3		Monthly	Y/N		
21.3.4		Occasional / other	Y/N		
21.4		Timeliness	specify Period		
21.5		Classifications			
21.5.1		HS harmonized	Y/N		
21.5.2		SITC harmonized	Y/N		
21.5.3		National non harmonized	Y/N		
21.5.4		Other	Y/N(specify)		
21.6		Coverage/ scope			
21.6.1		Transaction	All transactions / Selected transactions (specify)		
21.7		Valuation			
21.7.1		Market Prices	Y/N		
21.7.2		Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF) for IMPORTS	Y/N		
21.7.3		Freight On Board (FOB) for EXPORTS	Y/N		
21.7.4		Other	Y/N(specify)		
21.8		Source			
21.8.1		Customs	Y/N		
21.8.2		Survey	Y/N		
21.8.3		Other	Y/N(specify)		
22	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS		Y/N		
22.1		Organization responsible for compilation	NSO / Central bank / Ministry - Agency (specify)		
22.2		Conceptual Framework			
22.2.1		BPM5	Y/N		
22.2.2		Other	Y/N(specify)		
22.3		Frequency			
22.3.1		Annual	Y/N		
22.3.2		Quarterly	Y/N		
22.3.3		Monthly	Y/N		
22.3.4		Occasional / other	Y/N		
22.4		Timeliness	specify Period		
22.5		Classifications			
22.5.1		BPM5	Y/N		
22.5.2		Other	Y/N(specify)		
22.6		Coverage/ scope			
22.6.1		Transaction	All transactions / Selected transactions (specify)		
22.6.2		Geographical	Nationwide / Selected areas (specify)		
22.7		Accounts			
22.7.1		Balance of Payments			
22.7.1.1		Current Account	Y/N		
22.7.1.1.1		Goods	Y/N		
22.7.1.1.2		Services	Y/N		
22.7.1.1.3		Transfers	Y/N		
22.7.1.2		Capital Account	Y/N		
22.7.1.3		Financial Account	Y/N		
22.7.2		International Investment Position	Y/N		
22.8		Valuation			
22.8.1		Market Prices	Y/N		
22.8.2		Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF) for IMPORTS	Y/N		
22.8.3		Freight On Board (FOB) for EXPORTS	Y/N		
22.8.4		Freight On Board (FOB) for TOTAL IMPORTS	Y/N		
22.9		Presentation			
22.9.1		Seasonally Adjusted	Y/N		
		D. Seasonal adjustment			
23	Seasonal adjustment		Y/N		

23.1	Methods			
23.1.1	TRAMO/SEATS	Y/N		
23.1.2	X12-ARIMA	Y/N		
23.1.3	X11-ARIMA	Y/N		
23.1.4	X13-ARIMA/SEATS	Y/N		
23.1.5	Other	Y/N(specify)		
23.2	Software			
23.2.1	Demetra	Y/N		
23.2.2	TRAMO/SEATS	Y/N		
23.2.3	X12-ARIMA/SEATS	Y/N		
23.2.4	Other	Y/N(specify)		
23.3	If seasonal adjustment not performed			
23.3.1	Do you see any need for introduction of seasonal adjustment procedures in your office/organization?	Y/N		
23.3.2	Do you have any plans for introduction of seasonal adjustment procedures in your office/organization?	Y/N		
23.3.2.1	If yes, when do you plan to introduce seasonal adjustment	specify Year		
23.3.3	What are the main obstacles to implementation of seasonal adjustment practices in your organization?			
23.3.3.1	Lack of resources	Y/N		
23.3.3.2	Lack of management support	Y/N		
23.3.3.3	Lack of knowledge	Y/N		
23.3.3.4	No demand for seasonally adjusted statistics	Y/N		
23.3.3.5	Other(specify)	Y/N		
E. Results of SIAP Training Needs Survey				
24	Results of SIAP Training Needs Survey			
24.1	Responded to SIAP Questionnaire	Y/N	Y	confidential; they will not be
24.2	Name of the organization which completed the Questionnaire	Name of the organization		
24.3	Highest priority areas identified by the NSO as in need of improving the individual skills of the staff over the next 5 years			
24.3.1	Core Statistical skills			
24.3.1.1	General statistical knowledge	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.2	Analytical skill and knowledge	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.3	Need phase of the statistical process	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.4	Develop and design phase of the statistical process	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.5	Build phase of the statistical process	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.6	Collect phase of the statistical process	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.7	Process phase of the statistical process	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.8	Analysis phase of the statistical process	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.1.9	Disseminate phase of the statistical process	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.2	Specialist statistical skills			
24.3.2.1	Integrated economic statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.2.2	Implementation of 2008 SNA	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.2.3	Information management and related ICT	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.2.4	Projections	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.3.2.5	Research methods and data modeling	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4	Topics of SIAP courses identified by NSO as highest priority			
24.4.1	Household Income and Expenditure Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.2	Labour Force Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.3	Price Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.4	National Accounts Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.5	Statistics on the Informal Sector	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.6	External Trade Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.7	Distributive Trade Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.8	Industrial Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.9	Construction Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.10	Food and Agricultural Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.11	Analysis and Interpretation of Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.12	Short-term Indicators	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.13	Seasonal Adjustments	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.14	Sample Design and Survey Organization	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.15	Quality Control in Statistical Processing	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.16	Statistical Operations and Procedures	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.17	Analysis of Survey Data	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.18	Statistical Computing	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.19	Dissemination of Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.20	Innovative Data Collection and Dissemination	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.21	Business Registers	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.22	Environmental Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.23	Services Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.24	Agricultural Production Indices	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.25	Distribution and use of Income Accounts and Capital A	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.26	Input Output Tables	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.27	Evaluating Census data	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.28	Balance of Payment Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.29	Investment and Financial Statistics	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.30	Classifications	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.31	International Statistical Cooperation	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
24.4.32	Computer Software & Hardware	Priority: High/Medium/Low		
ANNEX I - ASSESSMENT SOURCES				
A	IMF SDDS / GDSS	Y/N		

