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Working Party on International Trade in Goods and Trade in Services Statistics

CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY RECORD 21-24 March 2016

This document presents the draft Conclusions of the WPTGS Bureau and the draft summary record of the 8th meeting of the Working Party on International Trade in Goods and Trade in Services Statistics (WPTGS, 21-23 March 2016), as well as of the Workshop on Linking Trade and Business Statistics (24 March 2016).

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CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING PARTY ON TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES STATISTICS (21-24 MARCH 2016)

1. WPTGS 2016 Main Conclusions

1. The Chair, Mr François Mouriaux (Banque de France) presented the WPTGS Bureau's draft conclusions and their proposals for further work. He started by recalling the speech by Martine Durand, OECD Chief Statistician, who emphasised the strong policy interest in understanding the reasons for the global stagnation of trade and growth, and the role of statisticians on this important topic. In particular, she noted that the nexus between trade, investment and production, in the context of Global Value chains, needs to be better understood. Mrs Durand stressed that this statistical work was also supported by the OECD Secretary General, who in his agenda "21-for-21" explicitly highlighted the work on statistics to provide insights into the link between investment and trade, and the role of SMEs in Global Value Chains. This view is also supported by OECD ambassadors and the G20, as well as by CSSP, the parent body of WPTGS that brings together the Heads of National Statistical Offices, who have ranked trade and trade-related statistics in their Top 3 of priorities for 2017-2018.

2. The Chair concluded that the 2016 WPTGS meeting provided a wealth of information and evidence that delivered on this agenda, with many initiatives in place to continue to develop the evidence needed for policy making, and noted the strong steer of the revised WPTGS mandate in the same direction. Among the many topics of a rich and interesting agenda were:

- Methodological issues in trade in goods and services, including the measurement of merchanting and goods for processing, the development of more detailed services statistics, and the BOP and National Accounts adjustments to merchandise trade statistics to develop the trade in goods concept;
- The joint work with WGIIS, developing an overall and integrated accounting framework bringing together TiVA and FDI statistics, which also has potential spill-overs to OECD work on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS);
- The wide variety of activities to further increase the quality and detail of TiVA, including in particular the development of a transparent and collectively owned process for balancing merchandise trade and trade in services statistics, supported by the bilateral trade asymmetry meetings;
- The linking of trade and business statistics, for the development of new indicators on those enterprises involved in international trade in goods and services and also as a vital building block for the ambitious agenda to develop integrated international economic accounts.

Follow-up activities for 2016

3. Based on these discussions, the WPTGS Bureau highlighted a number of areas that could be pursued in the coming year, focusing on those issues where the WPTGS meeting clearly concluded that further work was necessary:

- ***IRG on Manufacturing services on inputs owned by others, and on merchanting.*** The work of the group will be combined into an online chapter for the MSITS Compilers Guide, to make OECD country practices accessible to other countries. The group will also look at conceptual questions, including the measurement and treatment of holding gains and losses in merchanting transactions; the development of practical guidelines to explore whether thresholds (regarding the % of ownership of the goods) could be developed for the identification and subsequent treatment of Factory-less Goods Producers (FGPs) and in turn provide practical guidelines on the delineation of exports by processing firms between (manufacturing) services and goods, while ensuring consistent treatment with partner country statistics.
- ***IRG on Measuring BEPS-related flows.*** Following up on the work on improving reporting relationships with MNEs, and on the production of more detailed trade in services flows, this group will look more closely into the various mechanisms that allow MNEs to shift profits across borders. A key effort will be to examine flows related to IPPs, FDI income, leasing of capital goods, and SPEs.
- ***IRG on Linking trade and business statistics.*** Building on the conclusions of the Workshop on this topic, the group will continue to work on TEC, STEC and more generally on data integration and develop a best practices report. The OECD secretariat will make available a ClearSpace point for countries to upload and share their experiences.

4. The WPTGS Bureau proposes to continue the annual half-day joint session with WGIIS to discuss issues of joint interest, and to organise a half-day session, inviting representatives from the different regional TiVA initiatives, to discuss the alignment of the regional and global work. Bilateral trade asymmetry meetings should also continue in 2017.

5. The Bureau concluded approval from WPTGS delegates for the Secretariat's work on developing the database on balanced international merchandise trade statistics, and for its dissemination. The Bureau further requested that the Secretariat make available a country report for each of the WPTGS members, that described the detailed data for each country (reported, mirror, and balanced), with a view to the reports being used to facilitate feedback from countries on possible causes of the 10 largest asymmetries to the OECD. The Bureau encourages the Secretariat to continue its work on TiVA and the production of the analytical datasets, and looks forward to the next update on balanced merchandise trade statistics and the OECD-WTO Balanced trade in services statistics.

DETAILED MINUTES OF THE WORKING PARTY ON TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES STATISTICS (21-23 MARCH 2016)

1. Welcome and opening remarks

6. François Mouriaux, Banque de France and Chair of the WPTGS 2015, opened the meeting and handed the floor to Martine Durand, Chief Statistician of the OECD and Director of the Statistics Directorate.

7. Martine Durand welcomed delegates and emphasised the increased relevance of trade related statistics, in particular in the light of the ongoing global policy concerns regarding the stagnation in international trade, and the related growing interest in better understanding trade and Global Value Chains, in which international trade, investment and production are increasingly seen as part of a single nexus.

8. These concerns have been expressed *e.g.* by the OECD Secretary-General, who in his main policy document “*21 for 21*” identifies the need to ‘leverage multidisciplinary knowledge to address the global issues of trade, investment and finance to help trade regain its cruising speed to drive growth’, involving, amongst others, the further refinement of the GVC and TiVA databases, the upgrading of efforts to develop the investment leg of GVCs, and the analysis of the integration of SMEs into GVCs and TiVA. Also OECD Ambassadors have called on the OECD to strengthen efforts to foster trade with the expansion of TiVA and GVC analysis. The G20 has given high priority to the work on trade related statistics, including the analysis of firm heterogeneity in GVCs.

9. Martine Durand stated that the efforts of WPTGS to develop new, policy relevant statistics on international trade are hence very relevant and welcome, as is the joint WPTGS-WGIIS session on FDI and TiVA, and the workshop on linking trade and business statistics; all of which have been facilitated by the renewed WPTGS mandate, endorsed by CSSP. Important challenges remain with respect to measuring complex global production arrangements and the activities of MNEs, but statisticians may be able to build upon the policy momentum created on related OECD agenda items such as BEPS, and the implementation of ‘country-by-country reporting’ and the associated systematic exchange of information between national taxation authorities.

