



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

REPORT

NATIONAL SEMINAR, HIGH LEVEL MEETING AND REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DEVELOPING A PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2008 SNA AND SUPPORTING ECONOMIC STATISTICS

AMMAN, JORDAN

23-27 JUNE 2013

Summary

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in collaboration with the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) held a national workshop, a high level meeting and a regional seminar on the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and supporting statistics in the Arab Region, in Amman, Jordan during the period from 24-27 June 2013. These meetings aimed at discussing elements that make countries able to implement a national strategy for implementation of 2008 SNA.

The national workshop was attended by participants from the Department of Statistics in Jordan (DOS), Central Bank of Jordan, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture as well as a representative of UNDP.

The high level meeting and the regional seminar were attended by participants from Arab Countries together with resource persons from the IMF, UNSD and ESCWA.

Contents

National Seminar on Developing a Programme for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA and Supporting Economic Statistics in Jordan	3
Opening.....	3
Status of National Accounts in Jordan	3
Scope and detail of the national accounts required for effective policy making.	4
High Level meeting and Regional Seminar on the Implementation of the 2008 SNA and Supporting Statistics in the Arab Region 24-27 June 2013.....	6
High Level Meeting 24 June 2013	6
Session I. National Accounts for Economic Policy, Markets and Citizens.....	6
Session II. Requirements of NSOs to Serve Governments with Macroeconomic Statistics	8
Session III. Initiatives by the international organizations and countries	9
Regional Seminar on the Implementation of 2008 SNA and Supporting Statistics in the Arab Region (25-27 June 2013).....	11
Session on developing a programme for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics	11
Country presentations	12
Overview of statistical production process in an integrated economic statistics approach	13
Scope and detail of the national accounts required for effective economic policy	14
Discussion on selected issues on SNA2008 implementation.....	14
Short-term and early warning economic indicators	15
The way forward.....	16
Closing.....	17
Annex1: List of participants	18
Annex II	23

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON DEVELOPING A PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2008 SNA AND SUPPORTING ECONOMIC STATISTICS IN JORDAN

<http://www.escwa.un.org/information/meetingdetails.asp?referenceNum=3155E>

23 June 2013

Amman, Jordan

Opening

1. The Director General of the Department of Statistics (DOS) in Jordan, Mr. Fathi Nsour opened the first session of the National Seminar and emphasized the importance of the meeting and the transfer of expertise and knowledge to other Arab countries, calling for continuous cooperation in statistics with different organizations such as ESCWA and UNSD.

Mr. Nsour also defined the needs of DOS for the implementation of the 2008 SNA:

- The support of all concerned stake holders in providing data rapidly.
- Activation of the statistical advisory committee which includes experts, central bank and representatives of the private sector.
- Facilitation in accessing data from different provinces while maintaining confidentiality.

He highlighted the importance of the changeover to the 2008 SNA under the support of ESCWA especially in the field of National Accounts and he called all institutions to provide data required for the implementation of the 2008 SNA.

2. The Chief of the National Accounts Section at the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), and the director of the Statistics Division at ESCWA pointed out to the importance of this national seminar and the advantage of choosing Jordan as a pilot country for the implementation of the 2008 SNA. They highlighted the importance of implementing the system as it serves as a mirror of the national economy, and added that there are many steps to be undertaken by countries along the way to reach the full implementation of the 2008 SNA.

Status of National Accounts in Jordan

3. The representative of the national accounts section in DOS described the general framework, importance and status of implementation of the system of national accounts and the corresponding implications. He provided an overview of the status of national accounts in Jordan and the highlights of the section such as the 2006 input/output tables, the supply and use tables of 2000 and 2006 and the tourism satellite accounts of 2008 and 2010. The representative finished by addressing the main difficulties, the needs and the hopes for the future.

4. During discussions, a question was raised about the possibility of implementing the 2008 SNA knowing that the 1993 SNA is still not fully implemented. The representative of the central bank asked to review concepts in different sectors and asked about the strategy in funding surveys. The Regional Advisor for National Accounts Statistics at ESCWA clarified that the existing support is not enough, especially with the existence of some internal problems, lack of coordination and the absence of frame. He added that these problems could be solved through a memorandum of understanding with other institutions, and to establish a statistical system for national accounts.

5. The UNSD presentation brought out the importance of developing a programme for implementing the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics. It described the global 2008 SNA implementation programme which aims at assisting countries in changing over to the 2008 SNA and improving the scope, detail and quality of national accounts and economic statistics. It also presented the objective, principles and elements to operationalising the global statistical initiative, the three main implementation stages, and UNSD capacity building activities and strategies.

6. DOS then presented the corresponding preparations for designing a strategic action plan for the implementation of 2008 SNA in Jordan, which includes the required support to overcome the difficulties and deal with legal and administrative issues. DOS also highlighted the importance of using serial/integrated tables with national accounts, finding solutions to the confidentiality of data, increasing the use of modern technologies and the essential contribution from the general government sector.

7. Following DOS presentation, ESCWA presented a briefing on how to envisage a strategy for the implementation of 2008 SNA in Jordan, emphasizing the way towards building the strategic plan and the required actions, and setting the main structure of the national action plan. ESCWA indicated that a humble funding has been secured for implementing a regional project aiming at building a regional strategic plan of implementation of 2008 SNA and guiding ESCWA member countries towards building national action plans of implementation, adding that Jordan will have the advantage of being one of the project's pilot countries. ESCWA added that although Jordan has made significant progress in national accounts, some efforts still need to be made such as providing supporting tools that can ensure data accuracy (SUT on annual basis), provide measurement of the informal sector, updating of the frame, reliance on reference data and questionnaire design.

Scope and detail of the national accounts required for effective policy making.

8. The following session focused on the scope and detail of the national accounts required for effective policy making. For the purpose of the broad canvassing of requirements for national accounts and short term economic statistics, the data producers and users expressed their immediate and medium term statistical and policy needs.

9. The representative of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, then presented the significant role of national accounts in policy-making and their use of input-output tables, social accounting matrix, Computable General Equilibrium Model, satellite accounts and Jordan's Occupational Projection System. She also emphasized how national accounts monitor the behavior of the economy and allow them to perform economic policy analysis and policy-making. In addition, they highlighted the data requirements such as disaggregated value-added data by economic sector (transport, water, energy) and the calculation of capital stock in order to meet the ministry's needs for national policies.

10. The representative of the Ministry of Finance, emphasized the importance of the gross domestic product (GDP) as an aggregate measure of total economic production for a country, as an indication of the market value of all goods and services produced by the economy during a measured period. She indicated that the debt to GDP ratio, the fiscal deficit to GDP ratio, and Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) are among other indicators that the Ministry of Finance requires to determine the condition of the national economy and the safe threshold of

debt. Hence she emphasized the importance of enhancing coordination among institutions and producing reliable economic statistics in general and internationally comparable national accounts in particular.

