

**RESTRICTED CIRCULATION**

---

Meeting of the Inter-Agency Task Force  
on Finance Statistics

Basle, June 17–18, 1999

Summary of Discussion

Prepared by the Statistics Department  
International Monetary Fund

Meeting of Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics  
BIS, Basel, June 17–18, 1999

**DRAFT SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS**

Participants were welcomed by Mr. Filosa.<sup>1</sup> He underlined the importance of the meeting in light of a recent resurgence of interest in issues on international reserves and external debt. He expressed strong support for both the work accomplished on the Joint Statistics on External Debt (the Joint Statistics) and the Task Force's ambitious initiative on the revision of the *Grey Book*,<sup>2</sup> and he emphasized the need to give it wide distribution.

Mrs. Carson presented the draft agenda for the meeting in terms of the three major areas of the Task Force's activities, namely the Joint Statistics, the revision of the *Grey Book*, and technical assistance (or, guidance to countries on what was to become the contents of the revised *Grey Book*). Referring to resource constraints faced by participating organizations, she called for effective cooperation to address the challenging task they had before them.

There followed a "tour de table" during which participants presented themselves and their organizations, and commented in broad terms on the items to be covered in the draft agenda, which was approved.

1. Joint Statistics on External Debt<sup>3</sup>

Mrs. Saint-Sernin and Mr. Hammond presented a paper (TFFS/99/1/2) reviewing the experience, so far, with the Joint Statistics and possible ways forward, including extension of the coverage to industrial countries; the introduction of country groupings; improvements in

---

<sup>1</sup>A list of participants is shown in Appendix I.

<sup>2</sup>External Debt—Definition, Statistical Coverage and Methodology, BIS, IMF, OECD, World Bank; Paris 1988

<sup>3</sup>**ACTIONS AGREED TO ENHANCE THE JOINT STATISTICS AND THE TIMETABLE FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION ARE TABULATED IN APPENDIX II.**

timeliness of the data; modifications to the structure of the template (including the regrouping of data on trade credit); the creation of online facility; links to websites of participating organizations with more detailed data; and improvement in the coverage in order to come closer to a total external debt concept for countries.

Several speakers indicated that the Joint Statistics had been well received, both by the public and within their organizations, and they congratulated the OECD and other participating agencies for what they had accomplished so far. Mr. Kumar observed that, during recent contacts with compilers in Africa, he had learned that they were particularly interested in BIS data and how those data could be used to improve their collections. Participants cautioned, however, that the level of detail provided in the Joint Statistics did not allow effective reconciliation exercises to be carried out with debtor source data, and it might be worth exploring hyperlinking the Joint Statistics to the relevant detailed data bases of the participating organizations.

Participants agreed with Mr. Kertudo, who said that several issues needed to be addressed before the coverage of the Joint Statistics could be enhanced to include industrial countries, such as the identification of concepts appropriate for those countries (e.g., gross versus net debt—but then, he added, the presentation of offshore centers would also need to be changed) and the fact that many industrial countries had domestically issued bonds held by nonresidents.<sup>4</sup> There was little support for designing different presentations of the Joint Statistics to cover different concepts for separate country groups. Mr. Patterson proposed that some indication of a net debt concept might be provided by including a memorandum line with claims on banks (but Mr. Widera and others pointed to a possible distortion in that only assets of BIS reporting banks would be measured), and Ms. Chuhan and Mr. Mink suggested that data from the Fund's money and banking data base, or harmonized data collected by the OECD on external liabilities of member countries could be used to fill some gaps. It was recognized that these issues should be studied further, and the OECD was invited to look at alternative templates that could help meet some of the concerns expressed over the inclusion of data on industrial countries. However, for the countries already covered in the Joint Statistics, it was agreed that another memorandum item should be shown on BIS-source data measuring claims on BIS-reporting banks.

There was broad support for the drafting (by the ECB, IMF, and OECD) of a compendium (preferably in matrix form, according to Ms. Chuhan) referring users to detailed data sources, including for the IIP. This could be a list made available to the OECD to help them respond to ad hoc questions, or later, maybe an electronic list posted on the Internet. In this connection,

---

<sup>4</sup>The data on securitized debt presented in the Joint Statistics did not cover domestically issued bonds (in domestic or foreign currency) held by nonresidents (these could give rise to volatile flows, in response to changing yield differentials vis-a-vis international markets, Mr. Cosio-Pascal observed) as they should in order to give the full measure of external debt; whereas this might not be a problem in practice for most developing and emerging market countries, this shortcoming would significantly reduce the value of the Joint Statistics for industrial countries, it was argued.

