Regional Seminar on International Trade Statistics
3-6 November 2014, New Delhi, India
Organized by UNSD, DGCIS, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and
CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India
in cooperation with EU-ASEAN COMPASS project

Report of the Seminar

A. ORGANIZATION

The Regional Seminar on International Trade Statistics was organized jointly by UNSD, DGCIS, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and CSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India in cooperation with EU-ASEAN COMPASS project from 3-6 November in New Delhi, India.

B. PURPOSE

The objective of seminar was to improve understanding of the recommendations on international trade and related economic statistics and to share experiences on how to improve their implementation in national statistical systems with better coordination and cooperation among data providers and compilers.

The ultimate goal is to produce the highest quality of international trade statistics which are useful for policy makers at home, and which are comparable at the regional and international levels.

This seminar brought together national experts in the compilation of international merchandise trade statistics (IMTS), statistics of international trade in services (SITS), and the goods and services accounts of the balance of payments. The agenda intended to elicit discussion focused on the status and, especially, the challenges encountered in the implementation of the international recommendations in these fields, as well as

introduce the integrated economic statistics perspective to participants which could lead to a more effective way of organizing economic statistics processes.

The topics in the agenda included challenges of compilation of international merchandise trade statistics, and statistics of trade in services; discussion on external trade indices compilation; linking trade and business statistics; improving quality of trade statistics; and dissemination and use of trade statistics. The full agenda is provided in annex I.

C. PARTICIPANTS

The participants of this workshop came from different Asian countries, regional organization (ASEAN, ESCAP) and experts from World Trade Institute, World Trade Organization (WTO), UNCTAD and EU/ASEAN COMPASS Project. The country participants were mainly experts from NSOs, Customs Offices, Central Banks and Ministry of Commerce (See the list below).

Region	Country
East Asia	Mongolia, Republic of Korea
Southeast Asia	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Annex II contains the complete list of participants.

D. INAUGURAL PROGRAMME

Opening statements were delivered by Mr. Ashish Kumar, Director General, CSO; Mr. Ronald Jansen, Chief, Trade Statistics Branch, UNSD; Ms. Marlar Aung, Deputy Director General, CSO, Myanmar and Chair of the ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee; Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Chief Statistician of India & Secretary, MOS&PI; Mr. Praveer Kumar, Director General, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce; and Dr. Dipankar Sinha, Director General, DGCI&S.

All speakers welcomed the participants and gave appreciation to UNSD, DGCIS, CSO and EU-COMPASS project for organizing the seminar. All speakers emphasized

the importance of international trade statistics in the context of economic globalization as policy makers attempt to understand inter-dependency between national and foreign economies through trade. They added that this would enable the measurement of contribution of external sector to national economy, or dependency of national economy on other foreign economies.

E. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Pre-session: To set the stage, UNSD presented the progress on measurement on trade and economic globalization. The importance of a coherence set of economic statistics including trade to develop a global Supply-Use Table was highlighted.

Session on Challenges of Compilation of International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Presentations were made by UNSD on IMTS 2010 and its compilers manual, followed by Indonesia on quantity validation and verification, Philippines on adoption of IMTS 2010 data items, and ASEAN-STAT on their data collection activities. Finally, UNSD presented a joint UNSD/AUC presentation on informal cross border trade in Africa, and a preliminary report on BEC revisions.

Session on External Trade Indices: Indian Statistical Institute presented the revision of Indian trade indices methodology by providing insight to how they select the base year and reduce noise in data. ITC introduced a project to develop SAS application for external trade indices based on methodology by UNSD and ITC. Mongolia shared their challenges in the compilation of external trade indices. It was followed by presentation by UNSD on the forthcoming global assessment on external trade indices. Finally, EU/ASEAN COMPASS gave a presentation on EU experiences of using unit value indices and/or special price indices.

Group Discussion on IMTS: To enhance understanding of the issues discussed on the first two sessions, at the end of day one, participants were split into four groups and were asked to discuss among themselves on the following topics: the implementation status of IMTS 2010, national practices on compilation of external trade indices, and capacity building needs to implement international recommendations.

