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IMF Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics  
and Eighteenth Meeting of the Advisory Expert  
Group on National Accounts

Inter-secretariat  
Working Group on  
National Accounts

Remote Meeting  
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BOPCOM VM1—22/07.1  
SNA/M1.22/07.1  
For discussion

## **G.7 Global Value Chains and Trade in Value Added: Outcome of Global Consultation**

Prepared by the Globalization Task Team (GZTT)

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND



## **G.7 Global Value Chains and Trade in Value Added: Outcome of Global Consultation<sup>1</sup>**

*The global consultation revealed strong support towards including descriptions of global value chains (GVCs) and Trade in Value Added (TiVA) in the next set of manuals.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, there was large agreement that no changes are required to the concepts of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and Balance of Payments Manual (BPM) to support GVC analysis and that the guidance note (GN) adequately summarizes the vast amount of work done in this area. Lastly, to better understand GVCs at a global level, a strong majority supported the inclusion of all three proposals of the GN within the SNA, namely: (i) TiVA indicators, (ii) GVC satellite account, and (iii) more granularity using the extended supply and use tables (eSUTs). To assist in developing these indicators, some respondents have noted the importance of elaboration of compilation methods, including relevant examples or case studies. This suggests that the updated SNA can include links to more detailed Handbooks and manuals that have examined these issues. Within the BPM, supplemental cross-border statistics detailed by geography or product have been proposed and agreed by the IMF's Committee on Balance of Payments Statistics (the Committee) in 2019 as part of a reporting template for GVC data collection.*

*In view of the broad support received during the global consultation, the GN G.7 is presented to the Committee and the Advisory Expert Group on National Accounts (AEG) for final decision.*

*1. Do you agree that no changes are needed to the concepts of the SNA and BPM to support GVC analysis?*

**There was strong support that no changes are needed to the concepts of the SNA and BPM to support GVC analysis (70 percent).** There was minority disagreement and the rest remained neutral. One respondent who disagreed said that certain modifications should be considered, such as the treatment of factoryless goods producers which is actually addressed in another GN (see GN C.4 “Merchandising and Factoryless Producers; Clarifying Negative Exports in Merchandising; and Merchandising of Services”). Those that disagreed were not in disagreement with the concepts used in the SNA and BPM but rather with more practical issues; they felt that the international standards should be amended to highlight the importance of developing statistical sources and infrastructure that allow for the compilation of GVC indicators.

*2. Do you support including descriptions of global value chains (GVCs) and Trade in Value Added (TiVA) in the next set of manuals?*

**There was wide support for including descriptions of GVCs and TiVA in the next set of manuals (80 percent).** However, it was underscored that while GVCs and TiVA could be mentioned briefly in the SNA, further elaboration should be included in a separate manual.

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Ms. Jennifer Ribarsky and Ms. Padma Hurree Gobin (IMF–GZTT Secretariat) and reviewed by the GZTT co-chairs Mr. Michael Conolly (CSO, Ireland) and Mr. Branko Vitas (ABS, Australia).

<sup>2</sup> The joint global consultation on the GN G.7 “Global Value Chains and Trade in Value Added” took place during January 27 to February 25, 2022, collecting input from 56 respondents from 56 economies (Annexes I and II provide comprehensive information on the results of the global consultation). Respondents from European countries had the largest participation (38 percent), followed by those from Western Hemisphere countries (20 percent), Asia and Pacific countries (18 percent), Middle East and Central Asia countries (16 percent), and African countries (nine percent).

3. Do you agree that the guidance note adequately summarizes the vast amounts of work done in this area?

**There was strong support that the GN adequately summarizes the work done in this area (70 percent).**

4. Do you support including the development of supplementary information for GVC analysis in the SNA to help motivate greater uptake? (i) TiVA indicators; (ii) GVC satellite account; (iii) eSUTs (Kindly note that you may choose more than one measure to be included in the manual)

**A large majority supported the inclusion of all three proposals of the GN within the SNA, namely: (i) TiVA indicators (67 percent), (ii) GVC satellite account (64 percent), and (iii) more granularity using eSUTs (68 percent).** Most of the rest of the respondents were neutral towards the development of a GVC satellite account (23 percent), TiVA, and eSUTs (19 percent, each), while the remaining was not supportive.

5. Using your current data sources and statistical infrastructure would a GVC satellite account be considered achievable for your economy?

**A majority of respondents (56 percent) said that a GVC satellite account would not be achievable in their country using the current data sources and statistical infrastructure.** Many countries cited access to data, staff resources, and statistical infrastructure as the main impediments. Twelve respondents mentioned that they could produce a GVC satellite account using their current data sources and statistical infrastructure. Even in the next 3 to 5 years, most of the respondents maintained that they would not be able to produce a GVC satellite account.

6. Using your current data sources and statistical infrastructure would eSUTs be considered achievable for your economy?

**Around 43 percent respondents considered the production of eSUTs achievable with their current data sources and statistical infrastructure, 40 percent did not believe eSUTs were achievable, and the remaining 17 percent were neutral.** For countries where eSUTs were not considerable achievable, staff resources, access to data and statistical infrastructure remained the major constraints. Three respondents stated that they could produce eSUTs, while 12 believed that they would not be able to in the medium term.

7. Any other comments on the Guidance Note?

**Besides data availability and data sharing concerns, respondents have raised the need for elaboration of the compilation method in developing these indicators, including relevant examples, and case studies.** Examples related to supplementary indicators in the business or enterprise survey that can relate to the micro-macro data linking could be useful guidelines to build GVC Satellite Accounts. In that respect, it was proposed that summary information on the three approaches could be included in the SNA with links to the more detailed Handbooks and manuals.

## Annex I. Summary Results of the Global Consultation

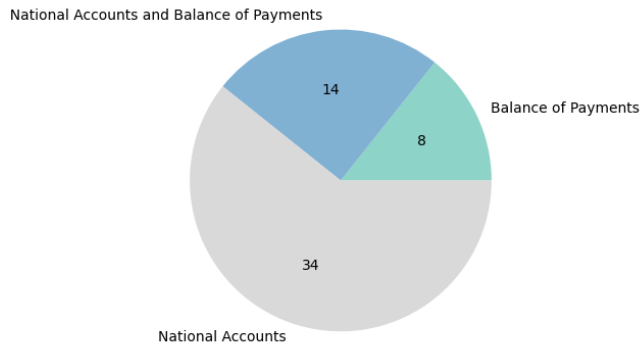
### 1. Number of responses submitted

	<b>AFR</b>	<b>APD</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>MCD</b>	<b>WHD</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance of Payments (BP)	1	2	1	2	2	<b>8</b>
National Accounts (NA)	3	5	13	6	7	<b>34</b>
Coordinated	1	3	7	1	2	<b>14</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>56</b>

## Annex II. Detailed Responses (not to be released)

A total of 56 respondents contributed to this consultation. Completely anonymous contributions are excluded.