10. Looking forward to the next conceptual steps in trade and economic statistics, a recurrent theme is inconsistencies not only within the trade area but across economic statistical domains, both in terms of conceptual manuals and practical statistical compilation. Solving inconsistencies has been one of the driving motivations for setting up the OECD CSSP Expert Group on Extended Supply-Use Tables, which also requires better reconciliation of both trade and national accounts data. The WPTGS’s work will therefore also form a critical input to the collective effort at the international level, with the WTO, IMF and UNSD to develop the Handbook on Integrated International Economic Accounts which is a follow up action to the UN Friends of the Chair Group on International Trade and Economic Globalisation.

2. Reports from other OECD bodies

The Working Party on National Accounts

11. Jennifer Ribarsky (OECD) presented the main points discussed at the 2015 Working Party on National Accounts and Working Party on Financial Statistics meetings (held back-to-back from 27 to 30 October 2015), focusing especially on those items related to globalization in the national accounts, and drawing WPTGS members’ attention to the recently published *Guide to Measuring Global Production*, a joint effort of international organizations published by UNECE.

The CSSP Expert Group on Extended Supply and Use Tables

12. Nadim Ahmad (OECD) presented the ongoing work of the Expert Group. The objective of this work is to develop an integrated, coherent economic accounting framework that places globalisation at the heart of the system. Expert group members are exploring a range of options to develop Extended SUTs; a final report with findings and recommendations is planned for December 2016.

The Trade Committee

13. Sébastien Miroudot (OECD) provided an oral update of the activities of the OECD Trade Committee, which recently discussed, amongst others, the secretariat work on expanding the Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) and on barriers to government procurement processes, as well as the need to ensure coherence in trade and investment regulatory regimes.

3. Methodological issues regarding trade in services statistics***WPTGS Informal Reflection Group 1 on Manufacturing Services and Merchanting***

14. David Brackfield (OECD) gave an overview of the activities of IRG 1. After identifying, in 2015, the main compilation practices and problems related to manufacturing services and merchanting, discussions this year focused on bringing together experiences in overcoming these problems, with a view to their incorporation into an ‘online chapter’ of the Compilation Guide to the MSITS2010. The Chair identified three points for discussion and consideration by WPTGS delegates: how to identify the enterprises undertaking manufacturing services and merchanting transactions; how countries design questionnaires to capture the transactions; and how to explain to respondents why these data are needed.

15. A number of delegates provided further detail on their current compilation methods. Various good practices were highlighted, including working closely with respondents, especially MNEs (including calls to directly discuss issues) (Netherlands); the use of filtering questions and customs records to identify enterprises of interest (Canada); and the use of changes in HS product codes to differentiate merchanting from processing transactions (United States).

16. Belgium highlighted current work to compare their services survey, which captures these transactions, with IntraStat and ExtraStat, to examine if differences occur, and offered to present the findings at next year’s meeting. The United States also offered to present at the next WPTGS meeting on their 5-year project to link microdata from trade related surveys, amongst others, to better identify (enterprises engaged in) manufacturing services.

17. Ongoing concerns remain with ensuring that respondents understand what data are requested and how to differentiate merchanting from processing (Germany, Ireland), especially given the spillovers these may cause for trade asymmetries. Finland highlighted the need to further discuss the role of factory-less producers in processing and merchanting transactions, while Italy raised the question of what share of inputs need to be owned by others before production to be considered a manufacturing service.

Merchanting in Israel

18. Betty Shmaryahu (Israel Central Bureau of Statistics) presented an overview of the CBS compilation practices for merchanting. CBS highlighted difficulties in detecting the population of enterprises involved in merchanting; their main data collection instrument is the annual trade in services questionnaire. The presentation also gave several practical examples, including *e.g.* garments that are designed in Israel but produced abroad, (using also physical inputs from Israel).

19. The discussion focused on how Israel confirmed that processing and merchanting transactions abroad were taking place (Israel indicated this happened by contacting respondents directly with follow-up questions after internal data confrontation indicated the need for such clarification), and on how to deal with negative merchanting transactions due to timing. The OECD suggested that the next WPTGS meeting could also discuss the issue of holding gains and losses in merchanting, which are not explicitly mentioned in BPM6.

Goods for processing adjustments in the Irish Balance of Payments Statistics

20. Patrick Quill (Central Statistics Office, Ireland) provided an overview of the current practices in Ireland regarding goods for processing adjustments in Balance of Payments statistics and the significance of these transactions for the Irish BOP. Data in Ireland is collected via a quarterly survey of non-financial enterprises and through a 'Large Cases Unit' which deals directly with around 70 large non-financial multinationals (with goods for processing transactions being identified through the examination of consistencies across different sources). He also highlighted several of the challenges involved, including the treatment of factory-less goods production, problems with identifying which goods are used for processing, and limitations encountered in using mirror data due to confidentiality.

21. In the discussion, the importance and difficulty of proper treatment of transfer pricing by MNEs was raised, as well as asymmetries due to the differences in treatment in transactions involving intellectual property.

Informal Reflection Group 3 on more detailed trade in services statistics

22. Fabienne Fortanier (OECD) presented the work of IRG3 and the results of the WPTGS Stocktaking Questionnaire (covering the questions related to trade in services). The work of IRG3 involved the detailed exchange of practices on how to better collect, compile and disseminate more detailed trade in services data, involving more partner country detail; a breakdown between affiliated and non-affiliated trade; and breakdowns by modes of supply (MoS). In addition, the IRG reviewed the OECD-WTO estimates for bilateral Trade in Services and concluded that in general, the estimation methods were appropriate and estimations plausible.

23. During the discussion, the United States informed the WPTGS that they are working to provide more detailed geographical and EBOPS data; the first results should be available from October. In addition, the possibilities to develop statistics by modes of supply are explored. The Czech Republic is also investigating the possibilities to develop statistics by MoS, and they plan to produce data on affiliated and non-affiliated trade in the coming two years.

24. A common issue discussed was confidentiality, and the fact that as more granular data is requested the likelihood of having confidential cells is larger. In this regard, the Chair explained that France had recently changed confidentiality rules for international banking statistics (they simply inform enterprises of the indirect risk of disclosure) and were now exploring the possibilities to apply this to non-financial enterprises as well.

