

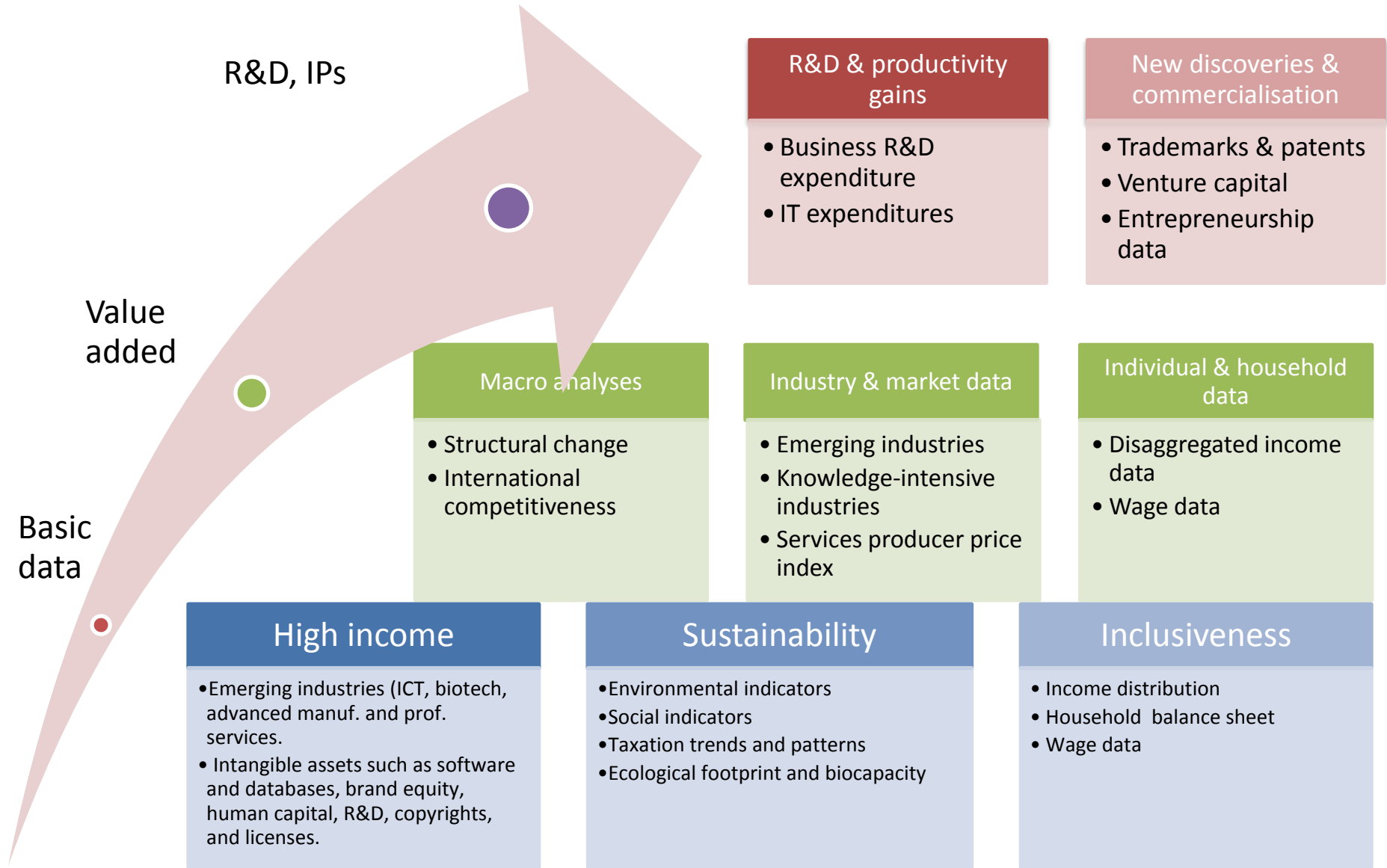
Panel Discussion

New Data Requirements and Standards for a Transformed Economy

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• What are the new data required?