### 1. Your response concerns which area of macroeconomic statistics?



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** National Accounts

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):** Balance of Payments

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** National Accounts

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** National Accounts

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** National Accounts

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** National Accounts

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** National Accounts

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):** Balance of Payments

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** National Accounts

**Germany (Destatis):** National Accounts

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** National Accounts

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** National Accounts

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** National Accounts

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** National Accounts

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):** Balance of Payments

**Mexico (INEGI):** National Accounts

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** National Accounts

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Morocco (Morocco):** Balance of Payments

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):** Balance of Payments

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** National Accounts

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):** Balance of Payments

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** National Accounts

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** National Accounts

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** National Accounts

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** National Accounts

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** National Accounts

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):** Balance of Payments

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** National Accounts

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** National Accounts

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** National Accounts

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** National Accounts

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** National Accounts

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):** Balance of Payments

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** National Accounts

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** National Accounts

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** National Accounts

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** National Accounts

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** National Accounts

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** National Accounts

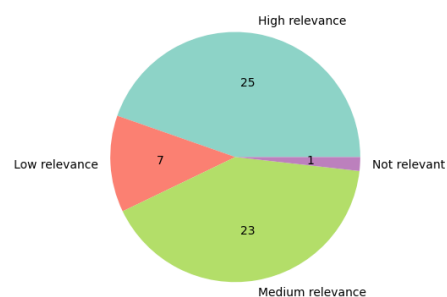
**PERU (INEI):** National Accounts

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** National Accounts

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Both National Accounts and Balance of Payments

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** National Accounts

**2A. Is this topic of relevance for your country? 2B. Please provide arguments in favor of your response:**





**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Low relevance

Global value chains and trade in value added are of low relevance to the Australian economy at this time. The ABS notes that there is the potential for the recording of GVC and TiVA to become more relevant in the future, potentially through the linkages to the SEEA and the measurement of emissions in trade or through developments in the domestic manufacturing industry.

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Low relevance

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):** Low relevance

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** High relevance

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** High relevance

Since joining the WTO, China, with domestic companies producing overseas and foreign companies operating inside the country, has become increasingly involved in the globalization. Under the circumstances of globalization, governments could formulate more scientific and rational economic and trade policies by measuring the country's participation in the Global Value Chain.

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Medium relevance

Within the System of National Accounts, there are many topics that provide relevant information for decision-making by economic agents and public policy, including productivity results, balance of international trade, input-output relations and their extensions (multipliers). In particular, global value chains make it possible to identify the synergies between domestic added value and the one driven by goods and services originated abroad; the degree of dependence on imported products and the impact on the value added of trading partners in the face of variations in exported goods and services.

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** High relevance

Some studies have detected an important participation in global value chains in some industries, therefore from the point of view of economic policies it is necessary to analyze the evolution of the country within these chains and the added value that is generated.

This statistical input is not only relevant for the implementation of economic policy but, in general, for the country's public policy.

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Medium relevance

There are MNE groups that are located in Cyprus. Therefore, globalization phenomena are identified and are under investigation in relation to the impact in macro economic statistics

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** High relevance

The Czech Republic is a small open economy with a significant share of GVA generated by foreign controlled units and also is an economy fully integrated into GVCs of various MNEs.

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):** Medium relevance

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Medium relevance

Statistics Finland have already started TiVA and our users are interested in it. Globalisation issues are important in our country, many of our large companies benefits on GVCs.

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** Medium relevance

**Germany (Destatis):** High relevance

- Germany is highly involved in international trade, therefore, globalization phenomena such as global values chains are of high importance.
- German enterprises act as a part of or are initiators of global value chains.
- Especially for specific commodity groups (e.g. textiles, motor vehicles) enterprises located in Germany

are not the main producers (e.g. due to disadvantages in labour costs), they rather provide other manufacturer with inputs such as R&D or supporting activities

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** High relevance

The importance of GVC has covered in the national development planning document Indonesia 2020-2024. GVC is expected to increase export competitiveness and technology transfer. GVC has shifted to a global production chain by strengthening the industrial structure by improving the investment climate and trade openness (OECD, 2021). While, Import Intermediate Use Intensity (IIUI) Indonesia shows an increasing trend from 15,4 in 2005 to 16,7 in 2012 (APEC-TIVA Database, 2019). The statistics of GVC-TIVA Indicator will help understand the flow of economics in the openness trade and inform the policymakers on the statistics to get the benefit from those trade.

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Medium relevance

We use balance of payments data to calculate the value of merchandise and service exports as well as the returns to factors of production from and to abroad

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** High relevance

Ireland is one of the most globalised economies in the World with a significant number of GVCs operating in the economy.

**Japan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Medium relevance

We have a certain number of companies with global supply chains.

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Low relevance

Globalization activities is not a widespread phenomena in Latvia.

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Medium relevance

Outward processing in neighboring region.

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** High relevance

Notre institut est chargé d'élaborer les comptes nationaux selon le SCN. Donc nous sommes intéressés par tout changement du SCN.

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):** Medium relevance

MNEs are present in Mauritius and may be obtained from surveys. Furthermore, to compile the working group's recommended framework, namely goods, services and direct investment income, the Bank of Mauritius uses data from the central statistics office, the official compiler of international trade, and mainly ITRS supplemented with surveys for services and direct investment income. The additional details requested for TIVA estimates, eSUTs and GVC satellite account will require the collection of data through surveys, which may require additional resources.

