

Editorial

This third issue of the newsletter highlights a new cooperation project with African countries, which aims at simplifying and speeding up the compilation and dissemination of economic accounts. A pilot experience has been launched in four countries with different situations.

This issue also deals with recent developments in European financing of cooperation. Several calls for tender have been published for new programmes. To answer, INSEE together with GIP ADETEF need to join partners within consortia.

The third paper is devoted to cooperation with Mediterranean countries, which is with Central Europe one of the priority regions of INSEE cooperation.

Over the past year, INSEE has still been active in organising international seminars addressed to Central European, CIS and African countries. Bilateral cooperation has also carried on at a sustained pace.

Cooperation to improve economic accounts in Africa

Economic accounts of African countries have to be improved to comply with the system of national accounts of United Nations (SNA93). A new cooperation project is being set up to produce faster economic accounts adapted to problems met by the African statistical institutes.

Accounts of Afristat Member countries to be improved

Nearly five years ago, AFRISTAT started, with the support of its technical and financial partners, a programme for improvement of national accounts in its Member countries. The objective is to support the statistical institutes of these countries in the regular production of reliable accounts, based on the principles and methodology recommended by the SNA93. The question is also to make the results of national accounts more comparable over time and space. In the framework of this programme, several Member States have been implementing the support software to the compilation of national accounts, ERETES.

But important delays remain in the compilation of accounts, and some countries have still difficulties to adapt themselves. These problems can be explained by the weakness of the means devoted to the compilation of national accounts in the Member States, by the participation of national accountants in many other activities and by delays in provision and mobilization of source data.

A pilot project

To reduce these delays, AFRISTAT and its partners, mainly INSEE, are setting up a pilot project for compilation of provisional or semi-final accounts. The main objective is to propose methods of compilation of accounts adapted to the different types of problems met in African statistical institutes. This project, over 18 months, will be carried out in four pilot countries. Then national accountants of these countries will be able to provide support to convey the experience they will have gained during the first part of the project. On the long run, all countries should be able to produce their own accounts over acceptable time frames.

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Four possibilities according to situations

- Final accounts up-to-date : provisional accounts

Some countries have already compiled a series of accounts until 2004. The project will offer the pilot country support to the compilation of provisional accounts for the year 2005. Several technical solutions are possible : simplifying classifications, using short-term indexes, redefining the tables to be worked out, using short-term analysis and chronology of economic and regulatory events of the year, etc.

- Accounts with slight delay : light catching up

Some countries are less than 4 years late in the compilation of their accounts. The project will provide support to the pilot country in reducing the delay.

The proposed methodology will allow quicker updating of the accounts. It should combine the use of reduced classifications and lightened treatment of some sources ; for the years to be made up, it is suggested to reduce published data to the minimum recommended by UN.

- Accounts with a marked delay: skip some years

For countries whose delay is more important and for which a slight catching up could last too long, the project will suggest to skip some years and to compile directly a recent year. Work on long series in a few determining domains of the economy of the pilot country will ensure the coherence between the existing series and the year of restart, in order to ease later retroprojection.

- Countries with limited means : use of ERETES system

For the countries that only have a very restricted team and do not use yet the ERETES system, the project aims at transposing their current methodology into this system, in

order to benefit from the coherence and security it brings. This adaptation will be first carried out without aiming at qualitative progress. Depending on results, work could be possibly extended.

During the phase of work with pilot countries, the other Member States will naturally carry on benefiting from AFRISTAT's support for their ongoing work (or the start of new activities). In a second phase of the operation, from 2008 onwards, they will benefit from the progress the pilot operation will have allowed ; the conveying of their experience will be ensured jointly by the national accountants of pilot countries and AFRISTAT experts.

The outcomes of a first round of expert missions in the pilot countries will be presented and the methods adopted will be discussed in a seminar in Bamako (Mali) on September 18-22.