25. The Chair concluded that it would be useful to have regular updates on the activities of WPTGS members in three key areas: firstly, any initiatives on enhancing dissemination, for example by providing restricted dissemination to international organisations or broader dissemination to researchers and the general public; secondly, any initiatives on improving the availability of the breakdown of services by modes of supply; and finally, any plans to improve the breakdown into more detailed EBOPS categories or other more detailed services categories.

Progress Update on the OECD-WTO Bilateral Trade in Services Matrix

26. Andreas Maurer (WTO) and Laura Thomson (OECD) gave an update on the progress that had been made in producing a bilateral matrix of trade in services. The project consists of four steps, including data collection and processing; estimating missing data; balancing imports and exports; and finally conversion of the EBOPS 2002 categories to CPA. Presently, data with partner World broken down by EBOPS category, and the bilateral data for Total Services are complete for 190 countries and the 1995-2012 period, and work is ongoing to develop estimations to complete the bilateral data by EBOPS categories.

27. Delegates expressed appreciation for the cooperation and sharing of the estimates with countries, they felt that this was a good way to proceed. The Chair asked about plans for dissemination and for switching to EBOPS 2010. WTO and OECD indicated that the data would be disseminated this year, accompanied by country factsheets and other tools. After the EBOPS 2002 dataset is developed, work will continue on EBOPS 2010 from the year 2005 onwards.

Measuring Trade in Services by Modes of Supply

28. Jens Walter (Deutsche Bundesbank) presented Germany's work on breaking down services trade by modes of supply, using the simplified allocation method recommended in MSITS2010 in combination with a few additional distributional assumptions. Time had also been devoted to the development of a questionnaire but the responses from participants were few, due to time limits. The conclusion of the project is that the simplified approach is workable. The data will not be published at the moment due to uncertainty around the assumptions, but further work will be devoted to refining these using external sources.

29. The OECD and other delegates noted that it would be beneficial for other statistical offices or central banks if the German experiences were published, either as experimental data or to a limited audience. Eurostat noted that they are currently producing estimated EU aggregates for Modes of Supply statistics, which will be published in July and also integrate FATS.

30. OECD also asked which sources would be used to investigate mode 4 while the US delegate wondered about partner country impact and whether the MoS shares would be expected to be dependent on distance. Mr Walter responded that some information on the movement of people is available but that further thought is needed to see how that would help refine assumptions, and agreed with the US that further consideration of the distribution by partner country is necessary.

4. Methodological issues in Merchandise Trade Statistics***Update on Eurostat Activities Related to SIMSTAT***

31. Sophie Limpach (Eurostat) presented an update on the Eurostat SIMSTAT (Single Market Statistics) pilot project, which involves the exchange of IntraStat microdata among EU members. Ms Limpach explained that by sharing confidential microdata to improve quality and efficiency, SIMSTAT fits within the ESS vision 2020. The first results of the pilot project show good coverage and matching of traders, and consistency of trade values, but also raised questions in regards to considerable differences at the commodity level and problems with completeness and revisions.

32. UNSD asked if the project demonstrated the ability to move to a single data collection system and about the expectations going forward. Hungary asked about the benefits of the project for smaller countries, given the high reporting thresholds maintained by larger countries. Eurostat replied that while the single market is a reality, at this stage a single flow collection is not. SIMSTAT will provide countries

with an additional data source and facilitate convergence. Smaller countries can indeed find their data despite the threshold.

Merchandise Trade versus BOP Trade in Goods: Impact on Geographical Breakdown and Feedback from the WPTGS Stocktaking Questionnaire

33. David Brackfield (OECD) presented on the conceptual differences between merchandise trade and Balance of Payment trade in goods. The accompanying OECD study on the differences in geographical partner attribution between IMTS and BOP data showed that these, with a few exceptions, were relatively insignificant. This was reassuring in particular for the OECD-WTO work on TiVA, where one of the fundamental steps in constructing the Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) table involves the geographical breaking down of goods trade from National Accounts/Balance of Payments statistics by partner country using the more detailed ITMS partner information.

34. OECD also presented the results of the WPTGS stocktaking questionnaire on the adjustments made to the IMTS source data to derive the BOP Trade in Goods concept. The survey showed that countries generally place most emphasis on compiling the largest and most relevant (for their economies) adjustments, including CIF-FOB adjustment and goods procured in ports. Merchandise trade adjustment related to merchanting and goods for processing continue to be difficult to capture; more than half of WPTGS members currently make no estimates for activities outside their home economy, and request that this be included in future work. Finally, several member states highlighted the increased significance of e-commerce, and the related need to re-examine estimation methodologies for 'below the threshold' transactions.

Merchandise Trade Adjustments in Belgium

35. Kim Janssens (National Bank of Belgium) presented on how the Bank adjusts merchandise trade data to comply with balance of payments concepts. The main adjustments made in Belgium are returned goods (excluded), vessels and aircraft (recorded on a change of ownership principle) and some goods procured in ports. Since transit flows of Natural Gas (and other products) are significant in Belgium, the Bank introduced a Natural Gas Survey in 2013 which captures sales, purchases and merchanting. She emphasised the importance to use data according to the National Concept, which follows the international standards, and not those according to the Eurostat Community Concept (NBB published both). At present no CIF-FOB adjustment is undertaken in the BOP accounts, however this will be investigated next year but considering that 80% of trade is with neighbouring countries the impact isn't expected to be large.

36. During the discussion, Ireland asked how useful credit card information was to track e-commerce transactions; the United States was interested in how the NBB captured construction, and the OECD in how the actual flow of natural gas was captured. Ms Janssens replied while NBB has an agreement with credit card companies, the data are not very strong as they are grouped (*i.e.* no individual data). Construction flows are captured in the services survey, and NBB has access to all gas contracts and can therefore compare this with the flows captured by Customs.

Merchandise Trade Adjustments in Canada

37. Denis Caron (Statistics Canada) gave an overview of the Canadian practice of partner country attribution in Canadian BOP trade in goods statistics, as well as an update on Canadian globalisation statistics. While Statistics Canada makes a number of normal BOP adjustments to merchandise trade data, the biggest adjustment (17% of value) relates to the re-allocation of the country of imports. Merchandise trade data collected at the Canadian Border Services Agency record the country of direct shipment (often

the United States), while the country of origin can be for example China or Mexico. This practice also reduced trade asymmetries.

