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Twenty-second session

Geneva, 25-27 April 2023

Item 1 of the provisional agenda

Adoption of the agenda and election of officers

Annotated provisional agenda for the twenty-second session

Organised as an in-person meeting at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, 25-27 April 2023.

I. Provisional agenda

1. Adoption of the agenda and election of officers
2. Update of the System of National Accounts 2008 and Balance of Payments Manual 6th Edition
3. Globalization
4. Digitalisation
5. Well-being and sustainability
6. The impact of high inflation on national accounts
7. Real-time indicators and nowcasting
8. Impact of migration on national accounts
9. Conclusions, next steps, and adoption of the report
10. Information items and other business

II. Annotations to the provisional agenda

Item 1. Adoption of the agenda and election of officers

1. The meeting is organized following decisions of the Conference of European Statisticians (ECE/CES/2022/16 and ECE/CES/2022/16/Add.1) and of the twenty-first session of the Group of Experts on National Accounts (ECE/CES/GE.20/2022/2).



Item 2. Update of the System of National Accounts 2008 and Balance of Payments Manual 6th Edition

Contributions: SNA Update Project Manager and Lead Editor, United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Communications Task Team, Informal Economy Task Team

2. The item will introduce the status of the work programme for Updating the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and Balance of Payments Manual 6th Edition (BPM6) paying specific attention to the testing and early implementation of the Guidance Notes, the structure of the Updated SNA and annotated outlines of selected chapters. It will also discuss the development of implementation guidance with respect to the new items in the updated manuals. Furthermore, the session will provide information on recent advancements by the task teams on communication and measuring informal economy.

Item 3. Globalization

Contributions: Globalization Task Team, Statistics Denmark, Statistics Finland (tbc), Federal Statistical Office of Germany (DESTATIS), Statistics Indonesia (tbc), National Institute of Statistics of Italy (ISTAT)

3. This item will focus on the related recommendations for the update of the 2008 SNA and BPM6. A *Progress report by the Globalization Task Team* will inform on recent advancements, including the treatment of marketing assets as well as the development of statistics to support an understanding of changes in global production arrangements due to the role of multinational enterprises as well as special purpose entities.

4. *BEPS¹ Country by Country Report for representing the structure of multi-national enterprises and recording the economic flows between units* by ISTAT will demonstrate how the use of the BEPS Country by Country Report - with reference to both qualitative information and quantitative data - can allow to get to an overall representation and exhaustive analysis of a multinational enterprise (MNE), the identification of the economic flows between the units of a multinational group and, thus, to obtain more information for a correct estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national income (GNI). The presentation will analyse the characteristics of the BEPS Country by Country Report, the information and data that can be inferred from it, the applied methodology. Finally, it will share a case study and discuss the obtained results.

5. The second presentation by ISTAT will introduce the work towards the *Compilation of extended Supply and Use Tables (eSUT) for the Italian economy*. A wider granularity within the SNA framework would help identify and interpret emerging phenomena, like the role of MNEs, global value chains, etc., and assess the increasing heterogeneity of economic units, such as between smaller and larger businesses and by degree of international openness of firms. Compilation of eSUTs helps to meet many emerging analytical needs. Moreover, the information included in eSUT provides a starting point for compiling extended Input-Output Tables (IOT), which can be used for impact and structural (relational) analyses. The scheme considers three sectoral breakdowns: governance, market orientation and size. By integrating these, 48 strata are obtained. For each industry (98 sectors of economic activity), a set of aggregates (production, intermediate costs, value added, employment, compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, number of firms, exports, imports) are broken down using the above-mentioned strata. International trade is also broken down by geographical area of origin and destination.

