UNECE

Guide to Sharing Economic Data in Official Statistics





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Preface

Economic globalization is characterized by innovative global business arrangements and growing interdependence of economies. This raises severe challenges to statisticians in measuring and describing national, regional and global economic development. Multinational enterprise groups' (MNEs) data are critical for the quality of economic statistics. If those data are missing or not correct, national statistics will not be of sufficient quality to support government or business decision making.

Globalization presents new opportunities for businesses that seek more efficient and profitable ways to develop, manufacture and distribute their products and services. Their agile global production arrangements and strategic location of intangibles and R&D challenge statisticians, often in unexpected ways. If official statistics first seemed inept in the face of globalization, statisticians quickly joined forces to jointly figure out how to compile relevant statistics in these conditions. Global problems require global solutions. Indeed, data sharing emerged in these discussions as a game changer for statistical production.

In this Guide, we provide tools and ideas to improve the quality of economic statistics by increasing cross-national and international data sharing for statistical purposes, while observing strict statistical confidentiality. A key aspect of the solution relates to the role of national statistical offices. They cannot rely on national data only but need to exploit the possibilities of using data collected by statistical authorities of other countries to produce better quality economic statistics. The other aspect of the solution is the sharing of innovative practices to understand and correctly record the activities of MNEs. The guidance we provide in this Guide is, however, not restricted to MNEs' data, but is applicable to any type of cross-border economic activity.

The time has come for us statisticians to update our mindsets regarding sharing data among statistical authorities in different countries. Such data sharing is already seen in other areas such as tax and customs administrations. As we already have a century-long successful tradition of international collaboration on statistical standards and methods, we should take a step forward and extend the scope of collaboration to data sharing. I sincerely hope that ideas shared in this Guide will be rooted into the practices of statistical organizations, resulting in better statistics for better policymaking. The global statistical system needs to act decisively and in coordination to develop data sharing to achieve a more complete and accurate picture of MNE activities in official statistics.

The Guide was endorsed by the Conference of European Statisticians in June 2020. It follows in the steps of the two previous guides - The Impact of Globalization on National Accounts (2011) and Guide to Measuring Global Production (2015). The focus is on highlighting the importance of data sharing to capture economic stocks and flows correctly in official statistics and making data sharing activities possible by introducing practicable ideas and common tools.

I am thankful for the involvement of great experts across countries in the preparation of the Guide. As in the previous Guides, the contribution of Eurostat and OECD was invaluable and the contributions from across the world from both international organizations and individual countries made the Guide rich in examples that help us to learn from various different types of data sharing cases. The work leading to the Guide has been presented at many international fora such as the meetings of the UNECE Group of Experts on National Accounts, organized jointly with Eurostat and OECD, the OECD Working Party on National Accounts, the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments (CMFB) Statistics, the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts, the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts, the World Statistics Congress of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) and the Integrated Global Accounts and Global Production project of Eurostat. I am grateful to everyone who contributed to the discussions, challenged our ideas and gave us inspiration.

Timo Koskimäki

Chair of the Task Force on Exchange and Sharing of Economic Data

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The Guide was developed, reviewed and approved by the entire Task Force. Based on the discussion in the Task Force, each chapter was drafted by a lead author(s) and subsequently reviewed by the Task Force members. The executive summary and Chapters 1 and 7 were mainly drafted by Timo Koskimäki, Kristian Taskinen and Rami Peltola. Chapter 2 draws on the in-depth review of the exchange and sharing of economic data, carried out in 2016. The examples collected then were complemented by new case studies provided by a number of countries and international organizations (listed below). Chapter 3 was a common effort led by James Tebrake. Patricia Abaroa led the development of the first part of Chapter 4. Sanjiv Mahajan, Mushtaq Hussain, Kristian Taskinen, Ruth O'Shaughnessy and Simone Ambroselli contributed substantially to this part of the chapter. The latter part was based on the work of Mushtaq Hussain, Sanjiv Mahajan and Rami Peltola. Chapter 5 was written by Rami Peltola, Ruth O'Shaughnessy and Rodolfo Ostolaza. Other contributions for this chapter came from Kristian Taskinen and Simone Ambroselli. Kristian Taskinen led the drafting of Chapter 6. Other main contributions for this chapter came from Mushtaq Hussain, Daniel Suranyi, Mariarosa Lunati and Tjeerd Jellema. Annex 1 presents related extracts from the UNECE Guide to modernizing statistical legislation. Daniel Suranyi led the development of Annex 2; and Annex 3 was written by Tjeerd Jellema. The commitment and enthusiasm of all authors was crucial for the success of this work. Special thanks are extended to Katarzyna Walkowska for the careful checking of everything related to confidentiality and legal aspects.