38. In addition, Canada has embarked on a 5-year project to examine better ways to capture merchanting, goods for processing transactions and factory-less production. The project will consider administrative data (in particular special Customs programmes), the possibility of surveying relevant enterprises and improvements to the business register.

39. During the discussion, Mexico highlighted the collaborative work among NAFTA countries to reduce asymmetries which has led to significant reductions. Hungary asked whether Canada adjusted partner countries on a country by country basis or by individual enterprises. Canada answered that changes of ownership were considered on a case-by-case basis (using for example the flow of the product).

Estimating CIF-FOB Margins

40. Guannan Miao (OECD) presented OECD work to develop a methodology for estimating detailed CIF-FOB margins by partner and product, using an econometric model based on a dataset of explicitly reported, detailed official data on the CIF and FOB prices of imports from 16 countries. Ms Miao explained that these estimated CIF-FOB margins will be used for the OECD-WTO TiVA initiative, where an adequate measurement of (and adjustments for) the CIF-FOB margin is important, both to assist in the development of a balanced view of international trade (at FOB), and to improve the quality of estimates of transport and insurance services (and their breakdown between services provided by residents and non-residents). The approach developed demonstrates that robust and meaningful estimates of CIF margins are obtainable using econometric techniques.

41. In the discussion, Mexico inquired after the use of GDP-per-Capita as proxy for infrastructure quality, and France asked about: the possibilities to include mode of transport in the model if a country would have data available broken down by these modes; the effects of oil prices in the model; and the stability of estimates at HS2 and 4 digits. OECD replied that an index for infrastructure quality was tested as well, yielding very similar results, and that GDP-per-capita was preferred due to wider availability. Oil prices were, as expected, positively correlated with the CIF-FOB margin, and the estimates from the model were deemed to be stable.

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and Country-by-Country Reporting

42. David Bradbury and Thomas Neubig (OECD) provided an overview of the OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) initiative, focusing in particular on Action 11 (evaluation and monitoring) and Action 13 (transfer pricing documentation), which involve the data MNEs are required to report on their activities. Under these actions, MNEs will be required to provide national tax administrations with high-level information on their global business operations and transfer pricing policies (to be made available to all relevant tax administrations). Secondly, detailed transactional transfer pricing documentation needs to be provided specific to each country, identifying material related-party transactions, amounts involved in those transactions, and analysis of transfer pricing determinations. Thirdly, MNEs are required to file annually a country-by-country report providing to each tax jurisdiction in which they do business, their revenue, profit, income tax paid and other indicators of economic activity. In their concluding remarks, Mr Bradbury and Mr Neubig expressed their interest in working with the WPTGS regarding the development of aggregate statistics that would provide insights into profits and taxes of MNEs.

43. WPTGS delegates welcomed the agenda item and presentation. In the discussion, Canada asked about the need for further consultation between NSOs and tax authorities; Ireland inquired about the buy-in from companies and whether the issue of intellectual property has been considered in the project. Mexico

asked about plans for dealing with money laundering; Hungary asked about the statistical purposes of the data and Turkey about the recording of financial flows.

44. In responding to the questions, Mr Bradbury and Mr Neubig explained that the focus of BEPS is on tax avoidance (exploiting loopholes) rather than tax evasion (which is illegal), and that money laundering and the like are not part of the project. MNEs are required to report to the *national tax authorities* (not the OECD), who will share the data amongst themselves (but not with OECD). The microdata will not be published and OECD is only asking members for *aggregate* information. To the extent that these data are also useful for statistical purposes, consultation between NSOs and tax authorities is encouraged. MNEs have occasionally responded aggressively in discussions on BEPS, but many acknowledge that ensuring that all firms meet their proper tax liabilities prevents unfair competition.

5. Joint WPTGS and WGIIS Meeting on TiVA and Foreign Direct Investment

45. The Chair opened the meeting and highlighted the importance of the first joint WPTGS-WGIIS meeting given the strong push by policy makers for increased information and detail on investment and the role of MNEs in GVCs.

Introduction to TiVA and an Update of the Current Work

46. Fabienne Fortanier (OECD) gave an overview of the OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added initiative, responding to explicit requests by members of the joint (WPTGS/WGIIS) meeting for a detailed explanation of how TiVA was constructed. Ms Fortanier described how national input-output (IO) and supply-and-use (SUT) tables and detailed bilateral international trade in goods and services statistics are combined into the Inter-country Input-Output table that underpins the TiVA indicators. She also presented the ongoing activities and first results of the OECD Secretariat and the OECD Expert Group on Extended Supply and Use Tables to better account for firm heterogeneity, including the role of MNEs, in global value chains.

Integrating FDI with TiVA: Results so far

47. Caroline Mehigan and Maria Borga (OECD) presented OECD work describing the achievements and challenges involved in integrating FDI statistics within the TiVA framework. Focusing on FDI income payments and receipts, the paper illustrates how not all domestic value added embodied in exports actually ‘sticks’ to the domestic economy but accrues instead to foreign investors. The presenters explained that in order to provide statistics on such questions, FDI (income) statistics had to be combined with TiVA, TEC, and AMNE/FATS statistics. This data integration raised important data consistency challenges, including the differences in industry classification and statistical units; differences in treatment of the ownership/control and proportionality of income treatments (between FATS/AMNE and FDI); limits in the country coverage of TEC and FATS/AMNE databases; the (in)comparability of gross operating surplus (in AMNE/FATS) and FDI income payments; and difficulties in separating out income-in-transit (*e.g.* via SPEs).

48. In the discussion, delegates welcomed the work and agreed with the relevance of the subject, while recognising the important statistical challenges involved. The United States noted that dividends can also be considered separately, while France emphasised the importance of also considering income receipts. Canada confirmed that the differences between ownership (FDI) and control (FATS) concepts are ongoing questions. Spain flagged that data inconsistencies between AMNE and FDI (income) data arise from conceptual differences but also from practical ones, related to *e.g.* the subjectivity in classifications, and issues related to confidentiality. Italy noted that depreciation is included in AMNE gross operating surplus but not in FDI income.

49. OECD replied to the US that timing issues are important when only looking at dividends, and agreed with the French delegate, noting however that limited data presented a challenge. The OECD emphasised that further work is needed at the international and national level to deal with the various data inconsistencies that are observed, and to move to an integrated accounting framework in which trade, investment and production are jointly addressed. The Chair concluded that the item presented an important area for future work and that increased coherence between the two strands of statistics (FDI, and AMNE and other economic statistics) is desirable.

