

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

Meeting of the 2015/2016 Bureau  
Luxembourg, 9-10 February 2016

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The 2016 spring meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) was held in Luxembourg on 9-10 February 2016. The following members of the Bureau attended: Mr. W. Smith (Chairman, Canada), Mr. S. Mnatsakanyan (Armenia), Mr. K. Pesendorfer (Austria), Ms. M. Bruun (Finland), Mr. J. Santaella (Mexico) and Mr. P. J. Jackson (representing Mr. J. Pullinger, the United Kingdom). The following permanent observers also attended: Mr. V. Sokolin, (CIS-STAT), Ms. M. Kotzeva and Mr. P. Everaers (representing Mr. W. Radermacher, Eurostat), Mr. L. M. Ducharme (IMF), Mr. P. Schreyer, (representing Ms. M. Durand, OECD) and Ms. L. Bratanova (UNECE).

2. Ms. A. Scheller (EFTA) attended at the invitation of the Chair of the Bureau for agenda item 7.

3. The following persons assisted the members of the Bureau: Ms. C. Sa and Ms. Marie-Paule Scheidhauer (Eurostat) and Mr. A. Kosarev (CIS-STAT). Ms. T. Luige of UNECE served as Secretary of the meeting.

4. The following staff of the UNECE Statistical Division also attended: Ms. A. Peltola, Mr. P. Valente and Mr. A. Vikat.

5. New Zealand and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) sent written comments on selected agenda items. These were presented as room papers and taken into account in the discussion.

## **II. IN-DEPTH REVIEWS OF SELECTED STATISTICAL AREAS**

### **A. Developing geospatial information services**

*(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/2 by United Kingdom, Add.1 by UNECE)*

6. The CES Bureau conducted an in-depth review of developing geospatial information services based on a paper by United Kingdom, and a note by UNECE. The following issues were discussed:

(a) The Bureau supported the recommendations of the review paper and recognized that international work on geospatial information is gaining momentum. There are many initiatives in this area, the main challenge is their governance and coordination to ensure that the initiatives are converging and have a long-term perspective.

(b) The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will review the mandate of the United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) in 2016 (planned for April). This could lead to the creation of a functional commission similar to the status of the Statistical Commission and the establishment of regional entities under the United Nations regional commissions, including UNECE.

(c) The High-level group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics (HLG-MOS) could consider taking up some geospatial elements in its work, for example to adjust GSBPM from the viewpoint of processing geospatial information.

(d) The 2020 round of population and housing censuses would be a good occasion for improving integration of geospatial and socio-economic data.

Conclusion:

7. The Bureau agreed that UNECE would be well placed to coordinate international activities on statistics and geospatial information in the UNECE region, subject to the availability of resources. Furthermore, the integration of the geospatial dimension into the work on modernization of official statistics would be useful.

8. The Bureau will discuss further work in this area in October 2016 after the CES seminar in April and the ECOSOC discussion, planned for April 2016. The Secretariat was asked to prepare a plan offering different options based on resource availability.

**B. Follow-up to the in-depth review on leading, composite and sentiment indicators**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/3 by UNECE)

9. The Bureau discussed follow-up to an in-depth review and the seminar on the role of national statistical offices in producing leading, composite and sentiment indicators, held in December 2015.

Conclusion:

10. The Bureau decided to establish a Task Force to develop recommendations for national statistical offices on producing leading, composite and sentiment indicators, and to organize a second seminar on this topic. The work should build on the existing guidelines produced by EU, OECD and UNSD, and take into account the recent methodological developments.

**III. UNECE STATISTICAL WORK AND CES TEAMS OF SPECIALISTS**

**A. Sustainable development – a road map for the development of official statistics for monitoring SDGs, and adjusting the CES framework for measuring sustainable development to SDGs**

(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/4 by UNECE and 5 by the Task Force)

11. The Bureau reviewed the terms of reference for the CES Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs and plans for drafting a CES road map for the development of official statistics for SDGs. The Bureau also discussed the progress of work of the Task Force on adjusting the *CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development* to SDGs.

12. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) The Steering Group should have a strong coordinating role and a clear action plan for activities under CES which align with the work at the global level, such as IAEG-SDGs and HLG for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building for the 2030 Agenda.
- (b) Work at the regional level is very important as the regional priorities in implementing SDGs differ. Eurostat, OECD and UNECE will coordinate their work to ensure a common approach, reduce burden on member countries and avoid duplication.

- (c) The Steering Group, with the help of the Task Force on adjusting the CES Recommendations to SDGs, should make a proposal on the regional SDG indicators, taking into account the decisions at policy level.
- (d) United Kingdom expressed willingness to be involved in developing the part of the road map that addresses the issues of capacity building for SDGs.
- (e) The *CES Recommendations on measuring sustainable development* include an internationally agreed methodology for the measurement of sustainable development to which the different approaches used by countries and international organizations can be linked. The Recommendations are a good basis for connecting the reporting on SDGs to the work that has been done so far nationally and internationally on measuring sustainable development and developing indicator sets.
- (f) The mapping of SDGs and targets with the themes used in the CES Recommendations will be a useful tool to support the work on statistics for SDGs in the region. The report of the Task Force to the plenary session of the Conference should clearly explain that the use of the adjusted CES framework does not mean introducing additional or alternative reporting on the global list of SDG indicators.

#### Conclusion:

- 13. The Bureau approved the terms of reference of the CES Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs, subject to adjusting the wording to refer to ‘statistics for SDGs’ rather than ‘monitoring’ or ‘reporting’ on SDGs. The Steering Group should align its work with the developments at the global level.
- 14. The Bureau welcomed the approach taken by the Task Force on Adjusting the CES Recommendations to SDGs and emphasised the importance of the adjusted framework as a tool to facilitate the work on SDGs at regional and national levels.

#### **B. Population and housing censuses: proposal for further work** (ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/6 by the Steering Group)

- 15. The Bureau reviewed the terms of reference for the Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses and for the Task Force on Register-based Censuses. The following issues were discussed:
  - (a) The new guidelines on register-based censuses are fully complementary to the on-going UNSD work on updating the *Handbook on Management of Population and Housing Censuses* which focuses on “traditional” censuses.
  - (b) The new guidelines will cover the necessary pre-conditions and implications of adopting the different census methods also in terms of quality, but their purpose is not to rank the different methodologies.
  - (c) New Zealand offered to provide input to the new guidelines.

- (d) The Task Force will be called “UNECE Task Force on Register-based and Combined Censuses”.

Conclusion:

16. The Bureau approved the updated terms of reference for the Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses, and extended the mandate of the Group until autumn 2019.

17. The Bureau set up a Task Force on Register-based and Combined Censuses and approved its terms of reference. The aim is to prepare *UNECE Guidelines on the use of registers and administrative data for population and housing censuses*, covering operational, practical, technical and legal aspects.

**C. Entrepreneurship: proposal for further work taking into account the Guidelines on Statistical Business Registers**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/7 by UNECE and OECD)

18. The Bureau discussed possible follow-up work to the in-depth review on entrepreneurship based on a paper by UNECE and OECD. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) There is a lot of interest in further work on entrepreneurship statistics. This is a good example of an area where new products and services can be developed based on data that the statistical offices are already collecting.
- (b) Linking business statistics’ data to individuals involved in entrepreneurship would help to understand, among other issues, the role of women in entrepreneurship.

Conclusion:

19. The Bureau asked Austria, Canada, Finland, Mexico, Eurostat, OECD and UNECE to prepare terms of reference for a Task Force on entrepreneurship statistics with a clear output and time frame, and report back to the Bureau in the first half of 2016.

**D. High-level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics (HLG-MOS): Outcomes of the projects undertaken in 2015 and plans for 2016**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/8 by HLG-MOS)

20. The Bureau reviewed the outcomes of the international collaboration projects overseen by the High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics in 2015 and planned activities for 2016. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) The work of HLG-MOS is useful also for countries beyond the UNECE region. The big data initiative and the sandbox were mentioned in particular.
- (b) The Group has good achievements in developing a common architecture and models. In the next stage the focus of the work should turn towards developing practical solutions, such as statistical software, for implementing the models.
- (c) Furthermore, in future work, HLG-MOS should consider projects focusing more on statistical substance that could involve experts on IT, architecture and substantive methodologies. One such topic could be data integration.