*** News ***

The Steering Committee of ERETES met in Luxembourg on November 10th 2005. It was decided to provide the users with the new version 3.3 of the software and to postpone the international seminar of module users, originally planned in January 2006, to January 2007; the preparatory meeting to this seminar should take place during the third quarter 2006. The work programme for the period 2006 - 2010 would have to be developed by Eurostat, in collaboration with INSEE and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to be adopted at the following meeting of the Steering Committee. Eurostat would organise the follow-up of the maintenance of ERETES and of its Internet site. The Steering Committee also decided to address a letter to ERETES users in order to inform them on the latest developments and orientations in the middle term.

The Steering Committee met again in Paris on April 27th 2006. Eurostat informed on the preparation of the contract of « corrective maintenance », which was going to be proposed to companies having a « framework-contract » with Eurostat. This procedure implies a time frame of 2 to 3 months. In 2006 the setting-up of a users network is planned : in October 2006 a preparation meeting should convene in Paris the « pillars » of the network. The state of progress of ERETES implementation was also reviewed during that meeting.

The ERETES team is also involved in the new project aimed at speeding up the production of national accounts in African countries. The first diagnosis missions in the pilot countries retained (Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali) have taken place in May and June 2006. A workshop of pilot countries is planned in Bamako in September 2006.

European financing of cooperation: current developments

Since 2003, INSEE technical cooperation actions financed by the European Community have been severely affected both by the Eurostat crisis and the revision of the Community strategy as concerns technical cooperation after the entry of 10 new Member countries. Hence, the situation of the different modes of Community financing , Eurostat grants, twinnings and calls for tender, has changed and the European Commission has more and more recourse to calls for tender.

Calls for tender

From the end of 2004, the European Commission has published in the statistical area several calls for tender of an important amount, which can be met only by groups of NSIs or by big societies of expertise.

Thus at the end of December 2004, the European Commission launched two important calls for tender concerning some ten countries of Mediterranean area, from Morocco to Turkey, in the framework of Community programme Medstat2. There were

two lots: the first one with horizontal activities « information/training systems », the other with thematic activities, which included nine domains: national accounts, social statistics, agriculture, transport, tourism, foreign trade, environment, energy and migration. To respond to this call for tender of 9.5 million euros over three years, GIP-ADETEF and INSEE have set up an international consortium including the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, British and Hungarian NSIs as well as external bodies with an acknowledged experience in statistical cooperation and Community programmes, such as Landsis (a grouping of French and Finnish agricultural statistical services) and Plan Bleu, a research consultancy specialized in Mediterranean issues.

The consortium led by GIP-ADETEF presented a technical and financial offer for the second lot in October 2005 and won the tender in November 2005. The programme has started to be implemented from the beginning of 2006 by a team of nine international experts managed by a project leader and including two officers sent on secondment by INSEE. Besides, the horizontal lot of Medstat2 will offer INSEE and the other NSIs of the consortium the opportunity to take part in multilateral training sessions and thematic study visits.

Another call for tender, of an amount of 900 000 euros, was launched for a new programme of statistical cooperation with Ukraine. ADETEF and INSEE have made up a consortium with the NSIs of Sweden, Poland and the companies Sofreco and Ariane Cap Gemini Group. The consortium won the call for tender, the programme has to be completed by the end of 2006. INSEE's contribution concerns mainly the traditional domains of technical cooperation with Ukraine, registers and business statistics.

Finally, ADETEF and INSEE have applied to a call for proposals for a new cooperation project with the Russian Federal Service of Statistics. This programme will cover three components, on statistical classifications, social statistics and the intermediate system of enterprises for the compilation of national accounts.

Other calls for tender are expected in 2006. INSEE will take part in them provided they are in line with the strategic orientations decided by the Board of Directors and that sufficiently important consortia can be set up, in order to distribute harmoniously the work burden between the different members.

Twinning

This tool, which has been used a lot in favour of candidate countries, is progressively spread to the zone of near neighbourhood. It takes two forms: the heavy twinning extended over a period of 3 years maximum and implying the secondment of a resident adviser and the light twinning of a duration of less than one year without secondment. Lastly the consortium responding to the twinning proposal is limited to 2 administrations. In the PHARE zone, heavy twinings have been little used in the statistical domain because of the reluctance of NSIs to face up to the burden of procedures. INSEE carried out only one with the Polish GUS.

