UN Expert Group meeting on the draft MSITS 2010 Compilers Guide

25-28 June 2013, Geneva, Switzerland

hosted by UNCTAD and WTO

Report

Background

1. While adopting the *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services 2010* (MSITS 2010) at its 41st session, the United Nations Statistical Commission urged the Task Force on SITS to provide appropriate compilation guidance. In response, the Task Force started the development of a Compilers Guide for MSITS 2010 (CG MSITS 2010). This process has been supported by the UN Expert Group on the drafting the Compilers Guide. This group has held (virtual) meetings in March 2012, October 2012 and March 2013 and has produced a draft guide with 22 chapters and more than 350 pages of text.

2. To complete the draft and improve its quality, UNSD organized a face-to-face meeting of the Expert Group between 25 – 28 June 2013 in Geneva to review the draft and provide guidance for its finalization. The meeting was organized in cooperation with UNCTAD and WTO. 34 experts of developing and developed countries as well as international organizations actively participated in the meeting.

3. The experts reviewed the draft text and made general and chapter specific recommendations. This report contains these recommendations as follows: first the general conclusions of the UN Expert Group meeting followed by specific recommendations on a chapter by chapter basis.

General conclusions

Participants of the meeting concluded that:

4. The UN Expert Group has been active in supporting the drafting process and learned that the chapters of the MSITS 2010 Compilers Guide are getting to its final shape and also that the editor has been selected and has been involved in the process.

5. MSITS2010CG (GC) should be seen as an element of the system of manuals and compilers guides adopted or endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and intended to assist countries in compilation of high quality official SITS statistics in an integrated way and as such should comply with and promote relevant Commission's recommendations as well as the applicable recommendations by other international, supranational and regional organizations;

6. More specifically the preparation of the first full provisional draft of CG should be based on the general and chapter specific conclusions contained in this report;

7. In view of the need to incorporate new inputs, restructure material in many chapters and make necessary editorial changes the first full provisional draft of CG will not contain track changes;

8. The editor of CG will be in direct contact with the EGM members who provided input materials with a copy to the coordinating organizations and UNSD;

9. The draft preparation process will be guided by the following general principles:

    a. The CG will contain definitions of all main concepts in chapter 1 while other concepts will be defined in subsequent chapters; definitions will be taken from MSITS 2010 and given only once to eliminate duplications and possibility of misinterpretation; other concepts, which will be used in CG but not defined in it, a clear reference to the source document should be proved;

    b. The CG is not to be seen as a discussion paper but rather like a document containing conclusions on the specific issues. The references to the relevant discussions as well as to any detailed descriptions of the processes conducted by international/supranational or regional organizations as part of their work on developing certain concepts and/or recommendations should be very brief and preferably provided in footnotes and annexes (if deemed as assisting the compilers); the addresses of the websites where details of such processes might be found should be provided;

    c. The main purposes of the CG include the clarification of certain conceptual issues and the identification of good practices in the implementation of MSITS 2010. In this connection it should be noted that:

        i. Clarification of the conceptual issues implies (i) explanation of the terms used in the definitions of particular concepts and (ii) operationalization of the definitions by relating them to the statistical procedures which might be used to obtain anticipated data;

        ii. The term “good practice” is to be understood as a set of activities contributing, in view of EG-SITS, to the implementation of recommendations contained in MSITS 2010 and resulting in production and dissemination of high quality SITS;

    d. The CG focus should be on the main features of the relevant international recommendations and good practices, which the compilers might apply, while certain more technical details of the recommendations and as well as some technical details of country (or region) specific practices should be provided on the website;

e. In cases where no existing good practice can be identified CG will contain a description of a good practice(s) recommended by the EG;

f. As good practices might differ depending on country circumstances, needs, and resources, CG should indicate a cost-benefit analysis of described practices;

g. Structure of chapters dealing with data collection and data compilation issues should be aligned as much as possible. Whenever appropriate, they shall start with definitions of the key underlying concepts (used in the chapter and not defined earlier in chapter 1), definition of variables to be collected or compiled, identification of good practices and provision of country cases to illustrate their application;

h. Presentation of country cases should be standardized and focus on lessons which can be drawn from them by compilers in other countries;

i. The text of CG should be edited to adhere more closely to the style endorsed by the UNSC in respect of other similar manuals and guides.