6. *Trade in value added indicators – improved timeliness and new information on global value chains* by Statistics Finland will describe how the annual OECD indicators on Trade in Value Added (TiVA) are used, especially by trade negotiators and economists in Finland. However, building and maintaining a global framework for these indicators (Inter-Country Input-Output database) takes time and publication delay of these indicators is long. Timeliness was considered

¹ BEPS – Inclusive Framework for Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (<https://www.oecd.org/tax/beps/>)

as a main obstacle for the effective use of these indicators in Finland. Statistics Finland and OECD started a joint project in 2019 to improve timeliness by using faster data on foreign trade and preliminary national accounts data. Preliminary annual TiVA-indicators for Finland are now published regularly as experimental statistics with 17 months' delay. The project also developed many new indicators of firm heterogeneity and employment effects of foreign trade by linking enterprise and employee data. These indicators have helped to evaluate dependencies on imported intermediate products and effects of significant foreign trade volume changes on the economy as global value chains have been shaken by the current crises and shocks.

7. Statistics Denmark will present highlights of their efforts in *developing statistics to support an understanding of the effects of globalisation on the external economy* and analysing the *implications for the Danish Balance of Payments (BOP) of the SNA/BPM update on goods traded within global manufacturing arrangements*. To give the users a better and more complete insight into the impact of globalisation, emphasis has been put on a more integrated analysis of statistics across domains. Data on international trade in goods has been integrated into balance of payments statistics with a split between goods that cross the border and goods that do not cross the border. Furthermore, multiple initiatives have been put forward to give users a better understanding of the impact of globalisation. The level of detail in statistics has been increased to give more insight into the international organisation of production. Work on improving statistics compilation and dissemination will continue in order to support a better understanding of international trade and the importance of global production arrangements. The presentation will also discuss the implications of implementing guidance note C.4 'Merchanting and Factoryless Producers' in the Danish BOP, focusing on the transactions reported by Danish MNEs in manufacturing. The analysis provides an early test of one of the changes in the new balance of payments manual.

8. *Identifying economic ownership of Intellectual Property Products: The German experience* by DESTATIS will discuss the experience in using the decision tree for allocation of intellectual property products (IPPs) proposed in the Guide to Measuring Global Production (GMGP). The identification of economic ownership is challenging, especially for IPPs, which are not physically constrained, and their ownership can be easily transferred across borders. Determination of economic ownership gets even more challenging when dealing with MNEs organising their economic activity irrespective of borders or territories. The GMGP offers a decision tree to identify economic ownership of IPPs inside MNE groups, based on related transactions from source statistics. DESTATIS has applied the decision tree in the course of the work on the transversal Gross Net Income reservation on globalisation, which has been placed by the European Commission for all European member states in April 2020. Overall, the German experience in applying the decision tree has led to differing results. Acknowledging the data basis in the German statistical system, the decision tree has proven to be useful when determining economic ownership of IPPs for small units with certain business activities. For large and complex units, the overall data basis in the German Statistical System as in the European Statistical System is too limited to apply the decision tree. The current situation must be improved in European regulation regarding the collection of IPP data, not only in Germany.

9. *Economic Ownership of IPP of Listed Companies in Indonesia* will present the experience of Statistics Indonesia with testing of GMGP Decision Tree. A previous study on MNEs in the Indonesian Institutional Sectoral Accounts depicted that foreign non-financial MNEs make transactions with third parties and related parties, which are parent companies, entities under common control, and majority shareholders. The transactions carried out with these related parties include export of finished goods and import of raw materials, royalty payments, service fee, dividend payments, and borrowing facilities. MNEs are granted trademark and technology licences from the ultimate parent company or an entity in the same MNE group. Based on this finding, the testing of the decision tree on economic ownership could be applied to listed companies in Indonesia that provide detailed information about their agreements for granting of technology licenses owned by companies under MNE group, including future technology licenses, within the period of the agreement. The testing is conducted by obtaining data and other information from companies and their parent company financial statements.

Item 4. Digitalisation

Contributions: Digitalization Task Team, Statistics Canada, Statistics Indonesia (tbc) and National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico

10. This item will focus on the recommendations in the area of digitalization for the update of the 2008 SNA and BPM6. The *Progress Report from the Digitalization Task Team* will provide update on the progress in the various strands of work, including data as an asset, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, digital intermediary platforms, crypto assets and non-fungible tokens. It will also inform about results from the testing and early testing of the guidance notes.

