

Statistical Commission
Fiftieth session
5 – 8 March 2019
Item 3 (d) of the provisional agenda
**Items for discussion and decision: national
quality assurance frameworks**

Background document
Available in English only

**Results of a survey on the implementation
of a national quality assurance framework in countries**

Prepared by UNSD in cooperation with the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance
Frameworks (EG NQAF)

NQAF survey results

May 2018, edited February 2019

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	2
Definitions	2
Results.....	3
<i>General notes.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>General respondents' information.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Having NQAF.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Details about NQAF.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Detailed assessment of NQAF implementation</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Information related to not having HQAF</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>EG NQAF current work</i>	<i>11</i>
Annex 1. Questionnaire to countries.....	15
Annex 2. List of Member States that have responded to the NQAF questionnaire.....	20

Introduction

In 2017 the United Nations Statistical Commission re-established the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks (EG NQAF) to carry forward the work on data quality responding to increasing requirements of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data for the measurement of progress related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (E/CN.3/2017/8).

One of the tasks of the Expert Group is to assess the implementation of the Generic National Quality Assurance Framework (UN NQAF) Template and Guidelines. Therefore, EG NQAF designed and implemented an online questionnaire to collect information regarding implementation of the National Quality Assurance Framework in countries. The questionnaire can be found in Annex 1.

An official invitation to fill-in the NQAF questionnaire was sent out to all 194 Member States in December 2017 and the survey was closed in April 2018. The survey was available in English, French and Spanish. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) is grateful to the United Nations Regional Commissions which supported the follow-up on the initial request.

This report summarizes all 127 responses to the survey.

Definitions

To unify the terminology the following definitions are used throughout the document:

NQAF or National Quality Assurance Framework: A quality assurance framework adapted to the country's needs and conditions, used by the national statistical institute or by the whole national statistical system.

UN NQAF: The Generic National Quality Assurance Framework Template and Guidelines prepared by the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks in 2012, accessible under the following link: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/QualityNQAF/ngaf.aspx>.

Results

General notes

All summaries are based on the responses received. Despite the good response rate the results may not be representative globally and for the different regions.

As only selected parts of the questionnaire were obligatory, sums for different categories are not equal to total values due to missing values for some tabulations shown in the report (questions not answered in the questionnaire).

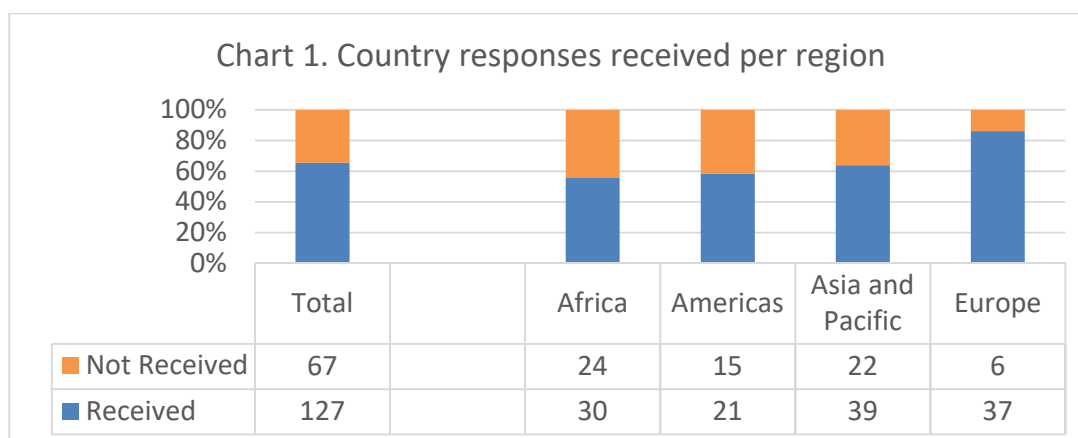
General respondents' information

The following presents a summary regarding languages used when filling out the questionnaire showing that English was used in most cases.

Table 1. Languages used in the questionnaire.

Language used	Count
English	109
French	10
Spanish	8
Total	127

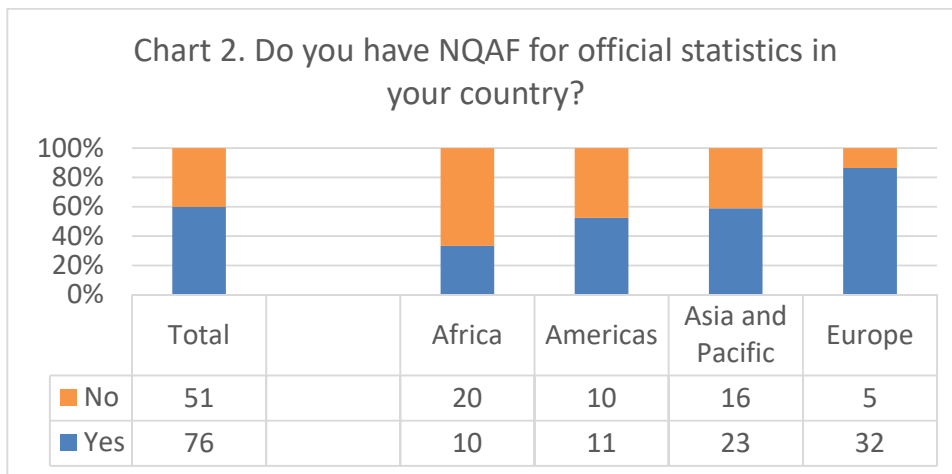
The chart below shows that the overall response rate was about 65% with the highest response rate in the European region (above 85%).



The list of Member States per region that have responded to the survey can be found in Annex 2.