- (d) For the work to be demand-driven, not only demands of National Statistical Offices (NSOs), but also users of statistics have to be taken into account.
- (e) Confidentiality of geospatial data was suggested as a possible future priority.

Conclusion:

21. The Bureau commended the High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics on the outcomes achieved in 2015 and approved the plans for 2016, subject to the comments above.

**E. Set of key climate change-related statistics**

*(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/9 by the Task Force)*

22. The Bureau reviewed the work on climate change-related statistics: UNECE contributions to the discussion at the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), and progress of work in developing a key set of climate change-related indicators. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) The work done under the Conference on the *CES Recommendations on climate change-related statistics* and the indicator set could be useful for the global statistical community. Involving statistical offices in improving greenhouse gas inventories is important in all countries, since the new requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will require also developing countries to report.
- (b) Using existing data and indicators as much as possible when designing the set of key climate change-related indicators would ensure its feasibility, in particular alignment with SDGs, SEEA and the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES). It should be clearly indicated what is the value added of additional indicators in the set and which indicators could be produced by statistical offices.
- (c) The Task Force was encouraged to consider geospatial information as a data source for the set of key indicators.
- (d) The interim report indicates the need for further work to develop and improve methodologies for the compilation of climate change-related indicators.

Conclusion:

23. The Bureau agreed that the *CES Recommendations on climate change-related statistics* and the set of key indicators developed on that basis could be useful for the global statistical community. It will be important to keep UNSC informed of the progress in CES work on climate change-related statistics.

**IV. PREPARATION FOR THE CES 2016 PLENARY SESSION**

**A. Organization of the 2016 seminar on strategic partnerships**

*(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/10 by Canada)*

24. The Bureau discussed the organization of the CES 2016 seminar on strategic partnerships based on an outline prepared by the seminar organizer, Canada. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) Sufficient amount of time should be made available for discussion from the floor.
- (b) Use of Twitter for the panel discussion, to collect comments and questions from the audience in real time, was supported.
- (c) A possible outcome of the seminar could be, for example, identifying successful strategies to create beneficial partnerships and attract private companies to establish partnerships with official statisticians.

Conclusion:

25. The seminar organizer will proceed with the preparations taking into account the recommendations by the Bureau. The seminar organizers should think in advance about the possible outcomes of the seminar and proposals for concrete follow-up actions. The seminar will take place on Wednesday, 27 April 2016, from 9:50 to 16:30.

**B. Organization of the CES 2016 discussion on statistics for SDGs**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/11 by UNECE)

26. The Bureau considered the organization of the CES 2016 discussion on statistics for SDGs based on an outline prepared by UNECE and the CES Steering Group on statistics for SDGs. The Bureau agreed with the outline and noted the importance of bringing the country perspective into the discussion. Mexico volunteered to inform the Conference about their plans to undertake an assessment of the country's readiness to provide data on SDG indicators.

Conclusion:

27. The CES Steering Group on statistics for SDGs and the UNECE Secretariat will proceed with the preparations of the discussion on SDGs, taking into account the recommendations by the Bureau. The discussion will take place on Thursday, 28 April 2016, from 9:30 to 12:30.

**C. Organization of the 2016 seminar on geospatial information**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/12 by Austria)

28. The Bureau discussed the organization of the CES 2016 seminar on geospatial information based on an outline prepared by the seminar organizer, Austria. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) There is a good selection of country papers giving different perspectives.
- (b) United Kingdom offered support in the seminar organization.
- (c) If the ECOSOC decision about the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) will be known by the time of the CES plenary session, the seminar can discuss the implications of the ECOSOC decision for the UNECE region.

Conclusion:

29. The seminar organizer will proceed with the preparations taking into account the recommendations by the Bureau. The seminar will take place on Thursday, 28 April 2016, from 14:30 to 17:30.

