

# International Input-Output Association (IIOA)

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## Annual Report 2013

Vienna, July 2014

### I. Presidential Address

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

First of all and on behalf of our association, I would like to thank Geoffrey J.D. Hewings for being our president in the period 2010-2012. Geoff did this in a way only Geoff can do: energetic, full of enthusiasm, stimulating words and suggestions about research for every one of us, and using all his charm. Persuading the newcomers at our conferences that this is a most wonderful organization to be a member of. A friendly pinch in the upper-arm for the male members and a kiss on the hand for the ladies. And this also applies to the way he led the IIOA: gently, but determined. I think Geoff left behind a very healthy association.

I also would like to thank Jiemin Guo, Nori Sakurai and Bent Thage for their efforts and input as members of the council for many, many years. A warm welcome to the new members who were elected in 2012 and started in 2013: Rosa Duarte, Satoshi Inomata, Sanjiv Mahajan, and Michael Lahr.

Two other personnel changes have taken place in 2013. First, due to the success of the International School of Input-Output Analysis (ISIOA) and due to its head (Jose Manuel Rueda-Cantuche) taking up a new position, it was decided to spread the responsibilities and the increased workload over more people. I am very happy that Rosa Duarte and Christian Reynolds were willing to step in and join the ISIOA. Second, the newsletter has had a change of editor. I thank Ignazio Mongelli for his work and dedication in the past and welcome Antonio Amores as the new editor.

Also in 2013, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of the IIOA and the publication of volume 25 of its journal Economic Systems Research. Looking back, a major difference with 1988 (and one that I am extremely happy with) is the renewed interest in input-output. Comments like: "So, you are specialized in inverting a matrix", were common in the 1980s and should be familiar to the IO practitioners of my age. It was therefore a most stimulating development in the 1990s that researchers working on "the environment" discovered IO data and techniques as very appropriate tools to tackle their problems. And it was great that they chose our conferences as one of the preferred places to present and discuss their results. A similar

development seems to take place right now in international economics and trade theory. World IO tables and interregional IO techniques have been adopted and have led to publications in esteemed journals like the American Economic Review. Whereas several presidents in the past have expressed an urgent need for young people, I came to the conclusion at the Kitakyushu conference (with mixed feelings) that I am no longer part of the new generation in IO. It is a great pleasure that the developments above have gradually led to an influx of many new IO practitioners, with a considerable variety in backgrounds. It seems to me that we are very much alive and kicking, again.

Erik Dietzenbacher, *President of the IIOA*

## II. Membership

As of May 25, 2014 the IIOA member's database counted 668 persons, which comprises 590 private members, 62 representatives nominated by institutional members, and also 16 current applicants for new membership.

The number of full IIOA members (i.e. applicants not counted) as of May 25, 2014 amounts thus to 652 members, an increase of 30 persons (+4.8%) from 622 in May 2013. The number of institutional members amounts to 14 institutions.

Membership (excluding applicants, as of May 25, 2014)

Individual members	652
Institutional members	14

Christof Paparella, *Treasurer, IIOA*

## III. Current IIOA Functionaries

Since 2013 the council of the IIOA includes nine elected members:

- Erik Dietzenbacher (President)
- Michael Lahr (Vice-President)
- Cuihong Yang (Vice-President)
- Albert Steenge
- Sanjiv Mahajan
- Klaus Hubacek
- Jose Rueda-Cantuche
- Rosa Duarte
- Satoshi Inomata

In addition, there are six appointed members:

- Joaquim Guilhoto
- Oliver Fritz (Secretary)
- Christof Paparella (Treasurer)

- Bart Los (Editor ESR)
- Manfred Lenzen (Editor ESR)
- Susana Santos (LOC Lisbon)

The next council elections will take place in 2015; three council members will be elected for a period of four calendar years.

The IIOA also honors colleagues for their outstanding scientific contribution to the field of input-output analysis by appointing them as “Fellows of the International Input-Output Association”. Currently this exclusive round of input-output economists includes 13 members:

- Andras Brody
- Karen Polenske
- Anne Carter
- Graham Pyatt
- Clopper Almon
- Ronald Miller
- Geoffrey J.D. Hewings
- Xikang Chen
- Edward Wolff
- Faye Duchin
- Jan Oosterhaven
- Thijs Ten Raa

Another appointment will be announced shortly.