11. The Central Bank representative described the bank's role in maintaining the financial and monetary stability and stressed on the importance of having quarterly estimates of GDP. The speaker inquired about the indicators needed for the balance of payments, the surveys required to measure FDI and immigration, the need for updating the CPI basket and expressed the bank's readiness to cooperate with DOS and other concerned entities.

12. DOS representative then clarified that they have lots of surveys but there is a lack of human resources and funding. The regional coordinator of the ICP program also added that throughout the implementation of the program, the need to update and unify the basket of consumer goods and services at both the national and the regional levels was already identified as an area that will be worked on in the future and requires commitment from member countries who already welcomed and support the idea.

13. UNDP representative then expressed that cooperation has already been established with DOS through the work and support in the compilation of Social Accounting Matrix and how to use it for policy making, in conducting surveys, in training their staff and fund-raising. ESCWA commended this kind of cooperation and also expressed readiness to also assist in trainings and knowledge sharing activities if resources allow.

14. DOS representatives made an inventory of the institutional and statistical requirements and stated that they welcome collaboration with concerned stakeholders to implement the strategy and that conveyed their appreciation to ESCWA for choosing Jordan as a pilot country, as this will help in boosting the implementation process at a faster pace. ESCWA added that the strategy will consist of many steps and it will require continuous monitoring and evaluation which ESCWA ready to offer along the way.

15. Discussions then tackled the importance of reaching consensus and agreement on the strategy proposal among local relevant parties before presenting it to potential donors. The National Seminar was then concluded with a summary of the main topics discussed throughout the day and the way forward to implement a national strategy for 2008 SNA.

HIGH LEVEL MEETING AND REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2008 SNA AND SUPPORTING STATISTICS IN THE ARAB REGION 24-27 JUNE 2013

<http://www.escwa.un.org/information/meetingdetails.asp?referenceNum=2163E>

High Level Meeting 24 June 2013

Amman, Jordan

1. At the opening session, organizers stated the meeting's objective to develop of a common strategic vision and an action plan for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics for effective policy making. They stressed the importance of data availability and cooperation between users and producers and the need for having consistent national accounts statistics based on complete data sets that can provide economic indicators to monitor and improve the performance of the national economy. They also mentioned the benefits of joining efforts towards the implementation of SNA 2008, which will be carried forward through the support and follow up by organizers and participating countries.

Session I. National Accounts for Economic Policy, Markets and Citizens

2. Moderated by the director of the Statistics Division at ESCWA, the session focused on how the 2008 SNA has been adopted as the international standard for the compilation and dissemination of national accounts data and the global initiative of its implementation that was mandated by the Statistical Commission at its fortieth session. The efficiency and sustainability of implementation of the new system rest on agreed principles of implementation strategy, namely: (a) strategic planning, (b) coordination, monitoring and reporting; and (c) improving statistical systems.

3. Strategic planning is a key principle in mobilizing political and financial support for investment in statistics for which strategic planning frameworks could be used to connect national development objectives with a programme of work for statistical capacity-building. Strategic planning can identify the current strengths and weaknesses of a current statistical system to produce key economic indicators and basic source data in consultation with users.

4. In his presentation, the representative of the Ministry of Planning pointed out the strong relation between statistics, planning and development and noted the importance of economic indicators at all levels, as well as linked them to other indicators such as the unemployment rate and poverty indicators. He also gave an overview of the uses of national accounts statistics in Jordan:

- Production of Input / output tables in 2006, and their update in 2010.
- Conducting simulations using input/output tables in an effort to review support policies and their impact on the community.
- Drafting industrial and social policy.
- Income and expenditure household survey, labor force survey,...
- Preparation of a national strategy for poverty reduction

5. Afterwards, the representative of UNSD talked about developing a programme for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics, referring to the global statistical initiative mandated by the 40th UNSC following the adoption of the 2008 SNA, with the dual objective of assisting countries in:

- Changing over to the 2008 System of National Accounts, and
- Improving the scope, detail and quality of the national accounts and supporting economic statistics

6. He highlighted the UNSD activities that included a series of seminars in collaboration with regional commissions, and added that the statement of strategy:

- requires agreement of the national statistical system entities (data producer, provider and user), high political support and donor consultation
- is the basis for drafting a national implementation programme
- is the basis for actively seeking funding for implementation programmes from own sources and donors

7. The chief of the economic statistics section at ESCWA presented on behalf of the invited speaker, Dr Kubursi, his presentation on the use of the system of national accounts in Canada in economic policy. The examples given were on the measurement of real domestic product by industry, input/output applications, impact and structural analysis, simulations and forecasting. The presentation also tackled the structure of the Canadian input/output matrix, tourism satellite account, the connection of the Canadian TSA to the UN SNA93 and differences between the UN and the Canadian Satellite Account.

8. The representative of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) stressed the importance of the accuracy of national accounts statistics due to its crucial use for monetary policy analysis, and stated that these statistics must be consistent with the microeconomic indicators' trends. He mentioned that the CBJ is collaborating with DOS for the questionnaire design of the immigration survey in order to obtain the best results, and that work is being conducted on the investment survey and the income and expenditure household survey. He also highlighted that the CBJ is working on applying BPM6 recommendations as the SNA 2008 is compatible with BPM6.

9. The regional advisor on National Accounts at ESCWA commented that among the main challenges for countries in the Arab region is the insufficient collaboration between producers of national accounts statistics and data users, and between National Statistical offices and the ministries of Planning in some countries and the lack of expertise.

10. UNDP representative stressed the importance of cooperation between data users and producers, and pointed out the lack of national technical expertise in building supply and use tables (SUT). He added that UNDP is supporting DOS on developing and conducting household surveys.

11. The representative of the Palestinian Central bureau of Statistics (PCBS) shared the experience of Palestine in constructing SUT's and the important involvement of all data users in the different ministries. PCBS representative also added that PCBS has formed an advisory committee for economic statistics that is constituted of a group of experts in the field.

12. The representatives of Iraq, Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco gave brief presentations describing the status of national accounts statistics in their countries, their experiences, challenges and their future plans.

13. Summary points for Session I:

(1) Implementation of the 2008 SNA is a complex task/project. Therefore it has to be prioritized according to the context of each country and implemented in stages. It is not envisaged to implement the 2008 SNA "cover to cover" in one run.

(2) The prevailing majority of discussants emphasized the importance of Supply and Use Tables and Social Accounting Matrices, because these contain the elements needed for the further steps, and they are needed by the policy makers and policy analysts.

