



UNITED NATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICS DIVISION

United Nations Statistical Commission

Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics

Second Meeting, 29 November – 1 December 2016, New York, United States

Draft Report

Outcome

The Expert Group:

1. Reaffirmed that the growth in economic globalization and the fragmentation of production calls for a different set of economic accounts and business statistics that can provide accurate, timely and relevant macroeconomic and business statistics from a GVC perspective.
2. Expressed support and commitment to the preparation of the Handbook, including the work on a number of case studies, and agreed on its main objectives, its outline and the organization and timeline of its drafting process, as further elaborated hereafter.

Objective

3. Agreed that the main objective of the Handbook is to provide a high-level overview of how economic statistics can be made more accurate and relevant in measuring the effects of globalization in national accounts and business statistics. Within this objective, the group further agreed that:
 - a. The Handbook will be based on extended national accounts and integrated business statistics to better inform public policies and business decisions on issues related to – for example – growth and productivity, domestic and foreign share of value added generated, and domestic and foreign labor and capital used in the production of goods and services.
 - b. The Handbook will provide a national perspective on globalization based on a GVC model, which describes the regionally integrated decomposition of specific GVC industries in a multi-country supply chain of goods, value adding services and institutional arrangements. Such approach will then allow for an integrated presentation of production, income, assets, liabilities, and environmental-economic transactions broken down by partner country for those GVC industries that have a significant role in the national economy resulting in GVC-specific multi-partner SUTs and related accounts.
4. Agreed that the Handbook, while providing new perspectives, will build on existing standards, guidelines, and research, giving an overview of them and directing the reader to the more detailed background materials.

5. Agreed further that the Handbook should be helpful to a wide range of compilers in offering traditional as well as alternative solutions, such as indirect estimates using existing data as well as a mix of existing and new data sources.

6. Agreed that the Handbook should underline that – within the overall framework – countries can flexibly (in a modular fashion) implement the recommendations according to their national priorities.

Outline of the Handbook

7. Regarding the outline of the Handbook, the Expert Group further agreed that:

- a. The Handbook will be divided into five parts plus a research agenda. The first part documents the policy, business and statistical motivation of the GVC approach for measuring trade and globalization. It will show the growth in GVCs, their impact on the relevance and quality of economic statistics (i.e. value added share, double counting, asymmetries), and the need for a national perspective on multi-country production processes of GVCs.
- b. The second part will present the general statistical framework of the extended national accounts and integrated business and trade statistics. It will provide details and explanations about extended global SUTs and GVC-specific multi-partner SUTs; the OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA); extended productivity framework using the KLEMS model; extended environmental-economic accounts of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA); and extended capital and financial accounts. This last extension builds on and links to the work on the G20 data gaps initiative on cross-border financial linkages, risk, and vulnerability, including data on the decomposition between portfolio, direct, and official assets, currency, and term, and by country of counter-party, country of issuance, and UBO. This part also describe the conceptual issues around global multi-national enterprise (MNE) statistics, since these enterprises are the leading actors of globalization, and it closes with a chapter that discusses special topics, including those remaining from the research agenda of the UNECE Guide to Global Production.
- c. The third part of the Handbook will deepen the understanding of GVCs, as the central theme of this Handbook. It will describe the GVC approach, the granularity of product and industry classifications of SUTs and sequence of accounts needed to address firm heterogeneity and the integration of GVC accounts in regional and global accounts, and the firm-level and micro-level data

needed to compile a GVC. This part will also illustrate the application of the GVC model through a number of multi-country case studies for selected GVC industries.