Reconciling Data Sources: FDI and FATS Statistics

50. Patrick O'Hagan (Statistics Canada) presented the Canadian experience with reconciling FDI and FATS statistics, as well as trade statistics and data on enterprise activities, with the aim of compiling new statistical outputs and enhancing economic analysis. Mr O'Hagan explained how increased requests from users for detailed data on globalisation, work at international organizations and a generic push for synergies and efficiencies had led to an in-depth assessment at Statistics Canada of how globalisation based micro-macro datasets could best evolve. This resulted in an integrated record linkage database for multiple uses, leveraging a variety of data from a multitude of sources, to improve the analysis of global production. The presentation concluded that the combination of data from different sources in a record linkage framework has been quite successful and yielded extremely useful outputs to help deal with some of the current accuracy-relevance challenges that facing compilers.

51. During the discussion, the Chair and delegates expressed their appreciation for the work undertaken at Statistics Canada. Eurostat highlighted that a similar European project is being developed bringing together similar statistics, although FDI is not considered.

Reconciling Data Sources: Trade in Goods and Services by Enterprise Characteristics in Pharmaceuticals

52. Martial Ranvier and Rafael C  zar (Banque de France) presented the French project aimed at better understand globalisation in the pharmaceutical industry by linking, at the micro level, a variety of databases from different government administrations. The study flagged several challenges, including the need for a unique identifier across data sources, which in France was facilitated by the Siren code; discrepancies between the business register and the customs trade statistics; the fact that the combination of multiple sources often means that older data have to be used to ensure completeness; and difficulties related to confidentiality given the highly concentrated nature of the industry.

53. The OECD welcomed the presentation and highlighted it demonstrated the feasibility of doing similar work in other countries. OECD asked about the process to allocate legal units to enterprises, and if the project was proposed to be extended beyond the pharma industry. UNSD asked if the EuroGroups Register (EGR) was used. The presenter responded that INSEE had been responsible for the consolidation, that there were no current plans to include other industries, and that the EGR was not used given that it is still a work in progress.

54. The Chair concluded the joint WPTGS-WGIIS session by emphasising that while much work is clearly ongoing to better measure globalisation and the activity of MNEs, much more is still needed. The joint WPTGS-WGIIS meetings can help reduce work compartmentalisation and facilitate the production of a more coherent picture as regards these topics.

6. Global Value Chains and Trade in Value Added

New Data on Swiss Non-Monetary Gold

55. Jean-Claude Wagnon (Swiss Federal Customs Administration) presented on the impact of a change in the treatment of non-monetary gold in Swiss trade statistics. The presentation described how from 2012 onwards, non-monetary gold has been included in the Swiss merchandise trade statistics, increasing total Swiss exports and imports substantially, and virtually eliminating trade asymmetries with important Swiss trading partners (except France).

56. Delegates very much appreciated the presentation, congratulating the delegate on the work done and on the reduction of trade asymmetries. The United Kingdom asked if further adjustments were made for BOP purposes related to non-monetary gold, Germany inquired about the reasons for any remaining asymmetries (*e.g.* with France). Mr Wagnon answered that BOP adjustments are not made but are envisaged to be introduced. France explained that the remaining Swiss-French asymmetry is likely due to the fact that the French data are not fully compliant regarding the treatment of non-monetary gold.

Balanced International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Version 1

57. Fabienne Fortanier presented OECD work on creating an international benchmark balanced merchandise trade data set that can be used for stand-alone analysis as well as in the creation of TiVA. The approach builds on the existing literature, but augments this work by accounting for a much wider variety of trade asymmetries and, in particular, through its structured modular approach that facilitates transparency in the balancing process. Ms Fortanier provided a detailed description of all the methodological steps (or modules) completed so far to arrive at “Version 1” of balanced international merchandise trade statistics, covering the period 2007-2011 for all countries presently included in TiVA (or with advanced plans for future incorporation), at the HS6 digit product level. Ms Fortanier also described OECD plans to intensify collaboration with other International organisations and regional initiatives, as well as with individual countries (capitalising *e.g.* on the WPTGS bilateral trade asymmetry meetings) to encourage collective ownership of the database.

58. During the discussion, various delegates offered to investigate the possibility of providing the OECD with additional data, and noted that this new database is a valuable tool for all users, and the OECD is taking the right approach in its construction and highlighting the asymmetries. The Chair suggested that this work on reducing asymmetries could also have a positive impact on errors and omissions in the balance of payments. Mexico highlighted the work among NAFTA countries related to trade asymmetries and noted that while official statistics that follow IMTS recommendations cannot be changed, additional tables can be compiled for TiVA. Costa Rica asked for more clarification on the size of the adjustments at the detailed level and their impact on trade balances. Hungary asked about adjustments related to merchanting. Germany asked how asymmetries caused by different methodological concepts (country of consignment vs country of origin) were handled, and Belgium was interested to know if the OECD split the CIF-FOB adjustments in this project to be able to compare with their national figures. The United States supported the effort to improve official statistics, noting that in some cases, the partner country might have a better collection method or better coverage of bilateral flows (*e.g.* they already exchange data with Canada).

59. The OECD welcomed the offers of additional information, and replied that the adjustments for Hong Kong and Swiss non-monetary gold have reduced global asymmetries by around of 20%, noting that while this may change bilateral merchandise trade balances for certain products, in the creation of TiVA, official GDP (including trade balances) statistics are respected. No work has yet been done on resolving asymmetries due to merchanting however OECD checks under which concept a country reports its

statistics and adjustments are made accordingly (*e.g.* no adjustments for Sweden were made using the Hong Kong re-export data as Sweden reported all data on a country of consignment basis). OECD breaks down the CIF-FOB margin by 4 digit product and partner (but not between transport and insurance).

60. In a second round of interactions, Eurostat asked whether in the balancing exercise more weight is given to imports and whether the same approach is used for trade in services. WTO emphasised the need to continue to push for improved input data, work with countries where there are large persistent asymmetries. Morocco asked how special vs general trade regimes were dealt with, noting that re-exports make up about 70% of Morocco's exports and that the final destination may be difficult to identify. Turkey asked how the OECD deals with free trade zones.