**Mexico (INEGI):** High relevance

This topic is important due to our country is increasingly immersed in the globalization process. In fact, some studies about the international interaction of goods, services and employees among countries are increasing and therefore, it is important to measure it. In addition, the Global Value Chains (GVCs) have gained dominant influence both in the study of economic development dynamics and in the formulation of industrial policies by national and international institutions

Globalization has led to changes in production processes with production fragmented across economies in a production chain between resident and non-resident firms that are the basis of global value chains (GVC). To better account for interlinked core production activities and supporting services activities, the Guidance Note (GN) does not recommend any changes to the core System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition

(BPM6) concepts. It rather supports including a description of GVCs and Trade in Value Added (TiVA) in the next set of manuals as well as developing supplementary information for analysis to help motivate greater uptake.

Within the SNA, to better understand GVC at a global level, the GN support the idea to obtain (i) TiVA indicators, (ii) GVC satellite account, and (iii) more granularity using the Extended Supply and Use Tables (eSUTs). Within the BPM, supplemental cross-border statistics detailed by geography or product are proposed, and have been agreed by the IMF's Committee of Balance of Payments Statistics – see BOPCOM19/04 page 26 and table 3<sup>a</sup> of the GN.

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Low relevance

We have a low knowledge in the identification of those cases and we didn't recognize the those activities is significant for our country.

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** High relevance

**Morocco (Morocco):** Medium relevance

Several multinational companies have invested in Morocco and have subsidiaries that work in a group of companies to produce and export: several sectors are concerned (automotive, clothing, manufacturing industries...). So these entities are involved in a value chain.

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):** Medium relevance

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** High relevance

I have been working in national accounts section of Central Bureau of Statistics. I looked on the wholesale and retail trade sector in national economy.

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** High relevance

The Netherlands has an open economy, with large financial flows to and from the rest of the world.

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):** High relevance

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** High relevance

Compile macroeconomic aggregates and other allied indicators to measure economic performance for the country

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** High relevance

Norway is a small, open economy, highly influenced by trade and other relations with Rest of the world.

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** High relevance

Peru, as part of the country program and having participated in the workshops promoted by the Asia Pacific Forum, and being integrated since 2017 into the OECD TiVA Database, we consider very important to continue advancing on the subject, especially when it will be incorporated into the manuals of the System National Accounts (SNA), Balance of Payment and International Investment Position (IIP), as well as the study of the Satellite Accounts on global value chains, which will help your better understanding and recording in the NA and the BP and IIP.

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Low relevance

Policy makers are not requesting for these data. The topic is not in the agenda of the statistics department.

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Medium relevance

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** High relevance

The high relevance is mainly given by the significant contribution of the inward direct investment in the Romanian economy, as well as by the large share of exports and imports of goods and services in the Romania's current account receipts and payments, respectively.

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):** High relevance

We consider this issue very important and relevant for providing analysis and better understanding of the deep mechanisms of globalization for policymakers and other users of the external sector statistics due to increasing demand for such data.

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Medium relevance

Because the most important activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are the oil activity and services

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Not relevant

NBS is a small organisation with only four full time statistician in the national accounts unit. I don't think we will ever have the resources and time to implement the GVC and TiVA. In addition, our users do not need this statistics at this time.

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Low relevance

Globalization phenomena exist and are present, but they are not significant in our country. There is no national demand for this data at present.

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Medium relevance

For South Africa, as an emerging economy, the issue will become more relevant as time passes.

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Medium relevance

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** High relevance

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Medium relevance

It's a new subject. We need to check the availability of this data.

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** High relevance

Up to now, Switzerland has relatively few statistics to understand the importance of globalization and its impacts on the Swiss economy. More and more voices from politics (parliament, parties, etc.), business (umbrella associations, etc.) and academia are calling for a broadening of the statistical offer. These demands have increased with concerns about the takeover of Swiss companies by foreign investors and the increasingly dependence on global value chains highlighted by the COVID pandemic.

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):** Medium relevance

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Medium relevance

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Medium relevance

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** High relevance

There is a cross-departmental demand for this to be produced by the Office for National Statistics. It is likely that the UK may even want to lead on this. However, due to the large data requirements at a granular level, there is potential for large assumptions to be made that will raise questions regarding quality, which will need to be taken into consideration and aligned with priorities. The International Team will email the mailbox with more information as it becomes available.

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Medium relevance

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** High relevance  
Управление национальных счетов Кыргызской Республике в стадии перехода на СНС-2008г

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):**  
Medium relevance

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** High relevance

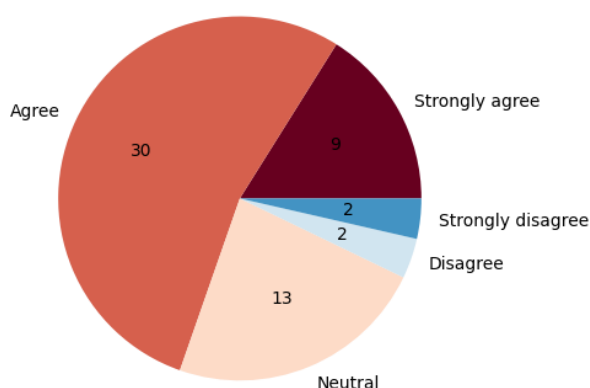
**PERU (INEI):** High relevance  
It is important to increase the competitiveness of the national industry, in international trade, increasing the added value with the possibility of accessing inputs at competitive costs.

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Medium relevance

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Medium relevance  
Trade in Value Added (TiVA), Global Value Chain (GVC) satellite account and extended supply and use tables (eSUTs) are useful statistics to measure Singapore's high level of participation in GVC. To do so, Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics is an important component in helping to compile GVC satellite account, TiVA indicators and eSUTs.

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** High relevance  
Measurement of the U.S. role in global value chains through trade in value added statistics and other analytical tools has high importance for U.S. policy makers, business leaders, and other stakeholders. Ongoing development of these types of statistics is a key element of the research agenda at the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**3A. Do you agree that no changes are needed to the concepts of the SNA and BPM to support GVC analysis? 3B. If you strongly disagree or disagree, please specify why:**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Agree

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):** Neutral

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Strongly agree

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Agree

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Strongly agree

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Agree

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Agree

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):** Agree

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Agree

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** Agree

**Germany (Destatis):** Neutral

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** Strongly agree

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Neutral

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Strongly agree

**Japan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Strongly disagree

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Agree

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Neutral

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):** Agree

**Mexico (INEGI):** Disagree

Considering that a country is immersed in the globalization process, the ways of producing or supplying and transactions between countries change, therefore, some modifications should be considered, such as the treatment of Factoryless, Holdings, etc. It is also important the development of statistical sources and infrastructure that allow the compilation of GVC indicators.

