

Table 1: Suggested Elements of a Regional Statistical Work Programme

Theme	Programme area	Objectives	Expected Outputs	Action
<p>1. Economy, Finance and Investment</p>	<p>1.1 National Accounts-1993 SNA Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce and disseminate on a timely basis Statistics on National Accounts in accordance with the 1993 SNA and specifically the extended Minimum Required Data Set (MRDS) as recommended United Nations Statistical Commission & with any adjustments recommended by the CARICOM SNA Advisory Group; • To place specific attention to the development of Satellite Accounts, Supply and Use Tables(SUT), Symmetric Input-Output Tables and Social Accounting Matrices (SAM); • To develop as harmonised data systems as possible across all Member States through the use of common classifications and the institution of conceptual and definitional comparability through the establishment of equivalence/ identicalness; • To enable a comprehensive coverage of all economic activities, such as production, consumption and accumulation of assets of institutional units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely dissemination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual GDP by Industry and expenditure at current and constant prices; - Complete sequence of accounts from the production accounts through to the capital account for all institutional sectors; - Accounts of the rest of the world; - Gross National Income; - Supply and use Tables; - Cross-Classification of Industry and Sectors; - Conceptual compliance of accounts with the 1993 SNA; - As of 2005, for each year, n, the following estimates are available; - End of September of each year n, an advanced estimate for year n+1, a provisional estimate, for year n, a revised estimate of year n-1; - End of March of year n, a final estimate for year n-2; - Documented methodologies which are made available to users and other producers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish or strengthen the National Accounts Unit with appropriate minimum size staff to work exclusively on these accounts including the allocation of at least two national accounts statisticians with traveling posts in the case of the smaller Member States; • Seek technical assistance/funding and actually re-structure the organization of these accounts where required in accordance with recommendations of the MRDS & SNA Advisory Group ; • Develop /continue regional approach for the implementation of 1993 SNA and devise methods of obtaining harmonised National Accounts estimates; • Set up the methodological work for the compilation of the national accounts in accordance with the 1993 SNA; • Implementation of 1993 SNA utilizing a harmonised approach; • Set up a process to activate regular and harmonised rebasing of National Accounts Estimates; • Collect and promote the use of

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				<p>relevant statistical sources and in particular, strengthen the business registers in scope and universe, in order to improve estimates of National Accounts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the international family of classifications as recommended by the 1993 SNA; • Organize a planned programme of training in national accounts comprising seminars/ workshops, attachments and so forth for national accountants and staff in other agencies doing related work in National Accounts over a three-year period; • Activate a programme of continuous training of staff in National Account.
	<p>1.2 Merchandise Trade Statistics including Trade Indices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce and disseminate statistics on Merchandise Trade Statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely production and dissemination of reliable statistics on Merchandise Trade; • Documented guidelines and procedures on data captured; • Data on Imports, Exports, Re-exports for each Member State giving the direction of trade, trade by SITC Sections; and HS; and so forth; • The production of trade price and volume indices including terms of trade; • Compile a regional trade database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the collaborative process between Customs and Statistics Department; • Produce Trade data by the end of March of each year for the preceding year; • Monitor the coverage to ensure more complete information relative to coverage; • Update Classification systems where necessary; • Update data processing and dissemination systems; • Monitor other aspects of trade

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				<p>data compilation in order to improve the quality and timeliness of the trade data;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit data to formulate a regional database; • Training of staff on a regular basis to ensure strengthened capabilities in the processing, production, analysis and dissemination of trade statistics.
	<p>1.3 Tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the capacity to measure the contribution of the tourism sector to the economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of more detailed and timely statistics on tourism based on CTO guidelines; • Availability of tables of Tourism Satellite Accounts with relevant indicators; • Production of quarterly/annual tourism reports with projections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Visitor Expenditure Surveys as recommended by the WTO where absent; • Review/update existing Visitor Expenditure Surveys and document methodologies; • Review and document sources of information on social, economic and environmental impact of tourism; • Strengthen collaboration among stakeholders such as statistical departments, central banks, tourism agencies, immigration departments, and accommodation and other tourism related establishments; • Conduct special surveys to revise estimates of stay-over visitors; • Facilitate research on the net contribution of tourism; • Disseminate reports, statistics, indicators and research on the contribution of tourism;

