

Digitalization

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

As I understand, there is a use of the rule of three to allocate data where no specific information is available. I wonder if any international organisation can develop a sort of quality indicator, e.g. number of fields calculated with specific information related to the total number of fields in the disaggregation level for calculations.

Statistics Canada, Ziad Ghanem:

Infinite thanks to Erich. Better job than I would have done.

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

A satellite account is defined also by bridge tables to the core accounts. Will the guidance not include also work of identifying costs and use of so called free goods, which are actually marketing tools, in the core accounts, so that they may be subtracted from where they are in the core accounts and added in the pertinent lines of the satellite account?

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

Is there any need for additional goods and imputation of accessing costs, if we follow the sea asking for an operating surplus ratio on the costs approach?

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

I think, data on buildings or crops or animals are assets. But it is a little odd to say, buildings are non-produced phenomena.

USA, Christopher Blackburn:

Based on this definition, is data in and of itself not also a phenomenon? Thus, the creation of data assets from existing data should also be treated as the production of data. In this sense, I'm not entirely sure we shouldn't be including an analytical stage in the cost components.

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

I could enumerate several reasons, why not to evaluate non-explicit costs for the cost approach. But in this context: are fixed costs considered when calculating traditional own produced assets?

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

In my opinion, the intrinsic value shall be matched by a markup for operating surplus, which would be as difficult to esteem as some new non-produced product, but would stay in the frame of the SNA

UK, Sanjiv Mahajan:

On freebies. In the satellite account approach. Although household final consumption changes are reflected, there is a missing link between intermediaries' inputs, we need to also consider a new arena, i.e. 'final' consumption by industries and not intermediate consumption. Any thoughts?

USA, Marshall Reinsdorf:

Will the value of the new data assets on the balance include both these costs and a non-produced component arising from other changes in value of assets or holding gains?

UK, Sanjiv Mahajan:

Dylan, thanks... happy to discuss. Lots here and would impact on generating a different GDP.

Statistics Canada, Ziad Ghanem:

On quality indicators: absolutely agree. Transparency in methods and quality indicators are critical for proper interpretability and for shining light on weaknesses that should be addressed.

Canada, Brenda Bugge:

Yes, we did, similar to what we do for own-acct software.

Peter VAN DE VEN:

Sum of costs is a method to arrive at a market-equivalent price. Adding a mark-up would be a logical choice.

UK, Sanjiv Mahajan:

On data, any progress of life-lengths? (especially less than a year, thus not GFCF). Also, prices for deflation where in most cases a price will not exist. Any thoughts on tricky issues.

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

Economical life of data depends on the definition of the asset data: a single file will have short life. A data set, which is updated will have a longer life

USA, Christopher Blackburn:

Thanks for the answer, John. I'm happy to continue the discussion in the future. One fear I have is a possible recursion in the definition of data and its implications for measurement, especially with respect to the relationship between phenomenon and data, i.e. isn't digitized phenomena still phenomena?

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

If the asset is a dataset, costs for updating are not --- GFCF but maintenance = IC

IMF, Jennifer Ribarsky:

If you combine as a data, database, software asset you could consider the service life of software. But software service life may be too short.

USA, Marshall Reinsdorf:

Sanjiv asked about free digital products as final consumption of corporations, i.e. as a transfer in kind to the users of the free platform. This treatment would raise questions about double counting, as the free products are part of the costs of producing advertising services. Nevertheless, it's a perspective of interest to many. Are we going to consider this perspective in the GN?

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

Is necessary to say explicitly in the definition of data as assts, that they have to be used in production and to lead to an output?

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

Do you have in your data also merchanting? (purchase of a good by a resident from a nonresident and subsequent resale of the good to another non-resident.? If yes: how do you come with the goods between the date of purchase and the date of selling them.

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

Ref the 2. presentation: it is a very interesting approach. For me, it would be helpful to see a list in with the assumptions in this model.

OECD, John Mitchell:

Great presentation Chris, thanks. Its excellent that you are considering that overlap with other assets, any guidance on this is very useful. Your last point is also important. How to separate the "useful" data from the data that just exists. We don't try to separate the useful R & D with the non-useful R & D, so perhaps similar to R & D, the data on the oil change or john.verrinders email is worth so little it offset the high value of joe.bidens email, even though the cost of generating the data might be similar.

OECD, John Mitchell:

Additionally, is there any intention to try and merge the labour cost with other costs to create a full estimate of "investment/expenditure" in data?

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

ref AI: I didn't understand the delimitation to programmes and automation of production in the manufacturing industry.

Germany, Ligia Luetticken:

It is covered only by costs - in think.

USA, Marshall Reinsdorf:

Data are sometimes used for machine learning to train AI software. In this case, would the value of data be included in the value of the AI software that it is used to train.

USA, Christopher Blackburn:

Marshall, this is certainly one the elements at the core of the nexus between software development and data. This is why I think there is (potentially) such a large overlap between these activities.

OECD, John Mitchell:

John.mitchell@oecd.org if you would like an invite