- d. Part four will deal with the framework of integrated business, trade and investment statistics for GVC specific industry accounts, which describes the extension of business registers for large corporate firms with additional breakdowns for the characteristics of these GVC related firms, such as for size (in terms of income, employment or capital), trade intensity, ownerships through foreign direct investment, and international sourcing of business functions. Attention will be given to the harmonization of MNE and foreign affiliate statistics especially among countries which partner in economically important GVCs by developing databases for these “large cases” units. This part further discusses methods that can improve the quality of core business statistics, among others, by resolving bilateral asymmetries in merchandise trade, trade in services and foreign direct investment.
- e. The final part of the Handbook will describe the applications of the measurement framework and its various extensions in terms of deriving estimates for value-added, jobs, use of capital, use of natural resources and more. It will also describe the public policies that will be supported by the extended accounts. Policy uses that will be discussed include policies in the areas of trade and development, taxes, monetary and financial stability, labor markets, and the environment.
- f. The currently proposed detailed outline of the Handbook is then as follows:

Part I

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Overview of the System

Part II

- Chapter 3: Extended Supply and Use Tables
- Chapter 4: Extended Productivity (KLEMS) Accounts
- Chapter 5: Extended Environmental-Economic Accounts
- Chapter 6: Extended Capital and Financial Accounts
- Chapter 7: Conceptual issues of Global enterprise perspective
- Chapter 8: Special Accounting Topics

Part III

- Chapter 9: Global Value Chain Satellite Account
- Chapter 10: GVC Industry Modules and their Application

Part IV

Chapter 11: Firm heterogeneity related to globalisation

Chapter 12: Bilateral asymmetries, Global Groups Register and the exchange of information

Part V

Chapter 13: Public policy use of the Extended Accounts

Chapter 14: Research agenda

Organization and timeline of the drafting process

8. The Expert Group also agreed that:
 - a. The preparation of the Handbook – as already mentioned at the first meeting – will be driven by an editorial board which includes the editor of the Handbook, the Chair of the Expert Group and UNSD as secretariat.
 - b. First drafts of chapters are due by April 2017. However, some of the chapters will rely in part on new research or the synthesis and review of a large volume of new material. For those chapters partial drafts or annotated outlines are due by April 2017, with complete drafts by June 2017.
 - c. Revised drafts should be available for broader review by the end of September 2016 and a white paper edition of the Handbook is expected to be submitted to the Commission in March 2018.
 - d. In drafting the Handbook duplication across chapters should be avoided as much as possible, while still providing self-contained chapters on the different aspects of macroeconomic accounting and business statistics.

Summary of Proceedings

Dates: 29 November – 1 December 2016
Venue: UN HQ building, New York, United States
IBM Learning Center, Armonk, NY, United States

List of participants:

Chair: Michael Connolly (Ireland)

Members: Joao Cardoso (Cape Verde), André Loranger (Canada), Hugo Mora (Costa Rica), Stefano Menghinello (Italy), Ki-Hoon Kim (Republic of Korea), Gerardo Durand (Mexico), Houssein Ouljour (Morocco), Martin Luppés (Netherlands), Gerda Bruwer (South Africa), Surapol Srihuang (Thailand), Michael Hardie (United Kingdom), Erich Strassner (United States), Thi Minh Thuy Le (Vietnam)

Ani Todorova (Eurostat), Jose Rueda Cantuche (EU Commission), Cornelia Hammer (IMF), Thomas Alexander (IMF), Nadim Ahmad (OECD), Elena Borushko (Eurasian Economic Commission), Igor Lukovtsov (Eurasian Economic Commission), Klaus Tilmes (The World Bank), Deborah Winkler (The World Bank), Ivo Havinga (UNSD), Ronald Jansen (UNSD), Herman Smith (UNSD), Markie Muryawan (UNSD), Ilaria DiMatteo (UNSD), Nancy Snyder (UNSD) and Habib Khan (UNSD)

Experts: Steve Landefeld (UNSD consultant), Ataman Ozyildirim (The Conference Board), Timothy Sturgeon (MIT Industrial Performance Center), Gary Gereffi (Duke CGGC), Stacey Frederick (Duke CGGC), Michaela Weber (World Bank Industry expert), Emmanuel Pouliquen (World Bank Industry expert)

The Agenda is provided as an annex to this report.