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Morocco (Morocco):** Agree

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):** Neutral

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Strongly agree

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):** Agree

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Strongly agree

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Agree

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Strongly agree

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Neutral

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Agree

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):** Agree

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Neutral

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Neutral

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Agree

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Agree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Agree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Agree

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):** Neutral

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Agree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Strongly disagree

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Neutral

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Disagree  
I want to have changes the content to help compiling SNA data in order to close practical, how to know countries participating in GVCs have enjoy advantages in terms of profit, labor, employment, ..

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** Agree

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Agree

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Agree

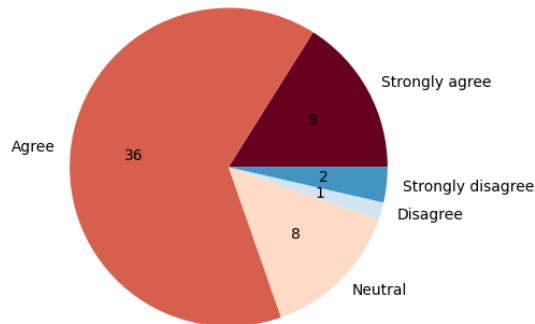
**PERU (INEI):** Agree

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Agree

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Agree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Agree

**4A. Do you support including descriptions of global value chains (GVCs) and Trade in Value Added (TiVA) in the next set of manuals? 4B. If you strongly disagree or disagree, please specify why:**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Agree

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):** Agree

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Strongly agree

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Agree

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Strongly agree

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Agree

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Agree

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):** Agree

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Agree

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** Agree

**Germany (Destatis):** Agree

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** Strongly agree



**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Agree

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Agree

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Neutral

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Neutral

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Neutral

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):** Agree

**Mexico (INEGI):** Strongly agree

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Morocco (Morocco):** Agree

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):** Neutral

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Disagree  
Mention this briefly in the SNA, but please include the further elaboration in a separate manual and not in the SNA itself.

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):** Agree

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Agree

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Agree

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Strongly agree

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Agree

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Agree

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):** Agree

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Agree

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Neutral

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Agree

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Agree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Agree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly disagree

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Agree

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):** Agree

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Agree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Strongly disagree

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Agree

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** Agree

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Agree

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Agree

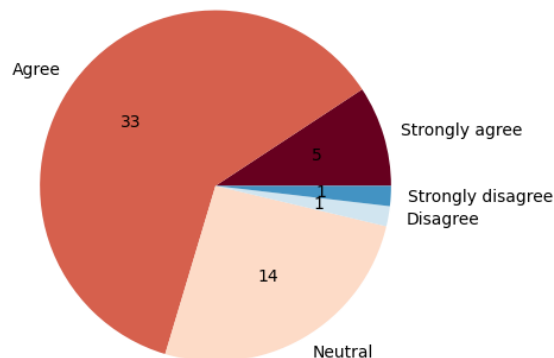
**PERU (INEI):** Agree

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Agree

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Agree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Strongly agree

**5A. Do you agree that the guidance note adequately summarizes the vast amounts of work done in this area? 5B. If you strongly disagree or disagree, please highlight what you believe is missing:**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Neutral

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):** Neutral

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Strongly agree

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Agree

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Agree

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Agree

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Agree

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):** Agree

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Strongly agree

**Germany (Destatis):** Neutral

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** Agree

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Neutral

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Agree

**Japan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Neutral

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Agree

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Agree

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):** Agree

**Mexico (INEGI):** Agree

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Morocco (Morocco):** Agree

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):** Neutral

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Strongly agree

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):** Agree

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Neutral

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Agree

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Strongly agree

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Agree

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Agree

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):** Agree

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Neutral

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Neutral

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Agree

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Agree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Agree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Disagree  
There is no mention of the GVC survey that should take place in 2024.

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):** Agree

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Agree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Strongly disagree

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Neutral

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Agree

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** Agree

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):**  
Neutral

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Agree

**PERU (INEI):** Agree

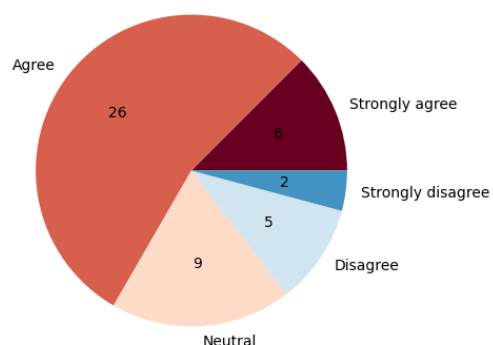
**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Neutral

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Agree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Agree

**6. Do you support including the development of supplementary information for GVC analysis in the SNA to help motivate greater uptake? (Kindly note that you may choose more than one measure to be included in the manual):**

**TiVA indicators**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree

Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: The ABS suggests that supplementary manuals or compilation guides would perhaps be more appropriate than inclusion within the SNA.

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Agree

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):**

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Disagree

Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: Por que esta de acuerdo a la disponibilidad de información que no se tiene

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Agree

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Strongly agree

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Agree

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Agree

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):**

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Neutral

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** Agree

**Germany (Destatis):** Agree

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** Strongly agree

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Agree

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Agree

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Disagree

Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: It may be possible, if we do experimental analysis focusing on benchmark year only

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Disagree

Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: Limited resources.

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Neutral

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):**

**Mexico (INEGI):** Agree

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Morocco (Morocco):**

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):**

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Disagree

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):**

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Agree

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Agree

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Agree

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Agree

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Agree

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):**

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Agree

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Neutral

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Neutral

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Agree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Agree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly disagree

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Agree

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):**

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Agree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Neutral

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Agree

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Strongly disagree

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** Agree

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):**  
Neutral

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Strongly agree

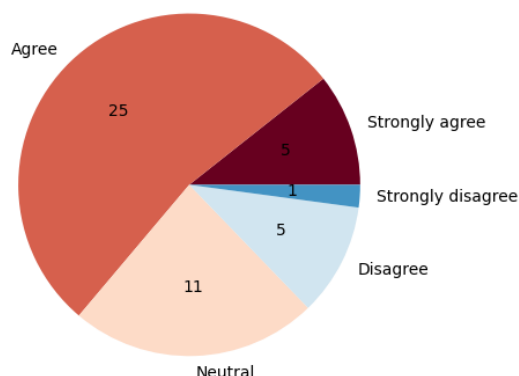
**PERU (INEI):** Agree

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Neutral

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Agree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Strongly agree

**6. Do you support including the development of supplementary information for GVC analysis in the SNA to help motivate greater uptake? (Kindly note that you may choose more than one measure to be included in the manual):**  
**GVC satellite account**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree  
 Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: The ABS suggests that supplementary manuals or compilation guides would perhaps be more appropriate than inclusion within the SNA.