Having NQAF

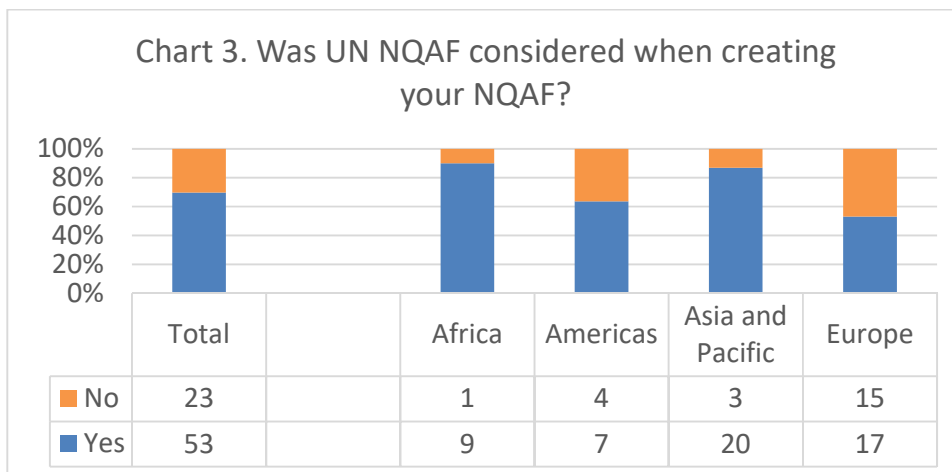
This section presents an overall assessment if countries have implemented a National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF). It shows overall an implementation rate of 60% with the highest rate in Europe (almost 90%).



Details about NQAF

The following section summarizes information obtained from countries that have implemented NQAF. It includes information if UN NQAF was considered in the process of creating NQAF, which framework(s) NQAF is based upon and if it was used as it is, or if there were some modifications and adjustments made to reflect country’s specific context. The summary also presents information if NQAF covers only National Statistical Office (NSO) activities or the whole National Statistical System (NSS). Finally, it presents information if NQAF is being applied to data used to calculate Sustainable Development Goals indicators and to information obtained from alternative new sources, including administrative data, geospatial and big data.

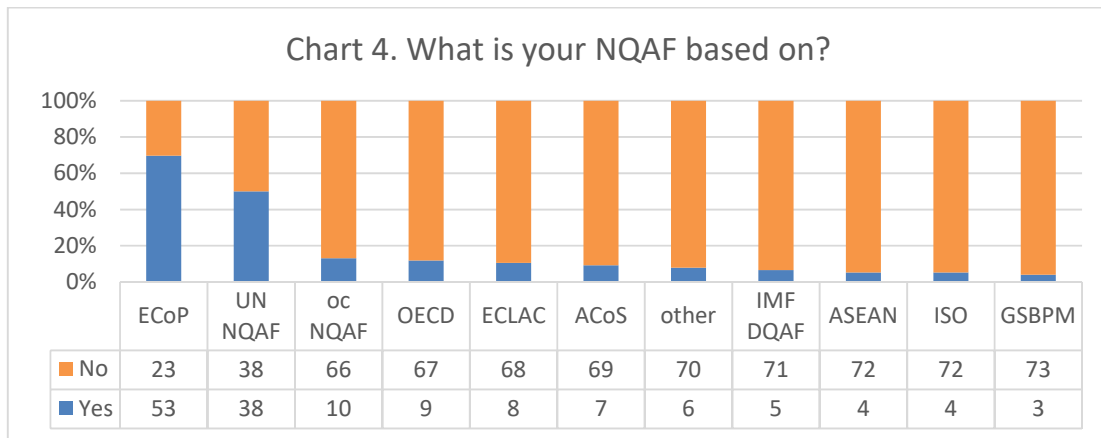
UN NQAF was considered when creating NQAF in about 70% of cases globally, with the highest rates in Africa and Asia and Pacific regions (90% and almost 90% respectively).¹



¹ The percentages are always based on the number of responses received for the particular question.

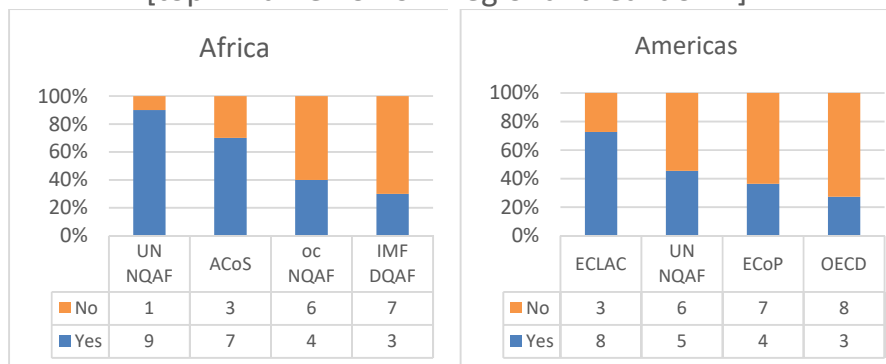
Globally the most widely used framework used as a basis for NQAF is the European Code of Practice (ECoP), followed by UN NQAF (about 70% and 50% respectively). The following abbreviations are used in the following charts:

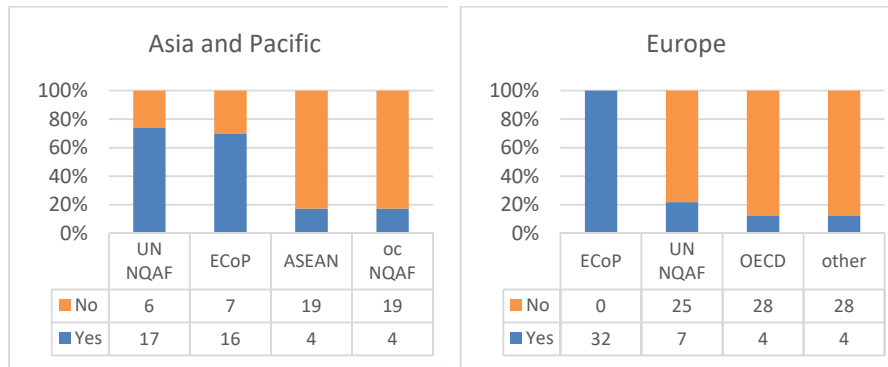
- ECoP - European Code of Practice
- oc NQAF: other country's NQAF
- OECD: Organization for Economic and Cultural Development, Good Statistical Practice
- ECLAC: Code of good practice in statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ACoS: African Charter on Statistics
- IMF DQAF: International Monetary Fund, Data Quality Assessment Framework
- ASEAN: Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Community Statistical System (ACSS)
- ISO: International Organization for Standardization
- GSBPM: Generic Statistical Business Process Model



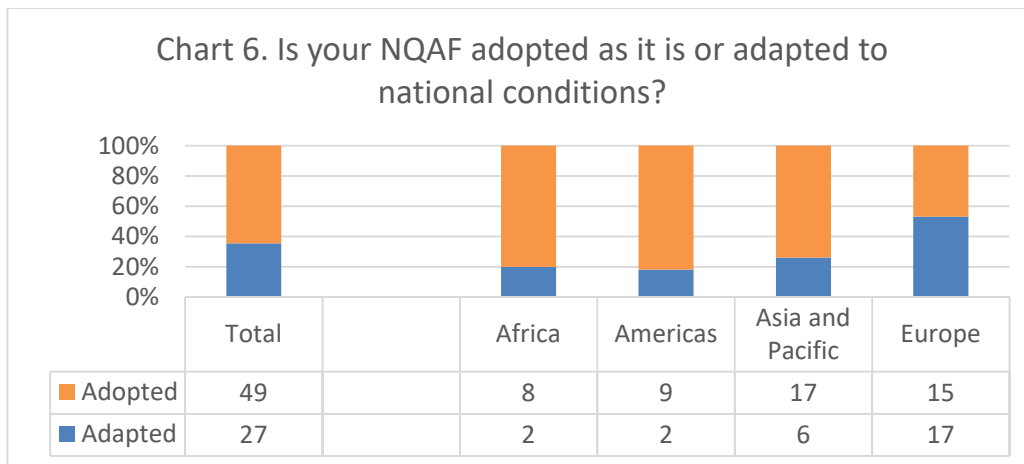
The following summary presents the top four frameworks most widely used as a basis for NQAF creation in a regional breakdown. It shows substantial differences between the regions, with regional models (ACoS, ECLAC and ECoP) being usually used widely within the respective region.

**Chart 5. What is your NQAF based on?
[top 4 frameworks in regional breakdown]**

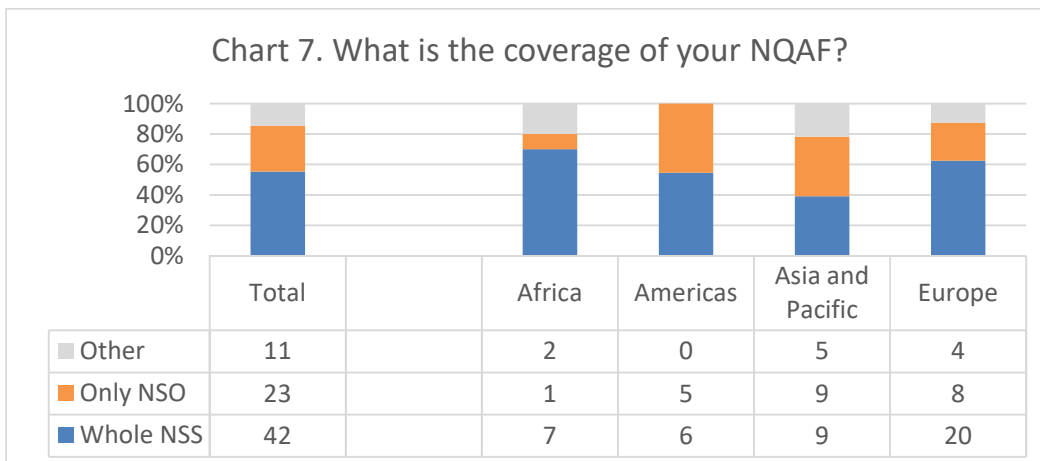




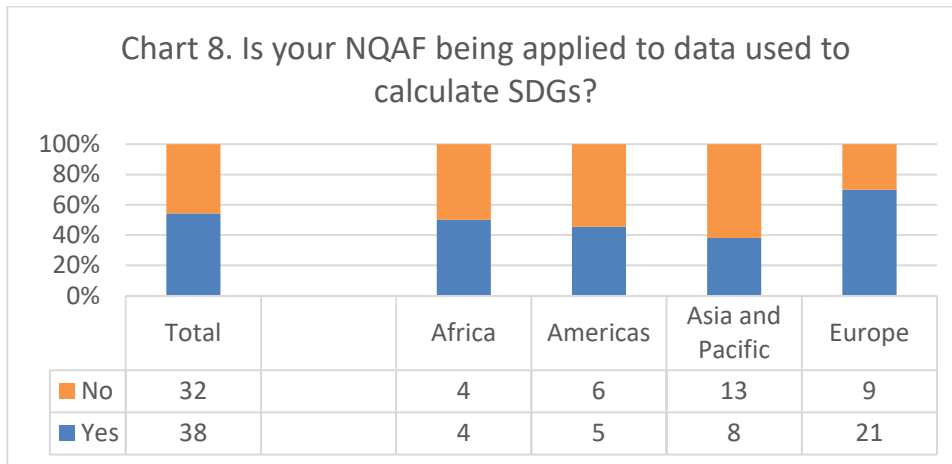
The chart below shows that the reference model used when creating NQAF is usually being adopted as is, without much modification except for the European region, when more than half of the countries adapted the original model to reflect their country situation.