Opening session

1. The meeting was opened by His Excellency David Donoghue, Ambassador of Ireland and Mr. Stefan Schweinfest, Director of UNSD. Ambassador Donoghue described the importance of globalization in today's world and in the context of Ireland's economy and sustainable development. He described how over 3,300 foreign-owned companies have put down roots in Ireland directly supporting approximately 200,000 jobs in Ireland. He also mentioned that the Irish development co-operation programme recognizes that economic globalisation

including international trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty. He further stated that with growing levels of trade, inward investment and domestic revenue, many developing countries are generating the resources which make them less reliant on aid and more able to tackle issues of underdevelopment themselves.

2. Mr. Stefan Schweinfest mentioned the challenges in the measurement of economic globalization. The “Irish case” is an example of the profound effect of changes in the arrangement of globally operated multi-national enterprises on the macro-economic aggregates of the national accounts. He mentioned how the United Nations Statistical Commission recognized that a better understanding and measurement of the impact of globalization is necessary to keep statistics relevant for policy making. The Expert Group on international trade and economic globalization statistics was therefore established with the mandate to prepare a Handbook with recommendations on what to measure in economic globalization and how to measure while maintaining a perspective, which is still relevant for national data compilers.

3. A panel discussion took place on the impact and measurement of economic globalization from a policy and measurement perspective. From the policy perspective, understanding the impact of globalization plays a fundamental role in the economic analyses and growth forecasts. Also understanding the level of participation in GVC of a country is necessary to see the paths to economic and social upgrading and thus fostering development. From the measurement perspective it was clear that the measurement of the impact of globalization cannot be done by looking at isolated indicators, but by looking at an array of indicators within the context of Global Value Chains, which provides a better understanding of trends in productivity, economic growth, employment, income inequality, and so on. The extended national accounts and integrated business statistics provides this framework to look at globalization in an integrated way and from a national perspective.

Break-out sessions on GVC case studies: automotive and textiles

4. The objective of the break-out sessions was to have a common understanding of the GVCs for the automotive and textile industries. Work has been done within academia to map the main products and processes along these chains. Also the classification of business function is important to facilitate the identification of the main actors within the chain (lead firms, main suppliers and service providers). The Expert Group recognized the importance of close collaboration with the research community to develop the necessary classifications for the mapping of GVC for the specific industries.

5. The Expert Group also recognized that it is important to understand the regulatory environment (such as the effect of the 2005 expiration of the multi-fiber agreement, which ended quotas on exports of textiles from developing countries, which had been imposed by the

developed countries from 1974 until the end of 2004) and taking a pragmatic approach to profiling companies whereby, the focus is on the largest companies and the largest industrial activities in a country.

Chapter 3 on Extended Supply-Use Tables

23. The lead author of this chapter, OECD, presented the architecture of extended supply-use tables (SUTs), a tool that enables an integrated analysis of the trade-investment-production nexus and the role of different types of firms (SMEs, MNEs) in global value chains, with links to labour, environmental and financial accounts. The Expert Group agreed that the Handbook will present methods used to construct such tables, including examples of possible disaggregation of industries by different firm types relevant for the understanding of GVC. Additional information can be presented in the extended SUTs such as primary income flows; capital flows; physical flows, such as emissions; more detailed final demand/export categories and import flow matrices.. The Handbook will further present current country practices with respect to developing extended SUTs from existing official data sources, highlighting those approaches that generate satisfactory results without imposing a huge burden on either statistical institutes or survey respondents. The Handbook will also identify the main statistical challenges and suggestions for overcoming them and compare such models with academic approaches such as the World Input-Output Table Database (WIOD).

Chapter 4: Extended productivity (KLEMS) accounts

24. The lead author of this chapter, US BEA, gave a standardized presentation of extended national accounts. He described consistent production account data in current and constant prices at the industry level, decomposed into the inputs used in production, broadly classified into what is known as “KLEMS” – capital (K), labor (L), energy (E), materials (M), and purchased services (S). At the national level, the production account displays how income is generated, distributed and used throughout a national economy. The Expert Group discussed how such a production account at the world level would provide an internally consistent decomposition of the sources of world economic growth and economic growth across world regions. The Expert Group agreed that world KLEMS is an important tool in tracing the production process across producers through the entire value chain across borders and all providers of inputs and is necessary to understand comparative advantage.