(3) The quality is important, and suggestions were made to organize regular assessments and audits of national accounts and economic statistics. There is a self assessment tool that helps countries in strategic planning, but what participants called for were audits of quality.

(4) The need for cooperation at the national level was emphasized by several participants, and mainly those who work outside national statistical offices. The coordination is necessary if we want to achieve an integrated approach.

(5) Going beyond a simple coordination, the participants called for an institutionalization of the partnership between the stakeholders, both producers and users of economic statistics.

(6) A strong political support is necessary for a successful implementation of 2008 SNA. This support should materialize in strong mandates, a legislative framework, as well as in provision of the necessary financial and human resources and capacity building.

(7) ESCWA and AITRS were called upon to spread the Arab experience -- facilitate transfer of knowledge and best practices among countries in the region ("South-South cooperation")

Session II. Requirements of NSOs to Serve Governments with Macroeconomic Statistics

14. Consultation with users of macroeconomic indicators should revisit the scope, detail and quality of the national accounts and supporting economic statistics by taking a view on which socio-economic and financial policies have to be informed by the structural and short-term economic statistics, including annual and quarterly national accounts.

15. Ministries of Planning and Economy, Central Banks and National Statistical offices were invited to support strengthening national statistical system and develop shared strategic vision for 2008 SNA implementation with clear country and government ownership and leadership which should be integrated with the national planning and budget processes.

16. In this context, the president of PCBC presented an overview of a coherent System of National Accounts built in Palestine. The presentation started with a general overview of the Palestinian system of national accounts and its strengths and challenges, such as the financial obstacles, lack of staff and staff turnover, high competition of the external labor market, lack of national expertise and dependency on international technical assistance missions. The presentation tackled the Palestinian efforts made, the main changes in 2008 SNA and the actions needed, and she called for regional efforts towards the implementation of 2008 SNA (Advocacy, Government Support, Enhance the partnership with stakeholders, Regional strategy for ESCWA countries, Sharing of best practices and Regional manuals for detailed steps for the adoption of 2008 SNA.

17. In reply to AITRS's question regarding the measurement of the informal sector in Gaza, the president of PCBS replied that it is captured through surveys and with the help of international

recommendations, and she then continued to explain that the problem is in measuring the underground economy and that some challenges are processed through partners. UNDP representative commented that in Jordan two studies were done between DOS and UNDP on the informal sector, and that the underground economy was not included.

18. The representative of USAID asked if there were difficulties in dealing with the demand of international organisations and inquired about the strategy followed. PCBS president clarified that there are a lot of common economic indicators for the World Bank and the IMF, and they discussed the methodology and the system of work used to obtain the indicators.

19. The Director of Statistics Division at ESCWA then gave a presentation on the Support to Strengthening National Statistical Systems tackling different aspects including the global standard national implementation, implementation cycle and strategic planning (the relation between policies and statistics, statistical strategies, capacity building and literacy and effective use of statistics in policy making, dialogue between producers and users of statistics). The presentation also tackled the coordination aspect among all statistics producers, monitoring the use and impact of statistics and reporting, as well as providing a vision on how to improve the statistical systems through Statistical legislation, code of conduct, standards, business registers and area frames, extended use of administrative data, periodicity and timeliness of data, integrated economic and household statistics, coverage of enterprises, informal sector, etc....

20. UNDP agreed with ESCWA that each country has to start the assessment process and welcomed the idea of ESCWA circulating the strategy template to member countries in order to start developing their own. ESCWA added that the strategy must take into account collecting data on the informal sector and the underground economy.

21. The UNSD representative stated that the strategy was adopted by the statistical committee, and added that the UNSD webpage, where information on methodologies and manuals can be found, is dedicated for SNA implementation. Concerning the underground economy, he mentioned that there are available techniques to measure it and stressed the importance of SUT tables in measuring the informal sector. ESCWA mentioned in this regard that there is a project on the informal sector which will be managed by ECA and will be implemented jointly with ESCWA.

22. UNSD head of national accounts department said that the purpose of the manuals provided by international organisations is to have consistency between 2008 SNA and BPM6. When developing the manual, they took into account the non-duplication, and now there is a work on developing guidance manuals for business registers.

Session III. Initiatives by the international organizations and countries

23. The implementation strategy of the 2008 SNA acknowledges the need for coordinated action, at the international, regional and sub-regional levels and emphasizes the need for close cooperation with regional commissions and sub-regional organisations.

In this session, the international and regional perspectives in developing the strategic vision and programme of work on the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics were presented as well as the benefits of moving over to the 2008 SNA and supporting short term statistics in a global economy with internal and cross boundary vulnerabilities:

Discussions during this session tackled the frequency of surveys, where UNSD clarified that surveys for big industries can be conducted annually whereas for manufacturing every 3 years, and that the aim is to reduce the response burden. UNSD gave an example about India where they sometimes conduct a survey on a 5-year basis and supplement it with quarterly estimates.

24. IMF representative then offered a presentation on Data Standards and Initiatives which included:

- Overview and comparison of the General Data Dissemination System GDDS and the Special Data Dissemination Standard SDDS
- Data included and recent developments in the GDDS and SDDS

The IMF representative welcomed the Egyptian ministry of planning request for IMF experts' assistance in SDDS and GDDS.

25. The representative of SESRIC talked about their activities and capacity building programs which are built upon country needs, on which they proactively send experts from one member country to another for short term trainings missions.

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2008 SNA AND SUPPORTING STATISTICS IN THE ARAB REGION (25-27 JUNE 2013)

1. The regional seminar started with brief opening remarks by the co-organisers and the host country, who introduced the objective of the seminar, welcomed the participants and emphasized the importance of such a seminar for Arab countries. The agenda of the seminar was then discussed and adopted..

Session on developing a programme for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics

2. The institutional process and assessment and reporting tools for the development of a programme of implementation for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics were set out. Particular attention was given to the stages in undertaking a system wide consultation, outreach and involvement of the major data producers and users, the coordinating role of the NSO, the required resource mobilization for the programme and the possible external technical assistance required.

3. The representative of UNSD started with a presentation that reiterated the importance of developing a programme for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics. It described the global objective of the 2008 SNA Implementation programme which aims at assisting countries to: Change over to the 2008 SNA; and to improve scope, detail and quality of the national accounts and supporting economic statistics. It also tackled also the principles, elements to operationalise the global statistical initiative, the three Implementation stages and the statement of strategy.

4. Discussions following the presentation focused on countries' problems and challenges: administrative (lack of coordination and funding problems) and political (lack of legislation) and the disparity in the level of implementation of the System of National Accounts within the Arab countries; the need for an implementation of a global standard in a national context was thus a concluded necessity.