Mr. Echeverria indicated that a decision had been taken in the Eurosystem on the compilation and reporting of IIP data (with reference to end-1997 or end-1998 data) by October 1999.

The best prospects for improving the timeliness of the Joint Statistics, participants recognized, stemmed from the BIS's plans to improve the timeliness of its international banking data (to 12 weeks for reporters plus 2 weeks for processing in Basel). For the next release of the joint statistics, Mr. Widera expected that the publication date could be brought forward by two weeks on the assumption that the release of the Joint Statistics would continue to be synchronized with the release of the BIS banking data—a procedure that was reconfirmed by participants. It was subsequently agreed that the initial, two-week improvement in timeliness would be implemented with the final release of the table for 1998, around end-November. In addition, by the time of the May or August 2000 release of the Joint Statistics, the frequency of the consolidated banking data could also be improved from semiannual to quarterly.

There was little scope for improving the timeliness of OECD data in the foreseeable future, Mrs. Saint-Sernin observed.

Ms. Chuhan's offer to provide data on non-DAC bilateral debt stocks (quarterly) and flows (annually), beginning with the next release of the Joint Statistics (with reference to end-1998 or, at least, end-1997), was welcomed by Mr. Walter and several other participants, as a worthwhile enhancement of the coverage of the data. But some reservations were expressed about the timeliness and quality of the data, as well as the fact that this would further increase the mixing of debtor with creditor source data. Ms. Chuhan also offered to improve the coverage of the multilateral debt data by including in her quarterly report to the OECD, data for the ADB, IADB, and AFDB.

In response to a suggestion by Mr. Patterson to extend the maturity breakdown in the Joint Statistics to (quarterly data on) multilateral credit, Ms. Chuhan indicated this could be done. She preferred not to introduce the change at the same time as for the inclusion of the three regional development banks and non-DAC debt, however. It was therefore not likely that the maturity breakdown could be done by the time of the next release of the Joint Statistics, and it might not be done until next year.

There was little support for the proposal to introduce country groupings in view of the many and diverse classifications used by participating organizations.

There was broad support for continuing the practice of making joint press announcements (covering enhancements of the product) at each release of the Joint Statistics.

2. Revision of the *Grey Book*

There was broad support for the proposals from the revision of the *Grey Book*, including its revised outline and structure (TFFS/99/1/3/A), and scope, purpose, and audience (as reflected in the proposed title, “Guide for Compilers and Users of External Debt Statistics (the Guide),” which was also endorsed by the Task Force).<sup>5</sup>

1. Purpose and Audience

The purpose of the Guide, it was agreed, was to set standards and provide guidance.

Participants considered both technical compilers (and their managers) and users (policy makers, but not necessarily the most sophisticated specialized analysts or market participants) as the target audiences.

2. Scope and Contents

In the context of their work with developing countries to develop reporting systems, Mr. Cosio-Pascal and Mr Kumar were particularly concerned that detailed guidance be based on clear concepts and a standard nomenclature (also in languages other than English). The need for agreed templates (including for operational reporting to the Fund) was also emphasized by Mr. Kumar and Mr. Echeverria, and there was unanimous agreement to develop the methodology on external debt with reference to the IIP framework, including the coding conversions (in this connection, Mr. Mink referred also to the ESA95, which is, however, consistent with IIP concepts). Nonetheless, it was agreed that relevant concepts outside the IIP framework should also be covered in the Guide. Mr. Widera added that there is no standard methodology for debt concepts outside the IIP framework (e.g., the concept of ultimate risk, or data on the notional value of derivatives, the currency of denomination, or

---

<sup>5</sup>While some of the issues covered in a successor publication (the Red Book—*Debt Stocks, Debt Flows and the Balance of Payments*; BIS, IMF, OECD, World Bank; Paris, 1994), such as the relation between debt stocks and debt flows, would also need to be addressed in the Guide, Mr. Cosio-Pascal observed that the links between external debt and the balance of payments, which had also been addressed in the Red Book, should not be discussed in detail in the Guide.

guarantees) and he suggested that practical approaches should be followed in treating the concepts. Moreover, participants agreed with him that such concepts should not be viewed as alternatives, but rather as complements to the IIP-based concepts.