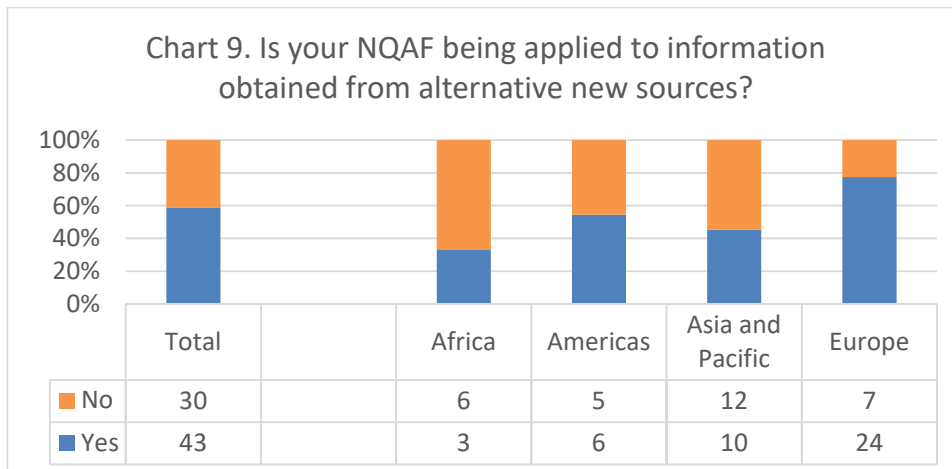
As presented below in most countries NQAF is covering the whole National Statistical System (NSS), with highest percentages in the regions of Africa and Europe.



The following shows that about half of countries globally apply NQAF to data used to calculate SDG indicators, with the highest rate in Europe.



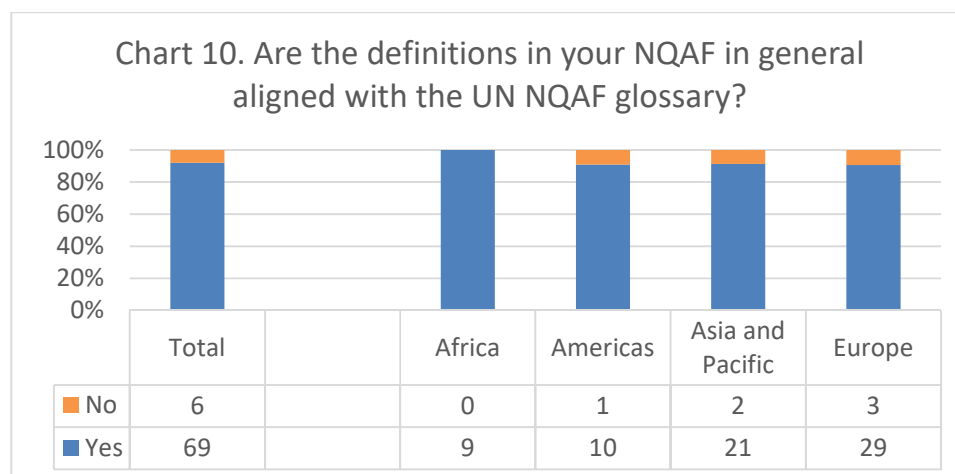
As presented below close to 60% of countries globally apply NQAF to information obtained from alternative new sources, again with the highest rate in Europe.



Detailed assessment of NQAF implementation

This section summarizes detailed NQAF coverage information in relation to definitions used and to particular UN NQAF elements².

Definitions are generally well aligned with the UN NQAF glossary³, with over 90% rate globally and 100% rate in the Africa region.



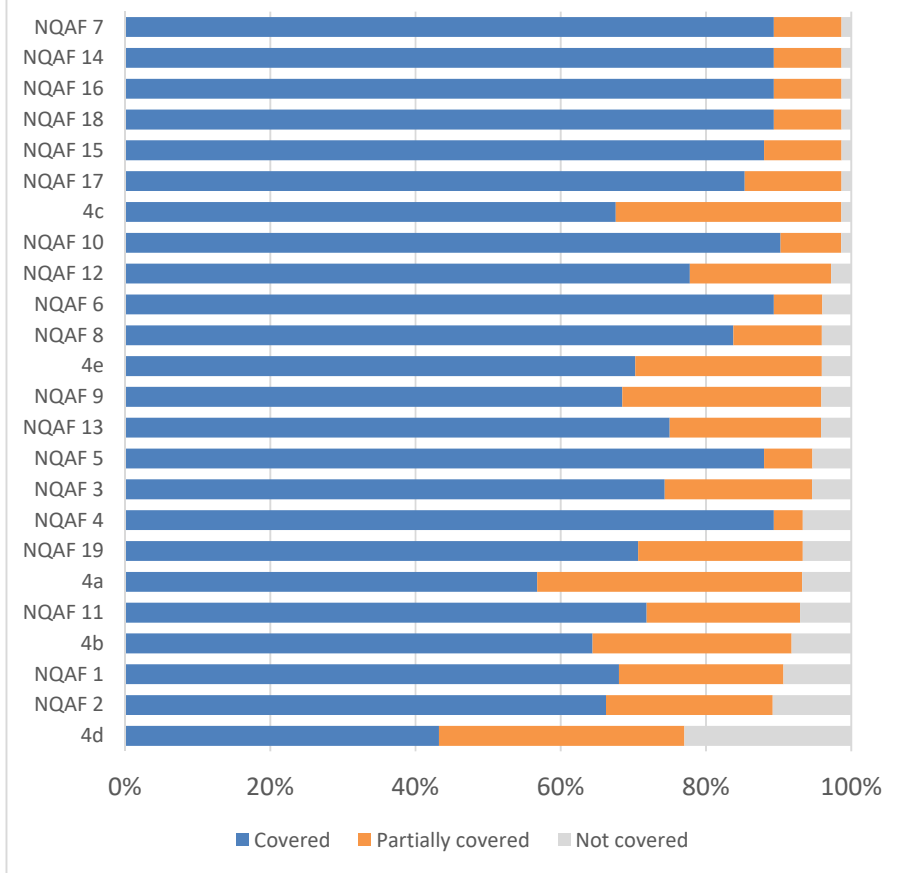
As presented below the most widely covered elements of UN NQAF relate to confidentiality and security of the data (NQAF 7) and to the quality dimensions of statistical outputs, including relevance (NQAF 14), timeliness and punctuality (NQAF 16), and coherence and comparability (NQAF 18) but with the exception of managing metadata (NQAF 19), which has lower coverage.