11. Statistics Indonesia will present highlights of their work on *Experimental estimates of Digital Value Added in the Indonesian Economy and Potential Use of Decentralized Identities (DIDs) to Capture the Dynamic of Decentralized Finance (DeFi)*. Widespread digitization has led to profound structural changes and has implications for many macro issues, including the labour market, inflation dynamics, technological progress and future growth, and the transmission of shocks. Digital economic data are needed to enable more evidence-based policies. An experimental estimate of the digital value added in Indonesia was developed using Supply and Use Tables (SUT) framework. The data covers SUT 2016, e-commerce Statistics, and GDP. The exercise was carried out by applying an output allocation method based on products. The results indicate that digital industry in Indonesia accounts for about 4 percent for the period 2013 - 2018, larger than public administration (3.98%), education (3.49%), and accommodation and food services (3,04%). Digital industry is dominated by ICT industries, followed by digital content and media, and e-commerce. The second part of the presentation describes the possibilities for statistical authorities to use DIDs for measuring DeFi. The exponentially growing DeFi market is difficult to measure in economic statistics. The nature of these transactions does not allow receiving direct data from the DeFi platforms. The most feasible solution is the use of blockchain analytics tools to monitor and identify transactions on these platforms.

12. *Towards the digital economy: Mexico's case* by INEGI will introduce the work on developing estimates of gross value added of E-commerce in the national accounts of Mexico. The first estimates were published in 2018. Currently, they cover the period from 2013 to 2021. The presentation will introduce the efforts made to implement the definitions, concepts and methodological frameworks of OECD, G20 and IMF on digitization with the aim to compile Digital Supply and Use Tables for Mexico for 2018 showing the impact of the accelerated evolution of recent digital transformation on main indicators such as: production, consumption and trade. The information needed today should focus on the supply and use of digital goods and services to make visible the digital transformation of products and industries in the macroeconomic statistics.

13. Further, Statistics Canada will present the recent work on developing estimates of data in line with the recommendations in guidance note DZ. 6 Recording and valuation of data in National Accounts.

Item 5. Well-being and Sustainability

Contributions: Well-being and Sustainability Task Team, German Federal Statistical Office DESTATIS, Statistics Indonesia (tbc), National Institute of Statistics of Italy (ISTAT), National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico and European Central Bank (ECB).

14. This item will emphasize on the experiences in testing and early implementation of the recommendations in areas such as unpaid household activities, distributional accounts, health care, education and human capital, as well as environmental-economic issues. *Progress report of the Wellbeing and Sustainability Task Team* will provide an overview of the state of play of SNA Update and outcomes of global consultation, including highlights of proposed new concepts and extensions in each of area in scope for consideration.

15. National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico will present on the *Statistics derived from the National Accounts that contribute to measure the well-being and*

sustainability. Some of the recommendations on the SNA Update have emphasized the need to complement the core accounts with supplementary or extended indicators and tables to support, inter alia, the monitoring processes of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It has been recognized that it is possible to identify indicators and accounts able to shed light on well-being dimensions, for example, unpaid household work or environmental accounting. For some decades, the System of National Accounts of Mexico is recording the transactions carried out by the economic units with details on the economic activity, and natural, human, and social capitals. In addition, the development of Satellite Accounts allows expanding the measurement scope by covering environmental issues, unpaid household work and volunteering and provides a more complete and granular picture by breaking down some of indicators by different variables, i.e. gender.