Tunisia and Morocco have been warned of this situation and Tunisia which presented a twinning proposal was not successful. However INSEE accepted to apply for a light twinning with Tunisia about capacities reinforcement of the "Observatoire de la Conjoncture économique", and has won it.

Eurostat grants or restricted calls for proposals

This mode of financing has been used to organize bilateral cooperation actions with PHARE countries, new EU Members and candidates, as well as multilateral actions: seminars of ERETES users in 2004, seminars for TACIS countries in 2004 and 2005, training sessions for candidate countries and the Balkans. The allocation modalities of grants are currently re-examined by Eurostat. They could possibly be used again in 2006 or 2007 in INSEE cooperation with candidate countries and for a new seminar of ERETES users.

Cooperation with countries of the Mediterranean basin

The Mediterranean basin makes up, with Central Europe, one of the geographical priorities of INSEE's cooperation. This cooperation focuses on French speaking countries and is carried out mainly in a bilateral framework: the most developed programmes, covering numerous areas, are carried out with Morocco and Tunisia. But INSEE also aims at developing multilateral actions to meet common needs, specially within the framework of programmes financed by the European Union.

Bilateral cooperation ...

Bilateral cooperation with countries of the Mediterranean basin is above all focused on the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) and, more recently, has resumed in Lebanon. These countries have often similar concerns and problems and, in their requests for cooperation, there are common themes such as statistical coordination, business statistics, short-term economic analysis or national accounts. However, the development of cooperation toward projects common to the three Maghreb countries, which had started in

several domains with a kind of success, did not go so far as expected. The projects have indeed developed differently according to countries, given the conditions and the political-administrative will for the development of their statistical system.

... focused on Maghreb

Cooperation with Morocco, which resumed in 1996, has diversified these last few years. It addresses essentially the Directorates of Planning Office (Directorate of statistics, Directorate of national accounts, Directorate of forecast and prospective, National Institute for short-term economic analysis). The progressive liberalization of economy and of foreign exchanges have caused a boom of demand for statistics and economic analysis, either from the Moroccan administration or users of the private sector. This demand has given rise to the setting-up of numerous projects in the domains of short-term economic analysis and macroeconomic modelling, as well as national accounts. The software ERETES for compilation of national accounts was introduced

in January 2001, mainly through a financing of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Morocco is now autonomous in the use of ERETES to compile its national accounts. INSEE also brings its know-how to the Moroccan Directorate of Statistics in the fields of business statistics and population census. Besides, the Moroccan Ministry of industry receives methodological support from INSEE. In the medium term, INSEE technical assistance could cover other areas, such as the compilation and dissemination of regional and local data.

After the important project of setting-up of the new system of Tunisian economic accounts of the years 1980, statistical cooperation of INSEE with Tunisia intensified as from the end of the nineties. The main themes of cooperation were the reform of the statistical system, short-term analysis of employment and unemployment, business statistics and national accounts. Recently, INSEE has set up a middle term action programme, within the framework of bilateral cooperation financed by ADETEF. This programme should allow Tunisia to carry on its effort for the development of its statistical system. It includes contributions in the fields of macroeconomic modelling, short-term economic analysis, business statistics, coordination and statistical confidentiality. Several Tunisian bodies are involved : the National Institute for Statistics and its Observatory for short-term economic analysis, the National Council of Statistics and, to a lesser extent, the Higher School of Statistics and Information Analysis and the Institute of Quantitative Economy. Tunisia also benefits from a financing of World Bank which allows to carry out cooperation actions in the domains of employment statistics, education and dissemination.

As for cooperation with Algeria, it is mainly focused on national accounts, notably the implementation of the ERETES software and its follow-up.

... and Lebanon

The work programme conducted for three years with the Lebanese Ministry of Economy came to an end with the publication at the end of 2004 of national accounts 1997-2002. Cooperation focuses currently on short-term surveys and economic analysis, in collaboration with the Central Bank of Lebanon.

