High Level Seminar on the Future of Economic Statistics for the Arab region

21-22 January 2020
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Regional policy priorities and the institutional reform to meet the new statistical needs
To address the economic, social and environmental nexus and to attain the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

1. Institutional update transforming NSOs from principal producers of statistics to data stewards in an evolving and complex data landscape
2. Revisit and transform some of long-held practices to meet the needs of policy makers and citizens
3. A more flexible and responsive procedures for standard setting

لمعالجة العلاقة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والبيئية ولتحقيق خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030:

1. تحديث مؤسسي يحول المكاتب الإحصائية الوطنية من المنتجين الرئيسيين للإحصاءات إلى مسؤولي البيانات في مشهد بيانات متطور ومعقد.
2. إعادة النظر في بعض الممارسات القديمة وتحويلها لتلبية احتياجات واضعي السياسات والمواطنين.
3. إجراءات أكثر مرونة وأكثر استجابة لوضع المعايير
Step-changes in the conceptual framework of the economic statistics to include broader measures of equitable and sustainable economic performance as set out by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to inform policy actions that can help foster:

- Economic growth
- People’s wellbeing
- Inclusive societies
- Sustainable use of the environment
Macroeconomic framework + Wellbeing + Sustainability

System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA)

- Unpaid household activities
  - Health satellite accounts
  - Education satellite accounts

Current SNA

PLANET - Natural Capital

PEOPLE – HUMAN CAPITAL

CORE

Anachta al-esral al-gfer al-mdfoouwa

Hesabat al-qdha al-tabuta

Hesabat al-tliim al-tabuta

Anachta al-esral al-gfer al-mdfoouwa

Supervision al-azdaar al-ljam al-nasa

© Copyright ESCWA. All rights reserved. No part of this presentation in all its property may be used or reproduced in any form without written permission
Are Arab NSOs ready for Broader Measures?

هل المنظمات الإحصائية الوطنية العربية جاهزة لاتخاذ تدابير أوسع؟

Implementation of the 2008 SNA LAS questionnaires on Arab countries - ESCWA analysis 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Yemen</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Kuwait</th>
<th>Qatar</th>
<th>Palestine</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Saudi</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
<th>Bahrain</th>
<th>UAE</th>
<th>Jordan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Need to Implement Important Changes in the 2008 SNA relative to the Country

الحاجة إلى تنفيذ التغييرات الهامة الحسابات القومية 2008 بالنسبة للبلد

In parallel, Start Including the Broader Measures of Priority and Coordinate with National Stakeholders

بالموازنة البدا في العمل على التدابير الأوسع نطاقًا ذات الأولوية والتنسيق مع أصحاب المصلحة الوطنيين
ESCWA’s support to NSOs on Modernizing Economic Statistics
دعم الإسكوالى مكاتب الإحصاء الوطنية حول تحديث الإحصاءات الاقتصادية

- Workshops on SNA, SUT, Trade, Industry, Energy & Environment statistics and frameworks
- Using geospatial/earth observation data for official statistics (SDG environment and Census)
- Big Data, GIS for Transport and Road Safety
- Data Collection and Dissemination Using Modern Tools Power BI ESCWA Trade Profiles
- Refugees: Using mobile phone data for official statistics
- Using scanner and web scraping data for the CPI
- ESCWA Intergovernmental Statistical Session
- Working Groups on Arab NSOs

- Technical support and capacity building
- Convening and consensus building
- Research and analysis