5. The Chief of Economic Statistics Section at ESCWA discussed in her presentation the much needed support for an implementation strategy for 2008 SNA and supporting economic statistics in Arab countries. After introducing 2008 SNA, the presentation tackled the strategy of implementation of 2008 SNA in Arab countries at both the regional and national levels and the methodological work required. Focus was pointed towards the importance of setting an implementation plan for 2008 SNA through the three recommended stages. First stage would require the identification of existing challenges, dialogue with users on needs and priorities, and understanding changes to 2008 SNA. Second stage would entail a review of the work needed to support the implementation of the 2008 SNA and the final stage would constitute the development of the national accounts and the milestones for changing over to 2008 SNA. The presentation also gave a bird's eye view of some of the main changes in the transfer to the 2008 SNA and proposed recommendations from the meeting participants.

6. The Central Bank of Jordan inquired about the evaluation of services provided by the central bank. UNSD clarified that the non-market Central bank output should be valued at the sum of costs according to SNA 2008.

7. ESCWA expert then presented a report on the current status of SNA and implications of the 2008 implementation in the Arab Countries. He elaborated by discussing the partial application of the SNA 1993 or 2008 in Arab countries. Furthermore, he spoke about the intended application of the system in terms of concepts, definitions and methodologies, sequences of accounts and coverage. In addition, he described the difficulties and challenges encountered in the implementation of the system, the statistical requirements and needs for the application of the system, and requirements for covering the rest of the world sector. Finally, the presentation was concluded with the results and recommendations for improving and developing the application of the SNA in the Arab region.

8. Countries then provided briefings on their national status of implementation and application of the SNA, where each country described what they are applying in the system and what difficulties they are facing especially those related to surveys, confidentiality, frame, funding, etc. ESCWA expert clarified that most countries are not fully implementing the SNA, and everyone agreed that it is important to assess the status of national accounts in each country and draw a road map for implementation compatible with the specificity and challenges faced within each country.

Country presentations

9. In this session, each participating country presented an overview of the main policy issues and their relationship with the scope and detail of the national accounts framework. In addition, a summary was presented on the current compilation practices, new requirements by economic activity and institutional sector, and statistical and institutional actions to remedy shortcomings.

Egypt presented their status regarding SNA1993, institutional sectors, classification used (ISIC4, COFOG, COIPOP, CPC2,...), methodology, data sources, financial services; and their strategy in implementation of SNA 2008 and the difficulties and challenges encountered.

10. Iraq presented their status of national accounts implementation, and the attempts and conclusions of implementing the SNA1993 including data sources, index numbers and the actions taken to implement the SNA 1993 and 2008, as well as the challenges facing the implementation of the SNA 2008. Iraq added that their current national strategy includes concentrates only on the implementation of SNA93, but there is ongoing work on a new strategy which will include implementing 2008 SNA.

11. Bahrain discussed the change of the base year for constant prices to 2010, the distribution of FISIM, methodologies and data sources, central bank products, re-insurance services and research and development.

12. Sudan's presentation talked about the development of national accounts in Sudan: Analysis of the current situation of national accounts statistics (strengths and weaknesses), attempts to transfer to the SNA1993 and 2008 SNA, plans for national accounts statistics, National Strategy for the Development of Statistics NSDS, values and fundamental principles of the strategy, the national program of censuses and surveys 2012 -2016 and the estimated costs. Sudan concluded by mentioning that funding has been the main impediment for not fully implementing all these activities.

13. Yemen presented the status of national accounts in the country and the application of SNA 2008. After describing the current status of national accounts in Yemen, the most important

features of the changes to the SNA 2008 and the challenges in its application, Yemen representative stated the statistical requirements and needs (General government, financial and non financial sectors, NIPISH, Households and rest of the world) and the non statistical requirements (workshops, knowledge transfer, funding, ...) and 2013-2014 plans for supporting the implementation of SNA 2008.

Overview of statistical production process in an integrated economic statistics approach

14. This session started with a summary by the regional advisor on National Accounts of ESCWA on the technical advisory missions offered to some pilot countries in the ESCWA region on the implementation of SNA, under the umbrella of the ESCWA project for the implementation of SNA 2008, on the technical challenges encountered on samples and surveys (quarterly and annual surveys – CPI and PPI), Classifications (ISIC Rev 4), Use of administrative data sources, Data linking (government and NSO datasets) and other issues.

Problems such as using different frames for the quarterly and annual economic surveys by one country and the lack of update of business registers were highlighted.

UNSD presented then gave a presentation on the importance of the integrated economic statistics approach to the statistical production process taking into account the institutional environment and the main elements of the statistical production process: On Integrated Accounts discussions were raised regarding whether integrating economic surveys and the requirement for increasing the sample size will affect the response rate, and UNSD replied that benefits of reducing cost and increasing sample size and defining error can overcome the response rate problem.

Concerns by participants were raised regarding the lack of integration within the same statistical systems, non-coordination in sending questionnaires and lack of unified concepts and definitions.

15. Presentation by Morocco on their experience on National Accounts showed that Morocco is preparing a strategy for the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts, and their experience was praised and recommended to be shared with other Arab countries. PCBS shared their experience in the application of ISIC4 and how they did the correspondence and estimation of output when moving from ISIC3 to ISIC 4. DOS and CBJ shared their practice in the compilation of national accounts and the coordination in the preparation of Balance of Payments that feed into national accounts.

16. IMF made a presentation on BPM6 and the consistency with 2008 SNA, what raised the question whether the Central bank needs to move to version 6 if the 2008 SNA is to be implemented in the country.

17. On Capital Formation and consumption presented by UNSD, difficulties on estimating the consumption of fixed capital of government such as bridges and roads were raised and discussed.

18. A presentation by DOS was then given on the status of National Accounts, data sources, the different approaches for estimating GDP (production and expenditure approach) and quarterly economic data. It also tackled the preparations for implementing the SNA (revision of questionnaires, adoption of international classifications, etc.). CAPMAS then followed with a

presentation on the applied methodology in the production of SUT's, Input and Output tables and the main difficulties and problems encounters in the production of those tables.

19. A presentation by the Central Bank of Jordan then tackled the integration of balance of payments into national accounts. They illustrated the legal and legislative framework, data sources, important characteristics of the balance of payments statistics and the relationship between the rest of the world account and balance of payments. It also tackled the transfer process from the fifth to the sixth edition and the bank's future plans. Tunis inquired about the coordination challenges with DOS and main difficulties concerning BOP statistics. The Central Bank clarified that there are some challenges concerning the cooperation with DOS, and he stated that the central bank will notify DOS about any required changes to implement BPM6 before publishing..