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The Guide includes a number of illustrative examples and case studies, provided by Armenia, Canada, Colombia, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Slovenia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UNSD and World Trade Organization (WTO).

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Contents

Preface	ii
Acknowledgements	iv
List of abbreviations and acronyms	di
Executive summary	xii
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
Why is the Guide to Sharing Economic Data in Official Statistics needed?	1
Work process	3
Structure of the Guide	2
Chapter 2 Current landscape - status of data sharing in statistics	5
Introduction	
Data sharing between NSOs and NCBs in Europe for statistical purposes	6
General framework for collaboration and data exchange	6
Challenges experienced	
Data sharing at national level	
Examples of national data exchange between statistical authorities	(
Other examples of national data reuse – use of secondary data sources	12
Data sharing at international level	13
Examples of regular data exchange	13
Examples of one-off data exchange	20
Shared computation pilots – United Nations (UN) Global Platform	23
Summary analysis of studied data exchange cases	25
Chapter 3 Overcoming obstacles to enable increased data sharing	27
Introduction	27
Benefits and challenges of data sharing	28
Main aspects of data sharing and the related obstacles and enablers	28
Legal infrastructure	29
Resources	3
Knowledge, skills and methods	33
Economic globalization and MNEs	34
Data linking	35
New processes	37
Technical issues	39
Cultural issues	4

Chapter 4 Prerequisites for better data reconciliation	45
Introduction	45
Selecting MNEs for data sharing among statistical authorities	45
Selecting MNEs for statistical data sharing - examples from the European Union	46
Criteria for selecting MNEs for consistency measures in countries	47
How to organize MNE data collection?	49
Set-up based on the need and resources	49
Stakeholders of a LCU	50
Benefits of a LCU	51
Main objective of a LCU	51
Positioning of a LCU in the organization of a NSO	52
How to deal with MNE data?	53
Skills needed for dealing with MNE data	53
Working procedure	54
Information sources	55
Conclusions	56
Chapter 5 Communication and engagement with multinational enterprises	59
MNEs are a key stakeholder in statistical systems	59
Challenges of MNE communication and engagement	61
Process of engaging with MNE respondents	62
Communicating about MNE data exchange for statistical purposes	63
Conclusions	65
Chapter 6 Principles and guidance for data sharing	67
Introduction	67
Principles for safeguarding confidentiality	67
Guidance on statistical legislation	68
Nature of data to be exchanged and required documentation	69
Nature of data	
Confidentiality agreement	
Memorandum of understanding	72
A summary of required documentation and agreements	72
Guidance on the infrastructure for secure exchange of economic datadata	73
Introduction	73
Aspects of data exchange	73
Technical approaches	73
Decision matrix	74
European practices for international data sharing	76
Legislation and decision-making procedure related to EU data exchange	76
ESCB principles of effective and secure data exchange	77
Conclusions	78

Chapter 7 Way forward	79
Introduction	79
Main recommendations on data sharing for statistical purposes	79
On-going other work on data sharing	82
G20 Data Gaps Initiative	82
CMFB Task Force on the exchange of confidential information	83
Conclusions	83
Annex 1 Extracts from the Guide to modernizing statistical legislation	85
Data exchange among producers of official statistics	85
Increasing need for data exchange among statistical producers	85
Current practices in data exchange for statistics	85
The legal frameworks regulating data exchange	86
Challenges of data exchange relating to the legal framework	86
Collaboration with central banks	87
Collaboration of national statistical offices and central banks	87
Institutional arrangements for collaboration with central banks	87
Challenges of collaboration between statistical offices and central banks	88
Legal aspects of collaboration with central banks	88
Annex 2 Selecting the organizational and technical infrastructure for secure excha	inge of economic
data – case studies	91
Traditional data sharing in statistical domain	91
IAG International Data Cooperation in Macroeconomic Statistics	91
Early Warning System	92
GNI-MNE Pilot	92
EuroGroups Register	92
FDI Network	92
Canada-US exchange of information - dealing with the day to day operations	93
Traditional data sharing in non-statistical domain	94
Exchange of MNE related data by tax authorities (country-by-country reporting)	94

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