

Discussion Points for the Roundtable Talk

가. 출장개요

- 회의명 : ERIA Round-table Talk 참가
- 출장기간 : '11. 2. 8. ~ 2. 11. (4일)
- 출장지역 : 인도네시아 (자카르타)
- 출장자 : 1명 (조사관리국장 김광섭)

나. 주요 활동 내용

- ERIA Round-table Talk에 참석하여 CLM 국가들의 통계작성 프로세서에 대하여 자문 수행
- 국제적인 통계작성 프로세서 변화추세 등 공유

다. 기대효과

- CLM 국가들에 대한 선진 통계기법 전수로 통계작성 프로세서 개선 유도
- 한국 통계청 위상에 맞는 역할 수행 및 국제통계협력 강화

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A. Capacity Building

Point 1: From the viewpoint of strengthening national statistical system, what other statistical areas need this type of (or other types of) capacity building in CLM countries, or beyond CLM countries?

Your opinions/suggestions are:

ex)1	Statistical Area	Definition/Management of Official Statistics
	Target (Country/ Organization)	CLM countries
	Types of Capacity Building	Institution
	Reason/Necessity	<p>The key roles of Central Statistical Office are generally summarized as production of official statistics and coordination of national statistical system. To improve the coordination, I think it is needed to consider the introduction of approval/revocation system. All statistical agencies should obtain approval for the collection of official statistics from CSO before implementing statistical surveys. Also, CSO may give no approval in any following cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The object, questionnaire, method of Statistics to be produced are the same as or similar to those of other statistics that have been already approved - It is impossible to ensure the reliability of statistics because of various reasons such as inappropriate sample size or collecting method, etc. - It is recognized as being collected for the purpose of specific interest group, not the public interest

ex)2	Statistical Area	Statistical Data Collection
	Target (Country/ Organization)	CLM countries (may not Cambodia)
	Types of Capacity Building	Institution
	Reason/Necessity	<p>The environment of statistical survey has been changed very badly. For instance, response rate has dropped due to the increase of one-person and dual income households and also it has decreased along with increasing awareness of privacy and protection of confidential information. There could be various ways to overcome these kinds of obstacles and using administrative data for producing statistics could be the best option. This option has many advantages such as cost-efficiency (substitution, develop new statistics), reduction of response burden and improvement of statistics quality (think about non-response)</p> <p>To enhance the usage of administrative data for producing the official statistics, it is needed to get consensus for sharing administrative data among public agencies and to make legislation of giving obligation for public agencies to provide the administrative data, especially, taxation data is the most important (if possible, revise tax law).</p> <p>* Only Cambodia has the relevant articles : Article 5, Statistical data are collected by accessing government and non-government administrative data sources, Article 10, For the purpose of compiling statistics from administrative data sources, the NIS will establish a directory of administrative and statistical data sources.</p> <p>* In 2009 The Framework Act on National Taxes was revised towards sharing tax data with KOSTAT in case of producing official statistics. Article 81-10. A tax official may offer the taxation information when the commissioner of the KOSTAT requests for producing national statistics.</p>

Statistical Area	Data Dissemination
Target (Country/ Organization)	CLM countries
Types of Capacity Building	Database, Data warehouse
Reason/Necessity	<p>The value of statistical data is increasing for policy-making by government and business sectors, and they want to get statistical data more conveniently. For instance, when they log on to the CSO's website and then expect they can get all the official statistical data produced by all domestic statistical agencies, so called one-stop service. Therefore I think CSO should have Rights/Obligation for constructing the statistical database which includes all official statistics from all statistical agencies as many as possible. By doing this, we can expect many advantages such as increase of data usage, enhancement of data accessibility, improvement of standardization of statistical information, budget reduction by eliminating redundant database building, etc.</p> <p>* Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) started to establish integrated database in 2007, and as of the end of last year, 462 kinds of official statistics (113 statistical agencies) are included in this DB, and provided to the users by KOSTAT.</p>

ex)2

Point 2: How to maintain the commitment of trainees and the organization for capacity building in order to achieve an optimum result?

Your opinions/suggestions are:

Legislation is the basic step to guarantee the consistent and sustainable development of statistical system and by this it will be easy for CLM countries to achieve an optimum result. According to the UNSD website (country profile of statistical systems), CLM countries already have a certain kind of legal basis for statistics. Cambodia and Myanmar has Statistics law, and Lao PDR has Statistical decree. I think some revision of the relevant article is needed to enhance the statistical coordination between statistical agencies

The relevant article in each statistics law is as follows;

1. Cambodia : Article 14. c. National Institute of Statistics has to establish the national statistical standards pertaining to classification, concepts, definition and statistical units, so as to avoid confusion on the part of data users and any duplication of official statistical data on the part of data producers

2. Myanmar : Article 5. It shall be the duty of CSO to establish and maintain the highest statistical standards

3. Lao PDR : Article 8. Principles in reporting statistical information, uniformity in classification is needed

I would like to add some points for maintaining the commitment of relevant persons and organizations for capacity building on classification.