Session on Challenges of Compilation of Statistics of International Trade in Services: WTO, Korea, Indonesia, UNCTAD, India, and ASEAN-Stat made

presentations on topics including introduction to methods and concepts of statistics of international trade in services (including MSITS 2010 Compilers Guide), country practices in data compilation/dissemination, and activities of international organizations. UNCTAD also presented the draft paper prepared in the context of the work of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. This paper includes a number of recommendations on the measurement of trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services.

Field Trip to Noida Special Economic Zone: To better understand trade in IT services and the roles of such companies in global value chain, the participants went on a technical trip to two Indian IT companies providing Information and Communication Technology and Business Process Outsourcing services (Cadence and Tech Mahindra). The zone is part of the export processing zones network that produce goods and services for mostly foreign markets.

Session on Travel and Tourism Statistics: UNCTAD presented experience in extending supply side statistics for the tourism sector in Ireland. Thailand gave a presentation on the EBOPS 2010 item travel. Finally, Bangladesh presented their pilot Tourism Satellite Account.

Session on Integrated Economic Statistics, Linking Trade and Business Statistics and FATS: UNCTAD and UNSD presented integrated micro-data approach to trade and business statistics, and linking trade and business statistics respectively. India made a presentation on its national practice of FATS compilation, followed by WTO presentation on the statistical treatment of modes of supply and FATS. Maldives gave presentation a on the topic of institutional arrangement for trade statistics.

Session on Improving Quality of Trade Statistics: WTO started with a presentation on asymmetries in trade in services, followed by a UNSD presentation on asymmetries in merchandise trade. ITC made a presentation on how to measure consistency in trade statistics. EU/ASEAN COMPASS shared their experience of the MEDSTAT project on development of quality reports. Finally, there was a presentation by Malaysia on data validation and checking, and quality indicators.

Group Discussion on MSITS, Tourism statistics and Integrated Economic Statistics

Participants were divided into four groups and the following issues were discussed: main challenges in the implementation of MSITS 2010, ways to improve data sharing among national agencies, status of Business Register, ways to reduce bilateral asymmetries, and capacity development needs for implementing MSITS 2010.

Session on Dissemination and the Use of International Trade Statistics: UNSD and WTO made a joint presentation on SDMX Data Structure Definition for Merchandise Trade and Balance of Payment (covering services), respectively. It was followed by ITC presenting the TradeMap application for Malawi. ESCAP gave presentation on the use of statistics in trade related research. Lastly, UNSD gave a presentation and demonstration of advanced data visualization tools to explore trade data.

Closing Session: Participants reviewed and discussed the main issues stressed during the seminar. Key findings and conclusions were discussed and agreed upon. The meeting was concluded with the closing remarks by India and UNSD.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The findings and the conclusions reached in the seminar are as follows:

F. **CHALLENGES OF COMPILATION OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS**

1. **Institutional Arrangement**: there are many advantages of having a well-functioning institutional arrangement among IMTS compilers, SNA/BOP/SITS compilers and data providers. In addition to the provision of basic data by the providers (e.g., extract of customs declarations), compilers should aim to eliminate duplication of work wherever possible by having a clear allocation of tasks. For example, IMTS compilers can be responsible to compile imports FOB.

2. **IMTS 2010 new data items**: implementation of data items such as mode of transport, country of consignment, etc., may be hindered by the lack of data field in original customs declarations. In addition, it may be not feasible for NSOs to request Customs to add new data field. However, for those that are able to compile

these data items (all or partly), countries are encouraged to make them publicly available.

3. **Data exchange**: for reconciliation studies, data should be made available among interested parties. Each party should ensure confidentiality as per the legislation, but it should not be applied excessively. For example, commodity or partner could be reported at a higher level of aggregation (i.e. at a minimum where there is no risk of disclosing information on the activities of individual businesses).

4. **Imports CIF/FOB**: some countries are able to compile imports FOB in addition of imports CIF. This was considered a great improvement and had been appreciated by users including SNA/BOP compilers.

5. **Goods for Processing**: if a country implements Revised Kyoto Convention on customs procedure codes, the goods for processing might be identified through inward processing or outward processing customs procedure codes. As per IMTS 2010, customs procedure codes should be part of the data items provided by Customs.

