Agenda of the 27-28 June 2019 RG-TiVA Meeting

Item 1. Welcome and introduction

Nadim Ahmad, OECD Statistics and Data Directorate

Item 2. Updates from initiatives – including user-feedback, challenges, changes and future plans

Item 2.a. Expanding South American matrix to Latin American countries (Mr. José Elías Durán Lima, UNECLAC)

Item 2.b. Fostering the development of TiVA-compatible SUTs in Africa (Christophe Degain, WTO)

Item 2.c. Expanding IO coverage to selected Arab economies (Mehmet Eris, UNESCWA)

Item 2.d. Discussion: Expanding national IO coverage across regional initiatives

Item 2.e. Progress and challenges: Balancing and moving toward dissemination of APEC-TIVA (Lin Jones, USITC)

Item 2.f. Progress and challenges: An update from Eurostat on FIGARO Act One, 2018-2020 (José Manuel Rueda-Cantuche – JRC)

Item 2.g. Progress and challenges: An update on NA-TiVA's workstreams and initial estimates (Rodolfo Ostolaza, INEGI)

Item 3. Harmonisation of underlying data and concepts – Insights on Regional and Global TiVA comparisons and complementarity

At the June 2018 meeting, the group recognised that the level of industry and product detail would necessarily vary across initiatives, but agreed that it was also necessary to aim for integration to the extent possible in order to ensure the efforts of regional initiatives also improve the inputs of global initiatives. This session is to identify mechanisms and processes that could help to achieve, or maximise, harmonised integration across initiatives.

Classifications and level of detail
- *Is it possible to agree that all initiatives will (at a minimum) meet the high-level classifications used by OECD TiVA?*

Accounting standards
- *Many of the initiatives align with the 2008 SNA recommendations on goods for processing rather than the 1993 SNA. At the last meeting it was recognised that imputing a change of ownership was preferable for many forms of GVC analyses (not least for measures of distance and accumulation). However, as many countries have now moved to producing SUTs on a 2008 SNA basis this is not a trivial undertaking. What can we do to provide such a view or to overcome some of the limitations of the 2008 SNA recommendations for goods for processing?*

- *Many initiatives that do align with the 2008 SNA use a combination of underlying tables that were originally constructed in different accounting standards: 1993 and 2008 SNA. How have the initiatives created a consistent time series and in particular what adjustments, if any, have been introduced to avoid introducing potential breaks in the production functions of industries that have been particularly affected?*

Format of SUTs
- *Is it possible for all initiatives to agree to collect data on a number of additional accounting entries (and breakdowns) not typically included in national SUTs (and now included in the*
- *OECD SUT questionnaire: (e.g. concerning re-exports, merchanting, tourism expenditures, second hand goods etc.)?*

Underlying data sources
- *SUTs - Official SUTs form the core of most initiatives. Can the underlying data be made available for use across initiatives?*
- *Trade data - A consistent set of Balanced International trade in goods and services figures across initiatives is a desirable important outcome. Can all of the initiatives provide decisions taken on key bilateral trade relationships to the OECD for integration into the balanced trade databases (and use the OECD balanced trade databases for all other bilateral relationships) be achieved? This has been discussed as a best practice. What are the challenges?*

Item 3.a. APEC-TiVA and OECD TiVA: Complementarity, Inputs, Coverage Coherence (Lin Jones, USITC)

Item 3.b. FIGARO, WIOD and OECD TiVA: Complementarity, Inputs, Coverage, Coherence (Isabelle Remond-Tiedrez, Eurostat)

Item 3.c. Discussion: Complementarity, Inputs, Coverage, Coherence

Item 4. Operationalising harmonisation in ICIOs (and documenting when not plausible in the short-, medium-, or long-term)

- *The OECD already makes available harmonised national SUT tables on its statistics portal but a common repository highlight the full-time series of SUTs used by the OECD and other initiatives (at the higher and lower level) could foster greater coherence and efficiencies (reducing duplication). Similarly the repository could also provide data on various other indicators/data-sets, for example the national accounts (e.g. GDP constraints) used in estimating and constraining national SUTs. What mechanisms need to be agreed/developed to ensure consistency across initiatives and what other data should be incorporated, e.g. metadata on balancing?*

Item 4.a. Showcasing Balanced Trade in Goods and Services through customised Regional TiVA asymmetry explorer: Pilot using data supplied by NA-TiVA (Graham Pilgrim, OECD Statistics and Data Directorate)

Item 4.b. OECD TiVA 2018 update and future implications for Regional-Global Initiatives (Joaquim Martins Guilhoto and Nori Yamano, OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Directorate)

Item 5. Looking to 2021: Next steps and conclusions

- *Countries are now beginning to develop Extended SUT tables. How can they be coherently integrated – especially over time?*

Item 5.a. ESUT challenges under a regional setting (Rodolfo Ostolaza, INEGI Mexico)

Item 5.b. Next steps and conclusions