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Agree

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):**

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Disagree  
 Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: No se dispone de la información a detalle

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Agree

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Strongly agree

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Agree

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Agree

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):**

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Neutral

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** Agree  
 Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: Due to high demand on Satellite Accounts of particular industries, it would be better to have supplementary information in the SNA.

**Germany (Destatis):** Agree



**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** Strongly agree

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Agree

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Agree

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Disagree

Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: It may be possible, if we do experimental analysis focusing on benchmark year only

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Disagree

Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: Limited resources.

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Neutral

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):**

**Mexico (INEGI):** Agree

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Morocco (Morocco):**

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):**

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Disagree

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):**

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Agree

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Agree

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Agree

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Agree

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Agree

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):**

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Neutral

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Neutral

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Neutral

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Agree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Agree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Agree

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):**

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Agree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Neutral

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Agree

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Strongly disagree

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):**

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):**  
Neutral

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Strongly agree

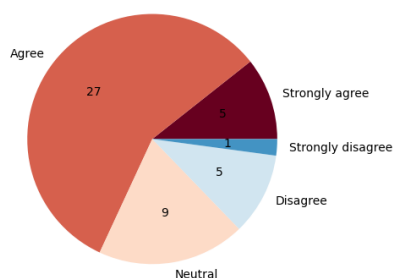
**PERU (INEI):** Agree

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Neutral

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Agree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Neutral

**6. Do you support including the development of supplementary information for GVC analysis in the SNA to help motivate greater uptake? (Kindly note that you may choose more than one measure to be included in the manual):  
eSUTs**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics): Disagree**  
Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: The ABS suggests that supplementary manuals or compilation guides would perhaps be more appropriate than inclusion within the SNA.

**Austria (Statistics Austria): Agree**

**Azerbaijan (Central Bank of Azerbaijan Republic):**

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística): Disagree**  
Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: No se dispone de la información a detalle

**China (National Bureau of Statistics): Agree**

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE): Agree**

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica): Strongly agree**

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT): Neutral**  
Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: Additional Burden to NSI

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office): Agree**

**Dominican Republic (Banco Central de la República Dominicana):**

**Finland (Statistics Finland): Neutral**

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia): Agree**

**Germany (Destatis): Agree**

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia): Strongly agree**

**Iraq (central Statistical organization): Agree**

**Ireland (CSO Ireland): Agree**

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Disagree  
Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: It may be possible,  
if we do experimental analysis focusing on benchmark year only

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Disagree  
Please explain if strongly disagree or/disagree:: Limited resources.

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Neutral

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mauritius (Bank of Mauritius):**

**Mexico (INEGI):** Agree

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Morocco (Morocco):**

**Myanmar (Central Bank of Myanmar):**

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Disagree

**Nicaragua (Banco Central de Nicaragua):**

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Agree

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Agree

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Agree

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Agree

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Agree

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):**

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Agree

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Neutral

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Neutral

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Agree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Agree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Agree

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):**

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Agree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Neutral

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Agree

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Strongly disagree

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):**

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Neutral

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Strongly agree

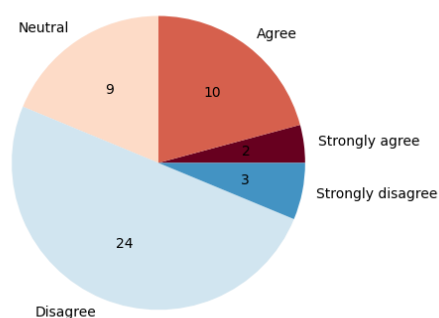
**PERU (INEI):** Agree

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Neutral

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Agree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Agree

**7. Using your current data sources and statistical infrastructure would a GVC satellite account be considered achievable for your economy?**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Disagree

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Strongly disagree

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Disagree

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Agree

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Neutral

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Disagree

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Agree

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** Agree

**Germany (Destatis):** Disagree

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** Strongly agree

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Neutral

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Agree

**Japan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Disagree

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Disagree

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Disagree

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mexico (INEGI):** Neutral

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Disagree

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Agree

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Agree

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Neutral

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Disagree

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Neutral

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** Agree

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Disagree

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Strongly disagree

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Disagree

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Disagree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Disagree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Disagree

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Disagree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Disagree

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Disagree

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Agree

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** Neutral

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):**  
Disagree

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Disagree

**PERU (INEI):** Neutral

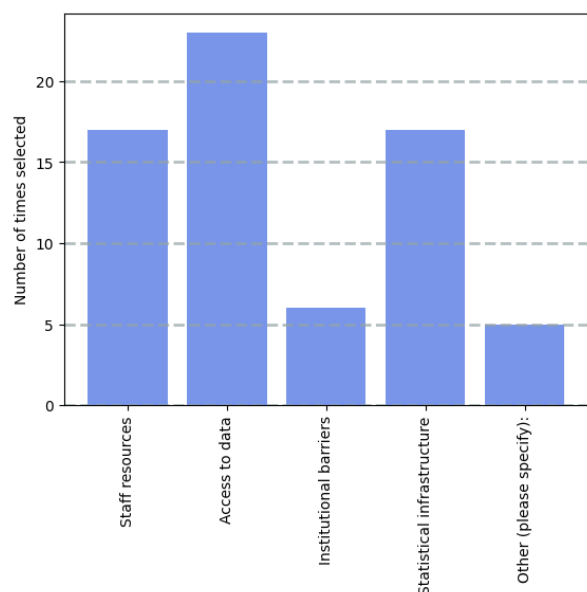
**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Disagree

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Disagree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Strongly disagree

8. If you strongly disagree or disagree, which of the following would be the main challenge(s) in implementing the GVC satellite account?