10. The first full provisional draft of CG should be prepared by mid-October 2013 and made available to EGM members for further review and comments. The draft should identify remaining contextual gaps and contain comments on how (possibly) to deal with them;

11. The amended full provisional draft of CG should be submitted to the 45th session of the UN Statistical Commission as a background document.

Conclusions by chapter

Introduction

12. As the introduction intended to provide an overview of CG purposes, scope and structure a brief indication of the contents of CG parts should be added;

13. The introduction should put CG in the context of a global statistical work and, therefore, recognize importance of not only such pillars as BPM6 and SNA2008, but contain also references to the appropriate UN Statistical Commission's recommendations in other related statistical domains and to *Guidelines on Integrated Economic Statistics* and *National quality assurance framework*, and describe the purposes of trade in services statistics and their use;

14. One of the objectives of CG to be mentioned in the introduction is to provide additional explanations with respect to certain MSITS concepts in order to facilitate their implementation; clarification of the term "good practices" has to be included;

also mention that good practices need to be followed and that compilers have to see how to estimate missing data.

Chapter 1: Conceptual framework

15. This chapter should play a role of "conceptual map" to assist the compiler in seeing the big picture – scope, main part of SITS, boundaries etc. **-** therefore , it should define all basic concepts and highlight the relationships between various conceptual frameworks on the basis of which particular parts of SITS are compiled; the structure should be matched with the contents, and cross references should be made to MSITS2010;

16. All definitions should be taken verbatim from MSITS 2010 (or other sources such as BPM6 and SNA2008) rather than paraphrased; if paraphrasing is used due to the editorial reasons an appropriate reference to the original definition should be given;

17. Chapter should be somewhat shortened, while retaining in it all key concepts, and restructured to make it more balanced; all modes of supply should be defined in the chapter, however explanations provided on mode 4 can be more detailed as this mode is the most difficult to understand;

18. Details of some technical nature should be moved to the relevant subsequent chapters and/or placed on the website; descriptions of the processes leading to development of particular frameworks should be minimal, while the reader should be guided to the websites containing such details;

Chapter 2: Legal framework

19. There should be an advice given to the compilers on how to position themselves regarding the process of amending existing legal acts;

20. The chapter should elaborate more legal issues relevant to protecting confidentiality and handling microdata (e.g., how to access and utilize such data);

21. Country practices should be provided in section E;

22. More inputs are needed and new commitments were welcomed;

Chapter 3: Institutional arrangements

23. The chapter contains most of the needed material but duplications (including in country examples) have to be removed ;

24. A chart to visualize institutional arrangements and also to visualize centralized and decentralized statistical systems should be added;

25. Recommendations should be flexible (para 3.5) and the importance of having MoU, especially if a legal framework is not sufficient, has to be highlighted;

26. There is no need to have a separate section on institutional arrangements and data quality (a paragraph might be sufficient);

27. Section D should focus on details of institutional arrangements for FATS, which will be a subjection of section C;

Chapter 4: Introduction and overview of data sources within the modes of supply framework

28. The chapter has to serve as a general introduction to other chapters of Part II by briefly describing the main data sources; however, it should not go into details of main advantages and shortcomings (to be elaborated in the subsequent chapters);

29. The meaning of the term “policy options” should be clarified;

30. Discussion of country practices should be reviewed and some of them moved to other parts of CG;

31. More inputs are needed and new commitments to provide additional material are welcome;

Chapter 5: Registers and survey frames

32. The chapter already contains most of the needed input, however, the presentation of the material might need some rearranging in order to streamline the text and avoid repetition throughout the chapter and CG in general; in particular, descriptions of the various surveys and sampling should be moved to other chapters;

33. References to the work done internationally on business registers and survey frames (e.g., UNECE, Eurostat) are needed;

34. This chapter should describe good practices in establishing and maintaining registers and survey frames (e.g., use of unique business identifiers, quality issues, good updating practices) and not to discuss sampling techniques as this has be the focus of other chapters; also, the chapter should highlight issues/good practices specific in the context of SITS;

35. The recommendation on a multipurpose register and the practice of using special registers for SITS purposes should be better explained; also, section C should outline the timing factor for business registers;

36. Section G can be shortened by emphasizing the key features of good country practices applicable in other countries and by moving to the website many country specific details;

Chapter 6: Enterprise and establishment surveys

37. The chapter should not be seen as a textbook on surveys but rather like a guidance on the logic of the organization of the surveys with the appropriate links to the relevant websites (Eurostat, IMF and country websites and documents);