B	IMF ROSCs / DQAF	Y/N		
C	NAQ	Y/N		
D	OECD Main Economic Indicators	Y/N		
E	UNECE Business Registers Questionnaires	Y/N		
F	UNECE Seasonal Adjustment Report	Y/N		
G	UNSD Country profiles of statistical systems	Y/N		
H	World Bank Country Statistical Information Database	Y/N		
I	SIAP Questionnaires	Y/N		
J	ASEAN Report 2008 (Mr.Vu)	Y/N		
K	USAID Report - Implementation of the 1993 SNA in ASEAN	Y/N		
L	Asian Productivity Organization (APO) Report	Y/N		
M	ILO website	Y/N		
N	UNSD Survey on Economic Census	Y/N		
O	PRISM - SPC website (for Pacific countries only)	Y/N		
P	Pacific Islands forum Secretariat-SPC report (July 2009)	Y/N		
Q	National website	Y/N		
R	Other(specify)	Y/N		

Annex II. Country Groupings

Members by geographical sub-region	Population grouping (thousands)	Income grouping (based on 2008 Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific)
East & North-East Asia		
China	Over 100,000	Middle-income
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10,000-100,000	Low- income
Hong Kong, China	1,000-10,000	High-income
Japan	Over 100,000	High-income
Macao, China	10-1,000	High-income
Mongolia	1,000-10,000	Middle-income
Republic of Korea	10,000-100,000	High-income
South-East Asia		
Brunei Darussalam	10-1,000	High-income
Cambodia	10,000-100,000	Low- income
Indonesia	Over 100,000	Middle-income
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,000-10,000	Low- income
Malaysia	10,000-100,000	Middle-income
Myanmar	10,000-100,000	Low- income
Philippines	10,000-100,000	Middle-income
Singapore	1,000-10,000	High-income
Thailand	10,000-100,000	Middle-income
Timor-Leste	1,000-10,000	Middle-income
Viet Nam	10,000-100,000	Low- income
South & South-West Asia		
Afghanistan	10,000-100,000	Low- income
Bangladesh	Over 100,000	Low- income
Bhutan	10-1,000	Middle-income
India	Over 100,000	Middle-income
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10,000-100,000	Middle-income
Maldives	10-1,000	Middle-income
Nepal	10,000-100,000	Low- income
Pakistan	Over 100,000	Low- income
Sri Lanka	10,000-100,000	Middle-income
Turkey	10,000-100,000	Middle-income
Members by geographical sub-region	Population grouping (thousands)	Income grouping (based on 2008 Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific)
North & Central Asia		
Armenia	1,000-10,000	Middle-income
Azerbaijan	1,000-10,000	Middle-income
Georgia	1,000-10,000	Middle-income
Kazakhstan	10,000-100,000	Middle-income
Kyrgyzstan	1,000-10,000	Low- income
Russian Federation	Over 100,000	Middle-income
Tajikistan	1,000-10,000	Low- income
Turkmenistan	1,000-10,000	Middle-income
Uzbekistan	10,000-100,000	Low- income