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of staff on a continuous basis to ensure strengthened capabilities in the compilation, analysis and preparation of reports and research papers on the contribution of tourism.
	<p>1.4 International Trade in Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop capacity to produce statistics on services for timely dissemination to users, in accordance with the UN Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS) and regional recommendations. This approach should relate to the monitoring and assessing the impact of services and providing the information needs of the CSME and CCJ. Tourism and financial services sectors have been separately articulated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely data on statistics on the following to be made available in July of each year; • Exports and Imports of services according to the BPM5 and EBOPS for selected categories; • Exports and Imports for selected product details; • Statistics on Foreign Affiliate Trade in Services (FATS) • Availability of documented methodologies to all users and other producers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a research unit or identify dedicated staff as a sub-unit of National Accounts unit to work exclusively on International Trade in Services; • Strengthen the collaborative process between the various agencies, particularly the statistical offices and central banks, immigration departments, tourism authorities and other agencies with respect to statistics on international trade in services; • Obtain technical assistance/funding for the developmental work where this is required in accordance with the MSITS and the Advisory Group; • Continue a regional approach to compile harmonised statistics on production and international trade in services; • Review the existing detailed statistics available at the worksheet/collection level on production and international trade in services; • Compile available detailed

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				<p>data from worksheets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile statistics on Foreign Affiliate Trade in Services using existing data available; • Produce a report on services statistics based on the review of existing data; • Review the sources of information on international trade in services; • Review the methods and instruments used to collect information on production and international trade in services; • Conduct research on intractable service sectors; • Training of staff on a continuous basis to ensure strengthened capabilities in the production of trade in services statistics.
	<p>1.5 Investment Flows</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the scope of statistics provided on Investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflows and outflows of investment by source/destination, industry, type of investment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact closely with the Central Banks, Statistical Offices and Caribbean Centre for Monetary Studies relative to the improvement of detailed statistics on investment flows; • Review the existing level of details available on investment flows; • Review and adjust instruments to collect the appropriate level detail on investment flows; • Produce a report with the appropriate level of details available on investment; • Training of staff on a

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				continuous basis to ensure strengthened capabilities in the production of Investment statistics.
	1.6 Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collect and compile core statistics and indicators on the financial systems in Member States; • To enable the analysis of the soundness of the financial systems; • To facilitate more effective surveillance of the financial systems including stock exchanges/capital markets; • To encourage collaboration among agencies in the establishment of a regional financial information system; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a financial information system for the Region; • The availability of timely financial statistics in priority areas to be determined; • Internally consistent financial statistics at the national level that is also regionally and internationally comparable; • Financial sector statistics and indicators produced monthly, quarterly/ annually; • Information on stock exchanges/capital markets provided; • Financial sector indicators disseminated at the beginning of each month, quarter or year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of core indicators to be produced on the financial systems in Member States; • Collaboration among stakeholders such as the Central Banks, Statistics Departments, Commercial Banks, Insurance agencies for the timely compilation of the relevant statistics and indicators; • Conduct of surveys of appropriate institutions of the financial systems to collect quantitative and qualitative information as required; • Dissemination of the statistics and indicators on the financial systems at the beginning of each month, quarter or year; • Execution and dissemination of econometric research on the performance of the various institutions that constitute the financial sector; • Training of relevant staff to strengthen capabilities in the compilation of these statistics and indicators as well as in their analysis and interpretation.