Oliver Fritz, *Secretary, IIOA*

#### **IV. 21<sup>st</sup> International Input-Output Conference, July 8-12, 2013, Kitakyushu, Japan**

The 21st International Input-Output Conference was held during July 8 and 12, 2013, at the Kitakyushu International Conference Center in Kitakyushu, Japan. The number of participants was 233 from 36 different countries/regions around the world. The largest delegate was Japan with 61 participants, followed by China with 29 and USA with 14 (see the figure below for more details).

On July 8, 2013, the conference started with the welcome address by the honorable guests, including Mr. Kenji Kitahashi, the Mayor of City of Kitakyushu, and Professor Akiya Nagata, the Director of the Center for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Studies, the Kyushu University. The conference consisted of four keynote lectures (by Dr. Paul Schreyer, Professor Richard Baldwin, Dr. Masahiro Kuroda, and Dr. Glen Peters), 62 parallel sessions, and three flash sessions, as well as the general assembly of IIOA, the afternoon excursion to the nearby Moji-ko Retro, and the conference dinner.

The weather during the conference was quite nice, actually a bit too hot. There was an informal young researchers' session held and their get-together party, and we hope this may become one of the long-lasting tradition for the International Input-Output Conference.

On behalf of the Local Organizing Committee, I thank all the participants for coming to Kitakyushu and the student volunteers for tirelessly helping us. I am also grateful for Mr. Yukiharu Nakao of the West Japan Industry and Trade Convention Association and for Mr. Fumihiko Otsu and Ms. Kazuko Uwaya of the JTB Business Support Kyushu who assisted us for preparing the conference in this magnitude and quality.

Yasuhide Okuyama, *Co-Chair of the Local Organizing Committee*

## **V. International School of Input-Output Analysis**

The third edition of the International School of Input-Output Analysis (ISIOA) was held one day prior to the 21st International Input-Output Conference in Kitakyushu (Japan) and consisted of five modules, namely: Updating Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, lectured by Joerg Beutel from the Konstanz University of Applied Sciences (Germany); The GTAP Data Base and Contributing I-O Tables to the GTAP Data Base, lectured by Ángel Aguiar from Purdue University (United States); Environmental Input-Output Analysis, lectured by Thomas Wiedmann, from the University of New South Wales (Australia); Applied CGE modelling, lectured by Eduardo Haddad, from the University of Sao Paulo (Brazil); and Learning to use REAL I-O for regional and global analyses, lectured by Norihiko Yamano (OECD) and Geoffrey J. D. Hewings, from the University of Illinois (United States).

There were 52 students participating in the modules, out of which 46 filled in the evaluation forms and gave us their feedback on: their overall satisfaction; whether the proposed learning objectives were achieved; whether they benefitted from the newly acquired skills; and whether they liked the performance of the lecturers. On average, the overall degree of satisfaction of the participants was 8.8 out of 10, which is indeed very good. Everyone achieved the proposed learning objectives either fully or substantially. 84.1% of the surveyed students reported that they would benefit from the newly acquired skills either very much or significantly. As regard the performance of the lecturers, they obtained on average 9.1 out of 10 on the following evaluated aspects: teaching skills, motivation, inter-personal and communication skills, and structure and preparation of the modules.

Subsequently, as a result of the follow-up activities of the different modules during the nine months following the conference, nine students completed the required tasks to merit the Certificate of Studies in Input-Output Analysis to be issued by the ISIOA. It is expected that they receive their certificate at the 2014 IIOA conference in Lisbon (Portugal) and present the work they have carried out under the auspices of the ISIOA.