- الكمبيوتر الإحصائية الإسكوالى
- مجموعات العمل الإحصائية للإسكوالى
- اللجان الحكومية الإحصائية للإسكوالى
- مجموعات العمل الإحصائية للإسكوالى
- الاعتراف توافق في الآراء
- جميع البيانات ونشرها باستخدام الأدوات الحديثة
- Power BI Power BI ESCWA Trade
- اللاجئون: استخدام بيانات الهواتف المحمول للإحصاءات الرسمية
- استخدام المساحة الضوئية والبيانات وwebscraping على الويب لمؤشر الأسعار
- البيئة وتحديث الإحصاءات الاقتصادية
- الدعم الفني وبناء القدرات
- البحوث والتحليل
- Workshops on SNA, SUT, Trade, Industry, Energy & Environment statistics and frameworks
- Using geospatial/earth observation data for official statistics (SDG environment and Census)
- Big Data, GIS for Transport and Road Safety
- Data Collection and Dissemination Using Modern Tools Power BI ESCWA Trade Profiles
- Refugees: Using mobile phone data for official statistics
- Using scanner and web scraping data for the CPI

© Copyright ESCWA. All rights reserved. No part of this presentation in all its property may be used or reproduced in any form without written permission.
Mandates and Priorities for Economic Statistics in the ESCWA region
صلاحيات وأولويات الإحصاءات الاقتصادية في منطقة الإسكوا

• MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP ON ECONOMIC STATISTICS (TAGES) IN THE ARAB REGION Caire 9-10 NOV 2016

• MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP ON ECONOMIC STATISTICS (TAGES) IN THE ARAB REGION BEIRUT 27-28 AUGUST 2018 AND IN CAIRO IN 2016

• ESCWA STATISTICAL COMMITTEE IN ITS 13TH SESSION BEIRUT, 29-30 JANUARY 2019 AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING

• 13TH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY EXPERT GROUP ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 1 - 3 OCTOBER 2019, WASHINGTON, D.C.

• UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics

• UNCEEA - SEEA - the United Nations (Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Issues in ES and NA</th>
<th>الأسئلة الأولوية في الإحصاء والتنمية الاقتصادية</th>
<th>الأسئلة الأولوية الوطنية للإحصاءات الاقتصادية</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. NSDS</td>
<td>الاستراتيجية الوطنية للإحصاء</td>
<td>تطبيق الحسابات القومية 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 2008 SNA Implementation</td>
<td>تطبيق الحسابات القومية 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUT (Simplified, at Constant Prices and Informal Sector)</td>
<td>جداول العرض والاستخدام (بسيط، بالأسعار الثابتة والقطاع غير المنظم)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal Sector</td>
<td>القطاع غير منظم</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISIM and Islamic Banking</td>
<td>خدمات الوساطة المالية المباشرة والبنوك الإسلامية</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Applications (ERETES BENCH )</td>
<td>نظم المعلومات (ERETES BENCH PPP)</td>
<td>تقييم الإنفاق العائلي والتكوين الرأسمالي الثابت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH Expenditures and Capital Formation</td>
<td>تقدير الإنفاق العائلي والتكوين الرأسمالي الثابت</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Statistics</td>
<td>إحصاءات الأسعار</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term Statistics</td>
<td>المؤشرات القصيرة الأمد</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satellite Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III. Infrastructure and Operations</th>
<th>البنية التحتية و العمليات</th>
<th>مجموعات أساسية من الإحصاءات الاقتصادية</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Business Registers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic/ Business Surveys and Census/Questionnaires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Accounting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV. Core Set of Economic Indicators</th>
<th>مجموعة أساسية من الإحصاءات الاقتصادية</th>
<th>مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V. 2030 Agenda and SDGs</th>
<th>نشر البيانات</th>
<th>موضعي جديد مقرره</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>إحصاءات النقل (ورقة مقررة)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>الاقتصاد الرقمي (ورقة مقررة)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VI. Dissemination</th>
<th>موضعي جديد مقررة</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW PROPOSED AREAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport statistics (Proposed paper)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital economy (Proposed paper)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendations of ESCWA Statistical Committee Meeting - 13th session 2019

I. Shift towards using administrative registers as a key source of official statistics, and adapt them to serve statistics.

II. To adopt the system of national accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) as a conceptual and regulatory framework for collecting various types of economic statistics, so as to ensure integration and consistency.