38. The focus of the chapter should be on the good practices in the organization of the specialized surveys for use in SITS – generic and specific for particular service categories and FATS; however, an integrated approach to the design and conduct of any enterprise and establishment surveys has to be promoted; the point of view of developing countries should be taken into account;

39. More inputs are needed for the opening sections as well as for the sections dealing with specific surveys; new commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

40. The relationships between this chapter and other chapters (e.g., chapter 14) where various enterprise and establishment surveys are also discussed should be explained; restructure and eliminate duplications as necessary;

41. Model survey questionnaire(s) should be included *(see the examples of the BPM6 CG)* and specific country survey forms placed on the website so that they can be replaced with new ones as they evolve;

42. Include results from discussions of the special session on modes of supply;

Chapter 7: Surveys of persons and households

43. Sections A and B have to be elaborated as they should provide an introduction to the subsequent sections and relate to similar sections in chapter 6;

44. The existing recommendations in this area [e.g., “Designing Household Survey Samples: Practical Guidelines (Studies in Methods Series F No. 98)] should be used;

45. More input on country practices is needed, e.g., on how the compiled data are (can) be used for SITS purposes; focus more on the identification of good practices which might be applied under different country circumstances;

46. The chapter should concentrate on the main conclusions with respect to good practices while details of the recommendations available in other manuals and guides as well as details on the country specific practices should be provided on the website;

47. The relationships between this chapter and other chapters (e.g., chapter 14) where various surveys of persons and households are also discussed have to be explained; restructure and eliminate duplications as necessary;

48. New commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

49. Include results from discussions of the special session on modes of supply;

Chapter 8: International Transaction Reporting System

50. Section A has to be elaborated on types/models of ITRS;

51. Description of ITRS and presentation of its advantages and disadvantages has to be more balanced; comparison with other sources should be covered in chapter 11;

52. Section E has to be expanded to cover more good country practices as compilers in many countries will continue to use ITRS and need guidance on what is good, acceptable as well as on the shortcomings of ITRS; however, the chapter should concentrate on the main conclusions with respect to good practices of ITRS organization while details on the country specific practices should be provided on the website;

53. New commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

Chapter 9: Administrative records

54. An introductory paragraph is needed at the beginning of the chapter that outlines main characteristics, advantages and drawbacks of this source of information and highlights the importance of the institutional arrangements for their effective use;

55. Immigration sources, population registers and permit data should be discussed in this chapter;

56. Even if administrative sources are not optimal they serve as a very important data source, particularly when the budget of a statistical agency is tight or cut; a special importance of administrative sources for mode 4 is to be recognized;

57. The existing recommendations adopted or endorsed by the UNSC (as well as other organizations) on the use of administrative sources in other statistical domains should be reviewed and made use of in CG as appropriate;

58. Section dealing with particular recommendations by international organizations and country experiences has to be reviewed and focus more on the main features of good practices, which compilers in other countries might apply while some details of the recommendations and country specific practices should be provided on the website;

59. New commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

60. Include results from discussions of the special session on modes of supply

Chapter 10: Other data sources

61. The chapter should begin with some general statements on other data sources and their role in SITS;

62. The text on the use of payment card data should be more balanced;

63. Big Data and its relevance to SITS compilation should be part of this chapter;

64. Details on estimation techniques (e.g., X12 ARIMA) should be moved to chapter 17;

65. More input is needed on some data sources (e.g., mobile phone records, business associations, financial statements of companies, chambers of commerce, investment promotion agencies and private databases);

66. New commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

Chapter 11: Comparing data sources

67. The chapter's structure should be organized by data sources **-** as a description of advantages/disadvantages of each data source in the context of <u>data collection</u> (with references to the issues relevant to particular service categories and FATS);

68. It should be recognized that the availability of various data sources and the possibility of their effective use depend on the countries legal frameworks and institutional arrangements;

69. The amount and the level of detail of the material presented in this chapter should be balanced with the discussion of data sources (in other contexts) in other chapters to avoid potential duplications and inconsistencies; in particular, a more detailed discussion of the advantages/disadvantages of various data sources with respect to <u>data compilation</u> on international trade in particular service categories has to be provided in the subsequent chapters (e.g., chapter 14 and 15);