61. The OECD replied that the weights are derived from the symmetry indices, and that a similar balancing approach is envisioned for Trade in Services. A module for Moroccan re-exports could be developed if additional national data was available. WTO is currently looking into the issue of dealing with asymmetries caused by Free Trade Zones. The Chair suggested that this work on reducing asymmetries could have an impact on errors and omissions in the balance of payments.

MNEs and Related-Party Trade in Goods

62. Diana Doyle (Statistics Canada) presented the results of a Canadian project on developing a more robust understanding of exporters in Canada as well as Canada's role in GVCs. The project focused on identifying Two-way traders, MNEs and the related-party transactions, and required linking customs data (including a flag identifying related party trade), the FDI survey (to identify foreign affiliates and domestic MNEs) and TEC statistics.

63. Germany highlighted that they are similarly involved in a project to identify related-party flows (focusing on 10 partner countries first), and welcomed the new ideas developed in the Canadian presentation. Hungary asked if and how the results would be published, to which Ms Doyle replied that estimates with full metadata will be released.

Oral Report on Informal Reflection Group 2 on improving contact with survey respondents

64. The Chair provided an oral update on the work of Informal Reflection Group 2 (Contact with Survey Respondents). He noted that efforts to ensure better data collection on MNEs remain very relevant, and proposed three (interrelated) possible future work areas for WPTGS to consider. First, BEPS includes additional data collection (by national tax Authorities) from MNEs and it could be worth exploring how this is implemented at the national level and to what extent data can be used for statistical purposes. Secondly, the G20 Data Gap Initiative lead by IMF aims to (amongst others) better capture financial flows of non-financial enterprises (focusing mainly on financial statistics) may generate information on the financial and income aspect of GVCs. Thirdly, to seek to engage with BIAC in relation to the work done on TEC, STEC and MNEs.

Institutional arrangements in Mexico

65. In the context of the work by Informal Reflection Group 5 on institutional arrangements on the national and international exchange of micro data, Gerardo Durand (INEGI Mexico) provided an overview of the institutions in Mexico that are responsible for the collection and dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics, in which INEGI takes the lead. Mr Durand explained that a specialised technical committee on foreign trade statistics was established in 2009 with the objective to improve trade statistics, chaired by INEGI and including Bank of Mexico, the Tax Administration Service (SAT) and the Ministry of Economy. Data linking, including the development of the required supporting infrastructure, is

an important priority for INEGI, as is supporting the Bank of Mexico with the implementation of BPM6 and contributions to international efforts on TiVA.

Recommendation of the OECD Council on Good Statistical Practice

66. Julien Dupont (OECD) presented the background and details of the Recommendation on Good Statistical Practice endorsed by the OECD Council in November 2015 and which became immediately applicable to all OECD countries from this date. The OECD Code of Good Statistical Practice was developed as a result of CSSP recognising a need for a set of recommendations as a common reference, as a complement to existing guidelines, as a tool for accession rules and as a tool for self-assessment. Mr Dupont highlighted that several of the recommendations related to data sharing for statistical purposes, both nationally and internationally. The Recommendation will be actively promoted and monitored by the OECD, amongst others via an online ‘Toolkit’ which will be accessible in the near future at the following address: www.oecd.org/statistics/best-practices-toolkit. This Toolkit will contain a variety of relevant information, including *e.g.* the national answers to the survey that takes stock of the various institutional arrangements in OECD countries related to data sharing. The Chair suggested that such a website would provide countries and WPTGS members with a good channel to communicate their experiences and any new institutional arrangements regarding data sharing.

Tour de Table on next steps for WTPGS work

67. The chair asked WPTGS participants to reflect on topics that would be relevant for inclusion in the agenda of the 2017 WPTGS meeting. The ‘tour-de-table’ highlighted that many WPTGS members considered that Manufacturing services and Merchanting remain important issues and need to be discussed (Germany proposed a contribution), also in relation to factory-less goods producers, and in relation to the activities of SPEs and foreign affiliates. In this context, Ireland noted the importance of trade in aircraft (by aircraft leasing companies) and proposed a contribution for the next meeting. Another topic that was mentioned was the collection of data regarding resident/non-resident trade (*i.e.* trade flows that do not cross the border), for possible inclusion in the stocktaking questionnaire. Finally, a proposal was made to organise a workshop on the various regional TiVA efforts (in NAFTA, Europe (Figaro), and APEC).

7. Roundtable on activities of other international organisations

68. The international organisations presented their activities with a focus on three key topics: asymmetries; implementation issues related to BPM6; and prospective views.

Asymmetries

69. WTO made reference to their earlier presentation on services asymmetries. On merchandise trade asymmetries, WTO will join the OECD approach, focusing in the first instance on dealing with Export Processing Zones, for which they have started work with Costa Rica. The IMF is investigating large errors and omissions in Balance of Payments data and is encouraging countries to work bilaterally on reducing asymmetries.

70. UNSD reported that the recently created UN Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalisation Statistics will develop a Handbook on a system of extended international and global accounts, building on existing work in this area by UNECE, OECD and Eurostat. Amongst others, the Handbook will address the importance of reducing asymmetries. UNSD will also undertake a global survey on compliance with IMTS2010 recommendations, which may help to better understand the causes of asymmetries, and have developed a data visualisation tool on trade asymmetries. Eurostat have started to address differences in trade in services data with national accounts services data.

BPM6 Implementation Issues

71. The IMF gave an overview of the implementation of BPM6 across the world noting that there is a strong demand for longer time series. The WTO gave an overview of the October 2015 TFITS meeting, noting that the issues addressed included statistical capacity building, the methodological questionnaire, balanced trade in services and merchandise trade data, as well as a general discussion on data updates.

Prospective views

72. UNSD explained that an important part of their work on trade and globalisation is linked to the agenda on the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WTO flagged that a new UNCTAD-WTO-UPU Task Force on measuring cross-border e-commerce has started, involving various international organisations and private sector firms like eBay, VISA, MasterCard). The Chair noted that France has been discussing how to capture such flows, and how to conceptually deal with the “UBERisation” of services, and the production of services (including cross-border fees) by individuals not enterprises. Eurostat noted that the STEC Task Force will finalise the STEC Compiler’s Guide. The IMF noted that BOPCOM discussions have started on updating BPM6, which are expected to be finalised around 2025.