These students are: Matías Piaggio, from the Universidad de la República (Uruguay) with the title: "Construction subsystem and carbon dioxide emissions"; Romulo Neves Ely and Diana Rodrigues da Cunha, from the University of New South Wales (Australia), with the title: "Measuring the built environment carbon footprint: a case study of Brisbane"; Ignacio Cazarro, from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (United States) with the title: "Projecting

a use table at purchasers' prices for Spain"; Juan Carlos Castillo, from UNU-MERIT Maastricht University (Netherlands), with the title: "Update the input-output table 2008 of Mexico for 2010"; Krista Danielle Yu, from the University of De la Salle (Philippines), with the title: "Projection of input-output tables 2005 and 2010 of the Philippines"; Cristina Sarasa, from the University of Saragossa (Spain), with the title: "Adaptation of the 2007 Syria input output (I-O) table for input to the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP)"; Christian Reynolds, from the University of South Australia (Australia), with the title: "Accounting for sleep: The cost of sleep loss in Australia using Input-Output analysis"; and Norhayati Shuja from the Department of Statistics Malaysia (Malaysia), with the title: "Skyline chart using R (REAL I-O) system". Let us congratulate them for their great achievement!

The ISIOA organized the Second Edition of ISIOA Training Sessions as a complementary activity linked to related input-output conferences other than the International Input-Output Conference. In September 2013, the Hispanic-American Input-Output Society (SHAIO) hosted the Second Edition of the ISIOA Training Sessions at the University of Seville (Spain), which consisted of two courses (in Spanish), namely: Practical issues in the compilation of a regional input-output framework: from theory to the results, lectured by Alfredo Mainar (University of Seville) and the Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia (IECA); and Applied General Equilibrium: An Introduction, lectured by M. Alejandro Cardenete (University Loyola Andalusia, Spain) and Ana I. Guerra (University of Granada, Spain).

There were 30 students participating in the training sessions and 24 gave us their feedback on: their overall satisfaction; whether the proposed learning objectives were achieved; whether they benefitted from the newly acquired skills; and whether they liked the performance of the lecturers. On average, the overall degree of satisfaction of the participants was 8.4 out of 10, which is very good. Two thirds reported that they achieved the proposed learning objectives substantially and 20.8% did it fully. 95.5% of them benefitted from the newly acquired skills either very much or significantly. As regard the performance of the lecturers, they obtained on average 8.8 out of 10 on the following evaluated aspects: teaching skills, motivation, interpersonal and communication skills, and structure and preparation of the modules.

José Rueda-Cantuche, *Director of ISIOA*

## **VI. Journal of the IIOA: Economics Systems Research**

The 2013 volume of *Economic Systems Research* was the 25th volume of the journal. This landmark was celebrated by an article in the fourth issue, in which a number of leading contributors to the field expressed their (quite diverse) views on the upcoming 25 years of research using input-output analysis. As if to emphasize the fact that the field is alive and kicking, the 25th volume was also the first under the new contract struck with our publisher, Taylor & Francis, which among other things gives us the opportunity to publish 560 pages per year, instead of the 464 pages in 2012 and before. Volume 25's 457 pages together with pages devoted to tables of contents and additional pages required for production of the hardcopy versions led to a total of 492 pages. For the 2014 volume, we expect to get close to the new page budget. The volume contained one Special Issue, guest-edited by Erik Dietzenbacher and Arnold Tukker. The topic was "Global Multiregional Input-Output Frameworks". The

main idea behind this Special Issue was to delve deeper into the various recent efforts to produce input-output tables that give a detailed picture of the economic structure of the world. Each of these efforts has its own merits (reflected in differences in construction philosophies), and recognition of these is essential for practitioners in selecting a dataset for the specific research question at hand.

We have the intention to continue publishing Special Issues, with the aim of exploring new avenues for research and showcasing applications of input-output analysis that might be of interest for researchers who are not (yet) in the "core of the input-output community". The 2014 volume will even contain two Special Issues. Yasuhide Okuyama and Joost Santos guest-edit a Special Issue on "Disaster Analysis and IO", mainly based on the large number of special sessions they organized at the 2013 IIOA Conference in Kitakyushu. The second Special Issue contains empirical comparisons between global multiregional input-output databases. To some extent, this Special Issue can be regarded as a complement to the 2013-Special Issue. Satoshi Inomata and Anne Owen are in charge of this issue.