III. Use all available economic statistics from various sources under a practical framework that allows for comparisons to highlight and tackle gaps; and employ the (SUT) supply and use tables given that they are the most appropriate framework to achieve that end.

IV. Develop a statistical business register and its related classifications for the purpose of collecting trade and business statistics, while focusing on strengthening national partnerships in that field in line with country specific partnership networks.

V. Develop statistical data on environmental and natural resources, and use appropriate statistical frameworks and geospatial information that assist in calculating sustainable development indicators related to the environment.

I. العمل على التحول نحو استخدام السجلات الإدارية كمصدر هام لإحصاءات الرسمية ومواءمتها لخدمة تلك الإحصاءات.

II. اعتماد نظام الحسابات القومية لعام 2008 كإطار مفاهيمي وتنظيمي لجمع مختلف أنواع الإحصاءات الاقتصادية، بما يضمن التكامل والاتساق في ما بينها.

III. استخدام جميع الإحصاءات الاقتصادية المتوفرة من مختلف المصادر ضمن إطار عمل يسمح بإجراء المقارنات لاكتشاف الفجوات ومعالجتها، ولأستخدام جداول العرض والاستخدام بالنظر إلى أنها الإطار العمل الأنسب لتحقيق هذه الغاية.

IV. تطوير السجل الإحصائي للمؤسسات وما يتصل به من تصنيفات في جمع إحصاءات التجارة والعمال، مع التركيز على تعزيز الشراكات الوطنية في هذا المجال حسب خارطة الشراكات الخاصة بكل دولة.

V. تطوير إحصاءات البيئة والموارد الطبيعية واستخدام الإطار الإحصائي المناسبة والمعلومات الجغرافية المكانية التي تساهم في حساب مؤشرات التنمية المستدامة ذات البدل البيئي.
| Globalization | العولمة |
| Digitalization | الرقمنة |
| Economic well-being | الرفاه الاقتصادي |
| Economic inequalities | عدم المساواة الاقتصادية |
| Sustainability | الاستدامة |
| Climate Change | التغير المناخي |
| Intangible assets | الأصول غير الملموسة |
| Household production | إنتاج الأسر المعيشية |
| Human capital | رأس المال البشري |
| Informal sector | القطاع غير الرسمي |

**FOC priority areas for the update of the system of economic statistics**

**مجموعة أصدقاء الرئيس: مجالات ذات أولوية لتحديث نظام الإحصاءات الاقتصادية**

**Significant institutional transformation**

1. Increasing the use of new data sources
2. Improving timelines and addressing accuracy issues
3. Data linking methods
4. Granular analysis on the social and environmental impact of the economic activity
5. Custodians of administrative data
6. Custodians of big data.

1. زيادة استخدام مصادر البيانات الجديدة
2. تحسين التوقيت ومعالجة مشكلات الدقة
3. تقديم طرق وعمليات جديدة لربط البيانات
4. القيام بتحليل للنشاط الاقتصادي بشكل تفصيلي على التأثير الاجتماعي والبيئي
5. متابعة أدوار جديدة كأمناء البيانات الإدارية
6. أدوار جديدة كأمناء للبيانات الكبيرة.
## Aligning Priorities and Mandates

### TAGES-ESCWA priorities in the area of economic statistics and the 2030 Agenda for a Sustainable Development 2018

- **National strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS) and strategy for economic statistics and national accounts**
- **Progress and challenges in the implementation of the system of national accounts 2008 SNA**
  - Supply and use tables and 2008 SNA;
  - Informal sector;
  - Financial corporation, Islamic finance in national accounts;
  - Estimation of household expenditures;
  - Capital formation;
  - Price statistics regional programmes;
  - Short term economic statistics;
  - Satellite accounts;
  - Economic classifications;
  - Trade and industry

### Infrastructure and operations

- **Statistical business registers classifications; economic and business surveys; business accounting**