Mr. Kumar added that the Guide should also serve to help redesign public debt compilation systems for the purpose of generating data on the various complementary concepts. Careful guidance on private debt collections (e.g., through surveys) would also be useful, he said. Mr. Mink remarked that guidance was not only useful for developing countries, but also for developed countries. In this connection, he felt that the Guide should discuss data sources in some depth. There was agreement that, while creditor source data needed to be discussed, the approach of the Guide should always be from a debtor perspective.

Turning to the development of case studies, Mrs. Carson suggested that it would be useful to have about three case studies in order to provide the necessary diversity of (good, but unavoidably less than ideal) country practices. Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, and India were mentioned as potential candidates for the case studies. Mr. Echeverria and Mr. Mink suggested that a case study on the compilation of IIP data for an industrial country would also be useful.

### 3. Production and Publication Modalities

Mrs. Carson proposed a phased strategy for the production of the Guide which she related in part to the urgent need to organize technical assistance in the form of both workshops or seminars and in-depth bilateral technical assistance.<sup>6</sup> In the first stage, participants would collaborate on developing the essential building blocks for the methodology and compilation issues, and also (for policy makers) the kinds of analysis that the data can be used for. These base modules would then be tested in a series of seminars or workshops (probably beginning in the first quarter of the year 2000), to which one or two other Task Force members would be invited to participate. In the second stage, the remaining materials would be developed, and further consultations on the Guide held with compilers. In a third stage, the manuscript would be finalized, with appendices, an index, and glossary. This would require further collaborative arrangements among the agencies present at the meeting, and the Fund planned to make the necessary budgetary arrangements for FY2001.

The Fund would also make available the services of a staff member (Mr. Heath) to work on the Guide. He would provide substantive input, and coordinate and edit contributions of other agencies. The Fund, as the editor of the publication, would recognize the contributions of each of the participating agencies, in line with the several precedents. Arrangements would

---

<sup>6</sup>The discussion of technical assistance was based on two discussion papers prepared by the IMF and the World Bank, respectively, viz., Technical Assistance to Strengthen External Debt Statistics (TFFS/99/1/4A), and Technical Assistance in Statistical Capacity Building (TFFS/99/14B).

have to be made for translations from English. The issues of dissemination and copyrights would need to be addressed. Participants welcomed a proposal by Mrs. Carson to agree on the joint description of the project, which participating organizations could refer to, if needed, within their respective organizations and elsewhere. A draft project description is provided in Attachment III for review by participants.

Participants approved a provisional list of items for which their organizations would produce background material for (phased) submission to the editor (this is integrated into the outline of the Guide, see Attachment IV). The target date for submitting state-one and stage-two materials to Mr. Heath was October 15, 1999 and June 2000, respectively, it was agreed.<sup>7</sup>

Mr. Heath would contact participants in the next couple of weeks to discuss their contributions in greater detail. It was also agreed that participants would forward to Mr. Heath, without delay, any existing written materials they thought would be helpful for the editor.

Mrs. Carson suggested that the total project should take no more than two years to complete—a time horizon considered generous by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Widera. But Mr. Patterson pointed out that the Guide might need review and/or endorsement (e.g., national experts), which usually took a relatively long time. Mrs. Carson's suggestion to constitute small working groups around a few broad issues, was left for future consideration, but there was general agreement to organize a meeting for the project as a whole in late-November/early-December 1999.

Messrs. Widera, Cosio-Pascal, and Kumar expressed a specific interest in collaborating with the Fund on the seminars/workshops proposed for early-2000, and there was broad support in the Task Force for closer collaboration on technical assistance, generally, if only to avoid overlapping activities, as Mr. Cosio-Pascal pointed out. Both statistical capacity building and work with advanced economies, e.g., in the context of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), were considered potential candidates for cooperation. Advantage could be taken of existing training facilities throughout the world, including (but not only) joint training centers.