In June 2013, Thomson/Reuters announced the Impact Factors for 2012. It was computed as the number of times articles included in Web of Science that appeared in 2012 cited articles that appeared in the 2010 and 2011 volumes of *ESR*, divided by the number of these *ESR* articles. *ESR*'s impact factor appeared to have decreased slightly, from 2.43 to 2.10. This is mainly due to the fact that the highly cited 2009-Special Issue on carbon footprints did not count towards the impact factor anymore. With the 2.10 impact factor, the journal ranks within the top-40 among the 300+ journals in the category Economics, to which Thomson/Reuters assigned it. Furthermore, it is considerably higher than *ESR*'s first impact factor, for 2010 (1.44). Based on own counts, we expect the impact factor for 2013 to be close to the 2012 factor. We are optimistic about the impact factors for 2014 and 2015, in view of the many citations that the 2013 Special Issue has already attracted.

Table 1 below gives a detailed account of the submissions and their status on 1 January 2014.

**Table 1. Overview of submissions and their status (as of 1 January 2014)**

	Number of submissions				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rejected directly by the editors	9	16	25	33	37
Rejected because of referee reports	15	32	22	25	17
Currently with the referees	0	0	8	5	9
Currently with the author(s) for revision	6	18	13	26	25
Accepted for publication	12	26	22	12	0
Special issues	7	7	6	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>96</b>
Rejection rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	57	52	52	58	61
Acceptance rate (%) <sup>a</sup>	29	28	24	12	0
Remainder (%) <sup>a</sup>	14	20	24	30	39

<sup>a</sup> Percentages are based only on ordinary submissions, i.e. excluding the contributions to special issues. The remainder consists of submissions with the referees or with the author(s) for revision.

Table 1 allows for comparisons with the four years before. The most striking feature is the sudden and apparently structural doubling of submissions after the journal's inclusion in ISI's WoS in 2010. Since then, the number of submissions has been stable. The increase in 2012

may have been due to the high Impact Factor, but it is a bit too early to draw firm conclusions in this respect. The acceptance rate for submissions in 2010 and 2011 were roughly similar to that of the years before, implying that the quality has not decreased. The zero acceptance rate for 2013 submissions is mainly due to the fact that many papers that might be accepted at a later stage were under revision (or revised versions were in the evaluation process). It should be noted, though, that the proportion of “desk rejections” (immediate rejections by the editors) increased in recent years. Most often, this was due to authors submitting manuscripts that clearly did not fit the scope of *ESR*. The increased number of submissions also allowed us to be more selective in the screening stage for manuscripts fitting the scope but clearly being of insufficient quality (partly to limit the burden put on referees, who generally receive increasing numbers of invitations to review from other journals as well).

**Table 2. Shares of submitted manuscripts by country (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2013) (in %)<sup>a</sup>**

Australia	4	Iran	1	Philippines	1
Austria	1	Ireland	1	Portugal	1
Belgium	1	Italy	2	Russia	4
Brazil	2	Japan	4	Singapore	1
Chile	1	South Korea	6	Spain	6
China	14	Luxembourg	1	Taiwan	3
Czech Republic	2	Malaysia	1	Turkey	2
Denmark	1	Mexico	1	Ukraine	2
France	1	Netherlands	3	UK	6
Germany	1	Nigeria	1	USA	14
Greece	1	Norway	3		
India	3	Pakistan	1		

<sup>a</sup> The counts include revised manuscripts. Manuscripts assigned to country in which submitting author has his/her first affiliation. Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2 shows that the manuscripts submitted to Economic Systems Research originate from a variety of countries and regions. All continents are represented, indicating that the scope of articles published in the journal is of interest to researchers all over the world.

In 2013, no new members of the Editorial Board were appointed. Sadly, Paola Antonello, who had served on the board for many years, passed away in June after having suffered of cancer. A second long-term member, Klaus Conrad, had indicated in 2012 already to step down as Editorial Board member as of January 2013. He had retired a number of years before and is no longer active as a researcher.