**D. Draft agenda and timetable for the 2016 plenary session**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/13 by UNECE)

Conclusion:

30. The Bureau approved the provisional agenda and tentative timetable for the CES 2016 plenary session, subject to changing the title of the SDG discussion to “Statistics for SDGs”.

**E. Recommendations on measuring circular migration (to be submitted to CES 2016)**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/14 by the Task Force, and Add.1 by UNECE)

31. The Bureau reviewed the draft *Recommendations on measuring circular migration*, prepared by a dedicated Task Force chaired by Mexico. The following issues were discussed:

(a) The report is good complementary material to the *United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration* and the upcoming *UNSD Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses*.

(b) The proposed definition of circular migration is in line with the existing United Nations recommendations and guidelines which define migration based on the duration of stay 12 months or longer. This restricts the policy use of these statistics, as many circular moves can be assumed to be for a shorter period.

(c) It is difficult to compile statistics on short-term circular migrants in practice. Too little is known about circular migrants to understand the significance of this phenomenon and whether statistics on circular migration should be produced on a regular basis. It would be useful if more countries tested compiling these data and experimented with basing the definition on different lengths of stay to see the impact on data.

Conclusion:

32. The Secretariat will circulate the draft *Recommendations on measuring circular migration* for electronic consultation to all CES members. Subject to the positive outcome of the consultation, the Recommendations will be submitted to the CES 2016 plenary session for endorsement.

**F. Recommendations for measuring human capital (to be submitted to CES 2016)**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/15 by the Task Force and Add.1 by UNECE)

33. The Bureau reviewed the draft *Guide on measuring human capital*, prepared by a dedicated Task Force chaired by Norway. The following issues were discussed:

(a) Constructing the satellite accounts proposed in the Guide is difficult in practice. Further work is required on a number of conceptual issues related to the measurement of human capital, such as the choice of appropriate depreciation and discount rates. New Zealand would be interested in being involved in any such future work.

- (b) UNSD proposed to circulate the Guide for a global consultation, similarly to other CES guides that underwent global consultation, such as the guides on global production and business registers.

Conclusion:

34. The Secretariat will circulate the draft *Guide on measuring human capital* for electronic consultation to all CES members. Subject to the positive outcome of the consultation, the Guide will be submitted to the CES 2016 plenary session for endorsement.

35. The UNECE Secretariat will liaise with UNSD to explore the possibility of a global consultation of the Guide.

**G. Value of official statistics (interim report to be discussed at CES 2016)**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/16 by the Task Force and Add.1 by UNECE)

36. The Bureau reviewed the *Interim Report on the Value of Official Statistics*, prepared by a dedicated Task Force chaired by the United Kingdom. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) The Bureau strongly supported the recommendations on the value of official statistics which the interim report presented in a structured and pragmatic way.
- (b) The Task Force should consider how to maintain and renew the strong brand of official statistics and to promote it in a cost-efficient way.
- (c) Common tools for user surveys and recommendations on how to ensure sufficient feedback to these surveys from hard-to-reach users would be needed. Addressing user needs and getting their feedback is complex as user groups are not homogeneous and their needs change over time.
- (d) Innovation, product and service development are important to increase the value of official statistics. Statistical offices should establish partnerships to develop new products and services, and reach out to users. Sharing information on these approaches would be useful.
- (e) Cost-benefit analysis would be essential for encouraging investment in statistics. The Report should provide information that can support official statisticians in budget negotiations. An economic impact analysis would be a potentially powerful tool to showcase the value of statistics, e.g. by demonstrating what will happen if some key statistics would no longer be available.
- (f) The Task Force should consider how to publicize and promote the Recommendations on the value of official statistics.

Conclusion:

37. The *Interim Report on the Value of Official Statistics* will be discussed at the CES 2016 plenary session to obtain input from the CES members. The Secretariat will carry out an electronic consultation among all CES members prior to the CES plenary session. The Task Force will continue its work, and report back to the Bureau taking into account the feedback from the discussions at the Bureau and the CES plenary session.