Elements appearing to be the most difficult to implement are: conducting assessment; labelling and certification (Part 4.d), coordinating the statistical system (NQAF 1), managing relationships with data users and data providers (NQAF 2) and communicating about quality - quality reports (Part 4.b).

² For the full description of NQAF elements please visit [UNSD quality assurance website](#).

³ UN NQAF glossary can be found under the following link: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/docs-nqaf/NQAF%20GLOSSARY.pdf>

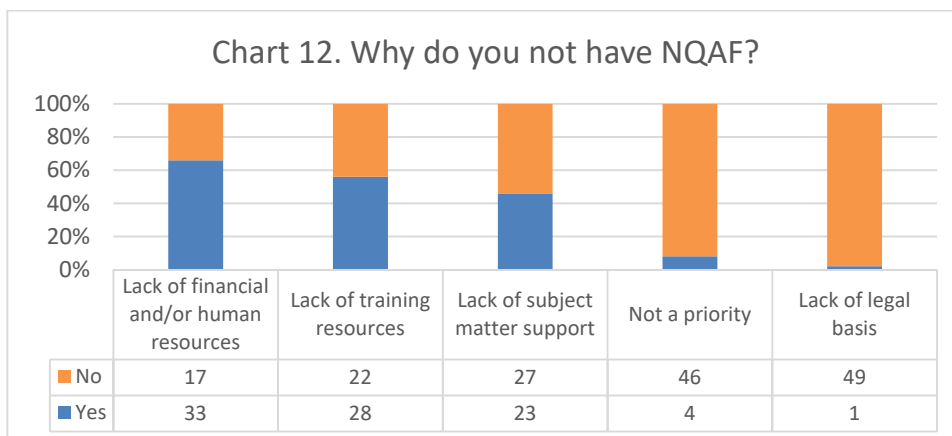
Chart 11. Detailed assessment of NQAF implementation according to UN NQAF elements



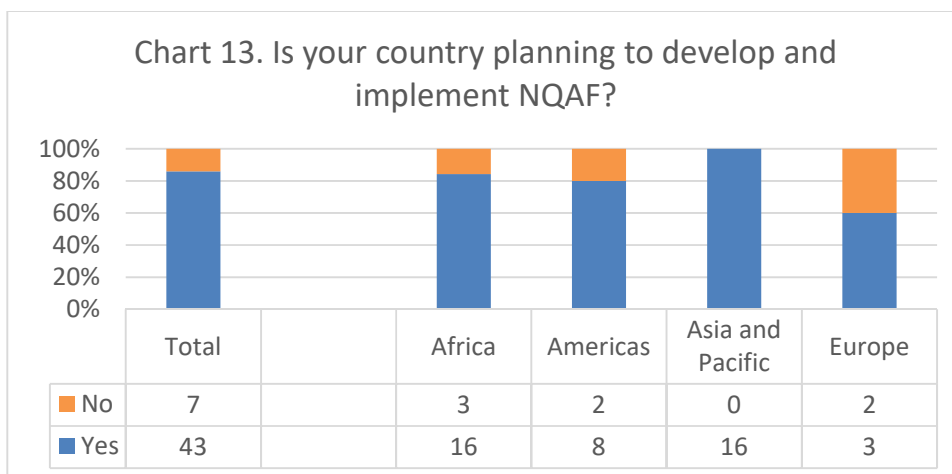
Information related to not having NQAF

The following section presents information shared by the Member States which indicated not to have implemented NQAF. It includes reasons for not having NQAF implemented, plans to develop NQAF and assistance required to complete this endeavor.

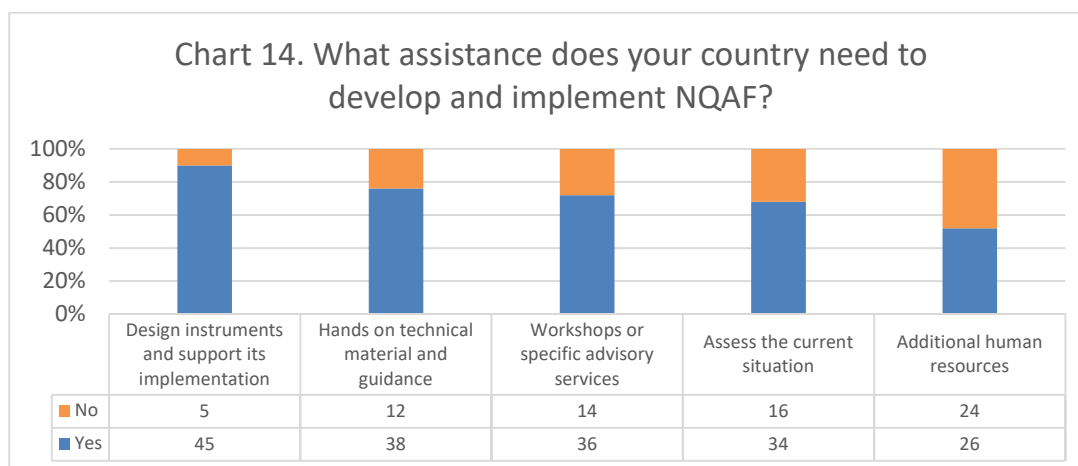
The main reasons why NQAF is not yet implemented are lack of financial and/or human resources, lack of training resources and lack of subject matter support.