### Core set of economic indicators for Arab countries and SDGs

- **Agenda 2030 and SDGs**

### Dissemination

- **New areas of work:**
  - Geospatial information;
  - Transport statistics;
  - Digital economy

### Recommendations of ESCWA Statistical Committee Meeting - 13th session 2019

I. **Shift towards using administrative registers as a key source of official statistics, and adapt them to serve statistics.**

II. **To adopt the system of national accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) as a conceptual and regulatory framework for collecting various types of economic statistics, so as to ensure integration and consistency.**

III. **Use all available economic statistics from various sources under a practical framework that allows for comparisons to highlight and tackle gaps; and employ the (SUT) supply and use tables given that they are the most appropriate framework to achieve that end.**

IV. **Develop a statistical business register and its related classifications for the purpose of collecting trade and business statistics, while focusing on strengthening national partnerships in that field in line with country specific partnership networks.**

V. **Develop statistical data on environmental and natural resources, and use appropriate statistical frameworks and geospatial information that assist in calculating sustainable development indicators related to the environment.**

### The Friends of the Chair Group identified several priorities

**Priority areas to update the system of economic statistics**


**Institutional transformation**

- **i. New data sources**
- **ii. Data linking methods**
- **iii. Granular analysis on the social and environmental impact of economic activity**
- **iv. Custodians of administrative data**
- **v. Custodians of big data.**
Online Survey on Future of Economic Statistics

ESCWA Survey on the Future of Economic Statistics in the Arab region

Summary
The 50th UN Statistical Commission has asked the Friends of the Chair on the Future of Economic Statistics (FOC) to convene meetings over the next year to discuss whether the current planned updates to the system of economic statistics consider user-identified priority areas of development or whether gaps exist.

The Commission also asked the FOC to examine whether the current governance and infrastructure supporting the system of economic statistics is sufficient to meet the need for an increasingly responsive and comprehensive system of economic statistics. The FOC has been asked to report back at the 51st Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission with a list of recommendations aimed to improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the system of economic statistics. In order to help formulate their recommendations to the 51st UN Statistical Commission the FOC is requesting your feedback on questions related to:
- priority areas in need of development;
- global initiatives that could help with NSO transformation;
- the governance of economic statistics;
- whether or not the program of economic statistics needs to be more responsive.

Series of questions to be considered by your group during internal meetings, with national counterparts, and that will be discussed during HL regional seminar.

By way of background the system of economic statistics is defined to be:
- An overarching framework presently being the System of National Accounts along with the related macroeconomic manuals such as Balance of Payments, Government Finance Statistics, System of Economic-Environment Accounts.
- Concepts and statistical methods pertaining to statistical (multi) domains such as for statistics on businesses, trade, labour, prices, globalisation, entrepreneurship, living conditions.
- Methodology on the statistical production process related to data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis including supporting classification systems and statistical registers and frames.
- Institutional infrastructure related to institutional policies (such as policies around data sharing), principles, organisation and management, and quality frameworks.

1. The Friends of the Chair Group identified several priority areas for the update of the system of economic statistics. These included: digitization, globalization, economic well-being, economic
Availability of SDG Econ Data (UN Database)
46 Indicators as of August 2018 *

Total Number of Data Points Per Country

List of SDG indicators related to national accounts: UNSD
### Labour Productivity