8. Draft Conclusions of the WPTGS Meeting and Future Work Programme

73. The Chair presented the Bureau conclusions (see beginning of this document).

9. Election of WPTGS Bureau Members and closing of the meeting

74. Delegates approved the nomination of Denis Caron (Statistics Canada) to replace Diana Doyle (who was leaving Statistics Canada to join the OECD), to join current WPTGS Bureau members (François Mouriaux (Chair, Banque de France), Gerardo Durand (INEGI, Mexico), José Antonio Isanta Foncuberta (INE, Spain), and Osman Çağatay Mutlu (Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey). The OECD noted that this left one bureau position vacant and that interested delegates were invited to contact the Secretariat.

75. The Chair thanked all the presenters, participants, translators and the Secretariat for the contributions, and closed the meeting.

OECD WORKSHOP ON LINKING TRADE AND BUSINESS STATISTICS, 24 MARCH 2016

1. Opening of the Workshop

76. The Chair, Fabienne Fortanier (OECD), opened the meeting and welcomed delegates. She highlighted that many countries are currently linking trade and business statistics to produce new, policy relevant indicators to give insight into *e.g.* the differences in the economic impact of trading and non-trading firms, as well as the trading behaviour of large versus small, or foreign versus domestically owned firms. Linking trade and business statistics has also been on the agenda of the Working Party on Trade in Goods and Trade in Services Statistics (WPTGS) for a long time, and in recent years important progress has been made to include an increased number of different datasets to produce ever more rich indicators. However, important methodological challenges remain, and it is the purpose of this workshop to address these and exchange best practices of dealing with them.

77. The Chair also referred back to the Bureau Conclusions of the WPTGS 2016 meeting, that the work of the IRG4 (Informal Reflection Group 4 on Linking Trade and Business Statistics) should continue and that a report should be developed to share these practices. The results of the workshop will be a very clear and concrete input for this report.

2. Brainstorm Round 1: "Give and Take"

78. The first interactive brainstorming session focused on what knowledge countries would like to take home from, and could contribute to, the workshop. The main points derived from this session were:

- Increased granularity also raised confidentiality concerns, especially for smaller countries. WPTGS members aim to learn new views and methodologies from other participants regarding the treatment of both primary and secondary confidentiality, and continuity over time
- There is ample scope to pool experiences with respect to linking trade and business registers across various statistical outputs (TEC, STEC, FATS), for example, by applying the methods used for linking merchandise trade and business statistics to services trade as well.
- Differences in sample coverage (or variables) across data sources make it difficult to derive high-quality, consistent statistics from linked microdata. It would be useful to exchange country practices regarding *e.g.* dealing with different grossing up factors across sources, the treatment (possible imputation) of missing data, and the possibility of positive coordination across sample surveys to facilitate subsequent data linking (including strategies for dealing with changes in respondents burden).
- More information on how linked data are *used* across countries – for policy making, for TiVA, as well as for BOP adjustments and internal data validation – was deemed to be very useful
- Important practical questions remain regarding the best techniques regarding how to link (common identifiers, propensity score matching) and on what data sources would be most useful to link.
- In certain countries, legal constraints remain with respect to accessing administrative data sources which prevents the linking and integration of data-sources.
- Differences in statistical units used across datasets (or across national statistical agencies) create large inefficiencies and make data linking problematic.

- With respect to Services Trade by Enterprise characteristics, it was highlighted that some of these services cannot be linked to enterprises (*e.g.* travel, FISIM).

3. A Different approach to calculate TEC tables by linking SBS and trade statistics

79. Yusuf Kenan Orhan (TurkStat) presented the Turkish experience with microdata linking structural business statistics and foreign trade statistics to produce tables on TEC as well as related statistics. An important part of the work focused on allocating indirect exports to enterprises. The enterprise tax number is used to match all the data; it is a unique identifier and allows, in addition, data (VAT) from the Ministry of Finance to be used. Future work is planned to assess both goods *and* services trade by enterprise characteristics, whereby services trade by enterprise characteristics are derived by subtracting TEC from total trade figures (as reported in SBS).

80. In the discussion, delegates welcomed the presentation and its innovative approaches. Greece asked if the Turkish SBS was a sample survey or census, and how the sample survey was extrapolated to match customs data. OECD asked if TurkStat encountered cases where foreign trade data are larger than SBS, and if affiliate wholesalers were also considered to supply services to other firms than their parents. Costa Rica inquired about the software that was used and how different units were combined (if at all).

81. Mr Ohran replied that the TurkStat SBS consists both of a census (of the largest units) and a sample (of the smaller units). Since the proposal is not to estimate exports from the SBS survey, but to apply SBS characteristics to foreign trade data, weights are not necessary. The presented results are based on the matched data only. Affiliates are considered to only serve their parent companies. TurkStat uses SAS, and can build upon information from its enterprise group survey to combine units into enterprise groups.

4. Statistics on Services Trade by Enterprise Characteristics

82. José Antonio Isanta Foncuberta (INE, Spain) presented Spain's simplified approach to STEC. The presenter explained the main features of their national international services survey, how these data are linked to the INE business register and how the approach differs from the OECD/Eurostat STEC approach. It was noted that matching for activity and size class is done as a first step, with the information being sent back to respondents who can modify the activity and size class information if they think it is incorrect. The allocation for foreign or domestic ownership is then done in a second stage. The presentation also highlighted key limitations and actions around dealing with low matching ratios and confidentiality were identified.

83. During the discussion, the OECD noted that a different choice of aggregation compared to the OECD/Eurostat approach represented a feasible and pragmatic approach, and asked about the selection of firms. Canada asked about experiences in communicating the results, and Finland flagged that they would take a similar approach for their STEC statistics and that they were interested in the idea of publishing a coefficient of variation to give users better information on data quality.

84. Mr Isanta Foncuberta replied that INE publish the data on their website and provide users with a coefficient of variation for each cell. They prefer this approach rather than making data confidential and they explain this in the metadata, as they only feed back the information on activity and size class. In the past INE had investigated firms undertaking trade in services, from which they have maintained a register of enterprises undertaking international trade in services transactions that was updated for the STEC project.

5. Statistics on Services Trade by Enterprise Characteristics

85. Valerie Chauvin (Banque de France) presented the Banque de France methodology for developing STEC, focusing on problems associated with having a sample (with the population frame and firm characteristics derived from the VAT register data). To impute missing data, a two-step modelling procedure is used. The first step involves a logistic regression model to estimate which firms are likely involved in services trade, and a second stage linear regression is used to model the amount of that trade. Results of the regressions as well as the limitations of the approach were presented, and next steps outlined. Banque de France will publish the first results soon.