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	1.7 Balance of Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce and disseminate on a quarterly and annual basis as appropriate Statistics on Balance of Payments (BOP) including the International Investment Position in accordance with the IMF's BPM5 methodology for each member States; • Production of a regional BOP position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual/quarterly BOP statistics produced and compiled with estimates for year/quarter n+1 and revised estimates for year n; • Methodological approach documented; • Data Sources documented for all accounts; • Compilation of regional BOP position; • Comparable data across Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of current methodological approach to compiling BOP statistics for conformity with IMF BPM5; • Implementation of recommendations from review to increase conformity with BPM5 and comparability across Member States; • Collaboration of Statistics Departments/Central Banks and other relevant stakeholders within Member States and in particular CARTAC in the collection of survey data to compile BOP Statistics; • Documentation of methodological approaches, including the methods of estimation and imputation for missing data; • Documentation of Sources of Data; • Production of regional and national BOP positions; • Production of manual on the compilation of regional BOP; • Securing of technical assistance for national and regional developmental work ; • Training of Staff on a continuous basis to ensure the availability of human resources for compilation of BOP accounts.

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	1.8 External Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the degree of indebtedness of Member States; • To produce and disseminate critical debt indicators in accordance with the External Debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users manual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-to-date databases on debt variables; • Debt variables disseminated; • Methodological approach documented and disseminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and documenting of methodological approach; • Collaboration among Regional and national organisations for the timely compilation of the relevant statistics and indicators; • Maintenance of databases by Member States; • Production and dissemination of debt variables.
	1.9 Industry profile/business statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster businesses/industries development through the provision of timely and relevant statistics on businesses for decision-making; • To build capacity to produce comparable businesses/industries statistics across all Member States; • To maintain up-to-date harmonised national and regional register of businesses. • To focus on the statistics on small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive and harmonised business establishment registers; • Harmonised statistics and indicators on businesses/industries across Member States to be produced monthly/quarterly/annually; • Improved coverage of small businesses • Dissemination of data to businesses to the general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of relevant manuals on business registers and on business statistics including documentation of methodology and sources; • Development and/ or maintenance of high quality national and regional business registers; • Pay particular attention to the births and deaths (demographics) of the business population; • Increase coverage of all economic activity and relevant attributes of businesses/industries; • Prepare and coordinate surveys of businesses; • Encourage the interchange of information on businesses/industries within Member States and throughout the Region. • Organise the collection of statistics on small businesses
	1.10 Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish an Agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system of core agricultural, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing information

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		<p>information system that takes into account the regional and national programmes, policies and initiatives in Agriculture and the corresponding needs of users;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the availability of a minimum data set to enable the determination of the food security status of countries and to construct food balance sheets. 	<p>livestock, forestry and fishing information is established;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national and regional database on agricultural and related statistics; A coordinated approach for agricultural statistics is formalised; Harmonised methodologies, units and classifications at the national/regional levels in agricultural and related statistics; Agricultural Censuses conducted in those countries where this is deemed necessary; Access and availability by stakeholders to information from Agricultural Censuses; Construction of food balance sheets; Data on exports rejected by the EU and USA, namely fresh fruit and vegetables and fish; Assessment of food security of the Region. 	<p>base, sources of data available on Agriculture;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek funding to implement an efficient agricultural information system based on the recommendations out of the review; Encourage collaboration among agencies to establish a coordinated approach in the collection of agricultural statistics; Conduct of agricultural census as required; Dissemination of information from agricultural census.
	1.11 Government Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide statistics on revenue and expenditure by components including detailed information on taxation; To develop the capacity to provide government procurement statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics on the following areas to be available each year: total government revenue, expenditure and deficit by components; Details on taxation; Availability of government procurement statistics for national and regional policy-makers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase coverage of Government Financial Statistics in accordance with IMF's Government Finance Statistics Manual; Build capacity to produce government procurement statistics at the national level and compile a regional Government Procurement Statistics Database (GPSD).
	1.12 Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop the capacity to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An information system of short- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re