16. Statistics Indonesia will inform on its work on *Accounting for Environmental Assets in National and Sub-National Level: Discrepancies and Reconciliation* and measuring *Depletion adjusted Net Domestic Product*. The environment and natural capital are important components in the well-being and sustainability of a country. The measurement of the natural resources is vital for emphasizing the sustainability level of a country's economic growth. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) provides an internationally agreed framework and methodology used to evaluate the economy and the environment by including non-produced natural assets in the national accounts, but discrepancies can arise in the calculation of the monetary value of these assets at the national and sub-national levels. This intervention will discuss the sources of discrepancies based on Indonesia experience in the compilation of asset accounts for coal resources at the national level and provincial (sub-national) level, including estimates of asset life, choice of discount rate, and possible gap on data sources. In addition, it will cover the compilation of depletion-adjusted Net Domestic Product (NDP), which is an indicator of sustained economic growth. Statistics Indonesia has compiled environmental-economic accounts using the SEEA framework and concluded that, as of 2022, based on the percentage of natural resource depletion, Indonesia's economy is not yet heading towards a sustainable direction.

17. In the second intervention, Statistics Indonesia will share experience in *Estimating unpaid household activities by using socioeconomic and Labour Force Surveys*. In Indonesia, where most adult women decide to take care of the family and not to engage in the labour market, the topic has a significant impact on inequality issues from gender perspective. Some of the existing recommendations point out to time use surveys as one of the main data sources. The contribution will discuss alternative data sources to estimate unpaid household activities by using regularly available socioeconomic and labour force surveys. Although not ideal, these could provide important data to estimate most of the unpaid household activities, i.e. output and labour inputs as well as consumption of tools and other durable goods in the category of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF). At the same time, it should be mentioned that the results could be improved by completing data sources and aligning them with relevant national accounts standards and requirements.

18. German Federal Statistical Office DESTATIS will present on the *CO2 emission trade certificates in the German Capital account*. The theoretical introduction (emissions trading system in Europe, economic asset classification, etc.) will be followed by details on how data are collected in the German Balance of Payments and the findings and insights resulting from the data: trade volume, trend, main trading partners, and how CO2 emission trade certificates influence the capital account. In addition, depending on the consultation outcomes of the Guidance Note WS.7 Treatment of Emission Permits, the different treatment options could be discussed, especially if emission trade certificates should be treated as non-produced non-financial assets or financial assets.

19. *Household final consumption expenditure distributional accounts: harmonising macro and micro data* by ISTAT will provide an overview of the approach to treat household consumption expenditure in Italy using both national accounts and Household Budget Survey (HBS) data. The two datasets use different regulations (EU Regulation 2019/1700, Integrated European Social

Statistics for HBS and European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) for national accounts statistics), have differences in their reference populations (the population present on the national territory at a given date, including households and persons living in institutions for national accounts, and the resident population with the exclusion of persons permanently living in institutions for HBS) and definitions and concepts. To harmonize the data, the ratio between the populations in the two datasets is applied, and additional information such as Tourism Satellite Account and System of Health Account data are used to improve population adjustment for specific categories. An initial comparison between the datasets has been done to identify comparable categories, and the next step is to distribute the macro estimates at the micro level.

20. Under the SNA update workstream on well-being, the topic of distributional accounts for the household sector received particular attention. *Distributional Wealth Accounts* by ECB will introduce the significant progress achieved in recent years by the European System of Central Banks on developing a methodology for the compilation of such accounts. The new dataset combines household survey data obtained from the Household Finance and Consumption Survey and Quarterly Sector Accounts to show quarterly distributional results on the wealth of households, for the euro area as a whole and (at this stage) 18 individual European countries. The presentation will inform the Group of Experts on National Accounts about the methodology used to link the two sources, and how this methodology fits with the recent SNA guidance note on distributional accounts.

21. Supporting contributions showcasing relevant experience and research will also complement the discussions.

Item 6: The impact of high inflation on national accounts

Contributions: Statistics Canada, Statistics Indonesia (tbc), Social Research Institute of Japan, Statistics Netherlands, Office for National Statistics of United Kingdom (ONS UK) and United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (US BEA).

22. This item will discuss the impact of high inflation on national accounts, consistency of deflators across economic statistics and the considerations national accountants should make in times of high inflation, including related risk assessment.