**H. Generic Statistical Law developed under the UNDA project for EECCA countries**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/17 by UNECE)

38. As a follow-up to the discussion in October 2015 on the *Generic Law on Official Statistics*, prepared under the United Nations Development Account (UNDA) project for the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA), the Bureau considered how to develop recommendations on statistical legislation for countries beyond the EECCA region, based on a proposal by the Secretariat. The proposal included setting up a Task Force to develop recommendations for generic elements to be considered by the CES countries when revising statistical legislation. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) The *Generic Law on Official Statistics*, a model developed under the UNDA project for the EECCA countries should be presented to the CES plenary session for endorsement as a recommendation for the EECCA sub-region. The model Law is forward looking and fully in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the European statistics Code of Practice. It was noted that the EECCA countries would appreciate an endorsement at international level to provide support for professional independence.
- (b) The Generic Law is not a legal instrument but rather an example of best practice and guidance on issues to be included in statistical legislation. EECCA countries may use the model flexibly as a reference tool when amending their statistical legislation. The text will need to be adapted to the national legislative framework of each country.
- (c) Beyond the EECCA region, it would be extremely useful for countries when revising their statistical legislation, to have a set of common elements and guidance on issues to be included in statistical legislation. Convincing policy makers of the necessity of professional independence of official statistics is often a challenge. Internationally agreed guidance would support official statisticians in discussions with national policy makers.
- (d) An international frame of reference that can help to analyze the components of statistical legislation and identify room for improvement would be valuable. This could deal with issues such as the mandate and election procedure of the Chief Statistician, accountability towards parliament and government, access to administrative data, mandate for data collection, etc. At the same time, the guidance should not prevent more advanced national practices.
- (e) The guidance should focus on the intended outcomes of the statistical legislation, such as professional independence, while the formulation of the legal texts will be left to the countries.
- (f) Any further work on CES recommendations on elements of statistical legislation should take into account the European Statistical System Law that provides a framework for the EU countries.
- (g) Canada, New Zealand and UNSD expressed willingness to participate in the Task Force.

Conclusion:

39. The Secretariat will finalize the terms of reference for the Task Force on generic elements of statistical legislation jointly with Austria, Canada, Finland, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and in consultation with CIS-STAT, EFTA, Eurostat and UNSD. The Task Force should include experts in statistical infrastructure and legislation.

40. *The Generic Law on Official Statistics* and the explanatory notes to the Law, developed under the UNDA project for EECCA countries will be submitted to the CES plenary session for endorsement as a recommendation developed under the UNDA project for EECCA countries.

## **V. NEW CHALLENGES IN CAPACITY-BUILDING**

*(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/18 by UNECE)*

41. The Bureau considered how to adapt the statistical capacity building activities to the new challenges arising from statistics for SDGs and modernisation. The following issues were discussed:

- (a) Cooperation in global assessments between UNECE, Eurostat and EFTA works well and the new, more regular 'rotating scheme' assessments provide effective support to countries.
- (b) Future Global Assessments should take into account the statistical needs for SDGs. This may necessitate involving the United Nations specialized agencies as partners in the assessments.
- (c) Increasingly countries with developed statistical systems are also asking for capacity building workshops, for example in the area of statistical modernization. UNECE, OECD and Eurostat could consider joint organization of capacity building seminars for all countries.
- (d) Plans for statistical capacity building for SDGs will be part of the CES road map on statistics for SDGs (see agenda item 3(a)). This document will make reference to all relevant stakeholders, including Paris21.

### Conclusion:

42. The Bureau strongly supported the proposal to continue capacity building activities to address the specific needs of the countries with developing statistical systems. At the same time, work should be undertaken through the organization of training workshops and expert meetings for all UNECE countries to share experience on how to respond to new demands, in particular to:

- (a) Produce statistics for SDGs, and
- (b) Modernize statistical production to make use of the latest technological possibilities, including geospatial information and big data.

43. The Bureau will continue the discussion on statistical capacity building at its October meeting, to take into account the decisions and developments at global level, such as on SDGs, modernization, geospatial information, etc.