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	<p style="text-align: center;">statistics and indicators</p>	<p>produce and disseminate statistical information on short-term movements in economic and social indicators.</p>	<p>term statistics made available on a quarterly basis, e.g. prices, trade, GDP, BOP, domestic production, index of wages, unemployment rate, capital market indicators;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid dissemination of these statistics to the public. 	<p>view the existing availability of short-term statistics;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review/harmonise the methodologies used in producing these short-term statistics across all Member States; • Implement the recommendations arising out of the reviews; • Seek funding/technical assistance and additional resources where necessary to provide for the human and financial resources to sustain the production of these short-term statistics.
<p>2. Population, Demographics, Social and Living Conditions</p>	<p>2.1 Populations/ demographics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collect, process and disseminate data on populations of Member States and regional aggregates through strengthening capacity in the execution of population censuses, household surveys and, administrative and other records; • To develop and maintain vital and civil registration systems so that reliable population estimates can be derived in between censuses and the demographic situations of the population can be determined; • To generate and institutionalize the production of core statistics and indicators relating to the current status and changes in the composition and distribution of Populations, Families and Households of Member States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity strengthened at the national level to collect, analyse process, disseminate, evaluate and use Population /demographic data from censuses, household surveys, administrative and other records; • Vital and civil registration systems developed to provide reliable population estimates and demographic status of the population in inter-censal periods; • The production of Core Statistics and Indicators institutionalized on the current status and changes in the composition and distribution of populations, households, children and families in Member States and regionally; • Regional databases produced that can be readily accessed by users for policy formation and decision-making; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous training in the conduct of population and housing censuses; • Strengthen the capacity in the analysis, processing, evaluation and dissemination of Census results; • Implement a programme of population/demographic research and similar activities to encourage greater use of Census data and Social and Demographic Analysis; • Establish Social Indicators and Millennium Development committees which will bring together all the key stakeholders, comprising both users and producers of social statistics, to work as a team in producing the indicators and in preparing reports to guide

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		<p>and regionally;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the organization of data into a regional database that can be easily accessed by users; • To integrate data drawn from different sources that are relevant to the definition of population status in relation to other sectors such as Gender, Tourism, Trade in services and investment etc.; • To encourage and promote the dissemination and use of the data by governments, private sector, universities and non-governmental organizations for analytical and research purposes, for monitoring and evaluating projects and programmes and in policy formation and decision-making within and across Member States; • To harmonise the relevant statistics and indicators across Member States through the review, documenting and harmonizing of the methodologies, concepts, definitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integration of population and other data sets such as Gender and Tourism etc., that are relevant to defining the population status and in optimizing the trade and investment climate of the region; • Increased dissemination on Web sites and in electronic and hard copy; • The promotion of the use of data across all organizations in policy planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluating of projects and programmes and in population analysis and research • The annual production of a core set of social/gender indicators on a timely basis. • A more developed capacity at the National level, to collect, compile and analyze social/gender statistics and indicators; • A regional database comprising both the actual core indicators as well as the relevant metadata about these indicators; • A website containing all the indicators and their accompanying metadata; • A user-friendly manual to guide the user in more fully utilizing the indicators; • A more technical manual for use mainly by the more statistically capable user. 	<p>policies in the social sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conduct of workshops on harmonisation, and subject specific areas in order to help in developing capacity at the National level; • The provision of direct technical assistance to Member States to build the capacity to collect, compile and analyze social/gender statistics; • The promotion and provision of support required to facilitate short term attachments of members of staff of the weaker statistical organizations in the region to the more established offices, in order to experience on-the-job training and exposure to the collection, compilation and analysis of social/gender statistics. • Effective collaboration with relevant agencies engaged in supporting the production of this area of statistics
	2.2 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the achievement of the overall goal of 'Health for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health goals successfully monitored through available 	See 2.1 which can be amended to apply to the area of Health