Scope and detail of the national accounts required for effective economic policy

20. This session aimed at providing guidance and insight to member countries towards developing a national strategic plan for the implementation of SNA 2008 while at the same time developing an outreach programme in coordination with the senior policy makers and analysts in their countries. The session was complimented with a presentation on the progressive multiple policy uses of statistics, accounts and tables of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics, with the extended scope and detail as recommended and required by the Minimum Required Data Set (MRDS).

21. ESCWA presented drawing guidance on how to build a national strategic plan for the implementation of the SNA 2008 in the Arab region which is composed of four main phases namely: goals and objectives, organization, compilation and dissemination. The guidance covers all aspects of the strategy building process, starting from an initial assessment and SWOT analysis requirement, to the fundamental organizational aspects that must be treated in the statistical office which will serve the set goals, also tackling the necessity of coordination with other entities and funders and political support, to the data compilation and dissemination issues that require to be revisited. The presentation also tackled the recommended classifications in 2008 SNA and the drawbacks in the Arab region such as weaknesses in legal frameworks, lack of expertise, limited data sources, lack of comprehensive programs for data collection and faults in the statistical frameworks of institutions and establishments. The presentation concluded with a detailed step by step guidance that would lead to the construction of the strategy plan.

22. UNSD then presented the main indicators for policy use under the 2008 SNA Framework. They discussed the links between theory and practice and the location of 2008 SNA for policy analysis, advantages of the economic indicators approach to macroeconomic analysis, analysis of the scope of implementation of the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) and the Scope of Macro-economic Analysis by the milestones and Minimum Required Data Set (MRDS)

Discussion on selected issues on 2008 SNA implementation

23. Referring to the outcomes of successive events organized by ESCWA in National Accounts, which included the regional seminar in Muscat (Oman) 2010, the Expert Group Meeting held in Cairo in 2009 and in Amman in 2012 and the publishing of two booklets on "National Accounts in the ESCWA region: Sources and Methods", UNSD and ESCWA jointly made brief presentations to introduce the main issues concerning those topics. The relevant conceptual issues related to the move to the 2008 SNA such as goods for processing and change

over to ISIC Rev4 were discussed. This was followed by a presentation by ESCWA on the implications of the changeover to the 2008 system of National Accounts.

24. In this session, ESCWA expert presented the implications of the changes from 1993 SNA to 2008 SNA (definitions, methodologies, classifications,...), and the application of these changes in the Arab region. Discussions focused on the distribution of financial intermediation services, capital services, and non-market productions of the Central Banks.

Short-term and early warning economic indicators

25. Despite the importance of short term economic indicators (STI) in monitoring economic trends and early warning signals the status of compiling and disseminating in the West Asia region is still weak as indicated in the results of the Global Assessment undertaken by UNSD in 2009¹ and can be summarized as follows:

- National Accounts mainly annual
- Production and turnover – mainly industrial production – but mainly quarterly
- CPI monthly – PPI and I&E indices weak
- Employment data – annual
- CB and Monetary stats – weak seems CB not consulted
- Only 2 countries reported GG data
- Almost no HH and Non-Fin corps
- Weak financial market data
- No residential property and composite indicators

Therefore, ESCWA planned a publication on short-term economic indicators (STI) for 2013 that was approved by the ESCWA Statistical Committee in January 2013². ESCWA presented the background and the outline of the STI template based on the United Nations general framework and other sets of short term indicators such as GPI and PEEIs proposed by other organizations were presented. Organizers and participants suggested to use UNSD template as basis because the GPIs focus on the G20 economies and the PEEIs on European economies. ESCWA also briefed on the Development Account project on Short-term economic statistics that will be implemented in the next 3 years,

26. ESCWA stressed on the priority and the need for Short-Term economic statistics and indicators in the Arab Region especially for what it brings of benefit and added value. A list (Annex 3) of the indicators was distributed to participants to indicate the indicators of priority. The questionnaires were compiled after the session and some countries sent the replies by email.

27. The study will propose a core list of priority indicators based on UNSD template (Tier1, and some Tier2) and on the countries replies to STI questionnaire. Those are indicators related to statistical offices and Central banks.

28. A presentation by UNSD elaborated the elements of the statement of strategy for the development of economic statistics in general (Mandate, mission statement, values, high-level goals, specific goals) and the required actions to be carried out, such as strengthening the

¹ UNSD 2010. Global assessment on the availability, periodicity, timeliness and dissemination of high frequency indicators. Workshop. Mali 2010.

² UNESCWA report of the tenth Statistical Committee meeting. E/ESCWA/SD/2012/IG.1/10/report
<http://css.escwa.org.lb/sd/1986/FReportAr.pdf>

functionality of the NSS, strengthening the use of recommended international standards (2008 SNA) and classifications (ISIC Rev 4), improving registers and frames, and the enhancement of data collection, compilation, dissemination and analysis.

The way forward

29. Discussions in this session allowed for reaching a broad agreement on the actions to be taken at the national, sub-regional, regional and international level to ensure that mutually reinforcing actions will advance the formulation and implementation of a multi-year national and sub-regional programme for the implementation of the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics. The seminar made following recommendations:

- (a) The regional seminar showed that the participating countries are still a long way from actually implementing the 2008 SNA and would need continuing support for developing and implementing a programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics.
- (b) The participants recognised that for preparing an implementation programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics, it is necessary to take into consideration the national and sub-regional policy needs to determine the scope and detail of the national accounts required to inform policy makers. These goals are also guided by the requirements set by the Statistical Commission for assessing the scope and detail of the national accounts. The chosen scope and detail of the national accounts also determine the data sources needed for timely and accurate estimates of the national accounts aggregates. By mapping the statistical requirements – where you want to go, and the outcome of the assessment of the statistical system – where you are, it is possible to determine the required actions – how to get there. These required actions can then be translated into an implementation programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics, providing key features and deliverables that are specific, measurable, and relevant and can be advanced within a specific time frame.
- (c) As a first step to develop an implementation programme for the 2008 SNA and supporting statistics at the country level **participants committed to draw up the first draft of the statement of strategy for this purpose within two months i.e. by August 2013** and make available to ESCWA and the UNSD.
- (d) This commitment recognises that the statement of strategy is a necessary step to a multi-year statistical programme to transition towards 2008 SNA and to establish a minimum common data set of annual and higher frequency statistics.
- (e) ESCWA shall periodically follow-up with the participating countries for the preparation of the Statement of Strategy for 2008 SNA implementation as per the template at Annex-II.

30. Discussions then proceeded to tackle the readiness of countries to provide a draft strategy for the implementation of 2008 SNA. Clarification was made that it would only be a draft of the strategy and no decision will be taken regarding the timeline, it depends on the vision of each country and its statistical system, and the requirements of surveys and the infrastructure of statistics. Participants agreed to prepare a draft statement of strategy for the implementation of 2008 SNA within 2 months (i.e. by August 2013)..