6. **Data Validation and Checking practices**: it was recognized that IMTS compilers in general conducted thorough data validation and correction using various approaches and techniques. In some cases, the compilers contacted traders directly for verification.

7. **Sensitization of Customs and Traders**: customs and traders could affect or improve the quality of trade data. Therefore, awareness campaign to accurately record customs information as per IMTS 2010 should be conducted regularly with customs officers and traders/brokers/agents.

8. **BEC Revision**: it was underlined that the BEC revision was important as it was used in many countries. However, the challenges in the implementation was highlighted. Concern was raised on the end-use classification of goods stored in warehouses.

9. **Informal Cross Border Trade**: to ensure full coverage of IMTS 2010, MSITS 2010 and BPM6, it may be necessary for countries to measure informal cross border trade if it is considered significant. Therefore, IMTS, SITS and BOP compilers were encouraged to work together, such as by conducting a joint border survey. In addition, cooperation among neighboring countries can be beneficial and the results of the survey can be shared.

G. EXTERNAL TRADE INDICES

1. **Calculation of unit value indices**: methodologies for the calculation of unit value indices have been proposed / developed by Indian Statistical Institute and UNSD/ITC. Such methodologies would be useful for other countries that are interested in the compilation of external trade indices using unit value.

2. **Breakdown of unit value indices by partner/product**: depending on the needs, it is possible to have unit values indices broken down by partner country or commodities. In fact, in some cases, it may yield better result by reducing heterogeneity.

3. **Price indices and unit value indices**: both indices have advantages and disadvantages. Countries should carefully choose between using price indices and unit value indices by taking into account available resources.

4. **Weighting, Base Year & Calculation Method**: Determining appropriate weights is always challenging and given today's dynamic market, some products in the basket may become obsolete. It was suggested that guidance on weight selection could be derived from PPI practices. Also products in the basket being obsolete should be seen in the broader context of data quality and dealt as such. With regard to base year selection and calculation methods, it is generally recommended to use chained indices with Fisher method.

5. **The need of common software**: an application to produce external trade indices should be developed and made publicly available. It would facilitate the adoption and ensure regular production of external trade indices in countries, at the same time maintain consistency across countries.

H. CHALLENGES OF COMPILATION OF STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

1. **Institutional Arrangements and Data sources**: the sources of data vary among countries depending on their national circumstances. ITRS, direct reporting, enterprise survey, household surveys and administrative data are commonly used. In this regard, the importance of institutional arrangement (e.g., provision of data access, reducing duplication of work, regular communication) was emphasized. The need to and the impact of raising the ITRS threshold for reporting transactions was recognized as an important issue. The use of other sources or estimation methods may be necessary and countries were encouraged to conduct studies on this topic as relevant.

2. **Other business services n.i.e. (EBOPS code 10.3.5)**: concern was raised on the use of "other business services n.i.e." as there is a tendency to lump all unallocated services to that category. While compilers are strongly encouraged to classify all transactions to relevant items, if it is not possible it should be allocated to a category named "services not allocated elsewhere" under total services instead of including this under other business services (more information is available in the MSITS2010 Compiler's Guide chapter 18).

3. **Trade in ICT and ICT-enabled services**: the emerging data requirements on trade in ICT services and ICT-enabled services has raised questions on how to integrate these new data requests into existing surveys. Use of a common source to serve multiple needs is encouraged. It was requested that UNCTAD provided further detailed information in this regard.

4. **Trade by partner**: several issues had been raised with regard to availability of trade by partner country for trade in services. In general, countries faced difficulties in the compilation of such statistics, probably due to the limitations in data sources used. However when these are available, and when compilers feel that data are of sufficient quality, it was recommended that these data should be available to the public, at least for some main services aggregates (but keeping in mind not to disclose confidential information as per the legislation).

5. **Manufacturing services, ICT services and Logistic services**: The relative importance of manufacturing services, ICT and ICT-enabled services, and logistics services in the region was emphasized. Countries requested additional guidance from the inter-agency Task Force on International Trade Statistics on the measurement of such services, including the provision of targeted workshops.