23. The US inflation increased in the second quarter of 2021, with "Core" inflation, which excludes food and energy prices, rising from 3.2% to 6.1% (seasonally adjusted at annual rate). The US BEA featured measure of price change also increased to 5.9% in the same period. High rates of price change have continued through third quarter of 2022 although have shown signs of diminished rates of increase. *Impact of high inflation in the U.S. national accounts* by US BEA will discuss the challenges faced by national accountants in interpreting high inflation and the steps taken to ensure accurate real-time volume measures. It will also cover the importance of having tools and publications that show the relationship between national accounts deflators and the consumer price index, and present additional analysis and review materials to help understand the drivers of inflation.

24. *Impact of high inflation on national accounts* by ONS UK will describe how high inflation affects the national accounts directly via deflators on both the supply and use sides and indirectly by changing the consumer behaviour. The challenge of deflation process is how to adequately account for quality changes, which can be disguised during high inflation periods. ONS UK has been working on the development of a Deflator Gateway to ensure consistency of deflators across products in national accounts and provide a forum to compare and contrast different price series. The current period of high inflation is seen as an opportunity to stress-test this new model in the UK context.

25. The occurrence of high inflation in Canada has created difficulties in accurately measuring GDP, particularly when multiple sources of data are utilized. *Measuring GDP in inflation environment* by Statistics Canada will share its experience in measuring GDP in the context of

high inflation with particular emphasis on the energy sector, which is both volatile and a major component of the Canadian economy.

26. Since the fourth quarter of 2021 energy prices have risen sharply. In response, the Dutch government has taken measures to mitigate the effect for households and businesses including reducing taxes on energy and the introduction of a discount on energy bills and a price cap on energy. *Impact of higher energy prices and the mitigating measures on the national accounts* by Statistics Netherlands will present the challenges this has posed and how these challenges were dealt with in quarterly national accounts. Particular attention will be paid to the following variables:

- Deflator of household consumption.
- Net operating surplus of energy companies.
- Taxes and subsidies on energy products.

27. *Construction deflator estimation to better reflect the worldwide inflation* by the Department of National Accounts at the Economic and Social Research Institute of Japan will present recent changes introduced to reflect more precisely the impact of worldwide price increase of materials such as wood and iron on the deflator in construction. The currently used “input method” has been changed to a quasi-model price approach. The presentation will introduce the comparative results between the two estimation methods, with a focus on the period 2021-2022.

28. The experience of Statistics Indonesia with measuring price increases in selected sectors of the economy will also be introduced under this item (tbc).

Item 7. Real-time indicators and nowcasting

Contributions: Central Bank of Armenia, Federal Statistical Office of Germany (DESTATIS) Germany, Reserve Bank of India, Statistics Indonesia (tbc), National Bank of Ukraine, Office for National Statistics of the United Kingdom, and International Monetary Fund

29. There is an increasing user demand for timely statistics. The Covid-pandemic and the current inflationary pressures have only reinforced these demands. In response, several countries and international organizations have started to work on developing real time indicators, often on the basis of nowcasting techniques combining historic information with more timely data. This session will provide an overview of ongoing initiatives in this area, exchanging best practices and discussing specific challenges faced in developing these indicators.

30. *Publication and analysis of real-time indicators in the UK context* will showcase the suite of real-time economic indicators published weekly by ONS and comprising a wide range of different types of data; including datasets derived and supplied from both government and commercial sources. These include real-time spending data, transport-based indicators, business and workforce-based indicators as well as statistics on weekly and daily changes in energy prices. ONS also has the aim to expand the suite of real-time indicators that provide commentary on cost-of-living pressures. The presentation will discuss the challenges and opportunities experienced along the way and will cover issues such as: understanding and meeting user needs; the approach to data acquisition and developing strong data partnerships with suppliers; the rotation of the suite of indicators to ensure that the production teams can both develop new indicators alongside a high-pressure production environment. Finally, it will demonstrate how the real-time data was used in the quality assurance of the UK national accounts data.