Hopefully, colleagues will continue submitting high-quality research material to *Economic Systems Research*. Since we aim at popularizing developments in the field as much as possible, analytical quality is a necessary but definitely not a sufficient condition for publication. The abstract, introduction and conclusions should clearly show the importance of the findings for a broad readership and the presentation of the entire paper should be concise but clear. Finally, we would like to thank the many colleagues who have contributed to the decision-making processes by providing us with insightful referee reports. Your continuous support is much appreciated!

Manfred Lenzen, Editor, *Economic Systems Research*  
Bart Los, Editor, *Economic Systems Research*

## **VII. Finances**

In 2013, IIOA operations were characterized by a high return from a very successful conference in Japan, which were so unexpected that they turned a projected deficit into a comfortable surplus of US\$3,994. Auditing of the IIOA accounts continues to be conducted by Otto Kremser, the chartered accountant reappointed in 2010. The financial report compiled by the treasurer is always stated in US dollars while the majority of the IIOA expenditures accrue in Euros. This implies notable expenditure shifts from year to year, which are attributable to the dollar-euro exchange rate.

On the revenues side, institutional membership contributions dropped to an all-time low of US\$10,828 which reflects the tension in the budgets of public sector institutions who form the main part of IIOA institutional membership. Japan's CRIEPI Central Research Institute of the Electric Power Industry quit its institutional membership, and payments by the Central Bank of Iran stopped. Two new applicants for institutional members, one from Spain and the other one from Portugal, eventually were unable to allocate funds for membership. Private membership contributions went to a 6-year high with over US\$16,000. Royalty revenues from our journal Economic Systems Research remained high at over US\$36,500. Revenues from the Non-Members Surcharge obtained to fund two years of free membership for non-member conference participants amounted to almost US\$16,000. Interest revenue remained at a negligible level due to low interest environment for savings.

On the expenditure side, outstanding expenses for ESR Editorial Assistance of ca. US\$ 8,500 for 2012 were paid in 2013. Mailing and postage costs remained negligible. The item Banking charges and tax on interest accrued increased only slightly from its previous level. Administration expenses increased (US\$2,586) due outsourcing of reminder mails to institutional members in order to retain these income streams. ICT expenses increased to ca. US\$12,500 due to the full technical overhaul of the IIOA website, which included intelligent integration of the different database systems IIOA operates. Expenditure on legal advice amounted to US\$2,300 since urgent legal questions had to be clarified following a Council decision. Council travel expenditures rose back to over US\$17,800 after the lows of previous years. Travel grants for young scholars remained at a high level of over US\$26,297, which is the highest single expenditure category of IIOA.

For 2014 the financial forecast expects a balanced budget based on a conservative projection of revenues and expenditures. The revenues side is conservatively estimated based on contributions values derived from averages of the last decade and moderate revenues of US\$5,000 expected from a successful 2014 conference. On the expenditures side, no more Editorial Assistance is budgeted since this item will from this year onwards be carried by our Publishers Taylor & Francis. Auditing expenditures are kept constant with 2012, Legal Advisory expenditures will not occur due to advice sought with regard to IIOA statutes. Administration expenses are conservatively set to the maximum suggested by the General Assembly in 2011, Telecommunication and IT expenditures are set to 2012, Council Travel expenditures are estimated at US\$20,000. 12 Travel grants for young scholars will amount to total expenditures of around US\$25,000, and a special budget for the ISIOA School has been



defined which amounts to a maximum of US\$7,500. If all these expenses materialize at the levels conservatively set here, this is expected to result in a surplus of ca. US\$150.