25. US BEA further mentioned that KLEMS productivity statistics are complimentary to TiVA statistics, as extended SUTs are limited in assessing technology and productivity across countries because the productivity indexes require measures of output and input quantities in

constant quality comparable units. Thus, linking extended SUTs and KLEMS productivity statistics could show factor movements and relative prices and relative productivities across countries, which would help provide a more comprehensive picture of international competition.

26. US BEA also presented the steps towards constructing KLEMS in the context of a system of extended accounts, which would involve choosing a deflator for each of the cells in the input-output table and each commodity and industry output for the constant-price version; creating a common classification for worker types; accounting for heterogeneous workers and substitution towards (or away from) more productive workers over time based on worker characteristics, hours worked and wages; creating a common classification for asset types; measuring capital based on imputing the capital service price; developing PPPs for outputs and inputs at the industry level for level comparisons; and developing a common classification for inputs as well as outputs.

Chapter 5: Extended environmental-economic accounts

27. The lead author of this chapter, UNSD, addressed the need for integration of economic, environmental and social dimensions of trade and globalization as an extension of the 2008 SNA, and the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA-2012), an internationally agreed statistical framework to measure the environment and its interactions with economy. UNSD presented the components of a physical SUT with environmental extension, including flows from and to the environment; industries' and households' use of natural inputs and the production and intermediate consumption of products; reductions in the physical stock of produced assets through scrapping and demolition; emissions from controlled landfill sites; gross capital formation; accumulation of materials in controlled landfill sites; and imports and exports of products and flows of residuals. UNSD also presented environmental-extended input-output tables (EE-IOT), which are integrated datasets that combine information from standard monetary input-output table (IOT) and information on environmental flows taken from the physical supply and use table and import/export trade matrices. Such EE-IOTs can be compiled for a single region or multi-regions with a global and regional perspective and for GVC-specific multi-partner SUTs with a national perspective.

28. The Expert Group agreed that such information has the potential for improving the quality and validity of statistics to inform public policies on economic, environmental and social issues, and to inform business decisions. Other applications would include multiplier analysis; attribution of environmental pressures to final demand; footprint calculations; resource use and environmental efficiency indicators; and decoupling analysis, among others. The Expert Group also discussed potential subjects the chapter may cover, including institutional arrangements; data sources; compilation issues; policy applications; and challenges in making multi-regional

EE-IOTs consistent with single-region EE-IOTs due to the need to reconcile different data sources and trade asymmetries, among others.

Chapter 6: Extended capital and financial accounts

29. The lead author of this chapter, IMF, discussed the financial side of GVCs, such as income and capital flows, foreign direct investment (FDI), financial frictions and access to funding, as well as the stability, risk and interlinkages of the global financial system. IMF presented the main objectives of this chapter; namely to describe the type of enterprise that engages in GVC and the different approaches of enterprises to integrate into GVCs (with focus on FDI); to taking into account the perspective of a developed economy and a low-middle income country; to suggest the linking and enhancing of existing data sets to build statistical tools for globalization data needs. More specifically, the chapter will explore issues such as firms' decision to internalize production or outsource or engage in intrafirm trade; the type of FDI in which enterprises in GVCs engage, such as horizontal, vertical, export-platform, greenfield entry or cross-border acquisition; the firms' sources of funding for affiliated/non-affiliated companies; firms' cost structures; as well as considerations of not only large MNEs, but also "micro – multinationals".

30. The Expert Group agreed that there needed to be such a dedicated chapter on financial issues of GVCs, as financial relations along GVCs have largely been kept separate in economic literature as well as in macroeconomic statistics to date. Moreover, the Expert Group agreed that the chapter also needs to deal explicitly with the role of special purpose entities (SPEs) in intra-company GVCs; the insurance market of international trade; different financing arrangements; and global financial stability issues.