... but also multilateral cooperation

INSEE cooperation with countries of the Mediterranean basin has also a multilateral character. It has been carried out within the framework of the MEDSTAT programme, statistical part of the partnership between the European Union and twelve Mediterranean countries, decided at the Barcelona conference in 1995 and implemented over the period 1997-2003. Nine priority domains were identified: foreign trade, tourism, transport, migrations, information systems, training, Euro-Mediterranean short-term analysis bulletin, environment and institutional strengthening, to which added national accounts and non-observed economy. INSEE was mainly involved in three projects, on training, information system and national accounts.

This multilateral cooperation was implemented in different ways. Training seminars were organised in CEFIL since the actual start of the programme in 1998 : seminar on household surveys in 1998, seminar on business statistics in 2000. There were missions of experts in the different countries of the region, as regards in particular the implementation of the ERETES software to support the compilation of national accounts.

In the framework of programme MEDSTAT2, which has started at the beginning of 2006, cooperation opportunities could develop especially with the French-speaking countries of the Mediterranean area in several domains of excellence of the French statistical system : national accounts, environment, training, social statistics...

Cooperation actions could favour in the future the organization of regional seminars. In spite of different statistical development levels, French cooperation goes through regional operations such as joint visits of statisticians of these countries or seminars. A seminar on short-term analysis was conducted at CEFIL from July 5th to 9th 2004, with 18 participants from Maghreb and Lebanon. Maghreb countries are also associated to the multilateral actions organized in the framework of ERETES programme. Their representatives took part in a seminar of ERETES users, which was held in Libourne in September 2004.

INSEE participation in the International Comparison Programme

The International Comparison Programme aims at compiling purchasing power parities reflecting the actual value of a monetary unit. It is based on the collection of prices of more than 1000 goods and services carried out in 2005 in 160 countries.

This operation is managed and financed by the World Bank, with the support of regional organisations (Eurostat for European countries, the African Development Bank for Africa...)

Upon request of the World Bank, INSEE and ONS of UK have been involved in the development of the programme in Africa. In Africa, as in most other regions, price collection was carried out only during the second half of 2005. For countries with high inflation rates, specific instruments were

necessary but for most other countries, where the price structure is relatively stable, an estimation for the whole year 2005 could be made by retropolation from available sources, such as data collected to compile price consumption indexes.

Morocco was selected to check the relevance of this method. This choice was justified because the country has a low inflation rate and a long-standing reliable system of price collection, covering the whole territory. A mission carried out with an expert of the African Development Bank allowed to check closeness at detailed level between the two baskets of goods and services.

The method could be applied at least in 22 African countries, out of 37 involved in the programme, where price increase in 2005 would be lower than 5%.

Central Europe and Balkan countries

Seminar on the quality of social statistics at CEFIL - It was held in Libourne from March 20th to 31st 2006, with the usual success. It convened 22 statisticians from 7 EU Member countries and 6 candidate countries to EU membership. The theme of the seminar was quality of demographic and social statistics. The objective of the seminar was to favour compliance with European regulations in the statistical domain and to exchange about « good practice ». During the 9 half-days, experts in household surveys and population census presented the French practice. Then each participating country presented its own experience as regards surveys. Finally one of the persons in charge of the European Survey on income and living conditions (SILC) in Eurostat and a Czech colleague supervising the survey in his country presented their work.

A seminar on short-term economic analysis took place in Poland from October 11th to 16th, 2005. It convened 49 experts belonging to economic and financial administrations and to the

CIS countries

INSEE organised from 30 November to 2 December 2005 in Paris a seminar on poverty measurement, addressed to statistical Institutes of beneficiary countries of the TACIS programme (CIS and Mongolia). This seminar was financed mainly by a Eurostat grant and additionally by ADETEF. It brought together 30 participants from 11 CIS countries (1) and Mongolia, representatives from Poland and Eurostat and about fifteen French participants from INSEE, INED and CREST.

The seminar was held in five sessions. In the first one, representatives of the Directorate of demographic and social statistics in INSEE and of the Research Centre on Economy and Statistics (CREST) presented methodological approaches followed in France to measure poverty, results of studies and international comparisons carried out with six other countries. During the three following sessions, participants from TACIS countries, split into big geographical areas (Caucasus, Europe and Central Asia) presented their experience. The last session was devoted to extensions of studies on poverty: analysis of social exclusion in Poland, INSEE studies on homeless people and on links between illiteracy and social exclusion. The seminar ended with a Eurostat contribution on European poverty

Africa and Caribbean basins

CEFIL organized in 2005 and 2006 two training seminars on statistical monitoring of poverty, addressed to French-speaking statisticians and economists from sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar and Haïti. The first one took place from 27 June to 8 July 2005. It involved 26 participants coming from ten Statistical Institutes, but also from teams in charge of DSRP (Strategic Documents of Reduction of Poverty) and from African Schools of statistics.