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		<p>All' as well as the relevant MDG goals through the provision of adequate primary health care, and essential preventative and curative health information and infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a sustainable and comprehensive health information system from administrative data obtained at health institutions and facilities in support of the first objective; • To strengthen capacity in the development of a sub-information system on HIV/AIDS to support interventions in this area. 	<p>statistical infrastructure put in place;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive health information system based on administrative data from health facilities and institutions; • Capacity strengthened to develop HIV/AIDS sub-information system for interventions. • Analysis, use and dissemination of health information 	
	2.3 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor education planning and to assess the achievement of the major goal of 'Education for All' as well as the other related MDG; • To develop core Education Statistics and Indicators that enables the monitoring of all levels of the educational systems and issues such as enrollment, performance, literacy, quality and education resources; • To promote the dissemination and use of education statistics and indicators; • To provide guidelines for the harmonisation of the methodologies, concepts and definitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed monitoring of education planning and in the assessment of achievements of the major educational goals including the MDGs; • Core education statistics and indicators produced to monitor all levels of the education systems, processes and resources; • Dissemination and use of education statistics and indicators achieved; • Guidelines documented and process of achieving harmonisation put in place. 	See 2.1
	2.4 Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the participation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activity of the 	See 2.1

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		<p>the available human resources in the productive sector and in the assessment of economic activity and related information such as occupational wages utilizing administrative and survey data;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To derive an estimate of the contribution of the informal sector to employment; • To monitor the conditions of work of the labour force. • To increase productivity and competitiveness in the Region; To guide human resource development; • To harmonise the processes for the collection, compilation and dissemination of labour market information throughout the region 	<p>population monitored;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved information on occupational wages • Estimate of the contribution of the informal sector obtained; • Conditions of work monitored. • Establishment of common classification systems , particularly a uniform classification of occupation; • Harmonisation of labour market information; • Availability of a regional/national labour market information library; • Enhanced availability of administrative sources of data; • Creation of a regional LMI • Increased monitoring of productivity; • More effective HRD strategies 	
	<p>2.5 Poverty and income distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the achievement of goals towards poverty reduction including those of the MDGs; • To institutionalize the production of relevant poverty indicators to monitor the well-being of the population and to guide the interventions of policy makers in targeting the poor, through the conduct of regular surveys/studies; • To harmonise the approach in the Region of defining poverty; • To capture qualitative information that can embrace a broader concept of poverty than is reflected in the conventional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of poverty reduction/MDG goals; • Poverty indicators insitutionalised through the use of regular surveys; • The use of the indicators in policy interventions promoted; • A harmonised approach to defining poverty considered and recommended; • Qualitative information on poverty collected and analysed; • Dissemination of information of poverty achieved; • Promotion of the use of poverty information in research and policy formation achieved. 	<p>See 2.1</p>

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		quantitative focus.		
	2.6 Decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the representation of men and women in leadership positions such as the political systems- cabinets, parliament, senate, senior government posts, managerial positions, public order and safety positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and dissemination of statistics and indicators on decision-making. 	See 2.1
	2.7 Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen capacity to collect information on crime/violence from administrative sources, specialized non-governmental organizations, surveys etc.; • Promote the use of data on crime/violence in policy formation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity strengthened to collect information from administrative and other sources; • Use of data on crime promoted. 	See 2.1
	2.8 Migration/Free Movement Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of and monitoring of migration flows in Member States to provide better population estimates in the inter-censal years and for the preparation of projections and life tables; • To monitor the Movements of Persons under the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) free movement policy for certain categories of persons; • To promote the analysis and use of migration flows including CSME Free Movement in research and policy formation in Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of migration flows for tracking population movements; • Data collected on Free Movement Policy of CSME; • Analysis and Use of data for assessing the impact of migration flows on Member States' economies such as employment, skill base, health/education systems and similar resources. 	See 2.1
	2.9 Child Monitoring and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist in the development of policies for application in all child protection matters; • To guide and strengthen social service interventions; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of databases on Child Protection Monitoring in Member States; • Streamlining of the collection of Child Protection data tools 	• See 2.1