As shown below most of the countries not having NQAF are planning to implement it, especially in the Asia and Pacific, Africa and Americas region.



As presented in the following chart, the biggest demand in terms of assistance required to develop and implement NQAF is for technical assistance to design quality assurance instruments and the support in their implementation. Additionally, Member States require hands-on technical material and guidance, workshops or specific advisory services and help in assessing the current situation. The least required help is additional human resources. However, it is still needed for more than half of the respondents.



EG NQAF current work

This section provides a summary of comments received on two open questions related to the current work of the Expert Group: one related to the current work on updating the UN NQAF, and the second on the work of the Expert Group in general.

What issues should be addressed or further elaborated in the UN recommendations on national quality assurance:

Resource requirements and management

1. To assess the resource requirements to develop and implement NQAF and further to carry out oversight of the National Statistical System (NSS).
2. To elaborate on training and career planning for members of the NSS.
3. To elaborate on resource management.

Links with other frameworks and models

4. To exploring the relationship between UN NQAF and the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) and European Foundation for Quality Management and possible harmonization of worldwide quality regulations. Some phases of the statistical process such as the design stage, implementation, post-collection and supervision phases are not well addressed in the current guidelines. The following guiding principles in mapping the UN NQAF to the GSBPM could be used: be consistent with existing quality assurance frameworks when selecting the quality indicators and determining their related quality dimension; develop generic indicators to reflect the nature of the GSBPM as a reference model.
5. To elaborate on Integrating NQAF as part of the statistical agency's Total Quality Management as the quality of statistics is influenced by all processes (not only by statistical once) of the agency. The processes (process map) are set up in the way enabling the agency to realize the stated strategic development directions. Finally, the process approach based on the agency-wide quality management system is linked with strategic management (that reflects the development of the environment the agency operates in) and other managements important for statistics (knowledge -, risk -, change -, ...) and is enhanced with Plan-Do-Check-Act concept implemented on all levels.
6. To incorporate recent changes made to the European Statistics Code of Practice.

New data sources

7. To elaborate on quality assessment of data obtained from alternative sources (administrative data, geospatial, big data, registers, Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing and other sources of statistics). Quality regulation for administrative records with a view to the statistical production according to the demand of the national planning instrument. The use of experimental statistics label for a new output or a modification of an existing output should be recommended as well.
8. To elaborate on small area estimation (SAE) as an alternative in generating area statistics with high efficiency (NQAF 11). This approach can be a recommendation for various National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in the framework of cost-effectiveness. There is a need to further develop performance indicators for the NQAF; the current indicators concentrate on surveys and could be updated to reflect the use of the NQAF to assure the quality of non-survey-based products.
9. Responsibility for quality assurance of administrative data is not clear. To specify what is the responsibility of NSO?
10. To consider under each NQAF line elements the statistical production based on new data sources; a guidance on how to proceed with tailoring the framework at country/organisation level; a guidance for assessment at NSO and product/process level; a guidance for tailoring the NQAF to other producers of official statistics at national level.

Sharing best practices

11. To include best practices and examples of quality assurance and quality assessment in NSOs, including experiences from a range of producers not just NSO, examples on managing the institutional environment and statistical processes, coordinating the NSS, especially in the absence of specific legislation and coordinating bodies; including examples showing benefits and disadvantages using a specific quality framework.
12. To include examples of the development of the quality framework in small and medium-size countries outside the European framework for comparison and inspiration, including practical recommendations that can be easily made operational.

Standardization, coordination and managing relationship with stakeholders

13. To elaborate on standardization of methodology between data providers to ensure comparable data measures; issues related to introduction and implementation of the common metadata framework system; improving metadata structure and software, reflecting and updating the quality documentation and sharing with end-users; increasing interoperability of NSS actors within the framework of electronic government (from the point of view of producers and consumers of official statistics) and open-data (given that there are legal regulations that sometimes hinder data sharing); issues of compliance with international standards and nomenclatures.
14. To elaborate on strengthening coordination among ministries, incorporating also the institutional quality issue (lack of statistical staff in line ministries); assuring cooperation at all levels, also between international statistical organizations.
15. To elaborate on providing legal support for quality monitoring; how to discuss NQAF and apply it among NSS partners.

16. To provide material on communicating the value and relevance of official statistics to users and citizens; managing user profile (relations with users and links in statistical production, user segmentation, social networks).

Concerns regarding specific NQAF elements

17. Regarding guideline 4b. Communications on quality: reports on quality - to specify what type of quality reports should be generated by the producers of statistical information and what type of quality indicators should or could be included in those reports.
18. Regarding guideline 4e. Conducting evaluations, labelling and certification - to review which level of detail of results of the evaluation process should be shared with the final or potential users of the statistical information. Similarly, to specify whether the evaluation reports that are generated for users should focus on the quality of the process or the product. Furthermore, to review the type of scope of the guidelines, i.e., to specify the level of detail when the NSO conducts quality reviews of other members of the NSS and should NSO disseminate these quality reports to the users? What kind of information should be presented? Should there be templates for quality reporting at international, regional and global level too?
19. To clarify distinction between NQAF 10 and NQAF 12 as it is not very clear.