31. Quarterly national accounts (QNA) continue to be essential, but the compilation of high-frequency indicators of economic activity are a welcomed addition in the search for timelier data. Official statistical agencies are in the process of adapting and modernizing their products to remain relevant. While over the years IMF has provided and continues to assist economies in the development of their QNA, recently the Fund has also started supporting them in the development of high-frequency indicators that help tracking the short-term evolution of economic activity and contribute to informed economic decisions and policymaking. *Use of open data for compilation*

of high-frequency indicators of economic activity by IMF is describing the main findings regarding the availability of high-frequency data gathered during capacity development activities. It also discusses the ongoing IMF project that proposes to complement and potentially enhance the current capacity development activities by using open access high-frequency data sources to develop experimental monthly indicators of economic growth for a selected group of economies, using a methodology based on the recommendations of the SNA. The project also aims at studying how the results of these experimental indicators can be used to contribute to the improvement of the nowcasting of quarterly GDP for a selected group of economies.

32. *Real-time monitoring of the Indian economy* by Reserve Bank of India attempts to track the latest developments in the economy with least possible lag by using composite indices on a weekly basis. The development of these indicators has been prompted by the need of timely statistics to inform policy actions and challenges in data collection during the pandemic as well as by advancements in digitalization and automation. They have the potential to bridge the information gap in the monthly high frequency indicators – so far, a crucial input for monetary policy deliberations. Two different weekly indices have been developed: (i) a 7-indicator weekly activity index and a 15-indicator weekly diffusion index (WDI). To monitor the recovery relative to pre-pandemic period, a weekly recovery index (WRI) has also been constructed. A preliminary nowcast of International Investment Position (IIP) and Gross Domestic Product growth immediately after the end of the reference month or quarter can be produced using 4-week and 13-week moving averages of the WRI. The study finds that WRI tracks the ebbs and flows in economic activity during the pandemic period and also the more recent disruptions caused by the war in Ukraine.

33. In recent years DESTATIS has been publishing a GDP flash estimate 30 days after the end of the quarter and a purely model-based GDP nowcast 10 days after the end of the quarter for internal use. Since spring 2020, the GDP flash estimate and nowcast have been facing new challenges related to the ongoing corona pandemic, supply and material bottlenecks, price increases and the war in Ukraine. *GDP Flash estimate and GDP nowcast: An R-Shiny app for GDP estimation* by DESTATIS presents a new tool developed to cope with these additional uncertainties. The application allows to carry out the model estimations more flexible, faster and less error-prone manner than before. It permits loading a comprehensive set of indicators that can be expanded if new indicators become available. Furthermore, it is possible to test various estimation scenarios based on previously defined models of the GDP sub-aggregates. The application also includes a variety of graphical evaluation options to analyse the estimated GDP, production- and use-side components and the underlying monthly economic indicators.

34. *Nowcasting Indonesian household consumption with Google searches and payment data: A machine learning approach* by BPS-Indonesia exploits the potential of Google Searches and payment data to nowcast real-time Indonesian household consumption, which represents more than 50 per cent of Indonesian GDP. There were 85 indicators with various publication lags that were incorporated in the model. The developed methodology is based on a model incorporating 85 indicators and a machine learning (ML) technique to produce more accurate nowcasting estimates. The results were compared to one popular nowcasting method, namely the Dynamic Factor Model (DFM). The study indicated that the ML technique outperforms the DFM. The ML technique is more flexible regarding the data assumption and the number of predictors. Moreover, the results also suggested that incorporating Google Searches and payment data into model could improve the model accuracy.

35. *Nowcasting of CPI* by Central Bank of Armenia presents the use of non-traditional sources of data to get flash estimates of inflation for the current period. Web scraping techniques were applied to obtain data from all major supermarkets on a daily basis, which data are then cleaned, aggregated and analysed. The paper will discuss issues with data cleaning, product and store selection and classification problems, which arise during the estimation process, as the quality of the data and the correct selection of products and stores are crucial for getting the best results. The data cleaning, classification, and selection processes were done through machine learning techniques and the same procedure as the one used by the statistical committee for the calculation

of official CPI was used. The analysis was based on almost 20 million data points for the years from 2016 to 2022. The results indicate that the web prices are one of the best alternatives to price collection and estimation conducted by the statistical committee and are in line with the official figures.