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3. Environment	3.1 Environment Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop capacity to produce core statistics and indicators on the environment including MDG indicators; • To establish a framework for the collection and compilation of Environment Statistics; • To establish a core set of environment statistics; • To establish a process of coordination within Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely production and dissemination of statistics on the environment as recommended by the Advisory Group; • Inventory of Environment Statistics and Indicators completed; • Core list of statistics and indicators as recommended by the advisory Group Established; • Consultations held within the Secretariat, with Member States and with Experts in regional and international agencies with respect to the recommended core indicators; • Environment statistics and indicators reviewed accordingly; • Capacity built at the national level relative to coordination in the compilation of Environment Statistics and Indicators; • Methodologies, sources of data, guidelines and procedures documented and disseminated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the experience of the UNSD/CARICOM project with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agencies/experts involved; - The list of indicators compiled; - Concepts, definitions and classifications; - Sources of data; - Gaps and deficiencies; - the immediate next steps indicated; - the national level reports and initiatives; - the status of the national environment inter-agency working groups; - update the inventory previously conducted during the Project; - current initiatives in the Region; • Implement the recommendations of the Advisory Group with respect to Programme Development of the Environment Component; • Revise the list of indicators and establish core data set of Environment Statistics to be produced by all Member States based on regional and national policies; • Collaborate with the UNSD in the administering of the UNSD/UNEP questionnaire

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				<p>and in the verification of information;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make contact and consult with organizations engaged in monitoring or in policy initiatives in the area of the Environment; • Build capacity at the national level to coordinate the compilation of Environment Statistics and indicators; • Compile and disseminate the core Environment Statistics and Indicators recommended in the CARICOM Programme; • Plan the preparation of methodological guidelines and user manuals.
<p>4. Information Communication Technology</p>	<p>4.1 Statistics on ICT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collect, compile and disseminate timely, reliable and comparable statistics in relation to ICT. • To analyse the impact and contribution of ICT to development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core set of statistics on ICT in areas which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICT Satellite Account through the assembly of statistics in the National Accounts; - International Trade in Services as it relates to ICT; - Basic statistics on ICT; - Selected impact assessment studies and special surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review current developmental work in a selected Member State; • Establish a list of priority basic indicators; • Prepare a framework for the collection of the basic statistics; • Prepare guidelines for the satellite approach to estimating production of ICT; • Prepare guidelines for the approach in Trade in Services to estimate exports and imports of ICT; • Prepare guidelines for estimating the content and

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				<p>impact of ICT at the national level;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile basic statistics on ICT; • Compile in one selected Member State Satellite ICT Account to be used as a model in other Member States; • Conduct workshops on ICT statistics to enable the diffusion of knowledge in this area; • Facilitate training of Member States in the production of ICT Statistics. • Conduct impact assessments to enable analysis of the real impact of ICT to the development process
<p>5. Public Relations, Data Dissemination and Statistical Coordination</p>	<p>5.1 Data dissemination strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To disseminate as widely as possible timely and reliable statistics that is regionally and internationally comparable that corresponds to user needs; • To set up a regional central database for all CARICOM statistics to be readily accessible to users; • To conform wherever possible with the quality aspects of the GDDS and to aim towards conformity with the SDDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical information disseminated at the national, regional and international levels, in a timely manner; • Regional databases compiled and accessible to users; • Conformity achieved with the GDDS and SDDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare data dissemination strategy for the timely dissemination of statistics regionally and nationally; • Establish regionally/nationally compatible databases; • Subscribe to the GDDS and SDDS of the IMF.
	<p>5.2 Public Relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve greater interaction with members of the public as users, suppliers and producers of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of members of the public, including government agencies, senior business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a Public Relations programme to sensitize and inform members of the public,