Opinions on the preferred publication media for the Guide (loose leaf binder, bound volume, website, diskette, CD-ROM) diverged widely (e.g., binders tend to be ineffective and expensive; websites are no alternative for a loose leaf binder, especially if it coexists with a—static—bound copy; not all users have convenient access to the Internet; non-electronic editions do not have a convenient search function; bound copies are costly), and Mrs. Carson said that various media approaches may have to coexist, with the proviso that costs for users (and producers) would have to be kept down.

---

<sup>7</sup>Mr. Mink indicated that, due to a scheduling conflict, the stage-one contribution from the ECB would not be ready until the end of October 1999.

An exchange of views on copyright issues converged around the position that the Guide should probably be a freely available good (as Mr. Hammond put it), but with the restriction that it should not be copied by anyone for resale (a concern expressed by Mrs. Carson).

3. Research and consultation papers

The Task Force briefly considered several papers submitted for discussion by participants.

A BIS paper on Enhancing the Assessment of Country Credit Risk (TFFS/99/1/3F) was presented by Mr. Craig, with additional clarification provided by Mr. Widera and Mr. Kertudo. Of the various options for future work offered in the paper, Ms. Chuhan indicated that work relating to the introduction of breakdowns by maturity, currency, and instrument into the BIS banking statistics, as well as the reporting of arrears in BIS banking statistics, constituted priorities from the point of view of the Task Force, as this would lead to an improvement in the banking data. Mr. Patterson said that work on notional financial derivative position data was also very important and Ms. Chuhan added that work on off-balance sheet exposure was very important.<sup>8</sup> Mr. Mink elaborated on the practical problems of reporting more data, and he felt that special attention should be paid to stock data and the revaluation account. There was broad support for clearer standards/instructions to promote greater uniformity in data reporting (and to avoid double counting).

Mr. Barredo informed the Task Force on ongoing work in the European Union on statistics related to the Excessive Deficit Procedure (TFFS/99/1/3B). The discussion focussed on valuation issues, and the need to provide debt data on nominal (face) value for this procedure. Data in market value will also be provided to Eurostat in the context of the transmission of financial accounts.

Mr. von Kleist presented a BIS paper on Concepts of External Debt and the BIS International Financial Statistics (TFFS/99/1/3E), indicating that the BIS's view on these issues were still evolving. He suggested that the best approach, at this time, might be to provide several measures of external debt components, and leave it to analysts to determine how these should

---

<sup>8</sup>Mr. Patterson also supported the BIS's ongoing efforts to improve the existing banking data, including enhancing the coverage of offshore centers, encouraging such centers to provide securities/loans breakdowns of their data within the locational statistics, and clarifying reporting on debt restructuring and put options.

best be utilized. Mr. Patterson and Ms. Chuhan stressed the need for data on contingent liabilities. Mrs. Saint-Sernin mentioned the importance of data on cash commitments and export credit guarantees. Mr. Walter said it was important to maintain the focus on debtor risk.

Mr. Patterson presented papers on financial derivatives (TFFS/99/1/3C) and the statistical treatment of “reverse transactions” (TFFS/99/1/3D). Mr. Widera, Mr. Mink, and Ms. Chuhan agreed that financial derivatives should be part of the concept of debt. Mr. Barredo pointed to practical problems to collect such data, and said that the issue would be taken up shortly among EU experts (in preparation for reporting beginning in March 2000). The treatment, in general, of reverse transactions as collateralized loans appeared acceptable, as well as the proposal not to record reverse transactions in which no cash was involved. Participants were invited to communicate to the Fund any comments they might have on these papers by the middle of July 1999.

Mr. Patterson introduced IMF papers on the SDDS Consultation on External Debt (TFFS/99/1/5A) and the Data Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity (TFFS/99/1/5B). He provided contextual information on both subjects, and requested participants to communicate any comments they might have in writing to the Fund by July 23, 1999, for the external debt consultation paper and in the next few weeks for the reserves template. Mr. Widera welcomed the materials prepared by the Fund on the template, because he felt they would provide very valuable information to compilers.

