



Integrated System of Economic & Environmental Statistics Challenges, Context, Objectives and Road Map

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Challenges facing NSS's

- *fast technologic developments*
- *increasing internationalization*
- *rapid growing availability of new data sources*
- *a sharp rise in the rate at which data are coming available*
- *a growing demand for quicker information*
- *decreasing budgets*
- *demands to decrease the administrative burden*

Context

- **United Nations Statistical Commission**
 - International Standards for Official Statistics
 - UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
 - National Quality Assurance Template
 - Integrated Economic and Environment Statistics
 - 2008 System of National Accounts
 - 2012 System of Economic and Environmental Accounts
 - ISIC, Revision 4
 - 2012 Guidelines on Integrated Economic Statistics
 - 2010 IMTS
 - 2010 MSITS (aligned with Balance of Payments Manual, 6 ed.)
 - Statistical Capacity Development programmes

Context

- **Memorandum of Understanding** – UN, AfDB, World Bank, IMF (and other regional development banks) with four concrete areas of collaboration:
 - ❖ Actions to influence political discourse on global partnerships to improve data
 - ❖ Addressing difficult gaps in data production and accessibility
 - **2008 SNA**, integrated household surveys, use of admin data, poverty PPPs (IMF supports SNA implementation)
 - ❖ Strengthening knowledge sharing on innovative approaches to data production and improving data accessibility
 - ❖ Funding of Statistical Development and Activities
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Objectives

- Development of **an integrated approach encompasses:** policy-use perspective, institutional and regulatory aspects, and operational and infrastructural aspects.
 - **SNA and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA)** as the overarching macroeconomic framework.
 - Based on **Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, country ownership** based on national priorities, adopting **results based management**, and statistical **capacity building**.
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Objectives

- A **common statistical business architecture** that governs the statistical production process over time and across countries;
 - **Coherent statistics**: covering business and household statistics, short term statistics, national accounts and **international trade statistics**;
 - Statistical production **processes are cost effective**, including their institutional arrangements and managements. Increased transparency.
 - The integration of the data collection procedures **reduce response burden** on respondents.
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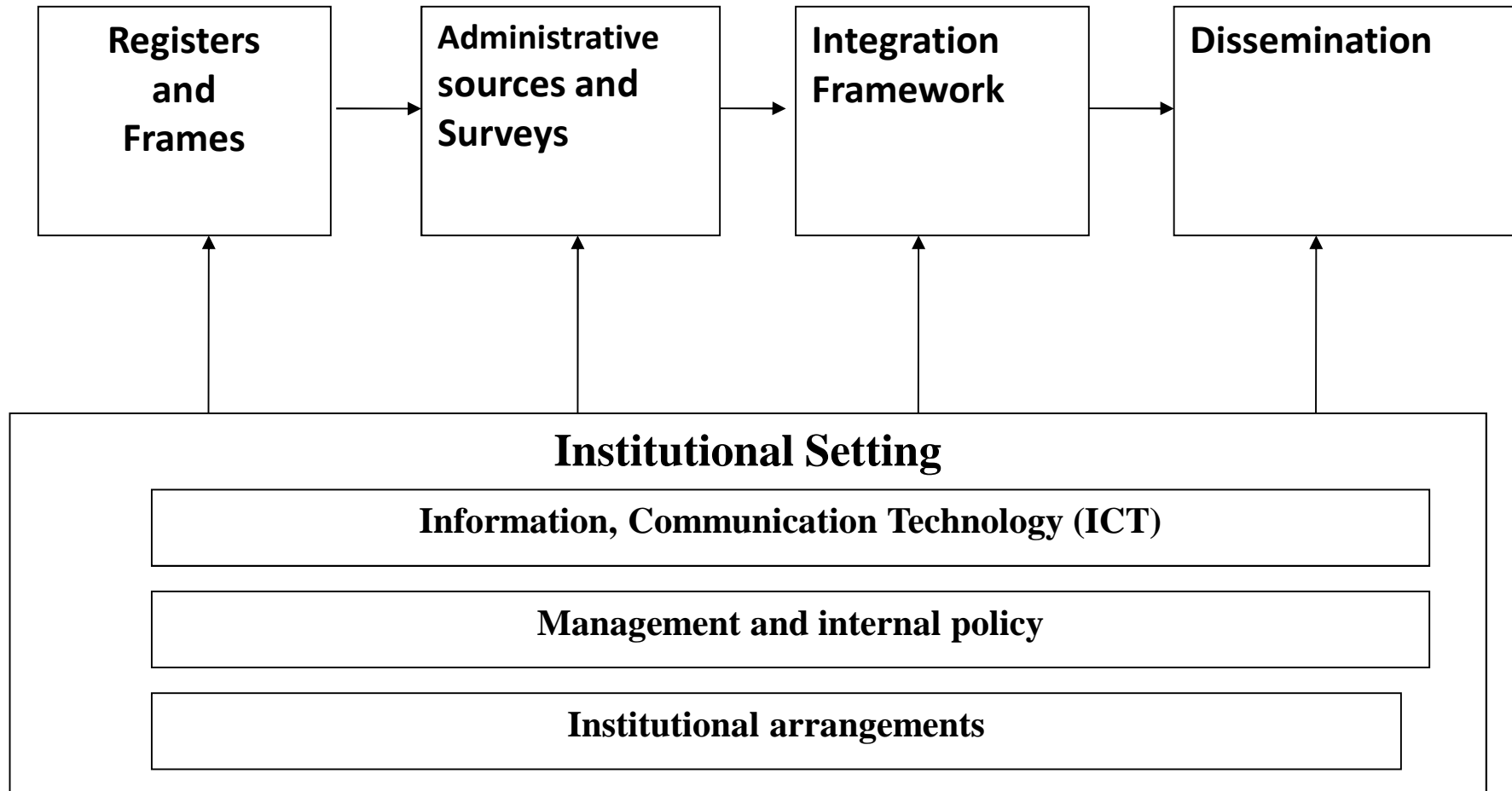
Objectives