86. The OECD was interested in the share of total trade in services that is imputed, to which Ms Chauvin answered that the big players account for 53% while over 10% is captured by the exhaustive strata. Therefore it is the remainder that has to be estimated (*i.e.* over 30%).

6.a Linking International Trade to the Business Register

87. Houssaine Ouljour (Morocco Office des Change) presented the Moroccan experience in linking merchandise trade statistics to the business register. The trade system is based on various different inputs from customs declarations which are integrated before being linked to the register of enterprises. The presentation also outlined the plans to develop FATS statistics.

6.b Linking trade and business statistics at the European level

88. Anton Roodhuijzen (Eurostat) informed participants on the various projects on linking data undertaken by European countries, facilitated by Eurostat.

7. Using linked micro data to account for firm heterogeneity in GVCs: Methodology and results for firm ownership

89. Fabienne Fortanier (OECD) presented work to use TEC, STEC, and FATS data to split national input-output tables by firm ownership. The presentation provided first results on the role of MNEs in Global Value Chains, showing that the domestic value added content in exports of foreign owned firms is lower than that of domestic owned firms, caused primarily by the smaller backward linkages (and higher imports) of foreign owned firms as compared to domestic firms. Extensions detailing results for individual services sectors (capitalising on STEC information) and for employment were also presented, before focusing on robustness analysis in which the various proportionality assumptions that are necessary when making such breakdowns at a macro level were tested.

8. Firm Heterogeneity in GVCs: Nordic experiences

90. Peter Bøegh Nielsen (Statistics Denmark)/Fabienne Fortanier (OECD) jointly presented the initial results for a study in the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Finland) to better analyse the role of different types of firms in global value chains, including dependent and independent SMEs, foreign owned affiliates and domestic multinationals, and various types of trading firms. Mr Bøegh Nielsen explained that the traditional ‘stove pipe’ production system for statistics is outdated and that instead an integrated approach is required.

91. WPTGS delegates welcomed the work. Canada appreciated in particular the split between dependent and independent SMEs, and was interested in the findings that SMEs are not necessarily a motor of job creation. UNSD asked if there was a definition of dependent SMEs and how Statistics Denmark split domestic dependent and foreign dependent SMEs in the analysis. Mr Bøegh Nielsen replied that they used domestic enterprise groups and links with parent companies for the foreign/domestic dependent split and that it was not difficult to do. As for the job creation, for the moment only the goods sectors is considered, there are conjectures that SMEs may be particularly important for services job creation.

9. Brainstorm 2: Priorities for progress

92. The workshop closed with a second interactive brainstorming session that focused on establishing priorities for future work on regarding methodology, statistics and dissemination. The key suggestions from the brainstorm session included:

- The policy needs for statistics based on linked microdata need to be more clearly identified, so that statistical offices and central banks can better communicate the advantages of such data to policy makers and the new insights that can be derived. Various topics and angles were already proposed, including longitudinal analysis (where were the current large MNEs 10 years ago), and the impact of (regional) trade agreements.
- It would be very useful to bring together the wide variety of technical aspects and experiences with methodological treatments related to micro data linking. Examples of topics include dealing with surveys with different sample sizes, calculation of sample errors, guidance in statistical theory, the appropriate level for data linking (in relation to statistical units and industry classifications), the treatment of indirect exports, the coordination of samples and the right statistical infrastructure.
- The question of addressing confidentiality remains key, and investigations could be made to see if confidentiality between NSOs and international organisations can be treated differently as compared to NSO and the public-at-large (*e.g.* Eurostat, where arrangements are in place to exchange data without publishing confidential information, allowing for the grouping of data in such a way that present statistics within the bound of confidentiality requirements).
- The exchange of experiences on how to collaborate nationally, across different institutions (and within different legal frameworks), including how responsibilities and resources are managed and shared, would be very useful.
- For some members, several conceptual issues would require further clarification as they may be used differently across statistical sources, including amongst others the concept of partner country (in regards to foreign affiliates with foreign ownership), and the concept of an SME.
- A novel approach to estimating STEC would be to take a top down approach to estimating services (*i.e.* calculate total exports per enterprise from SBS, before splitting this value into goods and services), capitalising on the superior availability of merchandise trade data. Indirect exports would have to be carefully considered.

- There is a need for more elaborate TiVA documentation for ‘beginners’, including best country practices, a platform to discuss and share experiences. Among the questions raised were the impact of adjusting for trade asymmetries on (*e.g.*) GDP, and how goods have been allocated to end-use categories (in particular for mixed use).

10. Conclusions and next steps

93. Nadim Ahmad (OECD) summarized the main conclusions of the workshop, noting that the breakout sessions were a very innovative format and well worth repeating in the future. He emphasised the need for flexible approaches to microdata linking, based on national feasibility (in terms of data sources available and institutional context). There was wide support for systematically collecting and summarising country experiences with respect to microdata linking, and as a main follow-up of the meeting the OECD will initiate the writing of a “Handbook on Linking Business and Trade”, in collaboration with WPTGS members and other interested international organisations. The Handbook would cover the heterogeneity of data sources and country practices, and address many of the topics that were discussed today:

- The policy relevance of microdata linking, highlighting the indicators that can be created solely via this method, and how such data can be used for policy analysis more generally, and for TiVA.
- Data linking techniques, including record linking, propensity scores, bottom-up and top-down approaches for developing statistics on goods *and* services trade by industry (TEC and STEC)
- Approaches for dealing with different statistical units (legal unit vs enterprises), data sources for different units (*e.g.* exports for one unit and employment for another unit) and indirect trade (via other parts of the enterprise), and pragmatic approaches for classifying units (dependent vs independent SMEs, firm size based on trading volume instead of nr of employees)
- Confidentiality and inter/intra agency arrangements, including guidance on pragmatic and creative approaches. Examples include aggregating data in the most sensible way; contacting respondents before publishing; publishing coefficients of variation; or using the size of the population frame instead of the size of the sample.
- Grossing up and imputation methods, building on existing statistical literature on *e.g.* creating post-hoc grossing up factors, as well as on country experiences as presented today (*e.g.* regressions, flags for imputations).

94. Finally, the workshop highlighted the importance of integrating the work into other statistical outputs, such as TiVA, which can be elaborated and capitalised on jointly with other fora such as the CSSP Expert Group on Extended Supply and Use Tables. Similarly, common challenges such as determining the country of ownership can be addressed jointly with WGIIS.

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