Other comments

20. Recommendations should be briefer, easier to interpret, more functional, less wordy and should take into considerations all aspects of official statistics.
21. To elaborate on trade-offs between quality principles and how to prioritize them
22. To include a graphic representation of the relationship between the 19 guidelines: which ones have a direct relationship, which ones are related indirectly, which ones are cross-cutting, etc.
23. To including scale and level of quality needed for countries in specific situations (small states such as Pacific Island countries, developing countries).
24. To include the global definition of official statistics.
25. To cover all aspects of digitalization.
26. To include elements of risk management and security.
27. To cover statistical methodology issues: measurement of some indicators such as the item non-response, treatment of missing data in surveys, sampling in small areas.
28. To elaborate on how to improve response rates from establishment surveys and how NQAF could be used for this.
29. To introduce an overall quality concept and label the quality levels, indicators for each quality dimension, quality scoring systems taking in consideration the implemented quality actions as well as the quality and error indicators at the quality dimension level.
30. To elaborate on the mechanism of external review of NSS/peer review.
31. To introduce a new SDG indicator on NQAF development in the national statistical offices.

Expectations in relation to the work of the EG NQAF and its outcomes

Communication

32. To create of a virtual forum associated with the exchange of information (experiences, documents, etc.) regarding the design, implementation and supervision of NQAF models within NSOs.

33. To promote NQAF in African countries.
34. To more actively promote the EG NQAF and provision of practical guidelines based on countries' practice on how to change the current predominately reactive to proactive culture on quality, including the use of quality gates, development of statistical risk management plans; develop strategies to demonstrate the importance of NQAF in NSS for decision makers, to encourage the use of official statistics.
35. To improve the communication with the expert group secretariat.

Support

36. To provide mechanisms for coordinated technical assistance to countries from international, regional and subregional entities to support countries in adapting to the national context and implementing the generic NQAF, especially for countries in specific situations (LDC, LLDC, SIDS); to come up with recommendations and programme of training for NSO managers and other capacity building initiatives for the implementation of the NQAF and related guidelines, especially in the light of data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is expected that UNSD can provide a recommendation statement to support each country and NSO in strengthening the role of the NSO. The statement may be used as a basis for any NSO to propose regulations that support the strengthening of its role. As a result, NQAF can be implemented not only on data generated by NSO but also implemented on data from parties outside the NSO, especially for SDG indicators.
37. To provide a recommendation from UNSD, if each NSO requires a special unit that handles NQAF and its implementation? If so, what kind of unit should it be in terms of authority, and competencies that members should have?
38. To identify international experts with extensive knowledge in quality assurance frameworks applied to statistical operations produced at the national and international level to provide technical assistance and advisory to NSSs.
39. To promote sharing experiences by countries that already implemented NQAF, including strategies for implementing NQAF in daily activities.

Sharing results

40. To keep the statistical community informed on the results of the work done and on the repository of quality assurance practices.

Way forward

41. To develop a longer-term vision for NQAF as an integral part of a modern Total Quality Management System. Do not limit the work to quality assurance.
42. We expect that the outcome of this work may be endorsed to be a standardized framework to be used worldwide in all statistical systems.
43. It is our expectation that the flagged point about agreements for data sharing among regional and international partners will go beyond mere literature.
44. We expect further development of wide range of standard tools and guidelines that ensure production of coherent and comparable statistics based on cost-effectiveness approach.

Other

45. To standardize the indicator concept from statistical point of view.

Annex 1. Questionnaire to countries

1st December 2017

The following questionnaire is the printable version of the online questionnaire accessible under the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NQAF>.

Welcome page

Background information

In 2012, the United Nations Statistical Commission gave the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks a mandate to follow-up on the implementation of the Generic National Quality Assurance Framework Template and Guidelines in countries ([E/CN.3/2012/13](#)). In the meantime, the issue of data quality has gained additional importance and urgency through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by Member States in 2015, which requires high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated data for the measurement of progress, which in turn might require exploration of new data sources. Accordingly, in 2017, the United Nations Statistical Commission re-established the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks (EG NQAF) to carry forward the work on data quality, responding to these requirements ([E/CN.3/2017/8](#)).

One of the tasks of the Expert Group is to assess the implementation of the [Generic National Quality Assurance Framework \(UN NQAF\) Template and Guidelines](#). This questionnaire is addressing this demand. **Countries are requested to submit their response by 10th January 2018.**

Introduction

A Quality Assurance Framework is the structure for implementing quality assurance activities within an organization. It is ranging from generally applicable systems for different businesses (for example ISO 9000), to systems or models developed for the concrete areas such as production of statistics. The UN NQAF is an example of the latter. It is a generic framework, i.e. a framework that can be adapted to national conditions.

There are several similar quality frameworks for statistics developed in cooperation by international or regional statistical organizations. Examples are the [European Statistics Code of Practice](#), [OECD Good Statistical Practice](#), [African Charter on Statistics](#), [ASEAN Community Statistical System \(ACSS\) Code of Practice](#) and [Code of good practice in statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean](#). The basic principles are common for all these systems, to a large extent based on the [UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics](#) (but more detailed and elaborated).

Definitions

To unify the terminology the following definitions are used throughout the questionnaire:

NQAF or National Quality Assurance Framework: A quality assurance framework adapted to the country's needs and conditions, used by the national statistical institute or by the whole national statistical system.

UN NQAF: The Generic National Quality Assurance Framework Template and Guidelines prepared by Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks in 2012, accessible under the following link: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/QualityNQAF/nqaf.aspx>.