1. Staff resources 2. Access to data 3. Institutional barriers 4. Statistical infrastructure 5. Other (please specify):



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure; Other (please specify):

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Staff resources; Access to data

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Access to data

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Staff resources; Access to data; Institutional barriers; Statistical infrastructure

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Access to data

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Germany (Destatis):** Access to data; Institutional barriers; Statistical infrastructure

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Statistical infrastructure; Other (please specify):

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Other (please specify):

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Staff resources; Access to data

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Staff resources; Access to data; Institutional barriers; Statistical infrastructure



**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Access to data

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Staff resources; Access to data; Institutional barriers

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Staff resources; Access to data; Institutional barriers; Statistical infrastructure; Other (please specify):

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Staff resources; Statistical infrastructure

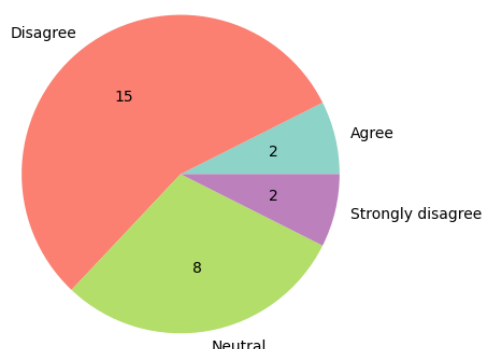
**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Staff resources; Access to data

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Staff resources; Other (please specify):

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Access to data; Institutional barriers

**9A. Based on your organization’s medium-term strategic plan, would a GVC satellite account be considered achievable for your economy in 3 – 5 years? 9B. Please provide an explanation for your response to Question 9A:**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics): Disagree**

A GVC satellite account is unlikely to be achievable in the next 3-5 years as the measurement of Global value chains is not currently a high priority for the ABS or our users and it is not anticipated that this will change in coming years.

**Austria (Statistics Austria): Disagree**

An implementation is not feasible in 3-5 years due to missing financial/staff resources as well as access to data.

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística): Strongly disagree**

Por la falta de información a detalle

**China (National Bureau of Statistics): Disagree**

GVC’s satellite accounts require the information of the whole industry chain of specific products, the collection of these information need the support of other countries. In terms of data coordination, the inconsistent of product classification, which will affect the GVC satellite accounts’ quality, is a problem that could never be ignored. In China, GVC and TIVA are mainly studied by various scientific research institutions, and there are few researchers in government statistical departments focus on these issues.

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE): Disagree**

The central framework of the national accounts contains aggregated statistical information on foreign trade transactions in the utilization supply tables for a breakdown of 396 products and 61 economic activities. However, the development of a satellite account of global value chains requires a more detailed breakdown of cross-border trade statistics than is currently available. In principle, it would be necessary to investigate the particularities of trade links, based on the main trading partners and bilateral agreements for both products and economic activities. In addition, it would be expected to have detailed information on the component of imported inputs and their participation in the generation of value added by companies, as well as information on balance sheets and financial transactions at the sector and institutional subsector level.

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office): Disagree**

Insufficient staff resources, access to data

In a long-term strategic plan, we expect to answer this issue or eSUT option.

**Germany (Destatis):** Disagree  
See response to Q8

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Disagree  
we can not expect availability of relevant source data for analysis within 5years

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Disagree  
Limited resources.

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Neutral  
The medium-term strategic plan does not include constructing a GVC satellite account. More in-depth manuals and guidelines are needed to conduct a feasibility study.

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral  
Currently the production of SUT table according ESA 2010 methodology are under development and it is our mid term plan.

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Disagree  
There are currently other priorities in the statistics department. There is not a well established business register. Number of staff is limited.

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Neutral

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Strongly disagree  
There are lot's of work to be done at the National Statistical System (NSS) level to be able to get the resources and technical assistance we need to move forward. It's a political discussion and decision.

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Neutral

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Disagree  
Lack of financial and skilled human resources

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Disagree  
Methodological and implementation issues need to be solved and it might take more that 5 years to do so.

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral  
Based on the availability of data from official sources

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Disagree  
While institutional barriers should be reduced or removed, much will depend on the future resource available.

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Neutral

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Disagree

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Neutral  
The UK have selected neutral due to unclear guidance on the timeframe of 3-5 years. More guidance needed on whether this starts from now or after SNA25 is launched. If it is the primary, while desirable, it would not be achievable by the UK.

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Agree

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Agree

We think that implementing the GVC satellite account is of great importance, but we need time to reorganise the production lines, to properly assign resources and to acquire all the necessary administrative databases.

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Disagree

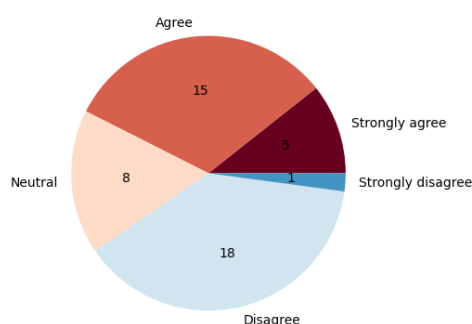
GVC satellite account is not foreseen in the medium term due to limited staff resources and lack of data sources

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Neutral

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Disagree

The primary obstacle to development of a GVC satellite account by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the availability of necessary microdata. These data exist but are not available to BEA for this purpose due to institutional data sharing limitations. It is unlikely that these limitations will change in the next 3-5 years.