70. A synoptic table containing data sources comparison should be added (make use of available comparisons in BPM6 CG);

71. The chapter needs more country experiences;

72. New commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

Chapter 12: Introduction and overview of data compilation within the modes of supply framework

73. This chapter should be written as an introduction to Part III and should be finalized after other chapters of this part of CG are done;

74. Paragraph on the boundary between data collection and compilation should be provided;

75. All modes of supply should be covered;

Chapter 13: Integration of data from different sources

76. This chapter deals with one of the core issues of <u>data compilation</u>, its focus is different than in chapter 11 which is to be written from the perspective of <u>data collection</u>;

77. Cross-references to chapters 5 and 6 should be added;

78. More explanations of good practices should be added on how to integrate different data sources for various service categories, but without going into too much details as this should be done in the subsequent chapters;

79. The importance of estimation and imputation at the data compilation stage should be described in a rather general terms as details should be provided in chapter 17;

80. The available input on country experiences should be reviewed and used as appropriate;

81. New commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

Chapter 14: Compilation of resident/non-resident trade in services statistics

82. The chapter needs an introductory section explaining its content and structure;

83. More input material is available now but the statistical treatment of several topics is still not sufficiently developed (or not at all) (e.g., other business services, education and health services, telecommunications, freight transport, the role of the travel agencies); discussion of e-commerce moved to Annex D;

84. A further elaboration on the relationship/correspondence between EBOPS and CPC (including the *EBOPS-CPC* correspondence table) and their respective uses is needed;

85. Conceptual discussions should be reviewed to streamline the text and eliminate duplications (within the chapter and between this and other chapters); make conceptual parts more concise and more precise at the same time;

86. Focus has to be on the formulation (more concretely) of good practices (and if possible, "easy" practices) and viable options for countries to apply, including the peculiarities of data compilation on exports and imports of services (provide details of country cases on the website);

87. Country experiences should stay within the text on the services categories;

88. References to other manuals and guides (e.g., produced by the TF on Global Production) should be introduced to put CG in a broader context;

89. New commitments to provide additional material were welcomed;

90. Include results from discussions of the special session on modes of supply

Chapter 15: Compilation of FATS and the international supply of services

91. Consistency with chapter 1 should be ensured; shorten promotional material and text on SPEs, most of which can be moved to website;

92. Focus of the chapter should be on challenges in the organization of FATS compilation and possible practical solutions; the chapter should promote an integrated approach **-** both in terms of making most use of the data generated as part of the compilation of enterprise statistics and in terms of conducting the specialized SITS surveys following common statistical standards;

93. Guidance on how the compilers in developing countries have to set their priorities and what options might be better for them and under which circumstances need to be elaborated;

94. Include results from discussions of the special session on modes of supply

Chapter 16: Compilation of other indicators for modes of supply

95. The compilation of the indicators other than value of services, in particular non-monetary indicators of the modes of supply, is an important part of the SITS compilation and should be further elaborated;

96. Relevant international recommendations and good country practices in the compilation of non-monetary indicators should be described with the reference to the

appropriate data sources, data collection, data estimation/imputation and other techniques to better assist countries which need additional guidance in this area of work; however, focus should be on the main features of good practices while some more technical details of the recommendations and of country (or region) specific practices should be provided on the website;

97. Include results from discussions of the special session on modes of supply

Chapter 17: Estimation and modeling of missing data, forecasting or back-casting

98. As there is no input on Section B EGM members are invited to suggest what sources can be used to draft this section;

99. Needs text on combining monthly, quarterly and yearly data

100. More concrete examples of estimation and modeling of missing data are needed to illustrate good practices especially in the situations which many developing countries are facing; make us of the modeling examples contained in the BPM6 CG;

Chapter 18: Introduction and overview of data dissemination within the Modes of Supply framework

101. Chapter 18 and chapter 19 should be combined;

Chapter 19: Data Dissemination

102. Combined chapter should cover dissemination of both data and metadata;

103. Chapter should be renamed as “Data and Metadata Dissemination”;

104. Available and relevant international recommendations on data and metadata dissemination in other statistical domains should be taken into account;

105. The chapter should cover “what and how” should be disseminated; in particular, it should promote use of the electronic databases (containing both data and metadata) including user friendly interface, data/metadata transmission standards, like SDMX, transparent data release policy etc.;