Two contributors of AFRISTAT took part in this seminar over its whole duration. The Director General of AFRISTAT

Polish education and research circles, as well as 5 statisticians of INSEE. The programme of the seminar has allowed to approach the mains aspects of short-term observation and analysis, notably the working out of short-term surveys, processing of time series, construction of synthetic indicators and models of short-term forecasting.

A seminar on business statistics took place in Croatia on November 17th and 18th 2005. It was opened by the French Ambassador who recalled the will of Croatia to adhere to European Union before 2009, and who greeted as well the cooperation programme engaged with INSEE. Three experts of INSEE took part and their contributions concerned the French business statistical system, business registers and the annual business survey. The seminar concluded in a Croatian presentation of the system of structural business statistics.

indicators and the presentation of work accomplished in the Rio Group, created by the UN, on poverty statistics.

Presentations and discussions allowed to compare the different approaches used: absolute-relative, monetary-non monetary, subjective... TACIS countries have often used approaches in term of absolute poverty, inherited from the Soviet period or recommended by the World Bank, but methods are being diversified. Discussions showed that a unique approach cannot be favoured and that methods and tools have to be combined in order to develop multidimensional analyses. Several countries highlighted the need to take into account regional disparity, sometimes huge. The complex issue of the use of this work for social policy implementation was also discussed. Finally, discussions on international comparisons stressed the need to question the relevance of tools they are based on.

(1) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

On this subject you can refer to the special issue of "Economie et Statistique" nr 383-384-385, « Poverty approaches put to the test of international comparisons », several articles of which have been translated into English and Russian.

himself took part in the last two days and in the final round table. The other experts came from DIAL, PNUD, World Bank, from Bordeaux and Madrid Universities and from INSEE.

This seminar was focused on the specific context of sub-Saharan Africa, which allowed to present sets of indicators and their architecture according to an overall schema together with a critical approach. The inventory, achievements and deficiencies were widely specified through the contributions of participants, summarized by AFRISTAT. The context was

also highlighted by developments on the informal sector and governance.

Following a number of requests from countries that could not attend this seminar for lack of financing, it was repeated in 2006, from 26 June to 7 July. There were 26 participants from 18 countries, 3 representatives of African Schools and 3 contributors of AFRISTAT. The programme was quite similar: it included presentations of concepts, surveys, indicators and architecture of information systems, followed by exchange and synthesis of practical experience. Again,

DIAL contributed significantly and other experts came from INSEE and Bordeaux University. The seminar was financed by the French Ministry of Foreign affairs, the World Bank and PNUD.

The synthesis showed heterogeneousness of countries experience and strong need for technical assistance. Several countries have still little experience. Therefore, a seminar on assessment of results would be premature in 2007 as originally envisaged and is likely to take place in 2008.

Statéco

The issue nr 99 of Stateco was published in September 2005. It includes:

- A series of papers prepared by DIAL, presenting the results and assessment of "1-2-3" surveys in countries of the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa;
- A paper by Afristat on the development strategy of national accounts in its Member States;
- A paper by Daniel Verger of INSEE on the history of cooperation in the field of poverty measurement.

The issue nr 100 of Stateco is to be published in September 2006. The main theme of articles will be assessment and prospects for statistical and economic cooperation, especially in Africa.

Statéco is published in French language.

If you wish to receive the review free, contact <mailto:marcel.messali@insee.fr>

Missions and study visits (July 2005 - June 2006)

The table below shows the themes of bilateral cooperation activities carried out between July 2005 and June 2006.

The number of missions of French experts to foreign countries, which had dropped in 2004, increased again in 2005 (156), while the number of study visits to France decreased (107).