Meeting of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics  
BIS, Basel, June 17–18, 1999

### **List of Participants**

#### **European Central Bank**

##### ***Remigio Echeverria***

Balance of Payments Statistics and External Reserves Division

##### ***Reimund Mink***

General Economic & Financial Statistics Division

#### **Eurostat**

##### ***Eduardo Barredo-Capelot***

Financial Accounts and Excessive Deficit Procedure Statistics

#### **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

***Punam Chuhan***

Team Leader  
Development Data Group

**International Monetary Fund**

***Carol S. Carson***

Director  
Statistics Department

***Neil Patterson***

Chief  
Balance of Payments and External Debt Division I  
Statistics Department

***Scott Brown***

Advisor  
Policy Development & Review Department

***Jan Bové***

Assistant to the Director  
Statistics Department

**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development**

***Brian Hammond***

Head  
Reporting Systems Division  
Development Cooperation Directorate

***Jane Saint-Sernin***

Reporting Systems Division  
Development Cooperation Directorate

***Deborah Guz***

Reporting Systems Division  
Development Cooperation Directorate

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

***Enrique Cosío-Pascal***

Chief

Programme on Debt Management and Financial Analysis System  
Division on Globalization and Development Strategies

***Sinan Al-Shabibi***

Economic Affairs Officer

**Commonwealth Secretariat**

***Raj Kumar***

**Secrétariat du Club de Paris**

***Jérôme Walter***

**Bank for International Settlements**

***Renato Filosa***

Manager

***Jean-Marie Kertudo***

Head

International Financial Analysis and Reports

***Rainer-Michael Widera***

Head

International Financial Statistics

***Sean Craig***

Senior Economist

***Karsten von Kleist***

Senior Statistician

(Number of participants: 20)

Meeting of Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics  
BIS, Basel, June 17-18, 1999

**Agreed Improvements to Joint Statistics on External Debt**

	<b>Improvement</b>	<b>Timing<sup>1</sup></b>
1.	On-line facility Consult TFFS on front page and help screens	July 5
2.	Include ISO country codes in next data reports to OECD.	ASAP
3.	Add three other multilateral creditors (World Bank).	September release.
4.	Substitute "total trade credits" in line K; remove "of which"; inverse order with line L.	September release.
5.	Add line N "total claims on banks".	September release.
6.	Improved timeliness of BIS banking data (and thus of joint statistics).	Release on November 30 (instead of December 15) with banking data referring to end-June.
7.	Add new line for stocks and flows of non-DAC loans with data for 1998 (World Bank).	February 2000 release.
8.	BIS data on liabilities to banks available quarterly from consolidated banking statistics. (Line G referring to end-March 2000.)	August 2000 release.
9.	Include short-term component of World Bank data.	No deadline.
10.	Inclusion of industrial countries requires further study: a) Compendium of countries producing IIP data (to be produced by OECD, IMF, ECB);	End-July.
	b) OECD to look at alternative presentations, in liaison with IMF, for countries reporting a quarterly IIP in SDDS;	No deadline.
	c) Consider hyperlinking to detailed databases.	No deadline.

<sup>1</sup> Agreed dates for forthcoming releases:  
15 September 1999 (Wednesday)  
30 November 1999 (Tuesday)  
29 February 2000 (Tuesday)  
31 May 2000 (Wednesday)  
31 August 2000 (Thursday)

30 November 2000 (Thursday)

Meeting of Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics  
BIS, Basel, June 17–18, 1999

**Draft Briefing by Members of the Task Force  
External Debt Statistics—Guide for Compilers and Users**

In June 1999, at a meeting in Basle, the agencies participating in the Inter Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics agreed to collaborate in the preparation of a new Guide on External Debt Statistics.<sup>9</sup> This would replace earlier publications on external debt statistics issued in 1988 and 1994, by taking into account new financial instruments and techniques, events in global financial markets, and changes in statistical methodology and publications.<sup>10</sup>

This document, intended for use by statistical compilers, data users, and policy officials, would provide an overview of methodological issues relating to statistics on external debt; practical matters that arise in the compilation of these statistics; and selected topics in the use of external debt data to analyze macroeconomic sustainability and external vulnerability. The guide would also discuss additional data and concepts that are important for the assessment of external vulnerability and foreign currency liquidity exposure, such as guarantees and other off-balance-sheet items, the notional values of derivatives positions, the use of currency of denomination as a complementary focus of the data, and the concept of ultimate risk.