106. Should also include text on "services not allocated" currently included in chapter 20;

107. The main features of good practices should be described to enable countries to apply them while some more technical details of the recommendations and country (or region) specific practices should be provided on the website;

108. Reporting to international organizations should be included, but it has to be clearly stated that the dissemination of data and metadata to national users is the main concern and that their submission to international organizations is an additional purpose;

Chapter 20: Quality management and quality reporting

109. The conceptual frameworks developed by other organizations (e.g., the IMF DQAF, European code of practice) should serve as an input into this chapter; also, the chapter has to be put in a broader context and refer to UNSC Guidelines on Integrated Economic Statistics and in National quality assurance frameworks;

110. Good practices in quality management and quality reporting described in other manuals and guides should be incorporated into CG;

111. SDMX and services not allocated texts to be moved to chapter 19;

112. Examples should be less EU oriented; more information is needed from developing countries;

113. The importance of data reconciliation should be recognized, country examples are needed;

114. Both EU and non-EU country examples should be in CG; new inputs are welcomed;

Chapter 21: Metadata

115. This chapter should elaborate more the role of metadata in the totality of statistical process resulting in SITS (note that dissemination of metadata is to be covered in chapter 19 on dissemination);

116. The chapter should make use of the relevant international (regional) recommendations on metadata (including recommendations on SDMX) and good metadata practices identified for other statistical domains;

117. The metadata compiled by the international organizations (e.g., IMF, OECD, EU) and their role in setting up countries SITS metadata compilations should be described;

118. More country experiences are needed;

119. Commitments to provide more input were welcomed;

Chapter 22: Use of Information and Communication Technology

120. The chapter should contain more material on both conceptual issues of the IT use as well on the country experience in the IT use at different stages of the statistical process;

121. As no input was available it was agreed that the EGM participants will make additional efforts in this respect;

Special Session on the Modes of Supply

122. A Special Session on Modes of Supply (MoS) measurement was organized on Thursday, 27th June 2013. The Session aimed at reviewing measurement issues concerning modes of supply, i.e. estimating the value of individual modes and compiling non-monetary aspects, in particular the number of persons for mode 2 and mode 4. The session gave further inputs and thoughts for input to parts II (chapters 6, 7, 9) and III (chapters 14, 15, 16) as well as on dissemination of MoS data (chapter 19). See below. Experts from New Zealand and Norway made presentations and participated in discussions. The session was chaired by Patricia Walter from OeNB.

123. The reasoning for having the Special session on modes of supply was the following:

- The Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services thought it would be good to organize a special session on the measurement of modes of supply during the Expert Group meeting. There is a specific interest in ensuring that countries have the necessary tools and knowledge to conduct their negotiations within WTO and for broader policy making, be it at the national or international level. It can therefore be appreciated the importance of having more detailed trade in services information for market research, measuring dynamics of the ever globalizing world economy, and last but not least monitoring trade policy, be it at the overall WTO level but also regional trade policy. And since trade negotiations (and analysis) involve discussions with respect to the way services are supplied internationally, it is important that the modes dimension is also taken into account in the development of trade in services statistics.

- One of the mandates of the UN Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services was to respond to the information needs generated by the General Agreement on Trade in Services, which defines four ways of supplying services. Actually these definitions have often served as a basis in the writing of specific bilateral or regional trade in services agreements. As a response to these identified needs, the Task Force developed the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services, which was first released in 2002 and revised in 2010. It covers recommendations on the development of more details of resident-non-resident services transactions, as well as the development of foreign affiliate's statistics. It also conceptually defines modes of supply in statistical frameworks.

- In this context the development of the compiler's guide to accompany the MSITS2010 was identified as being of great importance. As has been seen in the expert group meeting, a lot of information for the draft of the CG has been gathered, in particular on the compilation on BOP trade in services data and to a lesser extent

FATS. However there is less experience and practical advice on the measurement of modes of supply.

- This special session of the expert group therefore aimed at reviewing measurement issues concerning specifically modes of supply, that is
    a. First estimating the value of individual modes.
    b. Second the compilation of non-monetary aspects of modes of supply, in particular the number of mode 2 and mode 4 persons.

  At the end of the special session the group should establish recommendations and advise in a way forward.

124. The objective of this session was therefore to identify and validate compilation proposals on modes of supply for inclusion in the Compiler's Guide (based on existing country experiences).