- (Right/Obligation to establish standard classification) CSO shall collect and publicly announce the standard classifications such as NSIC, NSOC (National Standard Occupational Classification), SNTC (Standard National Trade Classification), NCD (National Classification of Disease)

- (Obligation to follow) All agencies shall follow the standard classification

- (Penalty if not follow) Fine for negligence of the standard

B. Analytical Data Needs

Point 3: What kind of industrial statistics are most needed for the economic analysis in

this region and why?

Your opinions/suggestions are:

ex)1	Data and Type	Composite Leading Indicators (CLI)
	Analytical Target (Country/Region)	Country, Region(if possible)
	Reason/Necessity	<p>According to the OECD documents, CLI is designed to provide early signals of turning points in business cycles – fluctuations of economic activity around its long term potential level. The approach, focusing on turning points (peaks and troughs), results in CLIs that provide qualitative rather than quantitative information on short-term economic movements.</p> <p>I am not sure whether CLM countries produce this indicator or not, actually I failed to check this through the internet, if not, this will be very helpful for policy-making. And also to produce this CSO should develop appropriate statistics. For instance, CLI produced by OECD for United States consists of seven components such as Business Climate Indicator, Consumer Sentiment, Net New Order (durable goods) Weekly Hours of Work (Manufacturing), etc. The component could be different country-by-country, but if Weekly Hours of Work should be included for calculating this indicator, then Cambodia should develop monthly labor statistics (now those statistics are annual basis).</p> <p>If possible, concurrent and lagging indicators are also useful to check current situation of country's economy.</p>

ex)2	Data and Type	Industrial Production Index (esp. service sector)
	Analytical Target (Country/Region)	Country, Region(if possible)
	Reason/Necessity	<p>Most countries conduct industrial survey for manufacturing, service on the annual basis, but for the timely policy-making monthly statistics are needed. Cambodia now compiles the Industrial Production Index (IPI) on the monthly basis and Retail Turnover Index on the quarterly basis. But I think all service sectors should be covered for compiling IPI and the</p>

		frequency should be monthly. I do not have information about Lao PDR, Myanmar.
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Point 4: How can these statistics be made available?

Your opinions/suggestions are:

How to Obtain Data	Relevant survey should be developed for achieving these data. In case of monthly Service Industry Production Index, it is not easy to get timely and precise information from small businesses, so administrative data could be an option to overcome this problem. Concerning the CLI, it is needed for CSO to get consensus about the components and methodology of the CLI from many kinds of stakeholders such as government, business, academy, institute, etc. If not, there could be different several opinions about future economic condition, and this will be very confusing for decision making.e
Examples/ Your Experiences (if any)	In 2006 I was in charge of Short-Term Industry Statistics Div. and carried out the revision of composite indexes (leading, concurrent, lagging). For better reliability, export was excluded from component of concurrent indicator because of redundancy. But after revision some argument about exclusion of export arised and it took a long time to wipe out the controversy.

C. Regional Cooperation, Statistical Office

Point 5: What kind of forum/international meeting(s) should East Asia Region maintain for the further development of regional statistics?

Your opinions/suggestions are:

I think certain key organization should be established to organize and coordinate the supporting actions to statistically underdeveloped countries. To do that, representatives from each countries share the idea for developing the statistical system and then the list of work should be arranged and assigned to leading countries. We can call the organization as ASF (Asian Statistical Forum), and it divided into several sub-committees. The sub-committee usually takes care of statistical matter including technical thing on the long-term basis, and if the matter is resolved then go on another matter. Of course, sometimes it can concentrate on the cutting edge of statistical matter.

D. Free Discussion

Point 6: Any other comments, suggestions and/or recommendations are highly welcome.

Your opinions/suggestions are:

Most people say statistical data is essential for policy-making and we should make a decision on the basis of fact, statistics. But in real world, sometimes the situation is far from our expectation. In my country some government actions have failed due to the negligence in relevant and timely use of statistical data, also this failure is often accompanied by budget inefficiency.

To resolve this problem, CSO can involve the process of policy-making. KOSTATA revised Presidential Decree in Statistical Act in 2007 and stipulated that government shall submit relevant statistics or plan to develop them when they revise act. There are two general purposes for this, the one is to have better results from government policies by making a decision on the statistical basis, and the other is to enhance the development of official statistics.