I. TRAVEL AND TOURISM STATISTICS

1. **Supply Side Tourism Statistics**: The possibilities of compiling supply side statistics in tourism sector through linking business demography statistics, business register, structural business statistics and labour force survey was illustrated. It was suggested that this approach could add further value by measuring the role of direct investment in tourism sector.

2. **Travel vs. Tourism**: it was underlined that there was a conceptual difference between the population covered by the BOP/TIS travel item and that covered by tourism statistics. As an example, the expenditure of border workers and short-term workers (i.e. with an employer-employee relationship in the host economy) is considered under travel but not as tourism expenditure (or consumption).

3. **Tourism Satellite Account**: by linking the tourism statistics with input-output tables, it is possible to compile tourism satellite account (e.g., measuring the contribution of tourism sector to GDP). However, it was noted that in some countries input-output tables may not be available or not regularly updated.

4. **Identification of residence for travel/tourism**: it was expressed that, in addition to partner country, it was important to identify the residence of visitors rather than their nationality. Depending on the data sources, such information may be cross-referenced (otherwise a specific survey may be needed) in order to adjust data from nationality to residence.

J. INTEGRATED ECONOMIC STATISTICS, LINKING TRADE AND BUSINESS STATISTICS AND FATS

1. **Importance of integrated micro-data**: having an integrated micro-data approach to trade and business statistics enables better coherence of IMTS with SNA/BOP

data and improvement of understanding of the main (business) drivers behind trade (i.e. Trade by Enterprise Characteristics). In addition, it could be a way to reduce costs and burden in data collection and compilation. It improves information by exploiting existing survey & administrative data and adds value to existing datasets.

2. **Investment in data infrastructure**: development of data infrastructure should be considered as a matter of importance and priority by national statistical systems as it would facilitate compilation of various statistics. Data infrastructure includes, but is not limited to, statistical business register and unique identifications for business, persons and locations.

3. **Linking trade and business statistics**: variables from trade data (i.e., flow, product, trading partner, etc.) and from business register (i.e., industry, employment, turnover) can be combined by conducting a linking exercise to add value to existing datasets. In addition, it allows for further analyses of traders by their characteristics (i.e., trade by industry, trade by size of enterprise, etc.). Such an exercise could also be used to link the datasets to FDI as well as ease the compilation of FATS.

4. **FATS**: to better understand globalization and to asses mode three (commercial presence) international supply of services, it is important to compile FATS (Foreign Affiliate Statistics) both outward and inward. Data can be collected through FDI surveys or enterprise surveys (specific for FATS or for business statistics, by linking to information on FDI).

5. **Mode of Supply**: some countries expressed interest in the compilation of statistics on the international supply of services by mode. Concern had been raised on how to properly explain the concept to respondents. Sharing of existing surveys on modes of supply by other countries is considered useful. Compilers could also refer to the MSITS 2010 Compiler's Guide.

K. IMPROVING QUALITY OF TRADE STATISTICS

1. **The need to reduce bilateral asymmetries**: due to growing interest in trade in value added, harmonizing bilateral trade has become more important as this is an input to construct global supply-use and input-output tables. There are various reasons for asymmetries such as methodological difference, compilation errors, reporting errors, etc. Countries should avail themselves for reconciliation studies with the aim of eliminating, reducing or explaining asymmetries with their major trading partners for both merchandise and services.

2. **Reports on quality**: as recommended by IMTS 2010, it is important to produce regular national quality reports on IMTS containing easy to understand quality indicators. ASEAN member countries, within the framework of EU/ASEAN COMPASS project, will undertake such exercise. In due time, the report can be extended to cover statistics on trade in services.

L. DISSEMINATION AND USE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS

1. **SDMX**: It was recognized that SDMX could reduce burden of data providers and data users by standardizing data structure, classifications and layout. Countries expressed that they would require effective support from the international organizations to implement SDMX. It was recognized that a number of countries do not have the necessary infrastructure and/or trained resources to compile and supply trade data as per SDMX. Therefore, training and capacity development is essential for implementation of SDMX for trade.

2. **Data Visualization**: The role of data visualization and analyses to support policy making and to ensure data quality was emphasized. Countries have expressed interest to learn more about data analysis and data visualization techniques.