**VI. UNECE PROGRAMME OF WORK DOCUMENTS: IMPLEMENTATION OF STATISTICAL PROGRAMME 2015**  
(ECE/CES/BUR/2016/FEB/19 by UNECE)

Conclusion:

44. The Bureau adopted the report on the implementation of the UNECE Statistical Programme 2015, and thanked the UNECE Secretariat for the effective work and good results achieved in close collaboration with partners.

45. The Bureau emphasised the importance of publishing the methodological materials, guidelines and recommendations developed under CES in print and electronic form. The list of publications to be issued is provided in the Annex to the report.

**VII. PRESENTATION OF THE STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)**

46. The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) presented its statistical activities. EFTA was founded in 1960 to promote free trade and strengthen economic relations within the European Economic Community. EFTA coordinates one of the largest trade networks in the world. Currently EFTA consists of four countries: Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

47. The EFTA Statistical Office is part of the European Statistical System (ESS) as a liaison office between Eurostat and the NSOs of the EFTA countries. The annual technical cooperation programme is established with partners that include NSOs, EFTA member countries, Eurostat, UNECE and IMF. The programme is agreed between EFTA and Eurostat's technical cooperation unit and approved by the EFTA Council. The areas of cooperation include:

- (a) Promoting the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the European statistics Code of Practice;
- (b) Strengthening the institutional frameworks of national statistical systems;
- (c) Supporting harmonization of statistics with international standards and norms, focusing on trade domains;
- (d) Providing assistance in domains in which EFTA NSOs have particular expertise and know-how.

48. EFTA organizes, jointly with partners, training courses, study visits, seminars and supports the participation of experts in international meetings in statistics. The current priorities are the Global Assessments of national statistical systems and their follow-up actions, development of the Generic Law on Official Statistics and support for its implementation, SNA 2008 implementation and migration statistics. EFTA is a key partner in a number of regular meetings and activities of Eurostat and UNECE.

Conclusion:

49. The Bureau thanked EFTA for the informative presentation and emphasized the importance of EFTA's involvement and financial support for joint technical cooperation activities with UNECE and Eurostat. Furthermore, EFTA's support for the participation of

countries with developing statistical systems in regular expert meetings in statistics organized by UNECE and Eurostat is essential for keeping all countries abreast of latest statistical development.

### **VIII. DATES AND VENUE OF NEXT MEETINGS**

50. The CES Bureau confirmed the dates for its forthcoming meetings as follows:

- (a) The next meeting will take place on 11-12 October 2016 in Geneva;
- (b) The subsequent meetings are planned to take place on 14-15 February 2017 and on 10-11 October 2017 (venues to be decided).

51. IMF offered to host the 2017 February CES Bureau meeting in Washington, D.C. The Secretariat will clarify with IMF the necessary logistical arrangements for the meeting.

52. The 64<sup>th</sup> CES plenary session will take place on 27-29 April 2016 in Paris, back-to-back with the meeting of the OECD Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy.

53. The 65<sup>th</sup> CES plenary session will take place on 19-21 June 2017 in Geneva, followed by the meeting of the OECD Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy.

### **IX. OTHER BUSINESS**

54. The Bureau decided that all finalized papers of the CES Bureau meeting will be made available on the web: [www.unece.org/index.php?id=35521#/.](http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=35521#/)

**ANNEX****List of publications of methodological materials, guidelines and recommendations developed under CES**

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Print and/or electronic</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>No. of pages</i>	<i>Original language(s)</i>	<i>Translated language(s)</i>	<i>No. of copies and language(s)</i>
1	Measuring population and housing in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia: review of practices in the 2010 round of censuses	Print and electronic	A4	180	E, R	-	200E/400R
2	Recommendations on ageing-related statistics	Print and electronic	A4	120	E		500E/-
3	Use of administrative sources and sample surveys to measure international migration in the CIS region	Print and electronic	A4	200	E	R	500E/300R
4	The Generic Law on Official Statistics	Print and electronic	A5	50	E, R, F		200E/250R/50F

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