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Example of business investment in intangibles in US

BUSINESS INVESTMENT IN INTANGIBLES (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR PERIOD SHOWN)

	1950–59 (1)	1960–69 (2)	1970–79 (3)	1980–89 (4)	1990–99 (5)	2000–03 (6)
1. Total CHS intangibles	19.4	41.9	103.4	349.3	749.8	1,226.2
2. Computerized information (mainly computer software)	–	0.8	4.5	23.2	85.3	172.5
3. Innovative property						
(a) Scientific R&D	7.7	16.9	34.0	104.6	157.7	230.5
(b) Non-scientific R&D	0.5	1.7	10.9	58.4	145.2	237.2
4. Economic competencies						
(a) Brand equity	5.3	9.5	18.2	54.4	105.7	160.8
(b) Firm-specific resources	5.9	13.0	35.7	108.7	255.9	425.1
<i>Related series¹</i>						
5. Computer software, NIPAs	–	0.7	4.5	22.7	83.6	169.6
6. Industrial R&D, NSF ²	5.2	14.1	25.3	75.8	136.9	196.0
7. Advertising, Coen report	8.6	15.0	30.6	89.6	165.0	240.3
8. Business fixed investment, NIPAs	38.2	71.5	188.4	485.7	807.1	1,141.9
8a. Tangibles	35.6	67.3	171.4	421.1	676.5	893.4
8b. Intangibles ³	2.5	4.2	17.0	64.6	130.7	248.5
<i>Memo:</i>						
9. CHS intangibles, ratio to NIPA tangibles	0.54	0.62	0.60	0.82	1.10	1.36
10. New CHS intangibles ⁴	16.9	37.7	86.3	284.7	619.2	977.7
11. Non-farm business output, ratio of existing to adjusted for new CHS intangibles (λ)	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.90	0.89

Notes: All figures for investments in intangibles are derived using the sources and methods described in CHS, based on a one-year service life cutoff.

• What are the new data required?

Intangible investments in selected countries

Table 1. Intangible Investment in the market sector in Germany, France, Italy, Spain, UK and US (percent of GDP, 2006)

Type of Investment	Germany 2006	France 2006	Italy 2006	Spain 2006	UK 2006	US 2006
1. Computerized Information	0.73	1.42	0.64	0.79	1.55	1.61
a) Software	0.71	1.37	0.63	0.76	0.00	
b) Databases	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	
2. Innovative property	3.59	3.18	2.21	2.78	3.16	4.37
a) R&D, including social sciences and humanities	1.72	1.30	0.58	0.63	1.07	} 2.25
b) Mineral exploration and evaluation	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04	
c) Copyright and license costs	0.21	0.31	0.10	0.18	0.22	} 2.12
d) Development costs in financial industry	0.75	0.60	0.58	0.52	0.07	
e) New architectural and engineering designs	0.90	0.93	0.86	1.41	1.74	
3. Economic competencies	2.84	3.30	2.19	1.90	5.84	5.50
a) Brand equity	0.56	0.99	0.71	0.42	1.15	1.47
Advertising expenditure	0.41	0.73	0.47	0.19	0.91	
Market research	0.15	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.24	
b) Firm-specific human capital	1.29	1.51	1.02	0.81	2.54	} 4.03
Continuing vocational training	0.65	1.25	0.71	0.71		
Apprentice training	0.64	0.26	0.32	0.10		
c) Organizational structure	1.00	0.81	0.45	0.68	2.14	
Purchased	0.54	0.32	0.15	0.27	0.51	
Own account	0.46	0.49	0.3	0.41	1.63	
Total Investment	7.16	7.90	5.04	5.47	10.54	11.48
<i>pro memoria</i>						
Total Spending	7.55	8.51	5.43	5.70	11.56	

Sources: Hao et al. (2009) for Germany, France, Italy and Spain; CHS (2009) for the US and MI-W (2009) for the UK. They all have updated their results to 2006.

• *What can compilers and users do to preempt new data needs?*

Institutionalize feedback

- Feedback sessions
- Regular user needs surveys

Develop sectoral data needs

- Energy sector
- Knowledge-based industries
- Infrastructure development
- Specialized development agencies (eg. growth corridors, Talent Corporation, MDC)

Industry-research institutions-academia partnerships

- Development planning agencies
- Specialized institutions and bodies (eg. Malaysian Tax Research Foundation, policy think-tanks such as ISIS and MIER)

- ***How can private sector help to identify and meet new data requirements?***

Active participation in surveys and seminars

Data collection via industry/trade associations

Own industry database

Private sector surveys and feedback

Feedback from market survey firms

Information service providers

Data sharing/pooling

Sharing of sampling frames and methodologies

Dissemination of findings

• *What are the best practices to improve data integrity and communication of statistics?*



Peer or independent reviews

- Adequate resources (sufficient budget allocation)
- Regular audit of internal processes



Institutional capital (trust, reputation, credibility)

- Transparent and rigorous methodologies
- International data standards and capacity-building



Media engagement

- Media engagement strategy
- Use of media specialists

Panel discussion



Thank you