3. **Data needs for policy making**: Requirements of trade data is evolving in the context of globalization. Demand in trade data have shifted from traditional exports/imports in goods and services to domestic and foreign value-added in exports (TiVA), and linkages between manufacturing services and goods. In order to provide such statistics, high quality basic trade data is essential along with inter-country input-output tables.

M. GROUP DISCUSSION

1. **International Merchandise Trade Statistics:** The group discussion aimed at sharing, by countries and among them, at what stages they were with regard to the implementation of IMTS 2010, and what were their technical assistance needs. The participants were divided into four groups and discussed the aforementioned issues. It was found that countries were at different stages with regard to the implementation of the IMTS 2010. Their priorities and needs for assistance are also different and therefore it was necessary to apply different approaches to address them. Some common issues faced by countries were asymmetry in trade data, need for sensitization of custom officials and traders, need for common tools for data processing, and need for targeted training. The participants expressed that countries which had encountered a specific problem and resolved it already could assist other countries facing the same problem. This experience sharing and mutual assistance could be of great use. Participants urged the international organizations to facilitate this by building and maintaining an appropriate platform. Participants also expressed that e-learning could be an effective method of training if material could be tailored keeping in view the specific needs of different countries. Two specific areas where the international organizations and countries could work together effectively were identified: sensitization training of customs officers and traders to help them fill custom forms accurately, and simple training modules focusing specifically at different topics in IMTS and its accompanying compilers manual.

2. **Statistics of International Trade in Services and Tourism Statistics**: In the region, countries are gradually implementing BPM6. However, producing full breakdown of EBOPS, partner country or mode of supply are considered challenging regardless of the data sources used. In regard to ITRS as main data source, there is a concern of deregulation trends by increasing the threshold of ITRS reporting. Within this context, participants expressed the need to build estimates or envisage the use of other sources. The back-casting of BPM6 was considered a complex exercise and only one country had a plan to do so. In several countries, the Ministry of Tourism was the agency that compiles Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA), and in others, it was the NSO. Depending on the needs, capacity building approaches should be customized such as long-term on

the ground technical assistance project (e.g., EU/ASEAN COMPASS), e-learning, targeted workshops on specific topics and sharing of materials of good practices including survey forms.

3. **Integrated Economic Statistics and Improving quality of trade statistics**: Not all countries have a centralized statistical business register (SBR) but some are in the process of developing one based on the economic census. Participants explained the existence of multiple business registers in some cases. For those that have statistical business registers, not all of them have attempted to link trade with SBR. The need for data sharing and cooperation among countries with aim of reducing asymmetries. In addition, regional and international organizations should provide common methods and tools for countries to analyze asymmetries (e.g., option to download "mirror data" when specifying selection criteria in UN Comtrade). In regard to quality reports, EU/ASEAN COMPASS has indicated a plan to conduct such activities in ASEAN member countries. Other countries are invited to participate, if they wish.

N. GENERAL/MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Countries should follow the international standards that have been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission: IMTS 2010, MSITS 2010 and IRTS 2008 for International Merchandise Trade, Trade in Services and Tourism Statistics, respectively. It is recommended that countries develop plan of actions to gradually implement elements outlined in those manuals. In addition, UNSD should continue working closely with partner organizations (WTO, UNCTAD, ITC, ASEAN, and ESCAP) and countries to ensure proper understanding of IMTS 2010, MSITS 2010 and IRTS 2008.

2. Within the framework of Integrated Economic Statistics and broader implementation of 2008 SNA, the cooperation among national agencies has crucial importance. Such cooperation between the national statistical office, the central bank, customs administration and the line ministries is recommended to be formalized with undersigning a Memorandum of Understanding between the parties or establish a coordination body where the agreement can be formalized.

3. Development and maintenance of a data infrastructure such as a statistical business register (SBR) and/or harmonization of identifiers for businesses, persons or locations shall be a priority in countries to facilitate the production of various economic statistics. Furthermore, countries are encouraged to conduct micro-data linking of trade and business statistics or other datasets to gain more data insights without additional cost. Within this context, regional and international organizations should support countries by providing them with technical and financial assistance to the extent possible.