Closing

31. The Director General of AITRS concluded the seminar by stating that the implementation of the SNA 2008 requires both, a commitment from countries at the institutional and statistical levels, and support related to capacities and expertise. He mentioned that it will be a priority to assist NSO's in capacity building, and that some future activities are planned to support in improving household income, expenditure, and informal sector surveys. He concluded by thanking the ESCWA team, UNSD, experts and participants.

ESCWA and UNSD on their part, thanked participants for their active participation and hoped that each country would start setting an initial road map for the implementation of the 2008 SNA starting with the preparation of the Statement of Strategy as per the template at Annex-II. .

ANNEX 1:
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**High Level meeting and Regional Seminar on the Implementation of the 2008
SNA and Supporting Statistics in the Arab Region 24-27 June 2013
Amman, Jordan**

High Level Meeting 24 June 2013

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25-27 June 2013**

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ANNEX II

Outline for the statement of strategy

Mandate		
<p>The <i>mandate</i> for the statement of strategy is determined by national and regional policy objectives and underpinned by the regulatory and institutional framework through a statistical act and international statistical standards such as, the United Nations principles of official statistics, 2008 SNA, BPM6, GFSM, ISIC Rev4, etc</p>		
Policy needs	Legal Mandate	International Standards
Regional and national policy objectives	Statistics Act	UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics; Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF); 2008 SNA, BMP6, GFSM, ISIC Rev.4
Mission statement		
The efficient and timely dissemination of high quality national accounts and supporting economic statistics		
Values		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical professionalism • Independence and integrity • Excellent service to our customers • Respect and understanding for our data suppliers • Value for money 		
High-level goals		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the scope, quality and timeliness of economic statistics • Minimizing the burden on respondents • Increasing the use of administrative data for statistical purposes • Achieving greater efficiencies using best practices • Raising public awareness and use of national accounts 		
Specific goals		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile national accounts according to milestone two of the SNA implementation, comprising the minimum required data set • Develop a national central data hub for short term economic statistics to facilitate the early detection of changes in economic activity 		
Required actions to be carried out		

- A. **Regulatory and institutional framework** – strengthening the functioning of NSS, its programming, management and performance
- B. **Statistical infrastructure** – strengthening of use of standards (2008 SNA), classifications (ISIC Rev 4), registers and frames, modernizing information management and information technology
- C. **Statistical operations** – strengthening of data collection, compilation, dissemination and analysis

Specific required actions that need to be carried out under each category are described below:

A. Regulatory and institutional framework

- Modernisation and strengthening of the national regulatory and institutional framework for 2008 SNA and supporting statistics.
- Statement of strategy (by April 2013) with deliverables by 2015/16 and 2018/19
- Implementation plan reflected in annual and medium-term work programme of NSO (by 2013/14)
- National technical coordination board/working group for statistical standards (data producers, data providers, policy users, academia)
- Updated and new memorandum of understandings (MOUs) with data providers
- Senior management and statistical training – human development
- Other as relevant

B. Statistical infrastructure

- The upgrading of statistical infrastructure
- 2008 SNA compliant-
- Scope 2008 SNA – minimum up to net lending/net borrowing
- Scope BPM6 – BOP and IIP
- Classification compliant – ISIC rev4, CPC2,
- Harmonization of business registers
- Modernization of information management and information technology
- Others as relevant
- **Statistical compilation issues**
 - Periodicity
 - Quarterly GDP by production and expenditure
 - Annual sector accounts
 - Agreed set of minimum short term statistics
 - Detail – annual SUT

C. Statistical Operations

- Staged upgrading of statistical operations
 - 2008 SNA/BPM6/GFSM/MFSM and ISIC/CPC compliance adjustments to business and household surveys
 - New benchmark 2012/13? using SUT

- Harmonisation of quarterly and annual GDP
 - Detailing sources and methods -metadata
 - Autonomous measure of expenditure components
 - Owner-occupied dwelling services (including second/vacation homes)
 - Capital stock and consumption of fixed capital, including government cons. of fixed capital
 - Inclusion of off-shore companies without physical presence
 - Exhaustive measure of GDP
 - Monthly and quarterly production and turnover surveys
 - Integration of BPM6 and 2008 SNA-related surveys
 - Backcasting
- Harmonisation of prices methodology and surveys (CPI, PPI Export and Import Price Indexes)
- Harmonisation of household (and enterprise surveys
- Harmonisation of Informal sector surveys
- Harmonisation of labour force surveys
- Use of administrative data (service agreements/ MOUs for formalising modalities)
- Services statistics (e.g. tourism statistics, international trade in services)
- (Experimental) institutional sector accounts
- Dissemination (advance release calendar, revision policy, communication strategy)
- Others as relevant

ANNEX III
EVALUATION OF THE MEETING
QUESTIONNAIRE ON OPINIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

NUMBER OF RESPONSES = 24

Please evaluate the following	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	No answer
1. Evaluation of quality	42%	38%	4%	-	-	17%
2. What were your expectations of the Seminar? -enhance capabilities in application of SNA 2008; -discussion of steps to change from SNA 93 to SNA 2008, -help in setting a strategy for SNA 2008 implementation and clarification of changes with practical examples; -set a strategy for the implementation of SNA 2008 through collaborative work of all concerned institutions; -focusing in preparation of a strategy for SNA 2008 implementation and countries experiences; -knowledge transfer and best practices in changes in SNA 2008; -assistance from ESCWA and experts to set up a strategy, and the international recommendation; -to agree on a road map for each country to transfer to the SNA 2008; -to enable participating countries to set up a detailed strategy for implementation of SNA 2008 ; -readiness of countries for application of SNA 2008 ; -main changes of SNA 2008;						
3. Were your expectations met?	Yes 29%	No 4%	Partially 58%	No answer 8%		
Please evaluate the following	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	No answer
4. a. Relevance to the subject of your work/area of expertise	63%	29%	8%	-	-	-
4. b. Knowledge and skills obtained for your future work	17%	54%	25%	4%	-	-
4. c. Providing a forum of exchange with other participants	42%	46%	12%	-	-	-
4. d. Providing an opportunity to establish new useful contacts	50%	38%	12%	-	-	-
4. e. Usefulness of exchange of experiences among participants	38%	38%	24%	-	-	-

Rate the meeting as follow	Good & Very Good	Average	Poor	Very poor
5. a. Clarity of presentations	83%	17%	-	-
5. b. Quality of written material circulated by the organizers	83%	13%	4%	-
5. c. Organizational arrangements for and during the event	79%	17%	4%	-

6. Duration of the Seminar should have been

Shorter Same Longer No answer

If you see need for longer or shorter Seminar, specify which session(s) should have been shorter or longer

- Allow longer time for financial intermediation, assets, rest of the world accounts;
- Allow longer time for discussions on changes and recommendations and implications of 2008 SNA;
- Allow longer time to all sessions to give more details, compare countries, evaluate their experience and cover all the sides of the topic.
- Allow time to share technical problems in Arab countries and find a framework to solve these problems
- Allow time to for practical examples in 2008 SNA;
- Allow longer time for explanation of the strategy;
- Separate participants in different groups and share the recommendations of each group for more benefit;

7. Would you be able to benefit in your work from the information acquired at this Seminar, or to introduce such information to other specialists in your country or community?