Pacific		
Australia	10,000-100,000	High-income
American Samoa	Under 100	Middle-income
Cook Islands	Under 100	Middle-income
Fiji	10-1,000	Middle-income
French Polynesia	10-1,000	High-income
Guam	Under 100	High-income
Kiribati	Under 100	Middle-income
Marshall Islands	10-1,000	Middle-income
Micronesia (Federated States of)	10-1,000	Middle-income
Nauru	Under 100	Middle-income
New Caledonia	10-1,000	High-income
New Zealand	1,000-10,000	High-income
Niue	Under 100	Middle-income
Northern Mariana Islands	Under 100	High-income
Palau	Under 100	Middle-income
Papua New Guinea	1,000-10,000	Low- income
Samoa	10-1,000	Middle-income
Solomon Islands	10-1,000	Low- income
Tonga	10-1,000	Middle-income
Tuvalu	Under 100	Middle-income
Vanuatu	10-1,000	Middle-income

Annex III. Countries which validated the assessment

ESCAP members and associate members	Received
Afghanistan	
American Samoa	
Armenia	YES
Australia	YES
Azerbaijan	
Bangladesh	
Bhutan	YES
Brunei Darussalam	
Cambodia	YES
China	
Cook Islands	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
Fiji	YES
French Polynesia	
Georgia	
Guam	
Hong Kong, China	YES
India	YES
Indonesia	YES
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	YES
Japan	YES
Kazakhstan	YES
Kiribati	
Kyrgyzstan	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Macao, China	YES
Malaysia	YES
Maldives	YES
Marshall Islands	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	
Mongolia	YES
Myanmar	
Nauru	
Nepal	
New Caledonia	
New Zealand	YES
Niue	
Northern Mariana Islands	
Pakistan	
Palau	
Papua New Guinea	YES
Philippines	
Republic of Korea	YES
Russian Federation	
Samoa	YES
Singapore	YES
Solomon Islands	
Sri Lanka	YES
Tajikistan	

Thailand	YES
Timor-Leste	YES
Tonga	YES
Turkey	
Turkmenistan	
Tuvalu	
Uzbekistan	
Vanuatu	
Viet Nam	YES

Annex IV. List of Sources

A.LEGAL/INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE (Statistical Law; NSDS; other statistical development master plan; Accountable entity; Resources; Integrity)	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) World Bank Country Statistical Information Database 4) ASEAN-IMF SNA QUESTIONNAIRES (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>) 5) USAID – Implementation of 1993 SNA in ASEAN (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>)(<u>only for resources</u>)
A.DATA SOURCES – CENSUSES AND SURVEYS	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (<u>only OECD/prospective OECD countries</u>) 4) World Bank Country Statistical Information Database 5) ASEAN-IMF SNA QUESTIONNAIRES (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>) 6) ASEAN Report 2008 (Mr.Vu) (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>) 7) the United Nations Statistics Division Economic Census
A.DATA SOURCES – ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (<u>only OECD/prospective OECD countries</u>) 4) ASEAN-IMF SNA QUESTIONNAIRES (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>) 5) ASEAN Report 2008 (Mr.Vu) (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>)
A.DATA SOURCES – BUSINESS REGISTERS	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (<u>only OECD/prospective OECD countries</u>) 4) UNECE Business Registers Questionnaires (<u>only for UNECE countries</u>)
A.CLASSIFICATIONS	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS
B.NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (Organization responsible for compilation)	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (<u>only OECD/prospective OECD countries</u>)
B.SNA (Conceptual framework)	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (<u>only OECD/prospective OECD countries</u>)
B.COMPLIANCE WITH SNA93 (NAQ tables/accounts; milestones)	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) NAQ 3) ASEAN Report 2008 (Mr.Vu) (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>) 4) USAID – Implementation of 1993 SNA in ASEAN (<u>only for ASEAN countries</u>)
B.COMPLIANCE WITH SNA93 (Input-output tables; production boundary; asset boundary; non-observed economy, geographical coverage)	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (<u>only OECD/prospective OECD countries</u>)
B.COMPILED PRACTICES	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (<u>only OECD/prospective OECD countries</u>)