4. It is recommended that countries develop and publish national quality reports that cover the full range of statistical processes and their outputs and update them regularly, at least every five years. The report shall contain quality indicators for international merchandise trade statistics and statistics on international trade in services that are easy to interpret by both internal and external users.

5. In the spirit of improving quality of trade statistics, countries are encouraged to establish joint projects to conduct reconciliation studies in trade in goods and

services with their major trading partners aiming at reducing bilateral asymmetries. It is expected that the main goal of such studies is to identify reasons of asymmetries and to address them. In addition, it is encouraged that countries publish the result of the reconciliation studies and include them in the metadata. International and regional organizations should support these initiatives.

6. Countries have requested the support of international and regional agencies for increasing statistical capacity in the field of international trade statistics. Sustainability of capacity building and technical assistance should be ensured by tailoring them to the needs of the specific countries (e.g., targeted workshops, e-learning, technical mission). In this context, countries are encouraged to also work bilaterally. Furthermore, countries have requested technical assistance in the implementation of trade SDMX (e.g., technical training, sharing of SDMX tools).

7. In the area of international trade statistics, neighboring countries should establish good working relationship among themselves and regularly conduct meetings to discuss common issues, such as measuring informal cross border trade, sharing experiences and tools, finding solution to difficult compilation issues, performing reconciliation studies, implementing SDMX, etc. To formalize such cooperation, the establishment of (East, Southeast and South) Asian Working Group on International Trade Statistics and Balance of Payments could be an option under the auspices of the UNESCAP Committee on Statistics. This would follow the similar approach with African and Mediterranean countries (African Working Group on ITS and BOP and Mediterranean Working Group on ITS and BOP).

ANNEX-I: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr. Md. Shahabuddin Sarker, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Bangladesh
2. Mr. Birkha Gurung, Planning Officer, National Statistics Bureau, Bhutan
3. Mr. Nor Vanndy, Deputy Director, Department of National Accounts, National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Cambodia
4. Mr. Dipankar Sinha, Director General, DGCIS, India
5. Mr. Amitava Saha, Director, DGCIS, India
6. Mr. Amitabha Pradhan, Deputy Director General, DGCIS, India
7. Ms. Nivedita Gupta, Director, DGCIS, India
8. Mr. Avishek Guha, Assistant Director, DGCIS, India
9. Mr. T. C. A. Anant, Secretary & Chief Statistician of India, CSO, India
10. Mr. Ashish Kumar, Director General, CSO, India
11. Mr. G. C. Manna, Addl. Director General, CSO, India
12. Mr. Satyabrata Chakraborty, Deputy Director General, CSO, India
13. Mr. B. S. Chhabra, Deputy Director General, CSO, India
14. Ms. T. Rajeshwari, Deputy Director General, CSO,
15. Ms. Geeta Singh Rathore, Director, CSO, India
16. Ms. Reena Singh, Director, CSO,
17. Mr. Vivek Srivastava, Assistant Director, CSO,
18. Ms. Ambica Anand, Assistant Director, CSO, India
19. Mr. Chandrajit Chatterjee, Assistant Director, CSO, India
20. Mr. Aparoop Bhattacharyya, SSO, CSO, India
21. Mr. Saurabh Bansal, JSO, CSO, India
22. Mr. Aditya Sing Hada, JSO, CSO, India
23. Mr. O. P. Mall, Adviser, Reserve Bank of India, India
24. Mr. Sumit Roy, Assistant Adviser, Reserve Bank of India, India
25. Ms. Seema Jaiswal, Assistant Adviser, DSIM, Reserve Bank of India, India
26. Ms. Devasmita Jena, Research Officer, DEPR, Reserve Bank of India, India
27. Mr. Bashistha Prasad, CBEC, India
28. Mr. Nachiketa Chattopadhyay, Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, India
29. Mr. Pravir Kumar, Director General, DGFT, India
30. Mr. D. K. Singh, Addl. Dirtector General, DGFT, India
31. Mr. D. L. Meena, Statistical Adviser, DGFT, India
32. Ms. Sushmita Dasgupta, Economic Adviser, Department of Commerce, India
33. Ms. Retno Fayoemi, Economist, BOP and Statistics Development Group, Statistics Departement, Bank Indonesia, Indonesia
34. Mr. Andy Johan Prasetyo, Senior Economist, BOP and Statistics Development Group, Statistics Departement, Bank Indonesia, Indonesia
35. Mr. Rifa Rufiadi, Deputy Director of Export Statistics, Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia
36. Mr. Phousavanh Chanthasombath, Deputy Director of Division, Department of Economic Sattistics, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao PDR