**10. Using your current data sources and statistical infrastructure would an eSUT be considered achievable for your economy?**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Agree

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Strongly disagree

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** Disagree

**Costa Rica (Banco Central de Costa Rica):** Strongly agree

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Disagree

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Disagree

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** Strongly agree

**Georgia (National Statistics Office of Georgia):** Agree

**Germany (Destatis):** Agree

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** Agree

**Iraq (central Statistical organization):** Agree

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Neutral

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Disagree

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Disagree

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Disagree

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Agree

**Mexico (INEGI):** Neutral

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** Neutral

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Disagree

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** Strongly agree

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** Agree

**Nigeria (National Bureau of Statistics):** Agree

**Norway (Statistics Norway):** Agree

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** Neutral

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** Neutral

**Republic of Kazakhstan (Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan):** Strongly agree

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** Strongly agree

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** Neutral

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Disagree

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Disagree

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Disagree

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** Neutral

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Disagree

**TURKEY (TURKSTAT):** Agree

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of ukraine):** Disagree

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** Agree

**Vietnam (System of National Accounts (SNA) Department - General Statistics Office):** Agree

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** Neutral

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Disagree

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Disagree

**PERU (INEI):** Agree

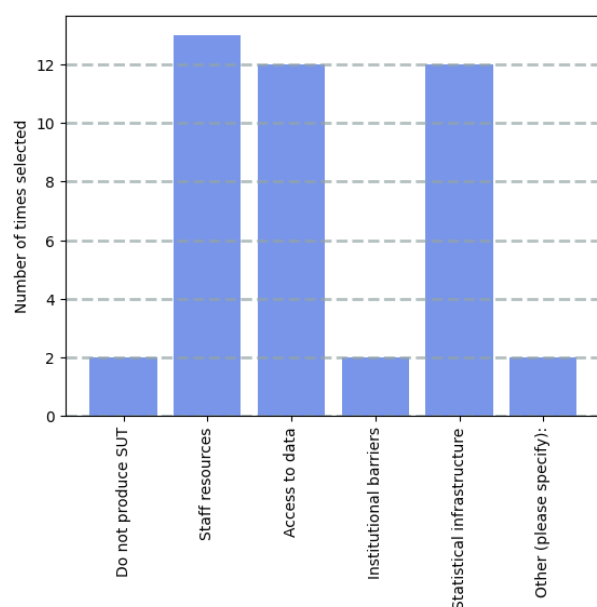
**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Disagree

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Disagree

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Agree

**11. If you strongly disagree or disagree, which of the following would be the main challenge(s) in implementing the eSUT?**

**1. Do not produce SUT 2. Staff resources 3. Access to data 4. Institutional barriers 5. Statistical infrastructure 6. Other (please specify):**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure; Other (please specify):

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística):** Access to data

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE):** -

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan):** Statistical infrastructure; Other (please specify):

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Do not produce SUT

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Staff resources; Access to data; Institutional barriers

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Staff resources; Statistical infrastructure

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Statistical infrastructure

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Staff resources; Access to data; Institutional barriers

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of Ukraine):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

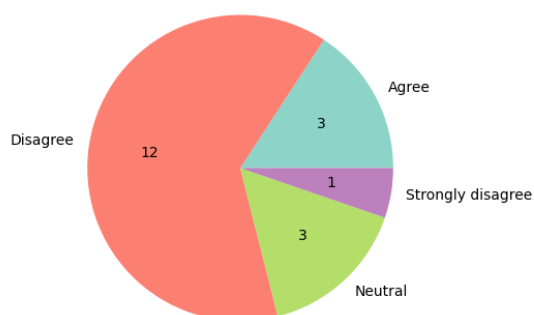
**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Do not produce SUT; Staff resources; Statistical infrastructure

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Staff resources; Access to data

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Staff resources; Access to data; Statistical infrastructure

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Staff resources

**12A. Based on your organization’s medium-term strategic plan, would an eSUT be considered achievable for your economy in 3 – 5 years? 12B. Please provide an explanation for your response to Question 12A:**



**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics): Disagree**

Extended SUT are unlikely to be achievable in the next 3-5 years as the measurement of Global value chains and TIVA is not currently a high priority for the ABS or our users and it is not anticipated that this will change in coming years.

**Bolivia (Instituto Nacional de Estadística): Strongly disagree**

Por falta de información a detalle

**Colombia (National Administrative Department of Statistics DANE): Disagree**

The development of the eSUT requires detailed statistical, accounting and financial information, specially regarding the distribution and logistics of domestic and imported goods and services. This would allow to determine their differential contribution to the generation of value added and in a particular global value-added chain (according to the associated economic activity). These global value chains are currently built upon specific information from relevant agents or multinational companies within international trade, which is not currently available in a differentiated manner.

However, the National Statystical Office of Colombia is currently contributing with information from standardized supply and use tables to prepare the ICIO input-output table for the Pacific Alliance (Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Chile), which would provide a macro approach in the international effort to link the COU of the country/region with international trade statistics.

**Cyprus (Statistical Service of Cyprus - CYSTAT): Disagree**

Issues related to staff resources, access to data and infrastructure cannot be resolved in 3-5 years

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office): Disagree**

Staff resources, access to data

**Janan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan): Disagree**

we can not expect availability of relevant source data for analysis within 5years

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia): Disagree**

Limited resources.



**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** Neutral

The medium-term strategic plan does not include implementing an eSUT. More in-depth manuals and guidelines are needed to conduct a feasibility study.

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** Agree

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** Neutral

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** Disagree

Lack of resources and statistical infrastructure to compile eSUT

**Spain (INE- Spain):** Disagree

Methodological and implementation issues need to be solved and it might take more than 5 years to do so.

**State of Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics):** Disagree

Due to the fact that the current data sources provide needed indicators every five years, and using estimated annual indicators for the purpose of publishing national account figures

**Switzerland (Federal Office of Statistics):** Disagree

While institutional barriers should be reduced or removed, much will depend on the future resource available.

**Ukraine (State Statistics Service of Ukraine):** Disagree

**Республика Беларусь (Национальный статистический комитет Республики Беларусь):** Agree

Составляем таблицы "Затраты-Выпуск". Для составления таблиц "Ресурсы-Использование" недостаточно данных и кадровых ресурсов.

**ITALY (ISTAT/NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DIRECTORATE):** Agree

We think that implementing the eSUT is of great importance, but we need time to reorganise the production lines, to properly assign resources and to acquire all the necessary administrative databases.

**Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania, National Accounts Division):** Disagree

Extension of the SUT tables is not foreseen in the medium term due to limited staff resources and lack of data sources

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Neutral

### 13. Do you have any other comments on the Guidance Note?

**Australia (Australian Bureau of Statistics):** The availability of the data that would be required for each of the options outlined in the guidance note, is that largest hurdle in Australia potentially implementing each of the proposed options. Data availability has prevented work being carried out in this area to date. Data sharing would be important in making the proposals achievable which should be noted that data sharing arrangements that are in place in Europe for example, cannot be replicated in Australia.

**Austria (Statistics Austria):** Note to question 10: A pilot study was conducted estimating the breakdown of production accounts on a firm level according to the dimensions foreign owned/domestic owned and exporters/non-exporters. A regular production is not feasible at the moment because of a lack of financial and staff resources.