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		<p>information through the hosting of seminars, statistics day or week, etc.;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve coverage and quality of survey data and timeliness in the availability to the public. 	<p>executives etc., of their roles in facilitating the production of information for the use of the information provided in fulfilling their decision-making process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coverage, quality and timeliness of survey data; Improved interaction with data providers, suppliers and users of statistics. 	<p>including government agencies, senior business executives etc., of their roles in facilitating the production of information for decision-making;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a programme to enable the improvement of the coverage, quality and timeliness of survey data; Establish mechanisms for greater interaction with data providers, suppliers and users of statistics.
	<p>5.3 Statistical Coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable the implementation of the coordination of the national statistics system as contained in the statistical legislations of Member States; To update the legislations and establish or improve instruments, systems and procedures to promote statistical coordination; To continue the thrust in the setting up and functioning of regional technical advisory/working groups; To continue to promote and to reinforce the promotion of regional statistical coordination through the SCCS and advisory groups to the SCCS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory test allowing for statistical coordination prepared and adopted; Availability of harmonised tools/instruments for data collection, classifications, products and so forth; A Statistical Council or similar body/ coordinating committees at the national level; Technical Advisory/Working Groups established and functioning; A reinforced SCCS with sub-groups operating in specific areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and update legislation to provide the mechanism for national statistical coordination; Implement new or existing legislation to facilitate statistical coordination; Establish relevant working groups/Statistical Councils to facilitate statistical coordination; Reinforce the SCCS with advisory groups for specific areas.

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6. Modernisation of the National Statistical Systems	6.1 Modernisation of the National Statistical Offices (NSOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve operational efficiencies and effectiveness; • To develop the learning culture; • To become more client focused. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsiveness to the changing demands within the environment; • Improved relations with users and providers of data; • Improved statistical products; • NSO becomes a knowledge-based entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Quality Management System based on the ISO guidelines; • Establish organisation structure that allows for flexibility in movement of staff & data; • Provide training in Spanish, leadership, management & project management to all senior staff; • Modernise all operating systems - HR development, finance & accounting, procurement, etc.; • Provide client service training to all members of staff; • Establish a Research Unit that will focus on new areas of work; • Improve the use of information technology within the organisation for storage and dissemination of data; • Adequate staffing and funding provided for the efficient operations of the NSOs.
	6.2 National Statistical System (NSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved data collection; • More timely dissemination of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National framework established for the production of national statistics; • National priorities established for delivery of statistical programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish guidelines and standards, for the use of administrative data; • Establish code of ethics for the NSS; • Establish coordinating mechanism for NSS; • Establish data dissemination standards in accordance with

Theme	Programme area	Objectives	Expected Outputs	Action
				<p>the GDDS and SDDS;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish compatibility of technology systems to receive and send data to providers and users and to submit data to the regional level; • Review of the legislation to ensure that the work of the NSS is protected and that the Act maintains its supremacy; • Adequate staffing and funding for the efficient operations of the NSS.

GLOSSARY

BOP	Balance of Payments
BPM5	Balance of Payments Manual 5th Edition
CAMPAM	Caribbean Marine Protected Area Managers
CAREC	Caribbean Epidemiology Centre
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARICOMP	Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity Programme
CARTAC	Caribbean Technical Assistance Centre
CCIS	Caribbean Centre for International Studies
CCJ	Caribbean Court of Justice
CCMS	Caribbean Centre for Monetary Studies
CCS	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDERA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency
CEHI	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
CEIS	Caribbean Energy Information System
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for the Adaptation to Global Climate Change
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organisation
CTRADECOM	Caribbean Trade and Competitiveness Development Programme
CTU	Caribbean Telecommunications Union
EBOPS	Extended Balance of Payments Services classification
ECCB	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
EU	European Union
FATS	Foreign Affiliates Trade in Services
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPSD	Government Procurement Statistics Database
HR	Human Resource
HS	Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MRDS	Minimum Required Data Set
MSITS	Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
SAM	Social Accounting Matrices
SCCS	Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIMDGs	Social Indicators and Millennium Development Goals (Committees)
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFPA	United Nations population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USA	United States of America
UWI	University of the West Indies
WTO	World Tourism Organisation