To some extent No Yes No answer

8. Would you recommend that other experts from your country or other colleagues in your profession participate in similar Seminars that may be held in the future?

To some extent No Yes No answer

9. Have you participated in activities on the same topic in other organizations?

No Yes No Answer

If your answer is 'Yes':

Specify topic? Underground Economy, SUT, Changes in 2008 SNA, ICP, implementation of 2008

SNA, African strategy toward 2008 SNA, relation between BoP and NA.

What organization? ESCWA, AITRS, UNSD, NCSI, African Development Bank, ECA, World Bank, LAS, AFRIAC Ouest.

When and where? Beirut 2008, Jordan 2010, Oman 2010, Dakar 2010, South Africa 2012, Egypt 2012, Addis Ababa 2013.

10. Would you like any follow-up action on the meeting?

Yes No No Answer

If your answer is 'Yes':

Please specify the type of action:

- Underground economy, SUT, Financial intermediation, FISIM, capital stock, governmental accounts, capital formation, quarterly accounts and short term indicators;
- Unification of SNA methodologies and terminologies for Arab countries and discuss existing problems and try to solve them;
- Training workshop for all changes in addition to application;
- Specialized activities on how to solve problems in SNA implementation and help to transfer to the new system;
- Follow up in the implementation of the strategy;
- Evaluation of countries in implementation of the SNA 2008 and its implications;
- Ensure that countries are implementing the recommendations;
- Follow up on précised topics;
- Technical workshops on SNA 2008;
- Evaluation and discussions of the draft strategy and the next steps;
- Relation between Balance of payments 6 and SNA 2008;
- Workshops on the methodology and on VAT;
- Description of GDP in expenditure approach and price indices

If your answer is 'No':

Please state why:

11. Do you have any suggestions to improve and develop similar meetings to be held in the future?

- More practical examples;
- More involvement of ESCWA in organization;
- Invitation of policy makers;
- Contact participants before the meeting to help in preparation to this activity;
- Distribution of materials in the first day if possible;
- Special seminars on changes of SNA 2008 especially financial ones;
- Provide training workshops on contents and changes of 2008 SNA;
- Change from theoretical presentations to more practice through workgroups;
- More technical assistance prior to the meeting and more practical case studies;

12. Would you like to make any observations or comments or pose any questions to ESCWA regarding the EGM?

- The hotel wasn't good (services, food, chairs)
- Provide long term assistance to countries in order to achieve the strategy suggested at the end of the meeting;
- The interpretation was under the required level.

Annex 3. Questionnaire on STI priority list

Country البلد	
Contact Details	

PRIORITY SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR THE ARAB REGION **المؤشرات الاقتصادية القصيرة الاجل ذات الاولوية**

Set #	Set	Indicators	Tier	Periodicity	of Priority yes/no ذات اولوية	المؤشرات	المجموعة
1.1	National Accounts	Quarterly national accounts: Flash GDP estimate	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	الحسابات القومية
1.2	National Accounts	Quarterly national accounts: GDP full release	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	الحسابات القومية
1.2.1	National Accounts	by expenditure	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	الحسابات القومية
1.2.2	National Accounts	by production	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	الحسابات القومية
1.2.3	National Accounts	by income	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	الحسابات القومية
1.3	National Accounts	Quarterly sector accounts				ربعي	الحسابات القومية
2.1	Production and turnover	Production index for industry, by major division (mining, manufacturing, electricity, water, etc.)	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	الإنتاج والمبيعات
2.2	Production and turnover	Production index for construction	Tier 2	Monthly		شهري	الإنتاج والمبيعات
2.3	Production and turnover	Turnover index for retail trade by major division	Tier 2	Monthly		شهري	الإنتاج والمبيعات
2.4	Production and turnover	Turnover index for industry by major division	Tier 2	Monthly		شهري	الإنتاج والمبيعات

2.5	Production and turnover	Turnover index for other services by major division (excluding financial services and non-commercial services)	Tier 2	Monthly		شهري	الرقم القياسي للخدمات الأخرى - الأقسام الرئيسية (عدا الخدمات المالية والخدمات غير التجارية)	الإنتاج والمبيعات
2.6	Production and turnover	New orders index for industry by major ISIC division (for those that work on order)	Tier 3	Monthly		شهري		الإنتاج والمبيعات
2.7	Production and turnover	New orders index for construction (building permits or housing starts)	Tier 2	Monthly		شهري	الرقم القياسي لطلبات البناء	الإنتاج والمبيعات
2.8	Production and turnover	Commodity production (as relevant at country level data on commodity productions and other indicators of economic activity)	Tier 3	Monthly		شهري		الإنتاج والمبيعات
	Production and turnover	Agricultural products						الإنتاج والمبيعات
	Production and turnover	Minerals						الإنتاج والمبيعات
	Production and turnover	New car registrations/sales						الإنتاج والمبيعات
	Production and turnover	New commercial vehicle registrations/sales						الإنتاج والمبيعات
	Production and turnover	Tourist arrivals						الإنتاج والمبيعات
3.1	Price Indicators	Consumer price index	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	الرقم القياسي لأسعار المستهلك	مؤشرات الأسعار
3.2	Price Indicators	Producer price index	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	الرقم القياسي لأسعار المنتج	مؤشرات الأسعار
3.3	Price Indicators	Import price index	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	الرقم القياسي لأسعار الواردات	مؤشرات الأسعار
3.4	Price Indicators	Export price index	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	الرقم القياسي لأسعار الصادرات	مؤشرات الأسعار