36. Rapid changes of economic conditions create the need to access data online. This is especially relevant in Ukraine in the context of military operations, given the difficulty of collecting information, in particular on individual goods prices. These data are used for statistical purposes, for assessment of external sector data (in particular, export-import prices) and for timely response to the price development by means of monetary policy. *Combination of techniques for online price data collection* by National Bank of Ukraine presents the self-developed combined model of price collection, aggregation, and analysis, which has shown its effectiveness and stability even in the current conditions. The presentation will describe the architecture of the model combining collection of online information and a set of econometric techniques for aggregated indicators.

37. Additional country examples and ongoing international initiative in developing real time indicators will also be introduced and inform the discussions under this item.

Item 8: Impact of migration on national accounts

Contributions: Central Bank of Armenia; National Bank of Moldova and Office for National Statistics of the United Kingdom

38. Applying the residency criteria to migrants is not always straightforward, as their legal status and the intended duration of stay in the hosting country are sometimes unclear. From the perspective of statistics, these blurred situations risk to be treated differently by different countries, potentially hampering the international comparability of the data. This session aims at sharing countries' practices to deal with migrants in the national accounts.

39. *Impact of high migration on compilation of external accounts statistics* by the Central Bank of Armenia describes the challenges faced in the last year with measuring migration and its influence on the economy in the national accounts and balance of payments statistics. The war in Ukraine and the sanctions against the Russian Federation led to a wave of migration and business relocation to nearby countries, one of which was Armenia. Based on different data, more than 100 thousand persons moved to Armenia from Russian Federation during March-June 2022 resulting in rapid increase of consumption. The accurate estimation of number of visitors, assessment of their expenses and choosing the residency criteria to apply became a challenging issue for external sector statistics. The presentation will introduce the mechanism which was used to derive estimates for BoP travel account by incorporation of data from different sources as well as applying expert judgment. Due to the information insufficiency and uncertainty of future developments, the number of foreign visitors and their expenses in the Armenian economy were approximated based mainly on migration statistics and card payments data. The cornerstone was determining the point when to reclassify them to residents and change the statistical treatment of their economic activity.

40. *Impact of Migration on National Accounts* by ONS UK will present the challenges associated with the current landscape that requires to produce data on three different bases:

- Population statistics which define a person as a usual resident at their permanent address where they spend most of their time. This usually has a residency requirement, or the intention to reside, for at least twelve months. This includes those who migrate into or out of the UK.
- ILO labour statistics which capture a domestic resident population, including those who work abroad, and excluding those who reside overseas and work in the UK (i.e. those who cross the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland)

- National Accounts which require labour statistics to align to the production boundary and therefore capture those who work in the UK (that is excluding those who work abroad and including those who reside overseas and work in the UK).

The paper will discuss particularly issues around survey design and data collection, and the need to be able to access data from other countries whose residents work in the domestic economy and will make proposals for how countries can co-operate to resolve these.

41. *Estimation model of refugees' expenditure* describes the variety of data sources used by the National Bank of Moldova to provide assessment of the transactions of Ukrainian refugees in the BoP of Republic of Moldova. The estimation model comprises the following major components:

- the support of refugees financed by Moldovan authorities and other sectors (including accommodation, food, travel expenses, health-related services, local transport services, etc.), elaborated on the basis of administrative data sources and internal assumptions;
- financial disbursements made by international organizations to refugees and hosting families, elaborated on the basis of available reports;
- accommodation services on own account of refugees, elaborated on the basis of the NBS statistical reports;
- other personal travel expenses on own account of refugees, elaborated on the basis of various data sources

Item 9: Conclusions, next steps, and adoption of the report

42. In this item, the proposals for future work will be presented and discussed. The report containing main decisions of the meeting will be put for adoption.

Item 10. Information items and other business

43. The outcomes from recent capacity development activities undertaken by UNECE in cooperation with partner organizations will be presented to the Group of Experts for information. Participants wishing to propose additional points under this item are requested to inform the secretariat as soon as possible.