37. Ms. Tan Bee Bee, Director, Extrernal Trade Statistics Division, Departement of Statistics, Malaysia
38. Mr. Mohamed Sofwaan Hassan, Senior Officer, Maldives Monetary Authority, Maldives
39. Ms. Aminath Irufa Mahir, Customs Officer, Maldives Customs Service, Maldives
40. Ms. Aishath Laila, Assistant Director, National Accounts and Economic Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics, Maldives
41. Mr. Tumenbayar Tuvshingerel, Economist, Balance of Payments and Research Unit, Bank of Mongolia, Mongolia
42. Ms. Marlar Aung, Depurty Director General, Central Statistical Organization, Myanmar
43. Mr. Ram Hari Gaihre, Director (Senior Statistician), Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal
44. Ms. Estela de Guzman, Director, Philippine Statistics Authority, Philippines
45. Ms. Mijin Kim, Economist, Bank of Korea, Rep of Korea
46. Mr. Chungseak Roh, Head, Balance of Payments Team, Bank of Korea, Rep of Korea
47. Ms. Dandeniyage Viranga De Alwis, Management Assistant, Economic Research Department, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka
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51. Ms. Piyaphorn Yimsiriwattana, Trade Officer, Ministry of Commerce, Thailand
52. Ms. Le Thi Minh Thuy, Director of Trade and Services Statistics Department, General Statistics Office, Vietnam
53. Ms.Nguyen Thuy Linh, Deputy Chief of Statistic Division, Customs IT and Statistics Department, General Department of Customs, Vietnam
54. Mr. Ronald Jansen, Chief of Trade Statistics Branch, UNSD
55. Mr. Markie Muryawan, Chief of IMTS Section, UNSD
56. Mr. Habibur Rahman Khan, Statistician, UNSD
57. Ms. Sriwardhani Bakrie, Technical Officer, ASEAN STAT
58. Ms. Asrinisa Rachmadewi, Technical Officer, ASEAN STAT
59. Mr. Henri Tyrman, Key Expert for IMTS, EU/ASEAN COMPASS Project
60. Ms. Mia MiKic, Chief, Trade Policy and Analysis Section, ESCAP
61. Mr. Christian Delachenal, Senior Market Analyst, ITC
62. Mr. Steve Macfeely, Head of Development Statistics & Information, UNCTAD
63. Mr. Anirudh Shingal, Senior Research Fellow, World Trade Institute
64. Mr. Joscelyn Magdeleine, Statistical officer, Trade in services, World Trade Organization

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Final Agenda

DAY 1: 3 November 2014	
9:00-9:30	*Registration*
Inaugural Programme	
9:30-10:15	a) Welcome address by Mr. Ashish Kumar, Director General, CSO b) Opening remarks by Mr. Ronald Jansen, Chief, Trade Statistics, UNSD c) Opening remarks by Ms. Marlar Aung, Deputy Director General, CSO, Myanmar and Chair of the ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee d) Inaugural Address by Dr. T.C.A. Anant, Chief Statistician of India & Secretary, MOS&PI e) Keynote Address by Mr. Praveer Kumar, Director General, Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce f) Vote of Thanks by Dr. Dipankar Sinha, Director General, DGCI&S
10:15-10:30	*Group Photo*
10:30-10:45	*Coffee break*
Pre-session - Setting the stage	
10:45-11:15	a) Adoption of draft agenda and administrative matters b) Progress report on the measurement on trade and economic globalization (UNSD)
Session I - Challenges of compilation of international merchandise trade statistics	
11:15-12:30	**Part I:** a) Introduction to International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) 2010 Compilers Manual (UNSD) b) Compiling IMTS 2010 new data items: Imports-FOB, Country of Consignment, Customs Procedure Codes, Mode of Transport (Philippines) c) IMTS data collection at ASEAN-STAT (ASEAN)
12:30-14:00	*Lunch*
Session I - Challenges of compilation of international merchandise trade statistics	
14:00-14:45	**Part II:** d) Informal Cross Border: the African experience (UNSD on behalf of African Union Commission) e) Ensuring quality of quantity information (Indonesia)

	f) Preliminary report and analysis on revision of BEC (UNSD)
Session II - External trade indices	