- The opportunity to seek **collaboration** in the development and application of common methods and IT tools for data processing, documentation and exchange.
 - Generic Statistical Business Process Model (**GSBPM**) to guide the development of work on integrated statistics.
 - Fully aligned with **Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM)** and provides a basis for the implementation of the **Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA)**.
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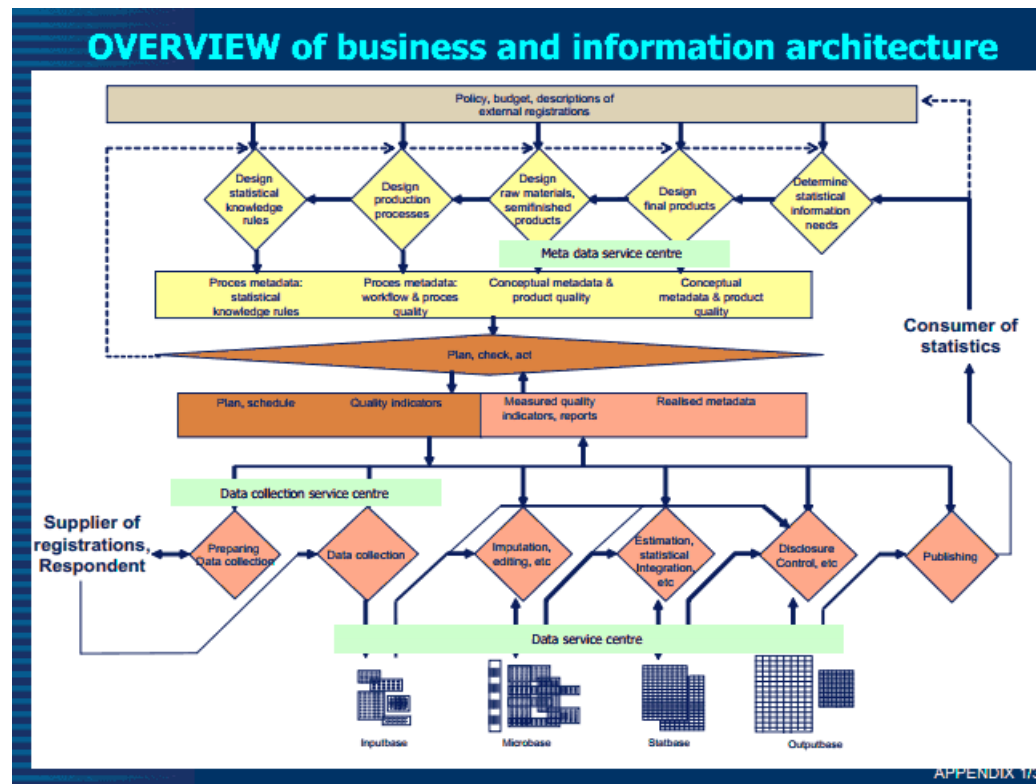
GSBPM

- ❑ **Describes and defines processes** to produce official statistics.
 - ❑ Provides **standard framework** and **harmonized terminology** to modernize statistical processes.
 - ❑ Can be used for **harmonizing statistical computing infrastructure**.
 - ❑ Can be used for **integrating data and metadata standards**.
 - ❑ Provides framework for **process quality assessment and improvement**.
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■ Schematic of GSBPM



Business and Information Architecture



Benefits of integrated system

- Greater consistency between the different statistics
- Consistency across countries
- Transparency and consistency in concepts and definitions
- Greater accuracy
- Reduction in the reporting burden
- Increased efficiency
- More relevant statistics
- Reduction of the “human factor”

Road Map

- **Scope:** Domains for integrated economic & environmental statistics, including international trade
 - **Institutional arrangements** Multi-use of data, use of administrative data, legal mandates, response burden
 - **Integrated statistical production process**
Corporate Business Architecture, Bureau of Standards
Corporate services (SBR, collection, processing, methodology and process design, project management) ,
Management of Development and Change
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Road Map

- Step 1: **Assessment of the current state** of the domain of economic and environmental statistics.
 - Step 2: Design detailed **integrated system of economic and environmental statistics**; run **Proof of Concept (PoC)** tests.
 - Step 3: Identify **areas that produce quick results** with relatively little cost and effort, with the aim to convince stakeholders that further investments are well spent.
 - Step 4: Invest in **special organizational unit** for the collection and the editing of the micro data of **large and complex organizations**.
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Road Map

- Step 5: **Use administrative data** to minimize administrative burden and develop a **coordinated system of sample** for various surveys.
 - Step 6: **Standardization of processing** of raw micro data to reduce cost.
 - Step 7: **Formulate a comprehensive program** that clearly articulates benefits, costs, expected timeline, involved parties and chosen approaches.
 - Step 8: Devise a **communication strategy** which focuses on both **internal** and **external** communication.
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Road Map

- Step 9: Forge **partnerships**; institutionalize them through MoUs.
 - Step 10: Ensure good **programme management structure** with strong **monitoring mechanisms**.
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Example of Micro data linking