Chapter 8: Special accounting topics

31. The lead author of this chapter, CSO Ireland, presented other measurement issues the Handbook will address include identification of the entity type in a GVC, adjustments to production and trade statistics for balance of payments (BOP) purposes, cross-border transactions in intellectual property products (IPP), factoryless goods producers; contract manufacturing; merchanting; defining economic ownership over inputs; inventories held abroad; cross-border transactions in intra-company services; and improved price data for imported inputs in a GVC, among others. The Expert Group agreed that such concepts should be covered in the Handbook.

Chapter 9: Global Value Chains (GVC) case study approach

32. The lead author of this chapter, Statistics Canada, discussed the aim of this chapter, which is to create a robust, repeatable and operationally viable statistical product that is complementary to existing statistical outputs. The Expert Group acknowledged that challenges to this approach include knowledge gaps, data gaps, data sharing agreements, reconciling bilateral trade asymmetries, and defining repeatable measures that are operationally realistic.

33. In particular, the chapter will introduce satellite accounting and how it can be a useful tool in the context of the Handbook, especially in the context of linkages and coherence with other traditional accounts and its flexibility/expandability. The chapter will also lay out the steps involved in constructing a satellite account, including developing a measureable definition of a global value chain; developing the classifications systems (products, industries, assets, sectors, expenditures, business functions); identifying the methods used to compile the GVC satellite account (allocation factors, deflators, models or other statistical techniques), data gaps and establish processes for dealing with incoherence and asymmetries; and outlining the statistical products associated with the satellite account (production, incomes, investment and wealth generation along the different dimensions of the global value chain). The author further presented information on the preparation of a regional example of the North American global value chain project on the automotive industry in Canada, USA and Mexico.

34. The Expert Group decided that the Handbook should define GVC; present a classification framework of extended GVC specific SUTs and accounts; and cover data sources and compilation methods, including micro-data linking. The Expert Group also decided that the Handbook will include case studies of certain industries for a number of countries and regions, which the Expert Group will coordinate to ensure that they use standardized product and industry classifications for the core production activity and value-adding services activities to the extent possible, are not overly specific to one country's particular characteristics, and can be replicated in other countries using similar concepts, data sources and methods.

Chapter 10: GVC industry modules and their application

35. The Expert Group and the lead author of this chapter, UNSD, discussed how there is a need to understand the cross-country benefits and risks by being able to “look through” GVCs and see the specific contributions other countries are making to production networks involving their domestic firms. The Expert Group agreed that the Handbook will provide a national perspective on globalization and thus present a standardized approach to GVC analysis and how it can be a useful tool to provide information on the value added across the different components of the business process; where (geographically) the value added occurs across the different components; and where (geographically) the income and wealth flows.

36. It was also agreed that Chapter 9 would set out the classification frameworks of GVC specific extended SUTs and accounts and the requirements from the integrated business statistics framework. The application of the framework in a number of case studies should be presented in Chapter 10.

Chapter 7: Conceptual issues of Global enterprise perspective

37. The Expert Group agreed that the Handbook needs to include a dedicated chapter on the global enterprise-centered perspective, which will focus on the use of micro-level integrated data and on how business statistics can be integrated with GVCs and extended national accounts. The lead author of this chapter, Italy, discussed that the chapter will also provide guidance to NSOs on developing an integrated approach to MNEs, including creation of a Large Cases Unit, development of routines to manage high-frequency business cases, building an integrated database infrastructure for a limited number of the largest MNEs in a country, and capacity building in profiling and knowledge-sharing within the NSO on these large MNEs. The Expert Group agreed that attention will be given to the harmonization of data on MNE and foreign affiliate statistics especially among countries which partner in economically important GVCs by developing databases for these “large cases” units.

Chapter 11: Firm heterogeneity related to globalisation

38. The lead author of this chapter, Netherlands, presented the concept of international orientation of enterprises, which includes a discussion of the classification of business functions. He then outlined the types of firm heterogeneity, such as traders versus non-traders, foreign versus domestically controlled, and SMEs versus large enterprises, and highlighted some outstanding issues, which still need to be tackled on “blurred” production arrangements and which could lead to some adjustments in the currently proposed structure of the business functions classification.