4.1	Labour market indicators	Unemployment	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	عدد العاطلين عن العمل - البطالة	مؤشرات القوى العاملة
4.2	Labour market indicators	Unemployment rate	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	معدل أو نسبة البطالة	مؤشرات القوى العاملة
4.3	Labour market indicators	Employment total and by economic activity	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	إجمالي العاملين حسب النشاط الاقتصادي	مؤشرات القوى العاملة
4.4	Labour market indicators	Hourly wage rate	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	معدل الأجر حسب ساعات العمل	مؤشرات القوى العاملة
4.5	Labour market indicators	Hours of work	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	عدد ساعات العمل	مؤشرات القوى العاملة
5.1	External sector indicators	Exports and imports (of goods and services)	Tier 1	Monthly			الصادرات والواردات من السلع والخدمات	مؤشرات القطاع الخارجي
5.2	External sector indicators	International investment position (IIP), specify balances and components	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	وضع الاستثمار الدولي (PII)	مؤشرات القطاع الخارجي
5.3	External sector indicators	Official reserve assets	Tier 1	Monthly			إجمالي الأصول الاحتياطية	مؤشرات القطاع الخارجي
5.4	External sector indicators	External debt (by sector, maturity and foreign currency)	Tier 1	Quarterly		ربعي	الدين الخارجي (حسب القطاع والعملية الأجنبية)	مؤشرات القطاع الخارجي
6.1	Financial sector indicators	Central Bank net foreign assets	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	صافي الأصول الأجنبية للبنك المركزي	مؤشرات القطاع المالي
6.2	Financial sector indicators	Central Bank domestic lending	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	الإقراض المحلي للبنك المركزي	مؤشرات القطاع المالي
6.3	Financial sector indicators	Central Bank reserve money	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	الاحتياطيات النقدية للبنك المركزي	مؤشرات القطاع المالي
6.4	Financial sector indicators	Depository corporations net foreign assets	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	صافي الأصول الأجنبية للمؤسسات الإقراض	مؤشرات القطاع المالي
6.5	Financial sector indicators	Depository corporations domestic lending	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	صافي الإقراض المحلي للمؤسسات الإقراض	مؤشرات القطاع المالي

6.6	Financial sector indicators	Depository corporations broad money liabilities	Tier 1	Monthly		شهرى	الخصوم النقدية للمؤسسات الإقراض في الخارج	مؤشرات القطاع المالى
6.7	Financial sector indicators	Other financial corporations balance sheet, assets and liabilities by sector	Tier 2	Monthly		شهرى	الموازانات العمومية للمؤسسات المالية الأخرى (أصول وخصوم حسب القطاع)	مؤشرات القطاع المالى
6.8	Financial sector indicators	Financial corporate profits	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعى	أرباح المؤسسات المالية	مؤشرات القطاع المالى
6.9	Financial sector indicators	Financial corporate debt	Tier 2	Monthly		شهرى	ديون المؤسسات المالية	مؤشرات القطاع المالى
6.10	Financial sector indicators	Others as relevant: nonperforming loans of depository corporations, capital adequacy ratios, other financial stability indicators, etc.				شهرى		مؤشرات القطاع المالى
7.1	General government sector indicators	Revenue	Tier 1	Monthly		شهرى	الإيرادات	مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة
7.2	General government sector indicators	Expense	Tier 1	Monthly		شهرى	النفقات	مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة
7.3	General government sector indicators	Net operating balance (= Revenue – Expense)	Tier 1	Monthly		شهرى	صافي الموازنة التشغيلية (الإيرادات - النفقات)	مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة
7.4	General government sector indicators	Net acquisition of non-financial assets	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعى	صافي اقتناء الأصول غير المالية	مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة

7.5	General government sector indicators	Expenditure	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	الإنفاق	مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة
7.6	General government sector indicators	Net lending/net borrowing (= Revenue - Expenditure)	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	صافي الإقراض / صافي الاقتراض (= الإيرادات - المصروفات)	مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة
7.7	General government sector indicators	Gross debt	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	الدين الإجمالي	مؤشرات قطاع الحكومة العامة
8.1	Household sector indicators	Household disposable income	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	الدخل الأسري المتاح	مؤشرات القطاع الأسري
8.2	Household sector indicators	Household saving	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	الادخارات الأسرية	مؤشرات القطاع الأسري
8.3	Household sector indicators	Household debt	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي	الدين الأسري	مؤشرات القطاع الأسري
8.4	Household sector indicators	Other as relevant: disposable income, debt service and principal payments, household debt, etc.						مؤشرات القطاع الأسري

9.1	Non-financial corporations sector indicators	Non-financial corporate profits	Tier 3	Quarterly		رباعي	أرباح الشركات غير المالية	مؤشرات قطاع الشركات غير المالية
9.2	Non-financial corporations sector indicators	Non-financial corporate debt	Tier 3	Quarterly		رباعي	ديون الشركات غير المالية	مؤشرات قطاع الشركات غير المالية
9.3	Non-financial corporations sector indicators	Other as relevant						مؤشرات قطاع الشركات غير المالية
10	Financial market indicators	Interest rates, as relevant short and long term money and bond market rates	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	سعر الفائدة (على المدى القصير والبعيد)	مؤشرات السوق المالي
10	Financial market indicators	Exchange rates, as relevant spot and forward markets	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	سعر الصرف	مؤشرات السوق المالي
10	Financial market indicators	Nominal and real effective exchange rate	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	سعر الصرف الفعّال (Effective) الاسمي والحقيقي	مؤشرات السوق المالي
10	Financial market indicators	Stock market indicators	Tier 1	Monthly		شهري	مؤشرات سوق رأس المال	مؤشرات السوق المالي

11	Financial market indicators	Others as relevant : spreads between lending and deposit rates, highest-lowest interbank rate; etc.						مؤشرات السوق المالي
11	Real estate market indicators	Residential property price index	Tier 2	Quarterly		ربعي		مؤشرات السوق العقاري
11	Real estate market indicators	New house sales	Tier 3	Monthly		شهري	مؤشر مبيعات المباني الجديدة	مؤشرات السوق العقاري
11	Real estate market indicators	Existing house sales	Tier 3	Monthly		شهري	مؤشر مبيعات المباني الموجودة	مؤشرات السوق العقاري
12	Economic sentiment	Consumer confidence	Tier 2	Monthly		شهري		المؤشرات الانطباعية
12	Economic sentiment	Business confidence	Tier 2	Monthly		شهري		المؤشرات الانطباعية
12	Economic sentiment	Composite Business Cycle Indicators				شهري	مؤشرات دورة الأعمال المركبة	المؤشرات الانطباعية
12.3.1	Economic sentiment	Leading Indicator	Tier 3	Monthly		شهري	المؤشرات الرائدة	المؤشرات الانطباعية
12.3.2	Economic sentiment	Coincident Indicator	Tier 3	Monthly		شهري	المؤشرات المصاحبة أو المتزامنة	المؤشرات الانطباعية
12.3.3	Economic sentiment	Lagging Indicator	Tier 3	Monthly		شهري	المؤشرات الأجلة	المؤشرات الانطباعية
			28 Tier 1					