125. Conclusions of the special sessions on modes of supply:

- Focus of discussions was on modes of supply measurement, and the aim was to evaluate contents of current drafts on this subject in **chapters 14 section C, chapters 15 and chapter 16**, as well as relevant text included in **chapters 6, 7, 9 and 10**.

- There is a need for information on modes of supply, both in value and volume terms. Institutional arrangements for modes matter. There is a need to elaborate on this further in drafts chapters of the compiler's guide. It was also flagged that an external stimulus is often needed from ministries to motivate BOP compilers to start collecting modes of supply information. Of course as for any data collection and compilation a cost-benefit analysis needs to be undertaken, but this has to be done in collaboration with main users of data (e.g. BOP, NA, entities in charge of trade negotiations, businesses, ministries, etc.). Within a union, such as the EU, there may also be a strong interest for such information given the rules governing the internal market of this union, in particular when it comes to the free market on services and structural policy.

- Before setting up a (new) survey which could include a modes module or questions, there is a need to have contacts naturally with users, but also respondents. In particular this entails getting a qualitative input in the process. There is also a cost effectiveness to take into consideration in the process, both for compilers and respondents. This in particular means that there is a need to get enterprises to keep records necessary to provide modes information.

- The extension of the data collection to modes information will also enable to get more knowledge on what is going on in services, how services industries function when it comes to exchanges of services with foreign markets. These types of extensions are then likely to enhance the quality of the whole survey. Pros and cons in terms of timeliness, frequency: the compiler's guide also needs to take those discussed during the special session into consideration, in particular when it comes to data sources identified in chapter 7. As for administrative data it is important to further develop further on the issue of continuity/comparability of source over time. Existing sources have to be evaluated as well as synergy effects. The multi-purpose use of existing data shall be envisaged. Furthermore data micro-linking should be taken into consideration for cost effectiveness.

126. Implications for the draft of the compiler's guide:

- For **chapter 14 C** which focuses on compilation of value of trade in services by modes (as well as **relevant parts in chapter 6**), based on discussions during the special session:
    - The group agreed on the current contents of chapter 14C, that is:
        - The suggestion as a very first starting point to compile some rough data based on the mechanical allocation by modes;
        - Collect data through existing trade in services survey, or the use of sector specific survey (if possible compatible with the resident-non-resident trade in services data);
        - For mode 2, encourage the compilation of the product breakdown of travel as recommended in MSITS 2010. Also encourage the linkages with tourism consumption/expenditure data, with appropriate metadata explaining the differences one may find when analyzing both concepts, that is passenger transport and also the difference of coverage of persons (i.e. border and other short-term workers) Indicate that if necessary this could be extended to serve particular national or regional needs.
        - Indicate that data on an annual or even multiannual basis would probably be sufficient when it comes to the value of modes.
        - Include the existing country examples, amended with the information provided by experts during the modes of supply special session.
        - Need to elaborate on the validation of data on modes, in particular given the qualitative assessment involved.
    - In that context it will be necessary to review the texts that fall under Chapter 14 section C and what should be included under data collection chapters (in particular need to discuss self-employed in chapters 6, 7).

- **Chapter 15**: already covers quite a number of aspects of mode 3, but maybe more could be added based on BEA's presentation, and the impact that a change of valuation from sales to output may have and also what results could be drawn if we have a breakdown into sales of goods and services (i.e. merits, but also what are disadvantages). If necessary chapter 6 may need to be amended as relevant.

- For **chapter 16** (and relevant data collection chapters 6, 7 and 9):
    - The group agreed on current methodologies identified in chapter 16 (including for chapters 6,7 and 9):
        - Use of enterprise survey (TIS) as explained by New Zealand.
        - Travel/tourism data sources (including more on cost-benefits as discussed by Italy)
        - Household and labor force survey. Need to investigate further on the use of labor force surveys.
        - Population censuses
        - Administrative sources, also explaining continuity issues with this source. Commercial/business registers. Elaborate on the example provide by China.
        - Linking with other data STEC, etc.

    - The text of chapter 16 needs to be reworked in terms of contents and style, as well as delineate better with respect to data collection and compilation. This also implies amending chapters 6, 7 and 9 accordingly.

- For **chapter 17. D**: may be useful to elaborate further for mode 4 value, and why not on travel actually

- For **chapter 19** (and remaining chapters): need to integrate the suggestions made during the discussion on data dissemination for modes of supply.