Christof Paparella, *Treasurer, IIOA*

## International Input-Output Association (IIOA): Financial Report 2004 – 2013, Estimates for 2013-2014

In US \$ of 31.12.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	(Estimates)	
											2013	2014
<b>Revenue</b>												
Institutional Membership Contributions	30.812	33.331	29.300 <sup>[1]</sup>	15.796 <sup>[9]</sup>	11.534 <sup>[9]</sup>	12.938	12.097	17.935	15.196	10.828	15.000	12.000
Private Membership contributions				16.499	8.469 <sup>[11]</sup>	10.953	14.928	10.737	12.122	16.386	11.000	15.000
Interest	851	1.163	1.222 <sup>[2]</sup>	8.624 <sup>[9]</sup>	1.900	130	21	18	30	4	30	4
Richard Stone Prize Sponsoring				988	1.000	995	995	995	995	995	995	995
Royalties	7.778	15.700	13.551	13.979	38.560	39.625	39.079	38.372	39.459	36.589	40.000	36.500
Refund Montreal Conference	-	10.035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refund Sendai Conference	-	-	10.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Istanbul Conference	-	-	-	- <sup>[7]</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Seville Conference	-	-	-	-	- <sup>[13]</sup>	9.335	-	-	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Sao Paulo Conference	-	-	-	-	-	2.732	-	-	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Sydney Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues Alexandria Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.449	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Bratislava Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.275	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Kitakyushu Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.959	5.000	-
NM Surcharge Lisbon Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.000
<i>Total revenues</i>	<i>39.441</i>	<i>60.229</i>	<i>54.073</i>	<i>55.887</i>	<i>61.463</i>	<i>76.708</i>	<i>67.119</i>	<i>116.506</i>	<i>72.077</i>	<i>80.762</i>	<i>72.025</i>	<i>69.499</i>
<b>Expenditures</b>												
Dissemination cost of the Journal	10.380	9.780	9.810	- <sup>[8]</sup>	11.811 <sup>[14]</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Editorial Assistance for the Journal	-	-	-	-	5000	-	6.258	2.264	-	8.554	9.000	-
Mailings and Postage	3.518	1.776	1.955	1.661	61	48	41	12	33	10	50	50
Auditing and elections	1.177	1.047	1.185	2.706	1.552	1.693	2.029	1.634	2.241	1.812	2.300	1.800
Lawyers fees	-	-	5.341 <sup>[3]</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.302	900	-
Banking charges & Tax on interest accrued	220	274	1.192	3.352	1.627	1.257	714	590	639	633	700	700
Administration	1.623	2.427	3.526	3.331	955	1.060	428	1.651	1.777	3.237	5.000	8.000
Equipment, software, telecommunication, homepage	5.414	5.562	5.098	6.584	11.327	5.581	12.493	6.262	5.494	12.538	6.300	6.300
Council meetings, travel costs	1.470	2.019	2.213	-	7.240 <sup>[9]</sup>	21.958	35.384	8.263	14.027	17.859	20.000	18.000
Fellows travel reimbursement	-	-	-	6.114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conferences												
Brussels	13.620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beijing	-	9.449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sendai	-	-	8.218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Istanbul	-	-	-	12.962 <sup>[10]</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seville	-	-	-	-	8.197 <sup>[15]</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Paulo	-	-	-	-	-	26.463	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sydney	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.893 <sup>[12]</sup>	- <sup>[12]</sup>	-	-	-	-
Alexandria	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000 <sup>[17]</sup>	111.106 <sup>[18]</sup>	-	-	-	-
Bratislava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.297	-	-	-
Kitakyushu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.252	30.000	-
Lisbon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.000
Awards (Leontief Prize/Richard Stone Prize)	-	-	-	2.000	500 <sup>[16]</sup>	2.043	1.045	2.042	1.922	2.356	2.000	2.000
ISIOA School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.216	7.500	7.500
<i>Total expenditures</i>	<i>37.422</i>	<i>32.334</i>	<i>38.538</i>	<i>38.711</i>	<i>48.270</i>	<i>60.103</i>	<i>101.285</i>	<i>133.823</i>	<i>52.429</i>	<i>76.768</i>	<i>83.750</i>	<i>69.350</i>
<b>Surplus/Deficit</b>	2.015	27.895	15.535	17.175	13.193	16.605	-34.166	-17.316	19.648	3.994	-11.725	149
Assets as of December 31 <sup>[4]</sup>	98.693	126.134	143.547	162.040	172.967	191.792	157.626	140.310	159.958	163.951	148.233	164.100

[1] Data up to 2006 include private membership contributions.

[2] Excludes US\$1,648 of interest received (net of taxes) credited to the IIOA in January 2007 and thus included in data for 2007.

[3] Fees for a lawyer to develop the revised IIOA statutes in accordance with Austrian corporate law.