**China (National Bureau of Statistics):** Add relevant examples of GVC, eSUT and GVC satellite account, elaborate the compilation method.

**Czech Republic (Czech Statistical Office):** Maybe, it would be useful to add a brief note (or link to other chapters in manuals) on a problem of merchandise statistics (ITGS) when there is a significant quasi-transit trade, especially in customs unions (more generally, when there is a significant difference between ITGS and NA/BoP aggregates).

International trade statistics usually provides data based on cross-border movements but especially in countries where distribution centres and warehouses are located this cross-border concept may differ significantly from export and import of goods based on ownership principle used in NAs and BoPs (this phenomenon is not limited just to countries with seaports, it is more general, especially in the EU). If any analysis or TiVa indicators or eSUT or satellite accounts (territory x product) are based on cross-border physical movements and not ownership principle then the results may be distorted.

In some cases, an impact or an influence of globalisation on a domestic economy may be thus over/underestimated just because this phenomena is not taken into account when using international trade statistics in macroeconomic territorial statistical models.

For more, please see for example

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/Foreign\\_trade\\_reported.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/Foreign_trade_reported.pdf) or Guide on global production - Country case study 5.5 Czech Republic (From cross-border concept to national concept).

**Finland (Statistics Finland):** The distinction of TiVa, GVC and eSUT is not very clearly expressed in the document. Statistics Finland have published TiVa indicators based on eSUT calculations so it is not easy to separate these from each other.

**Germany (Destatis):** • We very much welcomed the initiative to incorporate guidance on global value chains in the respective manuals (SNA20XX, BPMX).

• It is very important to have a clear definition of a global value chain, in order develop indicators, satellite accounts or eSUT . The guidance notes provides a good overview of the initiatives already taken (TiVa) and future possibilities (satellite account, eSUT).

• Since availability of data and access to data are still scarce, the practical implementation is and will be difficult. Therefore, section V of the guidance note is of high relevance (especially paragraph 30).

• It has to be ensured that those data are to be provided on a voluntary basis (in the next ESA).

• Remark on question 10: A feasibility study for eSUT in Germany is conducted at the moment. Therefore, statements on a future compilation of this kind of tables are not possible at the moment.

**Indonesia (BPS-Statistics Indonesia):** In term of practical issues, we propose to add some examples related to supplementary indicators in the business or enterprise survey that can relate to the micro-macro data linking in the guideline of GVC Satellite Accounts

**Ireland (CSO Ireland):** Summary information on three approaches should be included in the SNA with links to the more detailed Handbooks and manuals is sufficient for the SNA .

**Latvia (Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia):** No.

**Macao SAR (Monetary Authority of Macao):** No.

**Mali (Institut National de la Statistique):** Non

**Mexico (INEGI):** No further comments

**Montenegro (Statistical Office of Montenegro):** None.

**Montserrat (Statistics Department Montserrat):** No other comments

**Morocco (Morocco):** This guidance note reflects a great effort by the team behind it. From my point of view, I congratulate her for this appreciable work.

**Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics):** NO

**Netherlands (Statistics Netherlands, also on behalf of De Nederlandsche Bank):** The question is whether the introduction of a GVC satellite account is feasible for us. The availability of staff/resources and other priorities for the coming years make this uncertain.

There is another aspect that we felt was still missing however, which is a discussion on the need to resolve trade asymmetries and the work that has already taken place in this area.

**Perú (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics):** At the moment no further comments.

**Qatar (Planning and Statistics Authority):** The inclusion of supplementary information for GVC analysis would be better placed as subsections within existing chapters of the SNA rather than in a new chapter.

**Romania (National Institute of Statistics/ National Bank of Romania):** The Guidance Note is very comprehensive, providing useful links to various initiatives taken in measuring the trade in value added. It would be very useful to be enriched with practical recommendations for implementing the extended SNA and BOP frameworks, derived from the experience of different countries and international organisations that are more advanced on this path. As an overall concern, combining micro and macro statistics raises the question of estimations, largely used for compiling BOP and NA, especially where the data sources are not based on direct reporting: the estimations are differently conceived by each country (depending on data availability and appropriate algorithms) which could be an obstacle in building up consistent global statistics, while the requirements for details is increasing.

**Russian Federation (Central Bank of the Russian Federation):** No

**Saudi Arabia (General Authority for Statistics):** No,

**SEYCHELLES (NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS):** none

**Slovenia (Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia):** We have no other comment.

**South Africa (South African Reserve Bank and Statistics South Africa):** No

**Suriname (General Bureau of Statistics):** No comments

**Thailand (Bank of Thailand):** Explanation provided in the GN and the annexes are very comprehensive and useful.

**United Kingdom (Office for National Statistics):** 3A/4A. The UK finds the guidance useful but see that frameworks and case studies on producing these would add more clarity on how to produce.

5A. As mentioned above, while a host of information on the idea/concept exists, practical examples of how it has been or could be done would be beneficial.

Potentially an opportunity for ONS to try and take the lead? But am not sure how well this aligns with current and SR priorities

10. The UK agrees with further consideration needed on the quality of outputs, priorities and resources available.

**Кыргызстан (Национальный статистический комитет):** Управление национальных счетов таблицы ТРИ в формате 38\*38 строят только с 2016 года, с 1967 года таблицы "Затраты-Выпуск", данные таблицы строятся через каждые три года после 2016 года.

**Singapore (Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)):** Nil

**United States of America (Bureau of Economic Analysis):** Looking at these efforts from the perspective of an individual country, work on the datasets discussed in the Guidance Note can yield benefits through two separate paths. First, these data have analytical power in their own right and can be used directly for certain types of GVC analysis. Second, data can be integrated with similar information from other countries to create even more powerful GVC analysis frameworks—with this integration effort orchestrated by international organizations, academics, or by NSOs themselves working in bilateral or multilateral data sharing arrangements. It is important that national statistical offices work on these datasets with both purposes in mind—their own “internal” use of the data as well as the broader goal of linking data across multiple economies. This idea is implicit in the Guidance Note, but it would be worth emphasizing it more directly and more explicitly in Section I (Introduction) and possibly also in Section III (Options Considered)—especially with regards to the discussion of TIVA statistics.