To illustrate the ways that various institutions have dealt with these issues, the guide is expected to include case studies on the external debt and international investment position data systems

---

<sup>9</sup> The Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics is chaired by the International Monetary Fund. Other agencies represented at the meeting included the Bank for International Settlements, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the European Central Bank, EUROSTAT, the OECD, the Paris Club Secretariat, UNCTAD, and the World Bank.

<sup>10</sup> *External Debt--Definition, Statistical Coverage, and Methodology (the "Grey Book")*, BIS, IMF, OECD and World Bank, 1988; and *Debt Stocks, Debt Flows and the Balance of Payments (the "Red Book")*, BIS, IMF, OECD and World Bank, 1994.

maintained by a number of developing and industrial countries. It will also provide information on debt monitoring techniques, as well as the related publications and technical assistance programs offered by the participating agencies.

The Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics intends to produce the new Guide on External Debt Statistics as soon as possible, through a multi-stage process. In the first stage, a core body of material on methodological and compilation issues would be prepared by late 1999, with the aim of making this material available for training and consultations with data compilers beginning early in the year 2000. Agencies would gradually supplement the core material with additional submissions on analytical issues, case studies, data sources, publications, and technical assistance programs. Once a full text was available, it would be opened to a process of wide consultation. The preparation of the Guide will be coordinated by the IMF.

The participating agencies hope to be able to make the Guide available both in printed form and free of charge on the Internet.

Meeting of Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics  
BIS, Basel, June 17–18, 1999

**Outline of the Guide to the Compilation and Use of External Debt Statistics**  
(Lead drafters in parenthesis; items for Stage 1 listed in bold)

Section I: **Introduction** (IMF)

Section IIA: **Definition and conceptual framework:**

**Relation between financial accounts and IIP** (ECB, Eurostat)

**Definition of external debt** (IMF)

**Relationship to IIP** (IMF)

**Net debt concept** (IMF)

**Recording conventions, excl debt restructuring** (ECB, Eurostat; UNCTAD)

“ “ ” “ -- **debt restructuring** (OECD, WB, Paris Club, IMF, UNCTAD)

**Stock and flow data** (IMF)

Relationship to BOP accounts, SNA93 (IMF), and  
financial accounts (ECB, Eurostat)

Section IIB: **Concepts outside IIP framework:**

**Additional information--ultimate risk, currency** (BIS)

**Off-balance-sheet items** (BIS)

**of which--contingent liabilities** (WB)

**Alternative maturity classifications** (IMF)

Alternative sectoral classifications (OECD, WB, UNCTAD)

Section IIC: **Structure and classification** (IMF)

Section III: **Compilation--role of debt offices** (ComSec/UNCTAD)

**Compilation--other institutional [e.g. links to BOP compilers]** (IMF)

**Compilation--operational [e.g., IC sources, use of ITRS]** (ECB)

**Debtor vs creditor vs market sources** (OECD/WB)

**Use of creditor data by debtor agencies** (WB)

**Bilateral and multilateral data exchanges by compilers** (IMF)

**Debt monitoring systems** (ComSec and UNCTAD)

**Debt restructuring** (OECD, WB, Paris Club, IMF, UNCTAD)

**HIPC** (WB, Paris Club, IMF)

**Other specific compilation guidance** (IMF)

Section IV: Case studies:

2-3 developing countries (WB with others)  
One industrial country IIP data system (ECB)

Section V: Selected analytical issues:

Debt management (WB, Com Sec, UNCTAD)  
Sustainability (IMF)  
Debt and debt service ratios (WB, Com Sec, UNCTAD)  
Other vulnerability issues (IMF)  
Consistency with other frameworks, links to BOP analysis (IMF)

Section VI: Publications (each agency would describe its own)

Annexes: 1. Matrix on classification of special cases from Chapter II (IMF)  
2. Debt monitoring systems (Com Sec, UNCTAD)  
3. Specific compilation issues from Chapter III (IMF)  
4. Technical assistance (each agency to submit information)  
5. List of electronic addresses of participating agencies and published data

Index

Glossary

Annotated Bibliography

Table of Contents