[4] Valued at US\$/€ exchange rate of 31.Dec. Not consistent with P&L data since revaluation gains/losses are not displayed.

[5] Net of contribution by University of Groningen which covered conference expenses.

[6] Includes US\$1,648 of interest for 2006. Increased interest due to parking of assets in a call money account.

[7] Council travel costs were directly reimbursed by the local conference organizers.

[8] Invoicing of journal distribution fee by Routledge was delayed until January 2008.

[9] Refers to council travel to Seville conference

[10] Excludes council travel reimbursed directly by Istanbul conference organizers.

[11] Membership fee for non-OECD members and students reduced to \$15.

[12] Includes US\$10,000 to cover the deficit of the Sydney Conference.

[13] Non-member surcharge deferred to January 2009.

[14] Deferred payment of 2007.

[15] Refers to grants for young scientists.

[16] Scientific Poster Prize awarded at Seville Conference.

[17] Deposit for the Conference Center in Alexandria.

[18] Includes net expenditures on IIOA merchandise

**APPENDIX**

**State of the Play of the UN-Handbook**

by

Sanjiv Mahajan

# STATE OF PLAY OF THE UN HANDBOOK

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## IIOA Council Meeting – Lisbon, Portugal

### Overall state of play (as at 24<sup>th</sup> June 2014 by Sanjiv Mahajan)

#### Brief background

The United Nations System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) recognises the Input-Output framework as an integral tool of the National Accounts compilation in a coherent and consistent manner. The Input-Output framework consists of Supply Tables, Use Tables, Input-Output Tables as well as extensions and analyses.

Recognising the importance of these products, the UN has issued handbooks from time to time providing compilation guidance to help countries compile these tables, the last being in 1999. Revision of the international standards for macro-economic accounting and classifications like the SNA 2008, BPM 6 and ISIC Revision 4, require that the UN Handbook of Input Output Table Compilation and Analysis (hereinafter referred to as UN Handbook) need to be revised. In addition, integrated economic statistics Guidelines have identified the need to update the Hand book as part of main building blocks of the statistical production process as statistical tool for reconciliation and use as organisational tool of statistical production process.

#### Underlying aims and principles of this Handbook

The text below is an extract that I have written and incorporated in Chapter 1. These aims and principles have evolved from the original remit and as the chapters have been drafted and refined.

This Handbook is a completely new version and covers the use of the I-O framework and extends the scope of previous efforts, again with a focus on compilation and analysis as well as providing recommending guidelines for future best practice. The underlying aims and principles forming the drivers and content of this Handbook, in no particular order cover:

- Consistency with international standards like SNA 2008, BPM 6 and ISIC Revision 4.
- The rapid evolution and use of Supply and Use Tables to reconcile the components underpinning GDP within National Accounts in National Statistical Institutions (NSIs).
- Provide recommendations/steer on best practice, and where appropriate, recognise acceptable alternatives, and facilitate practical guidance for countries with less developed statistical systems or very limited resources, etc.
- Provide greater links and integration of the I-O family of products including the links to the sustainability agenda covering the environmental dimension and System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).
- A strong integration theme driving forward improved quality, coherence and consistency through close and inter-related production processes:
  - Supply and Use Tables and Input-Output Tables should be produced together at the heart of the National Accounts within the NSIs. This may challenge the compilation of these tables, in various countries where they may be compiled in National Central Banks.
  - Environmental Accounts and Regional Accounts are closely linked to the I-O products and should also be produced within the core National Accounts within the NSIs.
  - Utilising diagrams, numerical and empirical examples to support the guidance.
  - References should be made to other sources but with minimal duplication of text in this Handbook, for example, guidance manuals such as the SNA 2008 and BPM 6, and areas like

globalisation covered by the UNECE/Eurostat/OECD Handbook on The Impact of Globalisation on National Accounts.

## Structure of the UN Handbook

As the work continues to evolve, the sequence and structure of chapters continues to change but the present picture is shown in Annex A. It is envisaged that the new UN Handbook will have various parts: printed copy; electronic PDF; and an Excel Workbook containing all the tables and figures.