Note: Required questions are marked with an asterisk sign ().*

General information

- * Country _____ [short text]
- * Name of institute _____ [short text]
- * Name of respondent _____ [short text]
- * Position _____ [short text]
- * Email address _____ [short text]
- * Telephone number _____ [short text]

Quality assurance framework

- * Do you have a National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) for official statistics in your country?
 - Yes
 - No

Note: The respondent will be asked to fill different sections depending on the answer to the question above.

For "Yes" the order is the following:

Details about NQAF

Sharing practices on NQAF

Detailed assessment of NQAF implementation

EG-NQAF current work

For "No" the order is as follows:

Information related to not having implemented NQAF

EG-NQAF current work

Details about NQAF

- * Was UN NQAF considered when creating NQAF that is used in your country?
 - Yes
 - No
- * Which framework is your NQAF based on? (select as many as applicable)
 - UN NQAF
 - European Statistics Code of Practice
 - OECD Good Statistical Practice
 - African Charter on Statistics
 - ASEAN Community Statistical System Code of Practice
 - Code of good practice in statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Other quality assurance frameworks for statistics (international or national)
If other, please specify: _____ [short text]
- * Is the framework mentioned above adopted as it is or adapted to national conditions?
 - Adopted as it is

- Adapted to national conditions
If adapted, please specify: _____ [long text]

* What is the coverage of your NQAF?

- The whole national statistical system (all official statistics)
- Only the production of the national statistical institute
- Other, please specify: _____ [long text]

Sharing practices on NQAF

Please share your current practices by providing a description, reference materials and links, including information on which organizations and entities are covered and apply the framework. Alternatively, or in addition, you can provide up to 4 reference documents below. The information provided for this question will be used to update the repository of national practices.

_____ [long text]

Reference document 1 [file upload question]

Reference document 2 [file upload question]

Reference document 3 [file upload question]

Reference document 4 [file upload question]

Please share any issues, challenges and lessons learned while implementing NQAF both for the National Statistical Institute and the National Statistical System. _____ [long text]

Is NQAF in your country being applied to data used to calculate Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators?

- Yes
 - No
- If Yes, please share your experiences. _____ [long text]

Is NQAF in your country being applied to information obtained from alternative new sources, including administrative data, geospatial and big data?

- Yes
 - No
- If Yes, please share your experiences. _____ [long text]

Detailed assessment of NQAF implementation

Please specify below what parts of [UN NQAF](#) do you cover in your NQAF. Please complete this section even if you do not base your NQAF on UN NQAF. Please note that references in square brackets relate to the UN NQAF element numeration. Please note that the purpose of this section is to obtain a uniform assessment of national practices across all regions, even if countries in one region are already known to follow a specific quality assurance framework.

Are the definitions in your NQAF in general aligned with the [UN NQAF glossary](#)?

- Yes
- No

Question text	Covered	Partially covered	Not covered
[3a] Managing the statistical system			
• [NQAF 1] Coordinating the national statistical system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 2] Managing relationships with data users and data providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 3] Managing statistical standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[3b.] Managing the institutional environment			
• [NQAF 4] Assuring professional independence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 5] Assuring impartiality and objectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 6] Assuring transparency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 7] Assuring statistical confidentiality and security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 8] Assuring the quality commitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 9] Assuring adequacy of resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[3c.] Managing statistical processes			
• [NQAF 10] Assuring methodological soundness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 11] Assuring cost-effectiveness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 12] Assuring soundness of implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 13] Managing the respondent burden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[3d.] Managing statistical outputs			
• [NQAF 14] Assuring relevance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 15] Assuring accuracy and reliability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 16] Assuring timeliness and punctuality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 17] Assuring accessibility and clarity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 18] Assuring coherence and comparability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• [NQAF 19] Managing metadata	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[4a.] Measuring product and process quality: use of quality indicators, quality targets and process variables and descriptions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[4b.] Communicating about quality: quality reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[4c.] Obtaining feedback from users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[4d.] Conducting assessments; labelling and certification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[4e.] Assuring continuous quality improvement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Information related to not having implemented NQAF

* Please cite reason(s) why your country does not have NQAF. (select as many as applicable)

- Not a priority
- Lack of financial and/or human resources
- Lack of training resources
- Lack of subject matter support
- Other, please specify: _____ [long text]

* Is your country planning to develop and implement NQAF?

- Yes
 - No
- If Yes, please indicate by when: _____ [short text]

What assistance does your country need to develop and implement NQAF? (select as many as applicable)

- Hands-on technical material and guidance on quality assurance and its implementation
- Workshops or specific advisory services according to the country needs
- Technical assistance to assess the current situation of the country
- Technical assistance to design quality assurance instruments and support to implement the instruments designed
- Additional human resources
- Other, please specify: _____ [long text]

EG-NQAF current work

Please indicate what issues should be addressed or further elaborated in the UN recommendations on national quality assurance. _____ [long text]

Please share your expectations in relation to the work of the EG NQAF and its outcomes (for the work programme of the EG NQAF, please refer to Report of the Secretary-General on Quality assurance in the global statistical system, Statistical Commission document ([E/CN.3/2017/8](#)), *Section III. Work programme of the Expert Group*). _____ [long text]

Annex 2. List of Member States that have responded to the NQAF questionnaire

Africa

Algeria
Angola
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Liberia
Malawi
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Niger
Sao Tome and Principe
Seychelles
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Americas

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Barbados
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Grenada
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Paraguay

Peru
Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)

Asia and Pacific

Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Cyprus
Georgia
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)
Iraq
Israel
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic
Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
New Zealand
Oman
Pakistan
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Sri Lanka
State of Palestine
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam
Yemen

Europe

Albania
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czechia
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Malta
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukraine
United Kingdom