14:45-15:30	**Part I:**
	    a) Revision on Indian trade indices methodology (Indian Statistical Institute)
	    b) Unit values based trade indices (ITC)
	    c) Compilation of trade statistics including trade indices from BOP perspective (Mongolia)

15:30-15:45	*Coffee break*
Session II - External trade indices	

15:45-16:30	**Part II:**
	    d) Forthcoming global assessment on external trade indices (UNSD)
	    e) Unit values vs. Prices Indices (EU/ASEAN COMPASS)

Group Discussion 1	
16:30-17:30	*Implementation of IMTS 2010 and compilation of external trade indices*
DAY 2: 4 November 2014	
Session III - Challenges of compilation of statistics of international trade in services	

9:00-10:30	**Part I:**
	    a) Introduction to Manual of Statistics on Trade in Services 2010 Compilers Guide (WTO)
	    b) Compilation of other business services items (Korea)
	    c) Data collection through direct reporting (Indonesia)
	    d) Trade in ICT and ICT enabled services (UNCTAD)

10:30-10:45	*Coffee break*
Session III - Statistics of international trade in services: Compilation challenges	

10:45-11.45	**Part II:**
	    e) Measuring Business Process Outsourcing (RBI, DGCIS - India)
	    f) SITS data collection at ASEAN-STAT (ASEAN)

Session IV - Travel and Tourism Statistics	

11:45-12:30	**Part I:**
	    a) Introduction to IRTS and compiling supply-side tourism statistics (UNCTAD)
	    b) Compilation of BOP travel services (Thailand)
	    c) Compilation of Tourism Satellite Accounts (Bangladesh)

12:30-14:00	*Lunch*
Session V – Field trip to Indian enterprise providing Business Process Outsourcing	
14:00-17:30	*Visit to Indian enterprise, New Delhi*
DAY 3: 5 November 2014	
Group Discussion 2	
9:00-10:30	*Implementation of MSITS 2010 and Tourism statistics*
10:30-10:45	*Coffee break*
Session VI – Integrated Economic Statistics, Linking trade and business statistics and FATS	

10:45-12:30	**Part I:**
	    a) Integrated Economic Statistics-Business Register (UNCTAD)
	    b) Linking trade and business statistics (UNSD)

	c) Indian experiences in Integrated Economic Statistics & FATS (RBI - India) d) Mode of Supply/FATS (WTO) e) Institutional arrangements for trade statistics in Maldives (Maldives)
12:30-14:00	*Lunch*
Session VII – Improving quality of trade statistics	
14:00-15:30	**Part I:** a) Asymmetry in trade in services (WTO) b) Asymmetry in merchandise trade (UNSD) c) Analysis of the consistency of trade statistics (ITC)
15:30-15:45	*Coffee break*
15:45-16:30	**Part II:** d) Indicators of quality (EU-ASEAN COMPASS) e) Malaysia quality report and metadata (Malaysia)
Group Discussion 3	
16:30-17:30	*Linking trade and business statistics, and improving quality*
DAY 4: 6 November 2014	
Session VIII – Dissemination and the use of international trade statistics	
9:00-11:00	**Part I:** a) Trade SDMX Data Structure Definitions (UNSD/WTO) b) Exploring trade data using advanced data visualization (UNSD) c) The use of data in trade policy (ESCAP) d) TradeMap for Malawi (ITC)
11:00-11:30	*Coffee break*
Closing session	
11:30-13:00	a) Roundtable discussion: implementation of IMTS 2010, MSITS 2010, IRTS 2008 b) Conclusion and recommendations of the Regional Seminar
13:00-14:30	*Lunch*