## Editorial Board and drafting of chapters

All chapters have been drafted and are in various stages of maturity and refinement. Joerg Beutel in conjunction with Sanjiv Mahajan compiled many tables, boxes and figures for the Handbook.

This work has involved the UN Statistical Division and the Editorial Board. The Editorial Board comprises 11 experts from NSIs, academia, retired experts, broad representation across the world as well as representation from the IIOA. The Editorial Board Members are listed below.

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • UNSD                         | Ivo Havinga, Ilaria Di Matteo         |
| • United Kingdom               | Sanjiv Mahajan (Chief Editor)         |
| • European Commission/Eurostat | Silke Stapel, Isabelle Remond-Tiedrez |
| • European Commission/JRC      | José M. Rueda-Cantucho                |
| • Japan                        | Satoshi Inomata                       |
| • Canada                       | Catherine Van Rompaey, Issam Alsammak |
| • Chile                        | Simon Guerrero                        |
| • Denmark                      | Bent Thage, Soren Larsen              |
| • Germany                      | Joerg Beutel                          |
| • Netherlands                  | Piet Verbiest                         |
| • Norway                       | Liv Hobbelstad-Simpson                |
| • USA                          | Brian Moyer, Carol Moylan             |

In Paul Cheung's Plenary Session speech in Washington, 2011, he welcomed the IIOA input to the updating of the UN Handbook. IIOA Members, including Council Members have been central to the updating and consultation process.

## Progress updates

Various progress reports have been circulated by Sanjiv Mahajan to the UNSD and EB Members throughout the programme of work.

The EB held a teleconference in September 2013 and met for a 2-day meeting in New York in May 2014.

There have been several bilateral email dialogues between Sanjiv Mahajan and the UNSD, and Sanjiv Mahajan and EB Members throughout dealing with specific issues of content and detail.

## Way ahead

A brief overview of the way forward schedule is shown below:

End of Jun	UNSD and Editor will circulate to EB a revised structure of the Handbook for approval
End of Jul	Editor will complete the missing chapters of the Handbook
Mid-Jun to mid-Sept members	Editor and UNSD will work on the restructured Handbook in consultation with the EB members
Mid-Sept to mid-Oct	Review by the EB members
Mid-Oct to mid-Dec	Global Consultation
Mid-Dec to Jan 2015	UNSD will prepare report of the Global Consultation and submit the Handbook to UNSC

# ANNEX A: STRUCTURE OF THE UN HANDBOOK

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## Proposed structure of the UN Handbook post-EB Meeting (24<sup>th</sup> June 2014 by Sanjiv Mahajan)

### Beginning phase

Foreword

Introduction/preface/acknowledgements

Contents

Key to Symbols and Abbreviations used in the tables, figures and boxes

### PART A      **Compilation and balancing (13 chapters)**

**Chapter 1: Introduction - An overview of the Input-Output framework**

**Chapter 2: Compilation of Supply and Use Tables as an integral part of the National Accounts**

**Chapter 3: Business Processes and Stages of Production**

Chapter 4: The Supply Table

Chapter 5: The Use Table

Chapter 6: The Valuation Matrices

Chapter 7: Imports Use Table and Domestic Use Table

Chapter 8: Supply and Use Tables in volume terms

Chapter 9: Linking Supply and Use Tables to the Institutional Sector Accounts

Chapter 10: Supply and Use Tables as a framework for producing coherent short-term statistics and Quarterly National Accounts

Chapter 11: Balancing Supply and Use Tables

Chapter 12: Transformation of Supply and Use Tables to Input-Output Tables

**Chapter 13: Environmental Accounts and Analysis**

### PART B      **Extensions and applications (6 chapters)**

Chapter 14: SUTs/SIOTs Compilation in countries with different statistical systems or a statistical system under relative early development **(title to change)**

Chapter 15: Extension of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables

Chapter 16: Projecting Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables

Chapter 17: Applications

Chapter 18: Compilation of International and Regional Input-Output Tables

**Chapter 19: Computing, Web-dissemination, SDMX, People and Training related issues**

### End phase

Glossary

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