39. A good part of Chapter 11 will be devoted to the micro-data linking, not only of linking business, trade and investment statistics, but also linking business registers to job registers to better understand skills requirements in the various industries. This chapter will provide also case studies of micro-data linking exercises at NSOs. Furthermore, some exercises are underway in which micro-data between NSOs are linked for quality assurance and consistency purposes. In the case of the exercise between Denmark and the Netherlands those links consists of code which run across the two systems. Other new developments are taking place in the domain of business registers where links are being made across a wide range of data sources using machine learning and other strategies, in case unique business identifiers are missing.

Chapter 12: Improving accuracy and resolving bilateral asymmetries

40. The lead author of this chapter, UNSD, discussed the methodological reasons underling bilateral asymmetries and methods for resolving them. In particular, the Handbook will address resolving bilateral asymmetries in international merchandise trade statistics, trade in services statistics and foreign direct investment statistics. The conceptual difference between SNA/BOP and cross-border merchandise trade statistics have become more prominently visible with the application of the manufacturing services on input owned by others. For use in harmonizing bilateral trade in partner-country SUTs such differences may have to be tackled as well. Other asymmetries may arise directly from GVC arrangements due to price adjustments and/or transfer pricing.

41. This work on harmonizing bilateral trade and investment statistics will be supported by the development of a Global (Enterprise) Groups Register at the international level by Eurostat and UNSD. The EuroGroups Register (EGR) has been successfully developed and the joint-project of Eurostat and UNSD will use lessons-learned from the EGR to start the development of the GGR.

42. Finally, within all of these efforts of resolving bilateral asymmetries and building a GGR some exchange of sensitive information between NSOs may be necessary. More generally speaking, a new institutional environment may be needed for countries to collaborate and share information for their compilation of national accounts, business statistics and short term statistics.

Chapter 13: Applications of the extended accounts

43. The lead author of this chapter, OECD, and the Expert Group discussed how national (extended) SUTs, are, on their own, not able to provide fully comprehensive insights on all global inter-dependencies between final consumers and producers. Therefore, the Handbook will also describe the approach developed by the OECD and international partners to generate global input-output tables in order to measure such global inter-dependencies, including how such tables can be constructed, the conceptual and practical data challenges that need to be overcome in their construction, and collaboration to ensure that regional initiatives (such as FIGARO (EU), NAFTA-TiVA, APEC-TiVA) are fully consistent with the global table.

44. The Expert Group further agreed that this chapter should not only cover the application of extended SUTs and TiVA, but also the applications of the other extended accounts described in chapters 4, 5 and 6.

Chapter 14: Policy uses of the extended accounts

45. Steve Landefeld and the World Bank are leading the drafting of this chapter, which aims to target public policy and inform public perceptions by drilling down beneath gross bilateral trade and investment flows and providing a more accurate, and relevant picture of the underlying pattern of economic activity across countries. If governments want to set long-term targets for inflation, sustainable growth, and productivity, they will need to address globalization measurement biases.

46. The World Bank is specifically looking into policies for entering GVCs, expanding and strengthening participation in GVCs, and turning participation in GVCs into sustainable development. Some strategic questions which come into play are: Which form of GVC participation and which form of governance between lead firms and suppliers? Which type of economic upgrading, and which relationship between economic and social upgrading? Or, which domestic firm characteristics help internalize spillovers?

47. The World Bank would not only look into the policy options associated with upgrading in GVCs, but also in the performance indicators, such as the ease of doing business, the quality of infrastructure of competence of services, and indicators related to wages and labor standards. For expanding GVC participation and economic upgrading, it is important for countries to increase the local learning infrastructure (which influences the share of human capital in firms) or increase local innovation infrastructure (which influences the absorptive capacity of firms).