B.ACCOUNTING CONVENTIONS	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (only OECD/prospective OECD countries)
B.DISSEMINATION	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS
C.OTHER INDICATORS	1) IMF SDDS/GDDS 2) ILO for LFS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (only OECD/prospective OECD countries)
D.SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT	1) IMF ROSCs/DQAF 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS 3) OECD MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (only OECD/prospective OECD countries) 4) UNECE Seasonal Adjustment Report (only for UNECE countries)
E.RESULTS OF SIAP TRAINING NEEDS SURVEY	1) SIAP Questionnaires 2) IMF SDDS/GDDS

Annex V. Milestones definition

MILESTONES		
Milestones for SNA implementation as developed by the ISWGNA to assess the state of national accounting in individual countries and progress made over time		
Phase 1	Basic indicators of GDP	Final expenditures on GDP at current and constant prices; GDP by industry at current and constant prices
Phase 2	Gross national income and other primary indicators	External account of primary incomes and current transfers; capital and financial accounts for the rest of the world*
Phase 3	Institutional sector accounts: 1st step	Production accounts for all institutional sectors; generation of income, allocation of primary income, secondary distribution of income, use of income, capital and financial accounts for general government
Phase 4	Institutional sector accounts: intermediate step	Generation of income, allocation of primary income, secondary distribution of income, use of income, capital accounts for all institutional sectors other than general government
Phase 5	Institutional sector accounts: last of the transaction accounts	Financial accounts for all institutional sectors other than general government
Phase 6	Other flow accounts and balance sheet	Other changes in assets accounts for all institutional sectors; balance sheet

MILESTONES GLOSSARY

Production account: records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the System. Its balancing item, gross value added, is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption and is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector. Gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the System are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account. Value added may also be measured net by deducting consumption of fixed capital

Generation of income: shows the types of primary incomes and the sectors, sub-sectors or industries in which the primary incomes originate, as distinct from the sectors or sub-sectors destined to receive such incomes

Allocation of primary income: focuses on resident institutional units or sectors in their capacity as recipients of primary incomes rather than as producers whose activities generate primary incomes; it lists two kinds of income under "resources": (a) primary incomes already recorded in the generation of income account that are receivable by resident institutional units, and (b) property incomes receivable from the ownership of financial or tangible non-produced assets (mainly land or sub-soil assets).

Secondary distribution of income: shows how the balance of primary incomes of an institutional unit or sector is transformed into its disposable income by the receipt and payment of current transfers excluding social transfers in kind.

Use of income: shows how incomes are eventually used by households, government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) for purposes of final consumption or saving.

Capital account: records the values of the non-financial assets that are acquired, or disposed of, by resident institutional units by engaging in transactions and to show the change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers. The transactions may be either with other institutional units, both resident and non-resident, or internal transactions in which units retain for their own use assets that they have produced themselves. The account does not, however, cover changes in the volume of non-financial assets owned by units that do not result from transactions, these being recorded in the other changes in volume of assets account

Financial account: records transactions that involve financial assets and liabilities and that take place between institutional units and between institutional units and the rest of the world

Other changes in assets account: consists of two sub-accounts, the other changes in volume of assets account and the revaluation account; it records changes in the values of assets, liabilities, and net worth between opening and closing balance sheets that result from other flows, i.e. flows that are not transactions. The first, the other changes in volume of assets account, records changes in the amounts of the assets and liabilities held by institutional units or sectors as a result of factors other than transactions; for example, destruction of fixed assets by natural disasters. The second, the revaluation account, records those changes in the values of assets and liabilities that result from changes in their prices.

***Rest of the world account**: comprises those categories of accounts necessary to capture the full range of transactions that take place between the total economy and the rest of the world. Specifically, they are: (a) The external account of goods and services; (b) **The external account of primary incomes and current transfers**; (c) The external accumulation accounts, consisting of: (i) The **capital account**, covering transactions involving capital transfers and acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets; (ii) The **financial account**, covering transactions in financial assets and liabilities; (iii) Other changes in volume of assets account, covering uncompensated seizures, etc.; and (iv) Revaluation account, covering nominal holding gains and losses (accounts (iii) and (iv) reflect those changes (flows) in external assets and liabilities that are not attributable to transactions); and (d) The external assets and liabilities account, which presents the opening and closing balance sheets and the changes in the value of those assets and liabilities between the opening and closing balance sheets.