Central Europe and Balkan countries still represent the first area of cooperation, in terms of number of actions, ahead of the countries of the Mediterranean perimeter. The request for technical assistance from new EU Member States is gradually decreasing. Meanwhile, cooperation is still very active with Romania and is developing with other candidate countries, such as Bulgaria and Croatia.

In the Mediterranean basin, cooperation is mainly focused on the French-speaking countries, especially Morocco and Tunisia. It is also active with Lebanon in the field of national accounts.

In Africa, support to Afristat has been increasing, especially in the field of national accounts and in the framework of the International Comparison Programme.

Cooperation with Latin America has been active, especially in the fields of national accounts, population censuses and modelling.

Cooperation with CIS countries was still reduced in 2005 because of the lack of TACIS funding. A new project with Ukraine has started in 2006.

In Asia, Vietnam is still the only country with which INSEE cooperation is going on.

Visit of the Director General of INSEE to Afristat

The Director general went on October 27th to Bamako (Mali) to attend the last day of the 12th meeting of the Steering Committee of Afristat, a meeting mainly devoted to the work programme of Afristat for 2006 - 2010. The debates with the directors of African NSIs have allowed to emphasize the progress of African statistics since almost ten years (harmonized price indices, setting-up of SNA 1993 as regards economic accounts, working out of data bases, Web sites...) but as well the impact of Eurostat crisis on the policy of European statistical cooperation in favour of the continent. These events have prodded INSEE to create within it the CAPESA (support to African economic schools) to resume the organization of the common competitive exam to enter those schools. At last the Director general has recalled the commitment of INSEE to support the activities of Afristat

Central Europe and Balkans

Countries	Themes of actions	
	Missions	Study visits
Bulgaria	Administrative registers Comitology	Consumption price index
Croatia	Comitology Classifications Business statistics	Short-term statistics Energy statistics
Estonia	Agricultural prices	
Hungary	National accounts	
Latvia	SILC panel	
Lituania		Programming-management
Poland	Assessment - Programming Macroeconomics - Modelling Financial accounts Seminar short-term economic analysis Agricultural prices Study of SILC system	Training Dissemination
Romania	Assessment - Programming Classifications	External trade statistics
Serbia- Montenegro	National accounts "Kangaré" training Transport statistics Training in statistics	
Slovakia	Marketing Modelling	Transports statistics Time use survey Industrial price index & PRODCOM
Slovenia	Agricultural accounts	
Turkey	Classifications	

Mediterranean basin

Countries	Themes of actions	
	Missions	Study visits
Algeria	National accounts-ERETES	
Lebanon	National accounts	Short-term economic analysis
Morocco	Assessment-programming National accounts Macroeconomic modelling International acomparison of prices	National accounts Financial accounts Macroeconomic modelling Short-term statistics Business statistics Labour force survey
Tunisia	Assessment-programming Audit of the NSI Management of human resources Training Short-term economic analysis Labour force survey Active population forecast	National accounts Short-term statistics Employment and income statistics Social accounts

CIS countries

Countries	Themes of actions	
	Missions	Study visits
Moldova	Classifications	
Russia	Assessment-programming Classifications	
Ukraine	Business statistics Price statistics Regional statistics	Business registers Industrial statistics Services statistics Tourism statistics Price statistics Regional statistics

Sub-saharan Africa

Countries	Themes of actions	
	Missions	Study visits
Afristat	National accounts International comparison of prices	National accounts
Burkina Faso	National accounts-ERETES	
Gabon	National accounts	
Mali	National accounts	
Mauritania	National accounts-ERETES	

Latin America

Countries	Themes of actions	
	Missions	Study visits
Andean Community	Business statistics National accounts Consumer price index Population censuses Migration statistics	Macroeconomic modelling
Argentina	Seasonal adjustment	Business register
Chile	Administrative sources	
Colombia	National accounts- ERETES	
Ecuador	National accounts- ERETES	
Mexico	Training of statisticians	Statistical coordination National accounts Dissemination Regional organisation

Asia

Countries	Themes of actions	
	Missions	Study visits
Vietnam	Classifications Macroeconomic modelling "Kangaré training"	Statistical glossary

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