Annex: Agenda of the meeting

Tuesday, 29 November 2016

Opening session at the UN Headquarters

10:00 Opening by the Ambassador of Ireland
 Statement by the Director of United Nations Statistics Division

10:30 **Panel Discussion:** *Impact and measurement of economic globalization*

Policy perspective

- Ataman Ozyildirim, Conference Board, *Measuring growth productivity in a globalized world*
- Klaus Tilmes, World Bank, *Making GVCs work for Development – Policy issues*
- Deborah Winkler, World Bank, *Making GVCs work for Development – Case studies*
- Q and A

Measurement perspective

- Michael Connolly, Statistics Ireland and Chair of the UN Expert Group, *Impact of globalization on Irish economic statistics* (confirmed)
- Timothy Sturgeon, MIT Industrial Performance Center, *Global Value Chains and Economic Globalization*
- Steve Landefeld, Editor of UN Handbook on *Accounting for Global Value Chains: Extended national accounts and integrated business statistics*
- Q and A

12:55 Closing remarks

18:00 Dinner (at IBM Learning Center – Armonk, NY)

20:00 Pre-meeting on Breakout Session (at IBM Learning Center – Armonk, NY)

Wednesday, 30 November 2016

09:00 Overview of the day by the Chair of the UN Expert Group, Mr. Michael Connolly, Statistics Ireland

- 09:15 Break-out sessions
 Session 1: The case study of the Automotive GVC
 Session 2: The case study of the Textile GVC
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 *Chapter 3: Extended Supply and Use Tables* – **Lead author** – OECD,
 Contributors – Eurostat, UNSD
- 14:30 *Chapter 4: Extended Productivity (KLEMS) Accounts* – **Lead author** – US BEA,
 Contributors – Eurostat, UNSD, Dale Jorgenson
- 15:00 *Chapter 5: Extended Environmental-Economic Accounts* – **Lead author** – UNSD,
 Contributors – Eurostat
- 15:30 Coffee break
- 15:45 *Chapter 6: Extended Capital and Financial Accounts* – **Lead author** – IMF,
 Contributors – UNSD, US BEA
- 16:45 *Chapter 8: Special accounting topics* – **Lead author** – CSO Ireland,
 Contributors – UNECE
- 18:00 Dinner
- 20:00 Coordination meeting

Thursday, 1 December 2016

- 09:00 Overview of the day by the Chair of the UN Expert Group, Mr. Michael Connolly,
 Statistics Ireland
- 09:15 *Chapter 9: Global Value Chains Case Study Approach* – **Lead author** – Canada,
 Contributors – UNSD, Italy, Morocco, World Bank, Gary Gereffi, Aaron Sydor, Tim
 Sturgeon

- 09:45 *Chapter 10: GVC industry modules and their application in regional and global accounts* – **Lead author** – **UNSD**, Contributors – Canada, Italy, Morocco, World Bank, Gary Gereffi, Aaron Sydor, Tim Sturgeon
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 10:45 *Chapter 7: Specific statistical issues related to firm heterogeneity related to globalisation* – **Lead author** – **Denmark**, Contributors – Netherlands, Italy, Eurostat, UNSD and OECD
- 11:15 *Chapter 11: Improving Accuracy and Resolving Bilateral Asymmetries* – **Lead author** – **UNSD**, Contributors – Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, Eurostat, and OECD
- 11:45 *Chapter 12: Extending Existing Data through Data Linking and New Collections* – **Lead author** – **Netherlands**, Contributors – Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, Eurostat, UNSD and OECD
- 12:15 *Chapter 13: Applications of the Extended Accounts* – **Lead author** – **OECD**, Contributors – Eurostat, US BEA, Canada
- 12:45 *Chapter 14: Policy Uses of the Extended Accounts* – **Lead author** – **Steve Landefeld**, Contributors – World Bank, Aaron Sydor
- 13:15 Lunch
- 14:00 *Plan of Action on finalizing the Handbook* – Steve Landefeld
- 15:00 Closing of the meeting – Michael Connolly, Chair