**Arab region**
- 1% annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in 2019
- -151% since 2001

**North America**
- 2% annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in 2019
- +90% since 2001

**World**
- 3% annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in 2019
- +169% since 2001

### Youth Engagement

**Youth not in education, employment or training**
- By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (8.6.1)

**Arab region**
- 45% of non-engaged females in 2018
- +3% since 2005

**European Union**
- 11% of non-engaged females in 2018
- -17% since 2005

**World**
- 30% of non-engaged females in 2018
- -9% since 2005

### Provide Work Opportunities

**Youth unemployment rate**
- By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men (8.5.2)

**Arab region**
- 34% of female unemployment in 2019
- 18% of male unemployed males in 2019
- +2% since 2000

**Americas**
- 17% female unemployment in 2019
- 14% male unemployed males in 2019
- +4% since 2000

**World**
- 12% female unemployment in 2019
- 11% male unemployed males in 2019
- +6% since 2000

### Strengthen Financial Institutions

**Account ownership**
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all (8.10.2)

**Arab region**
- 37% of population with an account ownership in 2017
- +67% since 2011

**North America**
- 94% of population with an account ownership in 2017
- +6% since 2011

**World**
- 69% of population with an account ownership in 2017
- +35% since 2011
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on research and development</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arab region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North America</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase researchers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arab region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Full time researchers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arab region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support Technology</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arab region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Americas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affordable access to internet</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arab region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*By 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending (9.5.1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Needs Capacity Building</th>
<th>National Partner</th>
<th>Responsible Institution</th>
<th>Available Years</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Related to National Plan</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>TAGES Adoption</th>
<th>Indicator Arb</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 1</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 3</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 4</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 5</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 6</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 7</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 8</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 9</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 10</td>
<td>Needs Capacity Building</td>
<td>National Partner</td>
<td>Responsible Institution</td>
<td>Available Years</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Related to National Plan</td>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>TAGES Adoption</td>
<td>Indicator Arb</td>
<td>Targets</td>
<td>Goals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Globalization

Overview of AEG Priorities

✓ CIF-FOB valuation of imports/exports
✓ Economic ownership and recording of intellectual property products IPPs
✓ Treatment of multinational enterprises (MNEs) and special purpose entities (SPE)**
✓ Intra-MNE flows Identifying economic presence and residency

CIF-FOB تقييم الواردات / الصادرات
الملكية الاقتصادية وتسجيل منتجات الملكية الفكرية
المعاملة الشركات متعددة الجنسيات (MNEs) والكيانات ذات الأغراض الخاصة (SPE)**
التدفقات داخل المؤسسات متعددة الجنسية وتحديد الوجود الاقتصادي والمقر
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digitalization</th>
<th>الرقمنة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overview of AEG</strong></td>
<td>نظرة عامة حول أولويات فريق الخبراء الاستشاري</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Transformative and driver to globalization</td>
<td>• تحويلية و دافع نحو العولمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The digital sector accounts &lt; 10 % of value added, income, and employment in most economies. But is part almost all activities (IMF 2018):</td>
<td>يمثل القطاع الرقمي أقل من 10٪ من القيمة المضافة والدخل والعمالة في معظم الاقتصادات. ولكنه جزء من جميع الأنشطة تقريبًا (IMF 2018):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Framework for a satellite account on the digital economy;</td>
<td>✓ إطار لحساب تابع بشأن الاقتصاد الرقمي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Valuation of free assets and free services</td>
<td>✓ تقييم الأصول المجانية والخدمات المجانية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Recording of data in the national accounts</td>
<td>✓ تسجيل البيانات في الحسابات القومية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Crypto assets</td>
<td>✓ أصول التشفير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Price and volume measurement of goods and services affected by digitalization</td>
<td>✓ قياس أسعار وحجم السلع والخدمات المتأثرة بالتطوير الرقمي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solutions within the current SNA

More emphasis on household-related indicators:
- Household disposable income
- Saving, debt, wealth
- Compile distributional measures of household income, consumption and wealth
- Compile estimates of unpaid household activities, as a supplement to central framework
Sustainability is a multidimensional concept. Environmental-economic accounting (SEEA Central Framework) allows linking various areas of statistics. ESCWA has been working for a long time with UNSD on training, new on-line training and technical assistance on SEEA, Water and Energy Accounts. Promising initiatives in the area of education and training and in the field of unpaid household activities. Intangible assets such as intellectual property and data.